LAND TO REAR OF 6 WESTGATE, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CS Archaeology

June 2008

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National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 3110 7125

Project Number: 20.2

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 This archaeological evaluation is in response to a condition on planning application (07/05436/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

1.2 The evaluation consisted of two trenches which were designed to sample the archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

1.3 The results were largely negative for Medieval Archaeology but a number of 19th/20th century features were revealed including structural remains which were reflected in the PDA's historic maps and included a brick wall and associated cobbled surface. There were no features within the PDA earlier than the 19th century, however two sherds of residual medieval pottery were recovered from archaeological contexts.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The historic settlement of Ripon is situated on the A61 between Harrogate (15 kms south) and Thirsk (16 kms northeast) towards the centre of North Yorkshire (Figure 1). The settlement dates to at least the Anglo-Saxon Period. Westgate lies just off the Medieval market place which developed into a centre of regional commerce.

2.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is a rectangular shaped plot (0.017 hectares) to the rear of 6 Westgate (NGR 3110 7125).

2.3 The field work for this project took place on the 8th May 2008 and was organised by CS Archaeology in response to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Appendix 1). The WSI and the archaeological evaluation were required as part of pre-determination archaeological works in respect of planning application number 07/05436/FUL, to build two offices one with a first floor flat.

2.4 Harrogate District Council (Ms J Lurcuck) is the local Planning Authority, which is advised by the Heritage and Environment Section of North Yorkshire County Council (Ms L Hawkins) and by English Heritage (Mr A Hammon).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Ripon's importance developed during the medieval period from Anglo-Saxon Manor or Liberty.

3.2 The town was, and is, characterised by two focal points; these are centred on the market place and the Cathedral (Minster), with a radiating road system.

3.3 No. 6 Westgate, Ripon fronts onto the street, which was the principal route west towards Fountains Abbey and the Pennines. It and its neighbouring properties are characterised by narrow frontages with long rear gardens/yards. These plots are known as 'Burgage plots' and date to the medieval period when the lord of the manor wanted to make the place more prosperous. It featured the market place, was an open space for livestock pens and miscellaneous stalls. The whole space surrounded and enclosed by the houses of the wealthier inhabitants called 'burgesses'. As many houses as possible were fitted around the market place and the adjacent streets.

3.4 Burgage plots were then subject to constant re-development amalgamation and annexation but remarkably many of the original boundary lines are still retained within Ripon's modern urban landscape. The present building, No. 6 Westgate dates to around the late 18th/19th centuries and was originally a private house. During the 19th century it became a clothes shop until 1936 when it became a *'Cycle Delivery Shop'*. The adjacent properties at the turn of the twentieth century were a Surgery (No 5) and Public House (No. 7).

3.5 The PDA lies on a south facing hillside above the River Skell a tributary of the River Ure.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 To assess the impact and assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA). If significant archaeology were to be revealed the results would be placed in a holistic context and would make a positive contribution to local and regional archaeological research agenda in particular to Ripon's medieval setting.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 The location and excavation of the trenches was carried out with respect to the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1).

5.2 The trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator (mini-digger) using a toothless ditching bucket. The overburden was reduced gradually in 0.1m spits until the archaeological deposits or natural geology were exposed. Thereafter the trenches and sections were hand cleaned and recorded.

5.3 All linear features were associated with modern services in trench 2, and were not investigated. The archaeology in both trenches was not particularly complicated, and there were no intersecting features or termini. 50% of pits and post holes were excavated and these were recorded in Figure 5. All the archaeological features proved to be Late Post Medieval/Modern in date or remained undated. They were recorded in section. All the features were sufficiently late in date to negate the need for conservation strategy (Appendix 1) to be implemented.

5.4 The footings, of wall [111] were exposed in Trench 2, which was the only built structure encountered during the evaluation works. The remaining features consisted of pits and post holes. All archaeological contexts were individually identified and recorded (Appendix 2).

5.5 Artefacts recovered from the evaluation were either modern or residual 19th century transfer decorated pottery/ clay pipe stems. No artefacts were of archaeological significance and were not retained as part of the site archive.

5.6 A photographic record was made of all deposits in black and white print using a 35mm single lens reflex camera together with colour slides (Appendix 2) and digital images were taken to illustrate the report. These also form part of the site archive.

5.7 All the trenches were planned at 1:50 and accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid on an up to date 1:1250 Ordnance Survey base map. A long section of each trench was planned at a scale of 1:50 (Figures 3-4), feature sections (e.g. pits and post holes) were drawn at 1:10 (Figures 5-6). Written

records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards, which have been summarised in Appendix 2.

5.8 Datum levels were provided via spot heights on the topographical site plan (Figure 2) and were transferred by dumpy level to provide spot heights and section levels.

5.9 A metal detector was used to scan for non-ferrous metal artefacts across the trenches, resultant spoil and all exposed surfaces. Other than an array of 19th century miscellaneous iron work no significant finds were made and no artefacts were retained for the site archive.

5.10 No treasure or human remains were recovered and there were no unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries.

5.11 The site archive and a copy of this report will be deposited with an appropriate Museum and will be completed according to the relevant museum's policy guidelines.

5.12 Ms L Hawkins (NYCC), and Mr A Hammon (EH) were kept informed of the progress of the works and the final result.

6. RESULTS

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 The PDA was evaluated by two trenches (Figure 2). These were opened at right angles to each other, positions having been pre-agreed with NYCC to evaluate areas of archaeological potential established by the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1: Figure 1).

6.1.2 Trench 1 (7m x 1.5m: Figure 3) at the northern end of the PDA, featured a thin overburden of up to 0.15m consisting of a limestone [101] and thin buried soil [102]. These were removed revealing a natural red sand [103]. At the western end of the trench a sondage was excavated to ensure that the natural was not re-deposited. This revealed gradually deposited sands, representing relatively high outwash episodes and interleaved with wafer thin lenses of pink clay from lower energy deposition, consistent with glacial outwash sands and clay.

6.1.3 Trench 1 revealed a total of four archaeological features: two pits [104 & 105] and two post holes [106 & 107]. In addition to these definite features there were areas of stained sand and a gradual break of slope at the eastern end of the trench. This break of slope with associated staining is believed to represent a section of walling, part of a building depicted in map regression study (Appendix 1) which was evident in the Ordnance Survey maps of 1856 and 1891 (detail). All obvious traces of this building were removed, probably by machine, leaving a break of slope in the sand, and during the site's clearance prior to the PDA becoming a car park within the last 40 years.

6.1.4 All the features in trench 1 were colour contrasted with the surrounding natural and were characterised by dark organic fills (Plates 1-2). Both pits [104 & 105] were large, up to 2m in length and were able to be dated via pottery contained within the fills. The pottery was transfer decorated and typical of the 19th century. Pit [104] featured gradually accumulated silts. The primary fill was a fine silt green stained silt [120], and probably represents a cesspit which had been covered over with sandy silts [121] (Plate 3). In contrast, pit [105] consisted of a single rounded boulder filled context [127], with a dark brown sandy silt matrix, which had been rapidly accumulated.

6.1.5 Post hole [107] was circular in plan, with a 0.7m diameter and the fill [127] contained two large rounded boulders (up to 0.3m in length) – which probably acted as post packing stones. There was no evidence for a post pipe and no artefacts were recovered. The second smaller post hole, also circular in plan, 0.5m diameter, contained a single fill [125] with c. 7% rounded stone but no artefacts.

6.1.6 Trench 2 (7m x 1.5m: Figure 4) lay parallel with the western boundary of the PDA and revealed truncated structural remains. During the gradual reduction of the overburden [108] archaeology was found in the form of two north-south aligned walls [110 & 111] together with a cobbled surface [109]. The trench was recorded at this interim stage and at the final stage. The interim stage

(Figure 4, drawing 4) featured a southern slope to the natural. The northern end of the trench had been bisected by a modern service [115] trench with a lead water pipe and was aligned northwest to southeast. In addition an earlier foundation trench [113] was aligned east-west, its western end had been cut by the service trench [115]. The southern half of the trench contained a centrally positioned brick wall [111] which had been built upon an earlier foundation course [110] which had been constructed on a slightly different alignment. Wall [111] was 032m wide and 2.8m long. It consisted of a single brick course, featuring clamped bricks using roughly ground clay measuring 0.11 x 0.25 x 0.06m. Similar bricks were used for the short section of wall [110] which probably acted as a rudimentary foundation wall of wall [111]. West of the wall [111] was an abutting metalled surface of cobbles [109]. The cobbled surface continued north of the wall [110] but was then truncated by a large rubble filled modern pit [126] east of wall [110].

6.1.7 The walls and cobbled surface was removed by the mechanical excavator and the trench re-cleaned. The walls [110 & 111] were constructed straight onto the natural sand [103] without any sign of foundation trenches (Figure 4, drawing 5). The modern pit [126] continued to be represented in the stratigraphy but because of the sections inherent instability and clearly modern nature, was not investigated further. Three features were investigated at the northern end of the trench, two post holes [117 & 118] and a robbed out foundation trench [113]. Post hole [117] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.3m and was 0.3m in depth. Its cut featured straight sides and a rounded based and contained a single fill [129] with 50% rounded stone, which probably related to their original use as post packing. The second smaller post hole [118] had a 0.2m diameter and a single fill [119].

6.1.8 Unfortunately the foundation trench [113] did not relate to the walls [110 & 111], with both structures either abutting or on top of the natural sands and gravels [103] but it represented a more substantial structure possibly later in date, though this could not be confirmed. The fill of foundation trench [113] was a brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of cream coloured lime mortar [114] but no artefacts were recovered.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Trench 1 consisted of two 19th century pits and two undated post holes which cut into the natural sand. The fills of both pits [104 and 105] revealed residual sherds of medieval pottery. There were no datable features to indicate activity within the PDA earlier than the 19th century.

7.2 The trench 2 walls [110 & 111] and robbed out foundation trench [113] are consistent with the PDA's early 19th century development noted in the historical maps (Appendix 1). The foundation trench [113] would appear to represent a robbed out wall possibly related to walls [110 & 111]. The stratigraphy to the east of wall [110] was largely truncated but possibly featured an internal floor. No evidence for this was revealed, and it is supposed that the original floor covering had been robbed out.

7.3 There is a notable absence of any earlier stratigraphy throughout the PDA suggesting large scale historical site reduction.

7.4 Despite the presence of two sherds of residual medieval pottery, no further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

8. REFERENCES

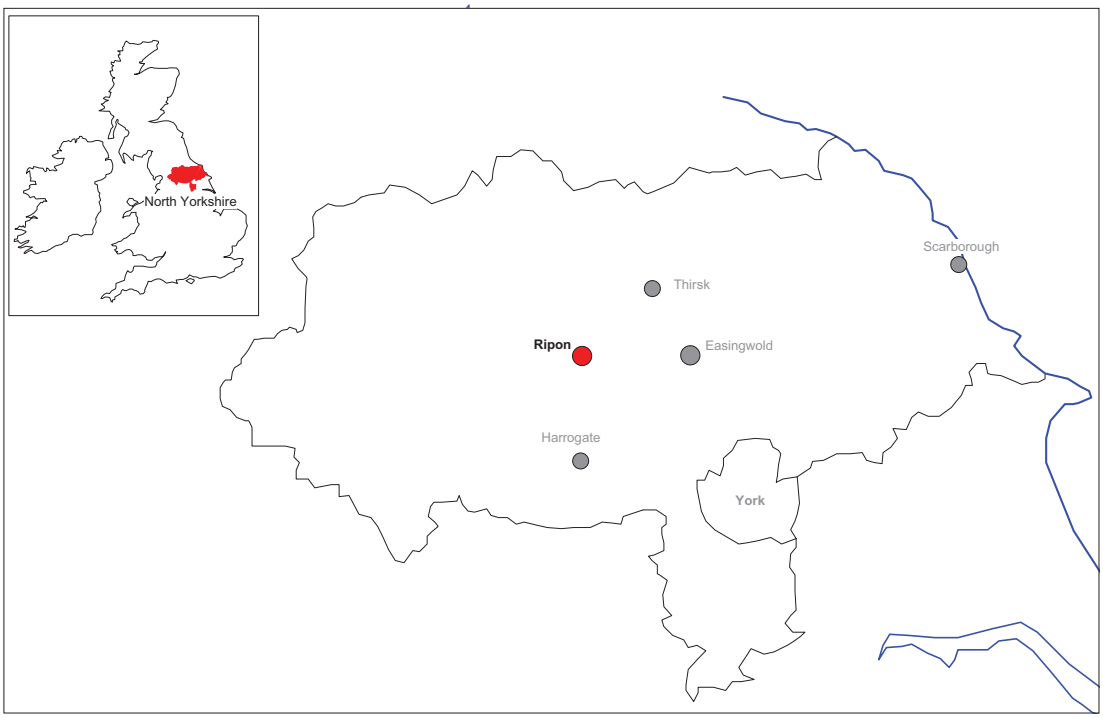
8.1 Bibliography

CS Archaeology 2008, *A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological evaluation: Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire*

Sheeran G. 1998, *Medieval Yorkshire Towns People, Buildings and Spaces,* Edinburgh

9. ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

Thanks go to Mrs E Kendall and her agent Mr D Richold for commissioning these archaeological works and to Ms L Hawkins (NYCC) and Mr A Hammon (English Heritage) for their help and advice.



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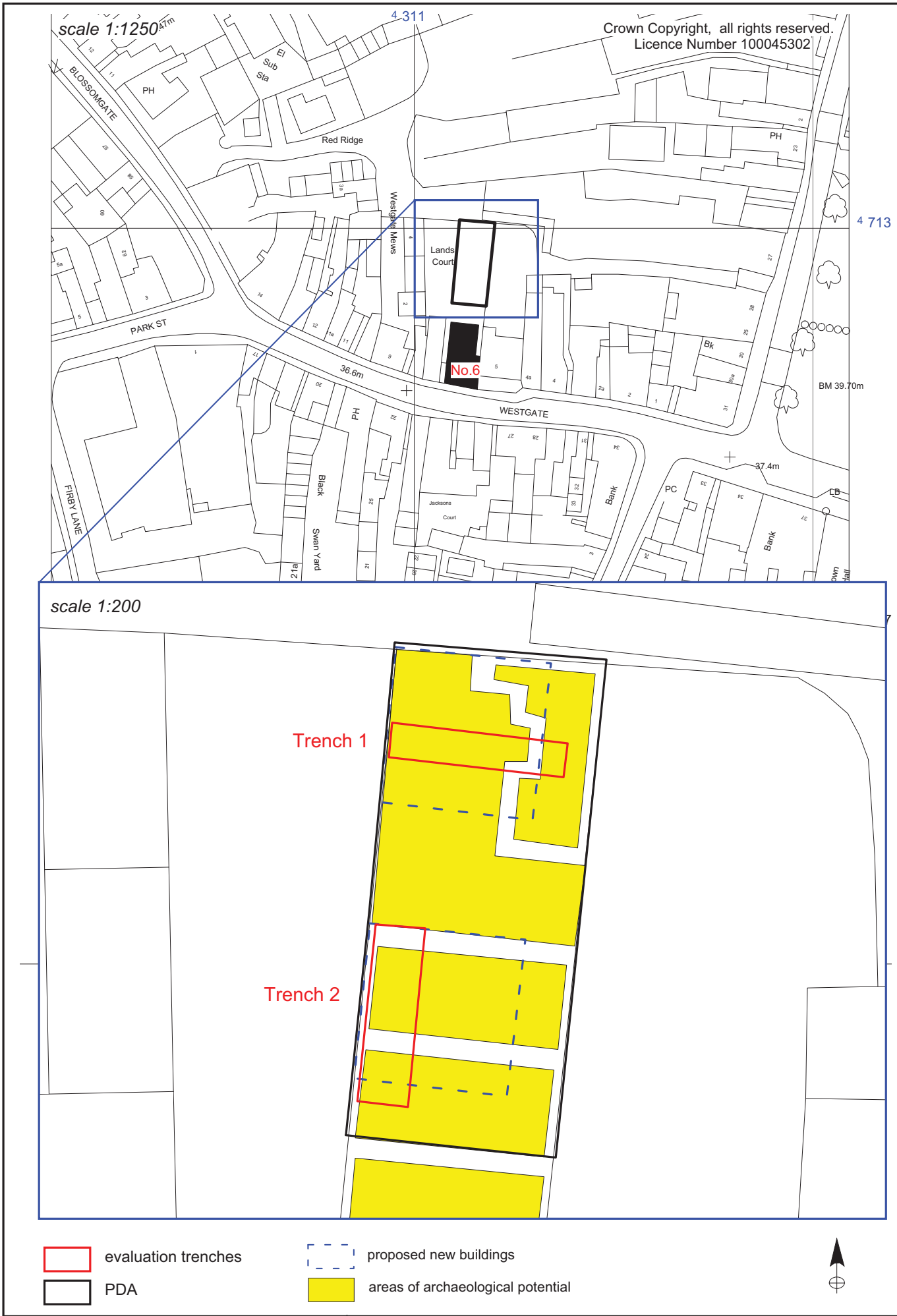
for inset see Figure 2

scale 1:25000

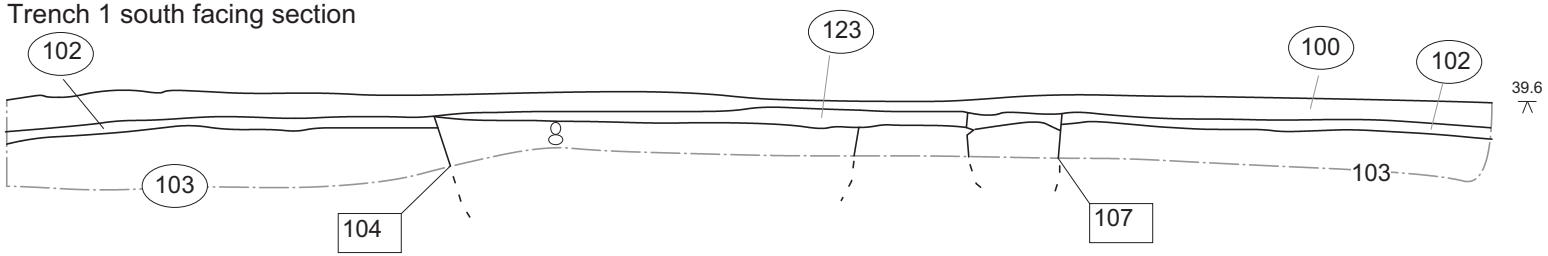
Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate. Ripon, North Yorkshire	CS Archaeology June 2008	**Figure 1: Site Location Map**

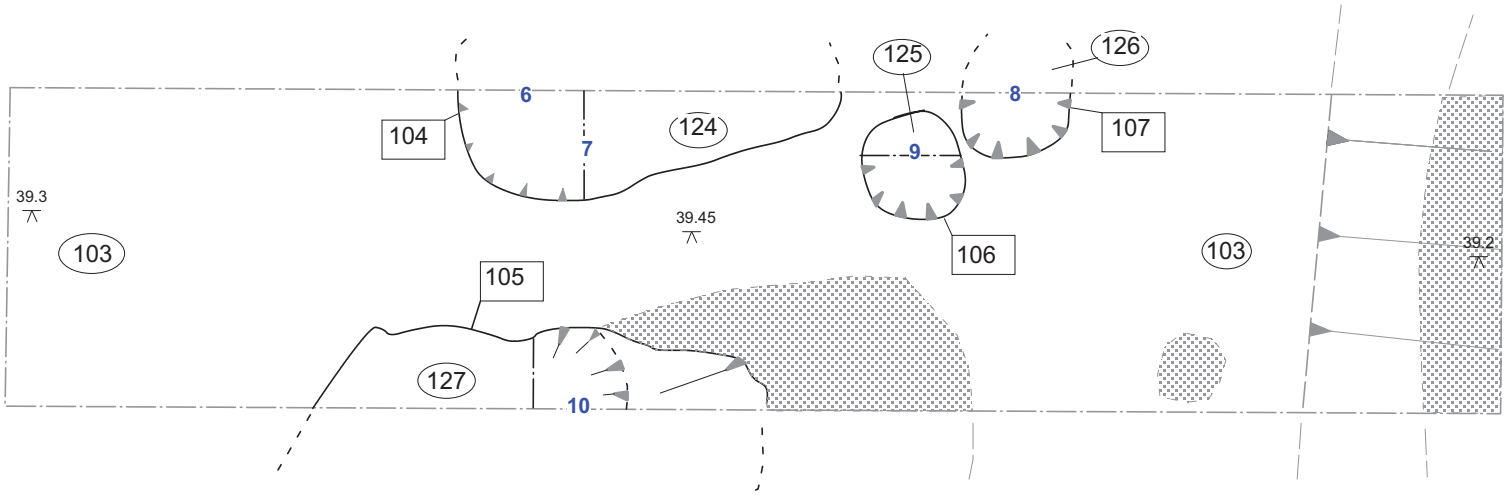


Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate Ripon, North Yorkshire	CS Archaeology June 2008	**Figure 2: PDA Location Map**

Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

Dwg. No. 1,
Trench 1 south facing section





Dwg. No. 2
Trench 1 plan

key

- change of context
- limit of excavation
- break of slope
- slope
- Spot Heights in metres above Ordnance Datum
- redeposited sandstone (natural)
- 6-10 Dwg. Nos. (sections)

0 1m

not to scale

Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and section

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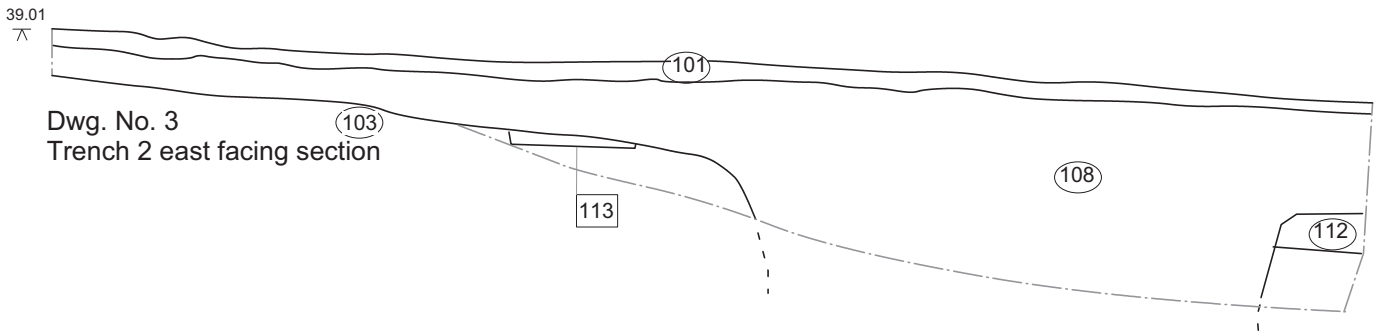
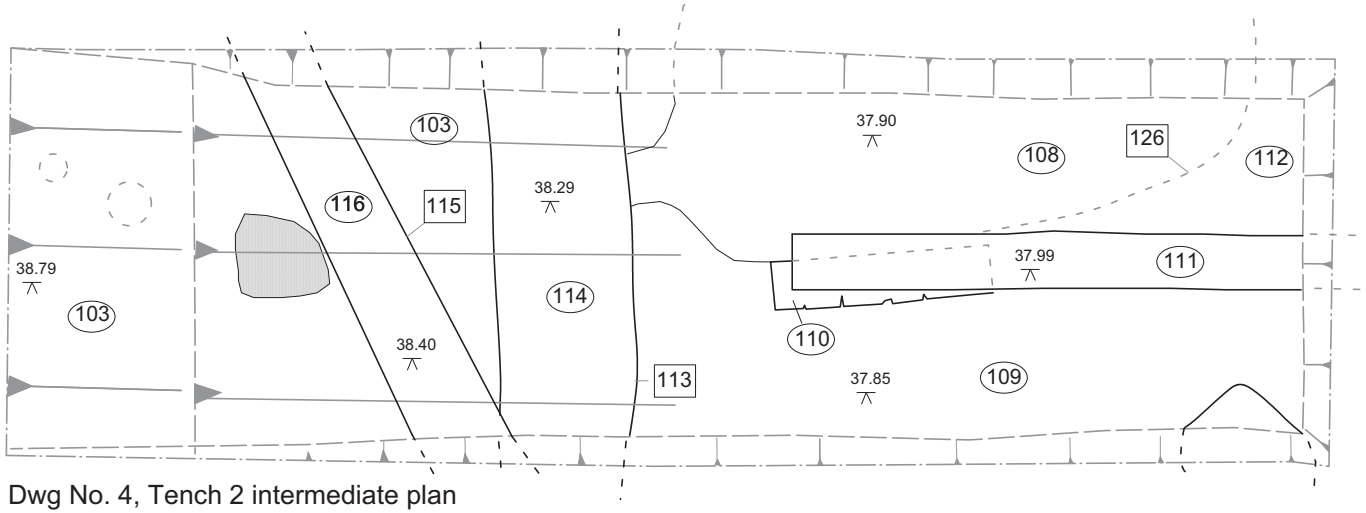
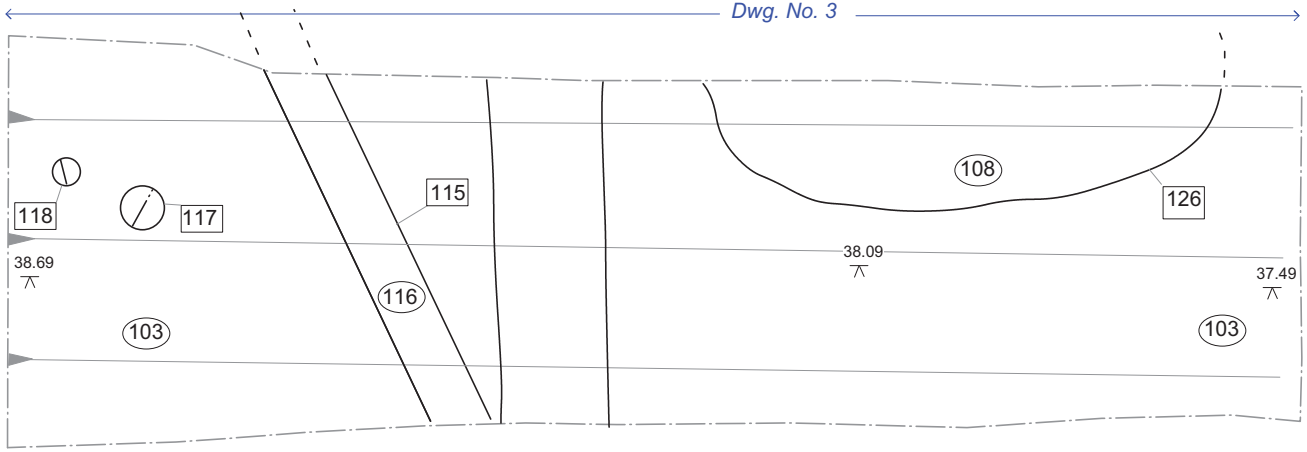


Dwg. No. 3
Trench 2 east facing section



Dwg No. 4, Tench 2 intermediate plan



Dwg No. 5, Trench 2 final plan

Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

key

- change of context
- limit of excavation
- break of slope
- slope
- Spot Heights in metres above Ordnance Datum
- removed horizontally placed flagstone

0 1m

not to scale

Figure 4: Trench 2, plans and section

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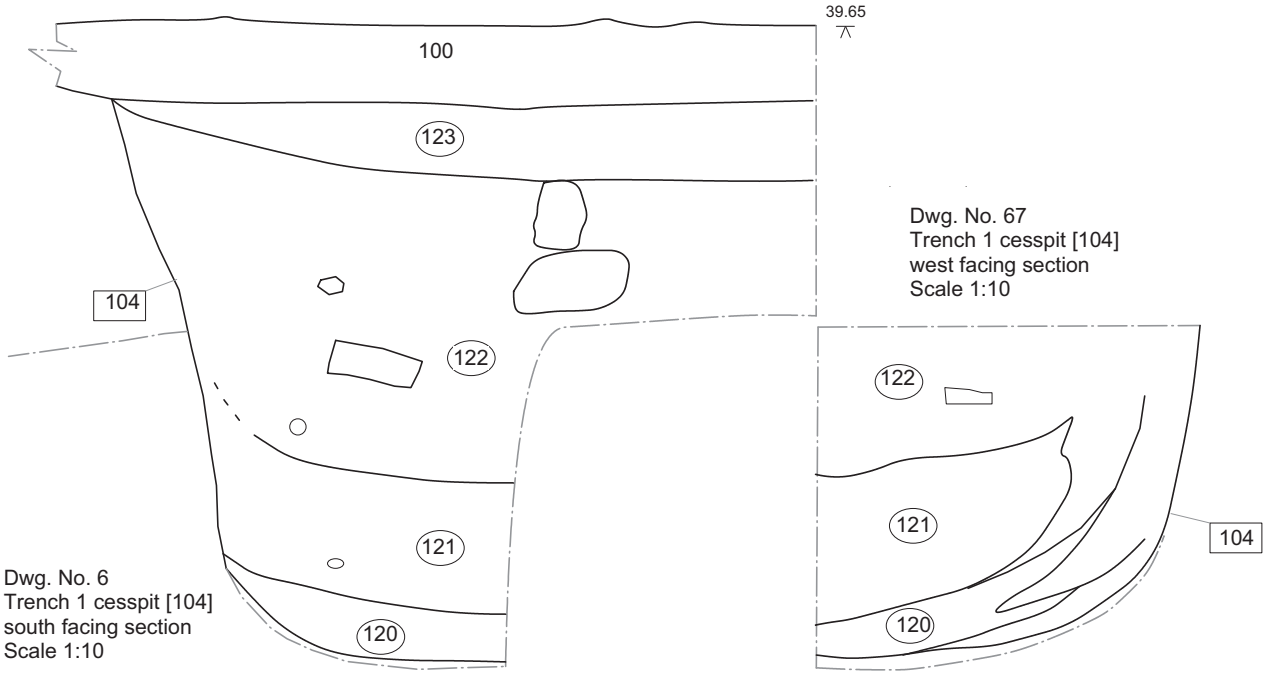
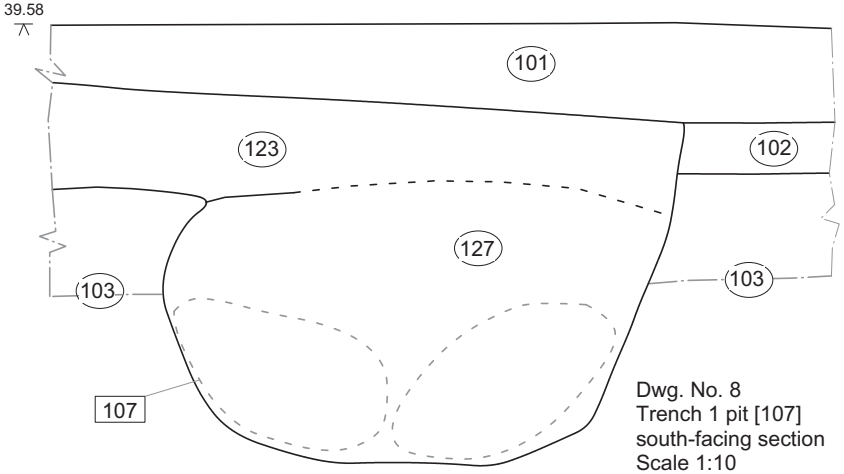
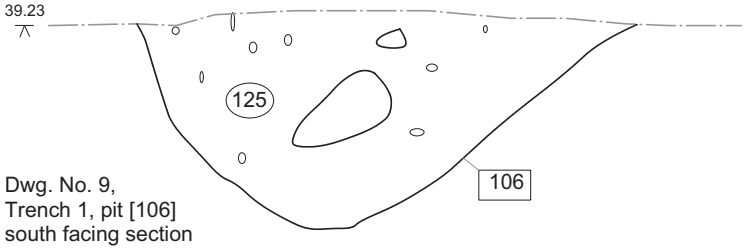


Dwg. No. 6
Trench 1 cesspit [104]
south facing section
Scale 1:10

Dwg. No. 67
Trench 1 cesspit [104]
west facing section
Scale 1:10



Dwg. No. 8
Trench 1 pit [107]
south-facing section
Scale 1:10



Dwg. No. 9,
Trench 1, pit [106]
south facing section
Scale 1:10

key

- change of context
- limit of excavation
- break of slope
- slope
- 39.23 Spot Heights in metres above Ordnance Datum
- removed post packing stones

Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate,
Ripon, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5: Feature Sections

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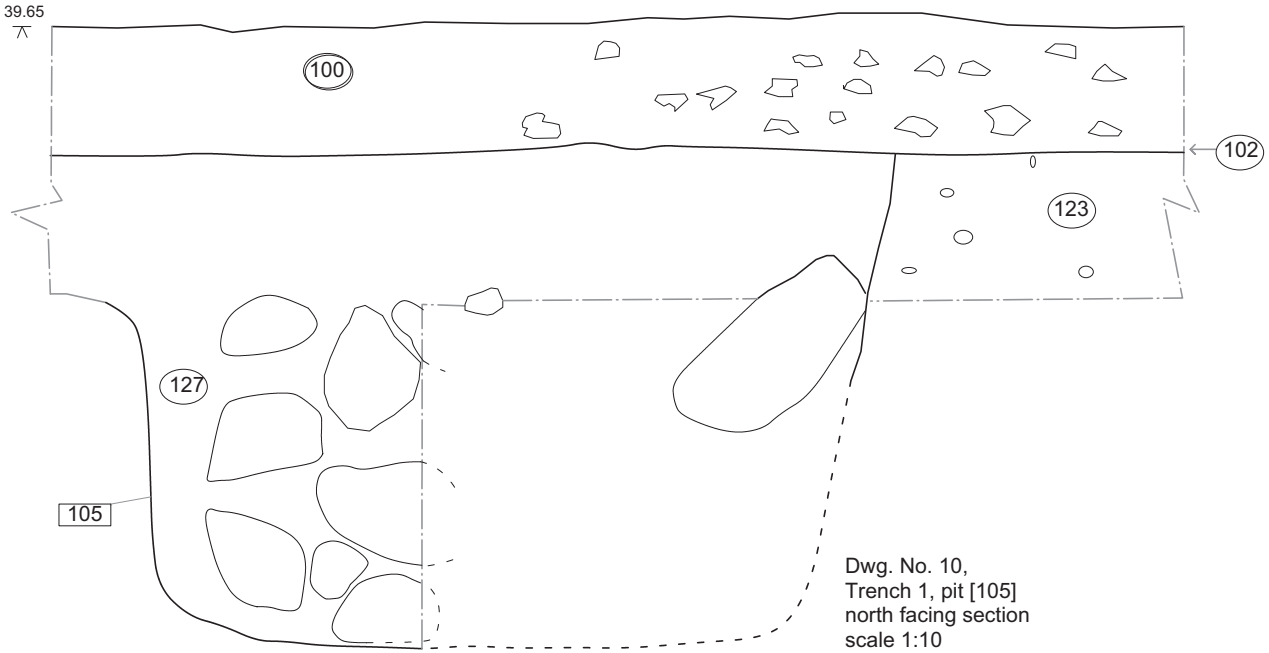
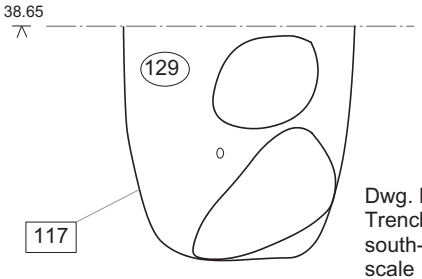
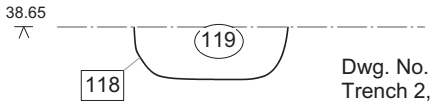
Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire: An Archaeological Evaluation



Dwg. No. 10,
Trench 1, pit [105]
north facing section
scale 1:10



Dwg. No. 11,
Trench 2, Post hole [117]
south-west facing section
scale 1:10



Dwg. No. 12,
Trench 2, post hole [118]
south facing section
Scale 1:10

key

- change of context
- limit of excavation
- break of slope
- slope
- 39.65 Spot Heights in metres above Ordnance Datum

Figure 6: Feature Sections Continued

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Plate 1 *(1/36)*:Trench 1, general view, looking west

Plate 2 *(1/33)*: Trench 1 with archaeological features, looking east

Plate 3 *(1/26)*: Trench 1, view of the cesspit [104], looking north

Plate 4 ***(1/29)***: Trench 2 intermediate view with cobbled surface [109] and wall [110] at southern end, looking south

Plate 5 *(1/20)*: Trench 2, final view with modern pit [126] to the right, looking north

Plate 6 *(1/19)*: Trench 2, post hole [117] at the northern end, looking north

A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: LAND TO THE REAR OF 6 WESTGATE, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

CS Archaeology

April 2008

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0 SUMMARY

0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to consultations with the Historic and Environment Section (NYCC) in December 2007 requesting a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation. This requirement was in response to a condition placed on planning application for the application (07/05436/FUL) to building two offices and a flat.

0.2 Following the application for this new build it was recognised by the HES (NYCC) that an archaeological assessment of the land beneath the footprint of the new build was necessary in order to assess the archaeological impact of the development proposals.

0.3 The results from the archaeological works will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land to the Rear of 6 Westgate

1.1.2 *Location:* 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

1.1.3 *Grid reference:* SE 31109 71258

1.1.4 *Area of site (hectares):* *c*.0.017

1.1.5 *Purpose of Evaluation:* To assess the impact and assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA). Should significant archaeology be found the results will placed in a holistic context and will make a positive contribute to local and regional archaeological research agenda in particular to Ripon's Medieval setting.

1.2 Archaeological background

1.2.1 It was not until 1086 and the Domesday Survey that tangible evidence of Ripon's role within Yorkshire's political and economic framework emerged. By the 11th century Ripon was an administrative centre comparable to Whitby and Wakefield, and probably developed from an Anglo-Saxon Manor or Liberty (Sheeran 1998).

1.2.2 It has been suggested that the eastern suburb of Stonebridge Gate was part of the original settlement which followed a north-south alignment along Stonebridge Gate and through the 'old' town, leading to the Minster and a crossing of the River Skell at the southern end of the town. As the town developed during the 12th and 13th centuries the town focus shifted to the 'new' market place to the west of the town (Sheeran 1998, 155)

1.2.3 Since Medieval times, Ripon has had two foci; the market place and the Minster, each with radiating roads. Most Medieval Town plans are characterised by long narrow burgage plots which front onto the main street. Ripon shares this settlement pattern which was deliberately designed and laid out during the early Medieval period.

1.2.4 It is rare that Medieval buildings survive, however their burgage plots often survive reflected modern property boundaries. High status Medieval houses such as the Wakeman's House in Ripon were often built parallel with the street, lower status houses had they gables fronting onto the street, which would appear to be the case along Westgate.

1.2.5 No known archaeological interventions are known to have taken place either within the PDA or its immediate surroundings. However excavations have taken place to the rear of Wakeman's House, High Skellgate and within the market. N.B. During the reporting stage it is proposed to place the results within its local archaeological context.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with local plan policies and the national Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on Archaeology and the Planning, 1990. This WSI has been written at the request of NYCC (Heritage and Environment Section) to satisfying a requirement for pre-determination archaeological works in respect of planning application 07/05436/FUL.

1.3.2 Harrogate DC (Ms J Lurcuck) will act as the Local Planning Authority, which will be advised by Heritage and Environment Section, NYCC (Ms L Hawkins) and by English Heritage (Mr A. Hammon).

2 METHODOLOGY

As a pre-requisite of this WSI, a Map Regression Study was undertaken (Appendix 2). This studied the known patterns of historic building which has allowed the Stage 1 evaluation works to target specific areas of archaeological potential within the PDA.

2.1 Evaluation by Trial Trenching

2.1.1 It is proposed that two trenches will be excavated, these will be aligned north-south and east-west, each 7 x 1.5m, within the footprint of the new buildings sampling areas of archaeological potential (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

2.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plan examination and a hand held scanner.

2.1.4 The overburden such as tarmac and hardcore/made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation will be used extremely judicially, under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits. Topsoil, if present will be kept separate from the subsoil and subsequent fill materials. Thereafter, hand excavation of archaeological deposits will be carried out.

2.1.5 Archaeological investigation will be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or the sectioning of features in order to fulfil the evaluation objectives. Sondages or slit trenches will be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration will be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation.

2.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left in situ. The coroner's office will be informed and they will probably engage the police who will be advised by an appropriate forensic/archaeological specialist, to ascertain if the remains are recent? If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, this will comply with the relevant Department of Constitutional Affairs, Diocesan and other regulations as appropriate.

2.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scale plans and sections. Each trench will be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. All trenches will be planned at 1:50, with individual features being planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. One representative long section will be produced, at an appropriate

scale. All sections of features sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered should be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

2.1.8 All features that need to be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

2.1.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).

2.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.

2.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (NYCC). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.

2.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

2.1.13 Analysis of the samples will be carried out by a suitably qualified subcontractor (EAS, James Rackham) who will adhere to the sampling strategy fully outlined in Appendix 1.

2.1.14 Should finds or features be revealed and 10 sq. meters of contingency trenching will be allowed for in case features have to be followed, etc.

2.1.15 Following the results of this evaluation, a further Written Scheme of Investigation shall be produced once a suitable mitigation strategy has been agreed with Ms L Hawkins (NYCC).

2.2 Sampling Strategy

2.2.1 For palaeoenvironmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample;

i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;

ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 40-60 litres will be taken from every securely stratified deposit, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;

iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

2.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.

2.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) in uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.

2.2.4 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention to fully excavated all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.

2.2.5 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

2.2.6 For details on the Post Excavation analysis see Appendix 1.

2.3 Site Monitoring

2.3.1 NYCC will be responsible for monitoring the evaluation. A minimum of 10 days notice will be provided in writing to NYCC notifying them that the field work will start so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

2.3.2 Site inspections will be arranged so that the general site stratigraphy can be inspected when field work is near completion, but before any trenches have been backfilled.

2.4 Health and Saftey

2.4.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (NYCC).

2.5 Post Recording Analysis and Report Preparation

2.5.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation will be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

2.5.2 The evaluation report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

2.5.3 The evaluation report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.

2.5.4 The results of the palaeo-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the evaluation report.

2.5.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

2.5.6 A copy of the WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

2.6 Report Submission

2.6.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted to:

- The NYCC in both hard and digital formats;
- The client and their agent Mr D. Richold, Arch-Tech Design.

2.7 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

2.7.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the York Museums Service.

2.8 Publicity

2.8.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

2.8.2 CS Archaeology is aware that this work may lead to further archaeological dissemination.

2.9 References

Bayley J, Dungworth D and Paynter S, 2001, *Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*, English Heritage

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)

English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*

Watkinson and D & Neal V. 1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

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Land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire

Key

- PDA approximate extent
- 6 Westgate
- proposed new building footprints
- extent of the late 19th / early 20th century buildings
- archaeological potential
- proposed archaeological evaluation trenches
  TR1 - 7 x 1.5m
  TR2 - 7 x 1.5m

scale: 1:200

Figure 1: Proposed Evaluation Trenches within the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008

APPENDIX 1

1. POST-EXCAVATION

1.1 *Sample Flotation*

Sample flotation is a water recovery technique designed to separate organic remains from the soil matrix. A Siraf style system of flotation and wet-sieving will be operated by the archaeological contractor. This system comprises an enclosed area of water into which the soil samples are deposited and agitated. Due to the difference in densities of organic and inorganic remains the light fractions will float, the heavy fractions will sink and the silt fraction will be washed away. The resulting floating material (flot) is collected in sieves of 0.3 mm and 1 mm, the non-floating residue (retent) is wet-sieved through a 1 mm mesh.

All flots and retents are air dried, bagged and labelled accordingly. Throughout this process all equipment is kept clean to prevent contamination of the samples. For each sample, a Sieving Assessment sheet is completed. This gives basic information about the sample, retent and flot. Prior to flotation and wet-sieving, the volume of each sample is measured by means of a graduated bucket.

If in a sample a high concentration of clay can be observed and therefore separation of the different fractions of the soil is difficult, an aqueous solution of defloculant 'Calgon' is added and the sample is left to soak overnight, before processing by flotation and wet-sieving.

Sample flotation will be carried out on site and/or at the premises of the archaeological contractor.

1.2 *Sample Wet sieving*

Sample wet sieving, also a water recovery technique, is carried out in laboratory conditions and is designed to recover waterlogged material. For the recovery of waterlogged botanical material, small soil samples (0.5 to 1.0 litre) are processed through a 0.3 mm sieve. The sediment is placed in a bucket with water and agitated before being washed through the 0.3 mm sieve. This process is repeated until the sample is totally disaggregated. The resulting material is stored in water or ethanol depending on the length of the storage period. Sample wet sieving can also be used to recover larger waterlogged material such as leather and wood in which case larger volumes of soil are processed.

1.3 *Sample Dry sieving*

Sample dry sieving is carried out to retrieve smaller artefacts that might be missed during normal excavation procedure, eg. small sherds of pottery and bone . Done in laboratory conditions, all samples are air dried in the first instance. Done in the field, the samples are processed with the sample in a field-moist state. In both cases the sample is passed through a 4 mm mesh and any items of interest are recovered and recorded.

1.4 *Residue sorting*

All residue (retent) sorting is carried out in laboratory conditions, and is designed to recover not only material that might be missed during normal excavation procedure (see dry sample sieving), but also material that would be impossible to recover during normal excavation procedure eg. charred and uncharred plant remains, insect remains and small fragments of charcoal.

The volume of the residue is recorded and then passed through a set of sieves (mesh sizes 8 mm, 4 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm). Each fraction is spread out onto a separate tray, is scanned with the naked eye and all items of interest are recovered. Under normal circumstances all identifiable material from all fractions is recovered. The only exception to this is burnt wood (charcoal) which is only retrieved from the > 4 mm fractions. All material recovered is bagged individually by material type and the material types and weights recorded on the Retent Sorting Sheet. Also recorded on this sheet are the project number, context number, area, sample number, the sorters initials, date, sample volume, retent volume and percent of the retent sorted. Under normal circumstances 100 % of all fractions are sorted. In those instances where this is not the case, this will be recorded. Where no material is recovered from a retent, the Retent Sorting Sheet will be filled out as usual, with the word sterile written across it.

1.5 *Flot sorting*
All flot sorting is carried out in laboratory conditions. The volume of each flot is measured. The flots are sorted by means of a low powered binocular microscope. The macro plant remains and other archaeological or ecological material are extracted from the flots and put into gelatine capsules or glass tubes. An estimate of the number of items recovered and the species represented are recorded. The charcoal larger than 4mm is extracted from the flots and weighed. All extracted items are bagged and labelled accordingly.

1.6 *Routine Soils Analysis*
All the samples taken on-site will have a routine partner. Four standard routine soil tests will be carried out by the archaeological contractor. These are pH analysis, Loss on Ignition, Calcium Carbonate content and Easily available phosphate content.

The pH value is the measure of the acidity (H+) or alkalinity (OH+) of the sample. Dissolving a portion of the soil in distilled water, then measuring the sample using pH meter carries this out. This is to allow us to estimate the potential for preservation within the sediment.

Loss on Ignition is the measure organic content of the sample. This is measured by burning a small amount of the sediment in a furnace at 400^0C for four hours. By measuring the weight before and after burning the organic content can be calculated. The organic content allows us to examine whether manuring or treatment of the natural soil has taken place.

Calcium Carbonate content can be measured by dissolving a few grains of the sample using Hydrochloric acid. If calcium carbonate is present then a small amount of Carbon Dioxide is given off, the greater the amount of CO_2 released the greater the amount of $CaCO_2$. The Calcium Carbonate content shows us if there is any natural calcium carbonate within the sediment, or if not, any mortar or shell has been included artificially.

The amount of phosphate within a sample is examined at the same time as $CaCO_2$. After the CO_2 has been released Ascorbic acid is applied, if Phosphate is present a colour change will occur. The phosphate content may show the presence of animals or to a lesser degree indicate where animals were kept.

1.7 *Soil Micromorphological Analysis*
Micromorphology is the study of undisturbed soils and loose sediments and other materials at a microscopic scale. A 25-30 micron thick slice of soil or sediment is mounted on glass and studied using a petrographic microscope. The samples are prepared for thin section analyses at the Department of Environmental Science, University of Stirling using the methods outlined by Murphy (1986). The samples are analysed using the descriptive terminology of Bullock *et al* (1985) and FitzPatrick (1993).

1.8 *Charcoal ID*
Only charcoal retrieved from the 4mm sieve (see Sieving and Sorting procedures) is used for species identification, mainly because fragments below that threshold are too small to identify.

If there is no charcoal larger than 4mm present then attempts will be made to identify the largest fragments present for the purpose of C14 samples.

Surfaces are prepared for identification by using a surgical blade to prise off flakes of charcoal revealing fresh surfaces on which diagnostic features can be identified. The charcoal fragment is bedded in sand for examination under a reflected-light microscope.

On average, up to 10 fragments of charcoal are identified per bulk sample. If a single species is present then identification can stop at 5 fragments. However, if a great variety of species is present, ie more than four, then identification should continue until the analyst is happy that a representative sample has been examined. Unusual or exotic species should be bagged and labelled separately within the bulk sample.

Other variables, such as whether the fragment is young roundwood, with sub-bark surfaces intact, whether it has come from a large piece of wood and whether it is fast or slow grown, should be noted. Species identification is undertaken with reference to Schweingruber (1982).

1.9 *Wood ID*

Waterlogged wood; Surfaces on waterlogged wood are prepared for identification by using a cut-throat razor or a double-sided razor blade to pare off thin-sections which are cell-thick and transparent so that diagnostic features can be identified. It is consequently difficult to identify fragments of waterlogged wood smaller than 10 mm^2. The thin-sections are temporarily mounted in water on slides for examination under a transmitted-light microscope.

Sampling for identification is carried out on the same basis as that for charcoal. Species identification is undertaken with reference to Schweingruber's (1982) *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* and the in-house reference collection of the archaeological contractor.

1.10 *Non-charcoal charred plant macrofossil analysis & waterlogged plant analysis*

Analysis of the charred plant macrofossils and waterlogged plants involves identification, quantification and interpretation. Identification of the macro plant remains is done using a low power binocular microscope with x10 and x40 magnifications. The modern reference collection of the archaeological contractor and various seed atlases (Beijerinck 1947, Berggren 1969 & 1981 and Anderberg 1994) will be used to ease identification. The botanical nomenclature follows Flora Europaea (Tutin *et al* 1964-1981). A standardised counting method is used for quantification. Habitat information for the plant species will be taken from Hanf (1983).

1.11 *Dendrochronological analysis*

Sample size and species type; Three conditions are necessary to ensure the successful dating of a building or archaeological site. The timber must be a species for which there are already dated chronologies which in the UK usually means oak. Cross-matching is a statistical process, and therefore a number of timbers are required, usually at least 8 per building or phase. Finally, and for the same reasons the ring-patterns must be over a certain length, usually 70 rings. With these conditions observed it can be relatively straightforward to obtain a date for a building.

On-site sampling; In situ timbers in a standing building are usually sampled using a corer, which is attached to a power-driven drill and removes a core leaving a hole in the timber 10 mm in diameter. The core must be taken so that the maximum radius from pith to bark is sampled, thus ensuring the maximum number of growth-rings for analysis. It is also important to select those timbers which have retained as full a ring sequence as possible, ie those where the outermost rings have not been trimmed off or destroyed by woodworm.

Coring is an intrusive method of sampling and it is occasionally impossible to use this method, as in the case of painting ceilings and carved panels. If the end-grain is exposed the ring sequence can be measured *in situ* using a hand lens. Silicone rubber casts can also be taken.

If structural timbers have been removed during the renovation of a building then slices, approximately 50 mm thick can be sampled by saw, usually a chainsaw, from a point along the timber where the maximum radius survives.

Timbers only survive below ground in waterlogged conditions. Waterlogged timbers are sampled as above, by the removal of a 50 mm slice by sawing.

1.12 Sample preparation;
Cores are mounted in angle moulding and then the surface is prepared by paring with a Stanley knife followed by fine sanding with Wet & Dry sandpaper until the ring-pattern is clear and measurable.
Slices (dry); The surface of the slice is sanded, usually with a power sander, using progressively finer sandpaper until the ring-pattern is clear and measurable. It is often necessary to finish off the surface with W&D sandpaper.
*Slices (wet); T*he slice is usually frozen for 24 hours and then the surface is planed flat using a Surform plane. This often achieves the necessary clarity of ring-pattern but where the wood is particularly hard it will be necessary to use a razor blade to pare the surface to achieve a clear ring-pattern.
Silicone rubber casts; These are fixed to battens of wood using silicone rubber, for ease of measurement.

1.13 Measurement and analysis; The samples are measured on a custom-made measuring table and the data logged onto the computer using DENDRO (Tyers 2000). Data graphing and statistical analysis are also carried out using the same package.

APPENDIX 2

LAND TO REAR OF 6 WESTGATE, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE: A MAP REGRESSION STUDY

CS Archaeology

April 2008

On behalf of: Mrs. G. Kendal
c/o Mr. D. Richold
Arch-Tech Design
Harefield Road
Bishop Monkton
Harrogate
HG3 3QF

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 31109 71258

Project Number: 20.1

Report and illustrations by: Chris Scurfield

Timing: Research April 2008
Report April 2008

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Frontispiece: Extract from Jefferies map of 1775

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This archaeological report is in response to a condition on planning application No. 07/05436 and examines land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

1.2 This report examines all the readily available cartographic sources. It reveals developing land use from formal gardens during the late 18th century to a series 19th and 20th century buildings.

1.3 Despite this the study has highlighted areas of archaeological potential which may not have been affected by the 19th and 20th buildings. These areas could represent archaeological deposits that are earlier than the Later Post Medieval buildings.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is a rectangular plot of land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon. Westgate is situated to west of the market place (Figure 1). The PDA consists of an area of 0.017 hectares and is centred on the National Grid Reference SE 31109 71258.

2.2 The research for this project took place on 25th April 2008 and was organised in response to a condition on planning application (No. 07/05436), to construct two new offices and a flat above the northern office.

2.3 This report has been written with the aim of informing the Written Scheme of Investigation and subsequent evaluation report (CS Archaeology forthcoming).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It was not until 1086 and the Domesday Survey that tangible evidence of Ripon's role within Yorkshire's political and economic framework emerged. By the 11th century Ripon was an administrative centre comparable to Whitby and Wakefield, and probably developed from an Anglo-Saxon Manor or Liberty (Sheeran 1998).

3.2 It has been suggested that the eastern suburb of Stonebridge Gate was part of the original settlement which followed a north-south alignment along Stonebridge Gate and through the 'old' town, leading to the Minster and a crossing of the River Skell at the southern end of the town. As the town developed during the 12th and 13th centuries the town focus shifted to the 'new' market place to the west of the town (Sheeran 1998, 155).

3.3 By 1450 Ripon had Borough status, which granted towns the ability to govern themselves and was backed by Royal Charter.

3.4 Since Medieval times, Ripon has had two foci; the market place and the Minster, each with radiating roads. Most Medieval Town plans are characterised by long narrow burgage plots which front onto the main street. Ripon shares this settlement pattern which was deliberately designed and laid out during the early Medieval period.

3.5 It is rare that Medieval buildings survive, however their burgage plots often survive and are reflected in modern property boundaries. High status medieval houses such as the Wakeman's House in Ripon were often built parallel with the street, lower status houses had gables fronting onto the street, which would appear to be the case along Westgate.

3.6 The history of ownership of 6 Westgate is largely unknown but in 1800 (Appendix 2, Figure 3), the building is recorded as apportionment 268 '*Philomen'* probably referring to a surname, and as with neighbouring properties, functioned as a private house. Throughout most of the 19th century ownership is unknown until the Trade Directories record that Fredrick Benson occupied the premises as a general *'Draper and Upholsterer*' (Kellies 1897). By 1902 Mrs F. Benson had taken over operations and the shop had become a *'Ladies and Children's Outfitter'*. In 1906 the shop had changed trade to boot making (Robinsons 1906) but reverted back to clothes in 1915 when it is recorded as a *'Tailors'* shop owned by J R Hemsworth who continued until at least 1922 (Kellies Directory). By 1936 (Kellies Directory) No 6 is recorded as a Cycle Delivery shop run by Stephen Skelton. The adjacent properties at the turn of the twentieth century functioned as a surgery (,No 5: *'Thomas Collier M.R.C.S'*) and the Ship Inn (No. 7: Robinsons Directories: 1902, 1906 & 1915).

4. RESULTS

4.1 The map regression study was designed to shed light onto what structures and further potential archaeological deposits were likely to remain within the PDA.

4.2 The 1775 town map is the first fairly detailed depiction of Westgate (Figure 2). It depicts the north of Westgate as a continual range of buildings with rear extensions and an array of formal gardens. These gardens are depicted by regular plots and internal strips and diagonal walkways. It is uncertain whether this depiction of the PDA by Jeffery was a reality or merely a draughting exercise.

4.3 By 1800 individual plots are shown on Humphrey's map (Figure 3). 6 Westgate is represented by apportionment '628' and, along with neighbouring properties, represents private housing. The annexation of the garden areas (Figure 2) into plot extensions becomes pronounced with the construction of buildings to the rear of plots. The PDA is represented by buildings at its north end, which appear to date to between 1775 (Figure 2) and 1800 (Figure 3).

4.4 The map of 1818 (Figure 4) depicts the PDA within a mass of undifferentiated buildings, north of Westgate and south of a new road which linked the market place with Blossom Gate and opened up the land north of Westgate for intensive development.

4.5 In 1856 (Figure 5) the 6 inch OS Survey map depicts the PDA in a similar development context to the earlier 19th century map (Figure 4) in a built up urban context.

4.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 (1:500) represents the first detailed and accurate depiction of the PDA (Figure 6) which is at the northern end of *'Lands Court'* accessed via a 'ginnel' between Nos 6 and 7 Westgate. The PDA consists of the northern end of a range of five shops/houses to the rear of 6 Westgate parallel with the plot's eastern boundary. There is an array of miscellaneous structures at the northern end of the PDA.

4.7 The OS map of 1909 (Figure 7) shows that the 'miscellaneous' buildings had been consolidated into a rectangular building parallel with the plot's eastern boundary. This configuration continued, and was largely similar in 1929 (Figure 8) and probably through until the late 20th century when the PDA was cleared of all its buildings and boundary walls.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The map regression study has shown that the PDA was a garden c. 1800 which was developed by a series of outbuildings through the 19th and 20th centuries. It was historically linked as the eastern side of 'Lands Court' but with the demolition of all the buildings within the PDA probably during the later part of the 20th century the name 'Lands Court' grew and refers to land behind Nos 5, 6 & 7 Westgate.

7.2 Through the examination of the historic maps (Figures 2-8) areas of archaeological potential have been discerned and are represented in Figure 9.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

Kellies Trade Directories: 1897, 1927, & 1936

Robinsons Directory: 1902, 1906 & 1915

Sheeran G. 1998, *Medieval Yorkshire Towns People, Buildings and Spaces,* Edinburgh

9.2 Cartographic References

1775 Jefferys maps of Yorkshire and Ripon

1800 Humphreys Plan of Ripon and apportionments

1818 Langdale T. & J. Humphreys plan of Ripon (facsimile)

1856 1st Edition 6" (1:10000) Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 119

1896 2nd Edition 6" (1:10000) Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 102 SW

1909 2nd Edition 25" (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 119.6

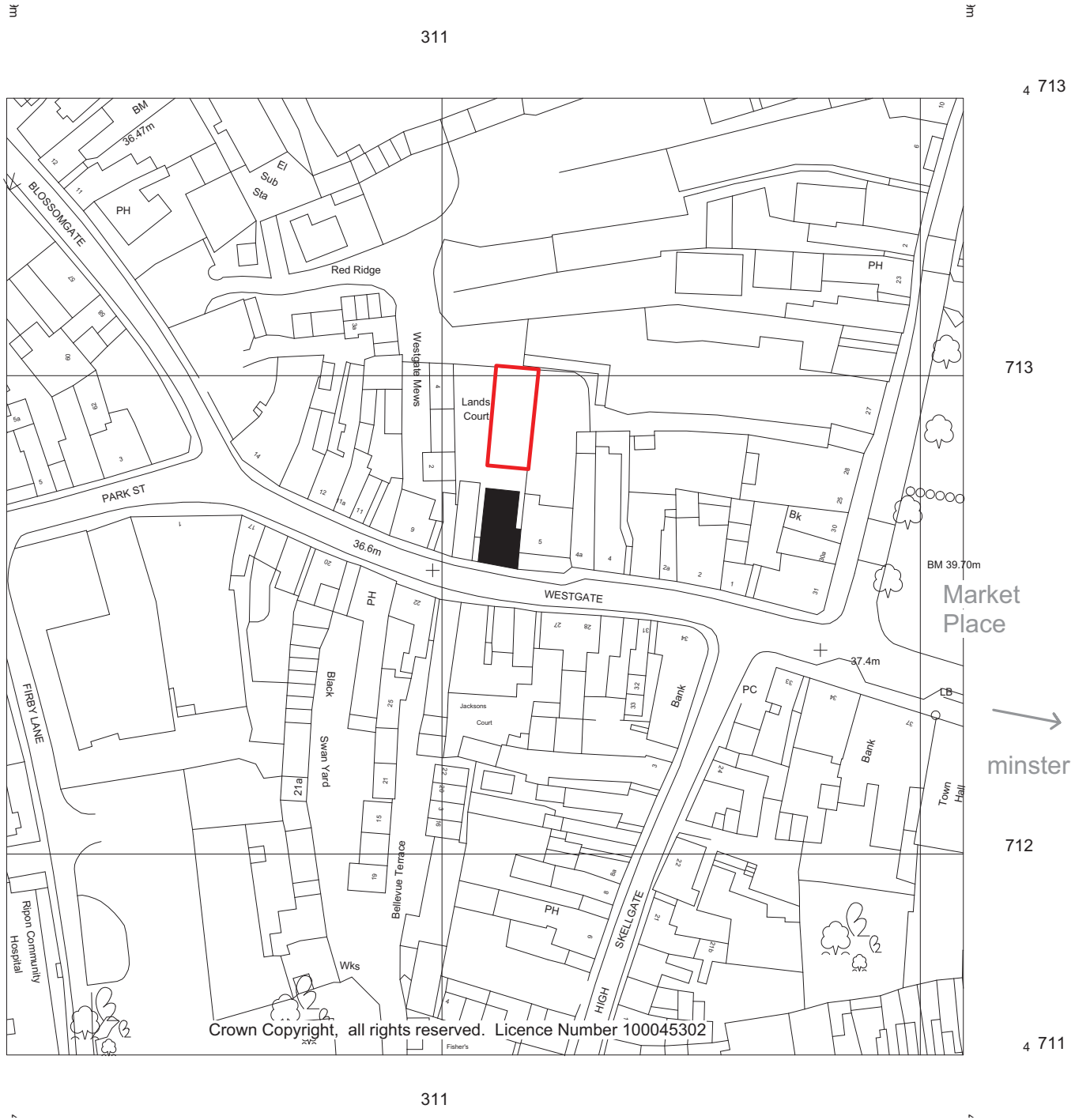
1909 3rd Edition 25" (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 119.6

1929 4th Edition 25" (1:2500) Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 119.6

10. ACKNOWLEGEMENTS

Thank you to Mrs G. Kendal and Mr D Richold (Arch-Tech Design) for commissioning the work and to Ms L Hawkins (NYCC Heritage Section) for her help and assistance.

Land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire



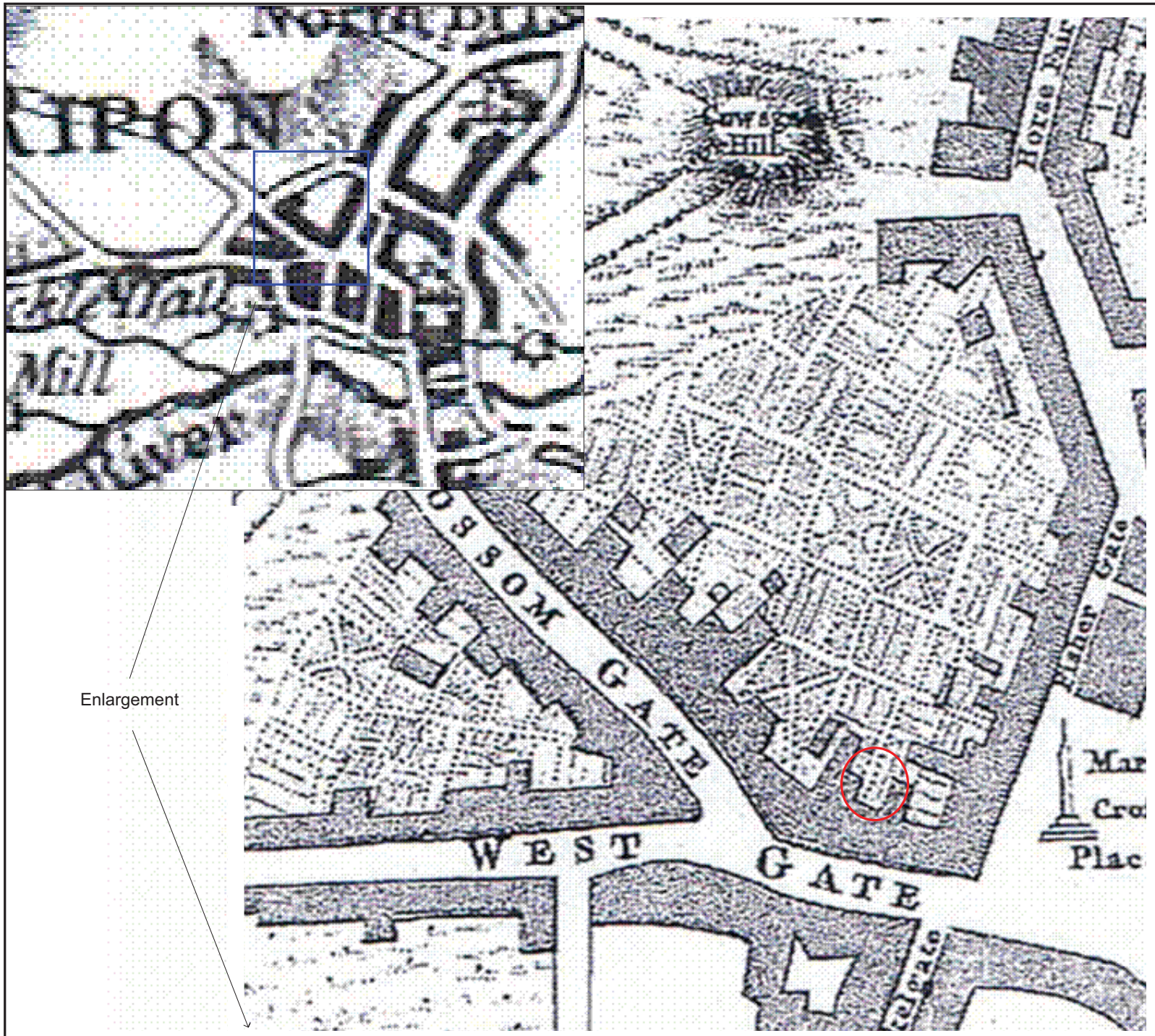
PDA approximate extent

6 Westgate

scale: 1:1250

Figure 1: Location map with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008

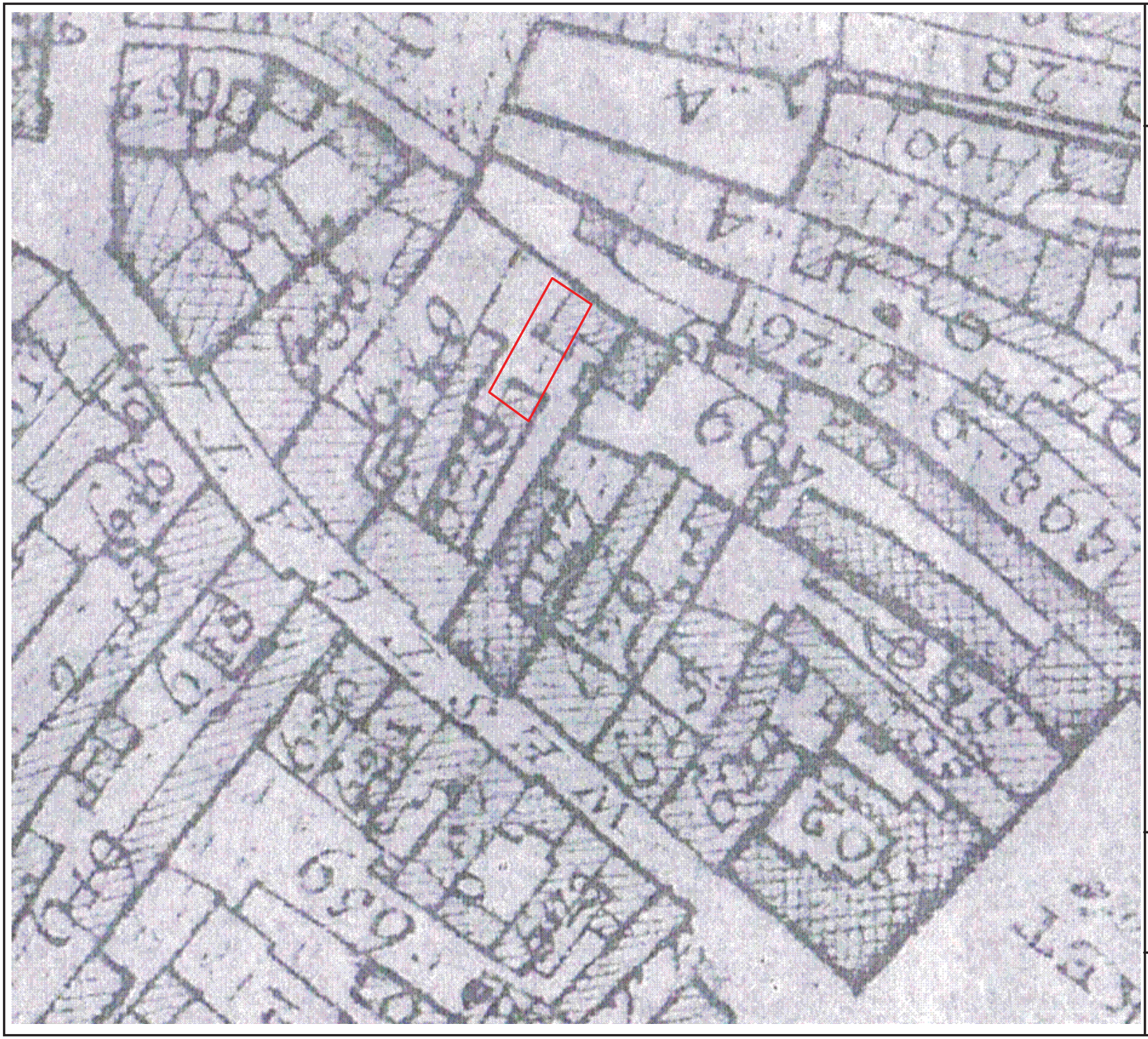


Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

Figure 2: Jefferys Maps of 1775 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008



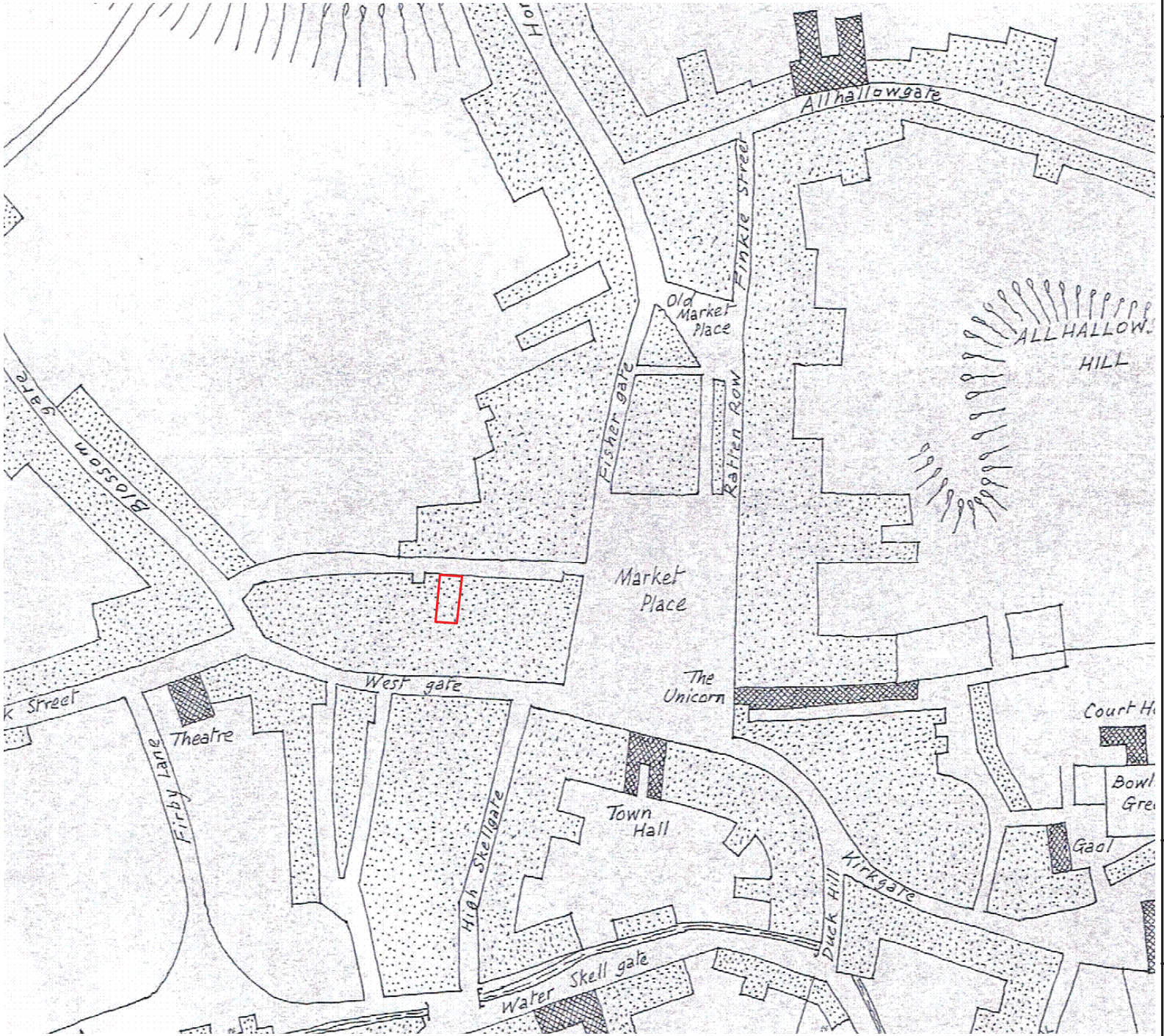
Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent
(apportionment 628)

not to scale

Figure 3: Humphrey's map of 1800 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008



Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

not to scale

Figure 4: Langdale & Humphreys map of Ripon 1818 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008

Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

enhanced building plan
around 6 Westgate

not to scale

Figure 5: The Ordnance Survey map of 1856 with the PDA

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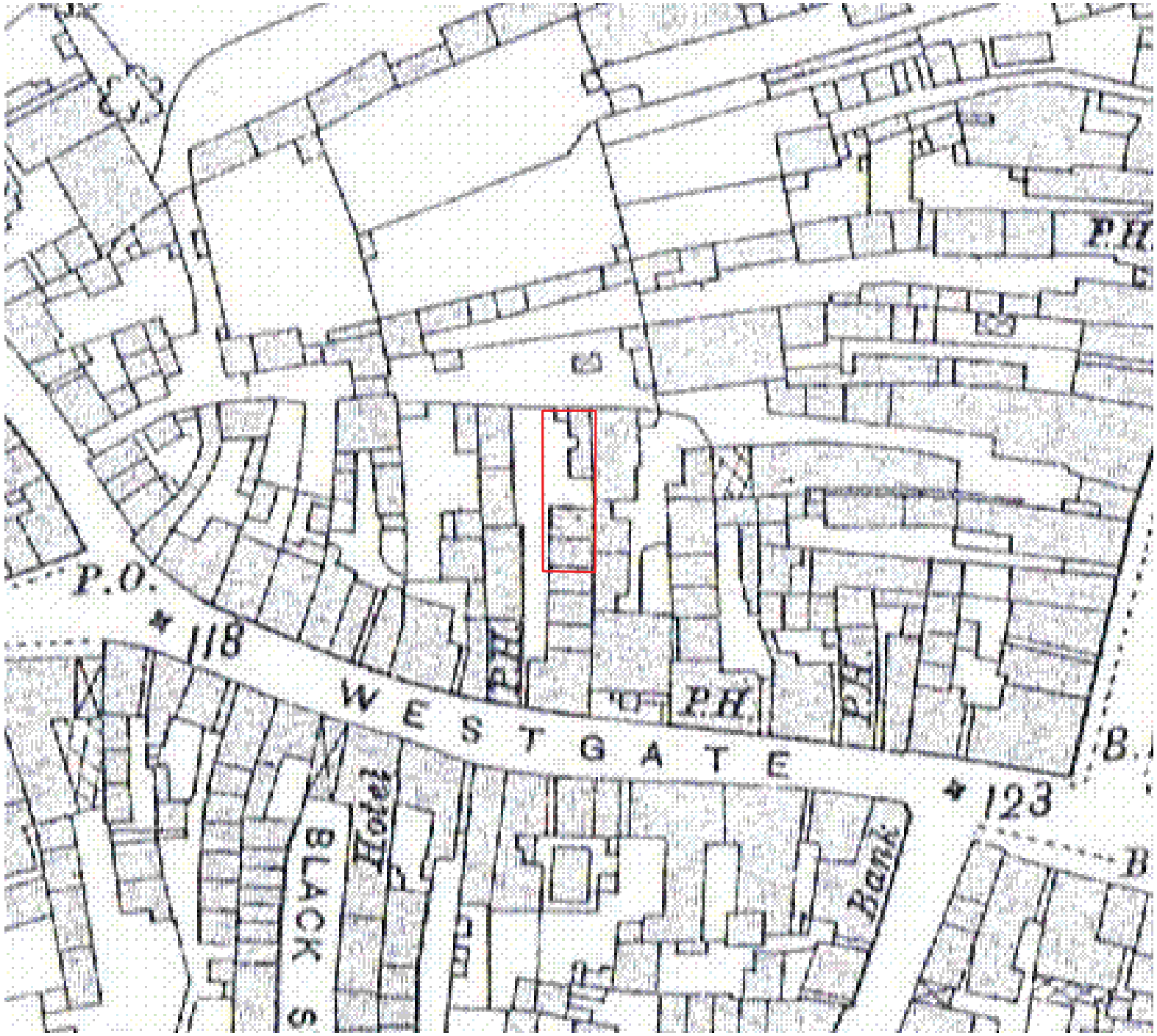
Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

not to scale

Figure 6: The Ordnance Survey map of 1891 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008



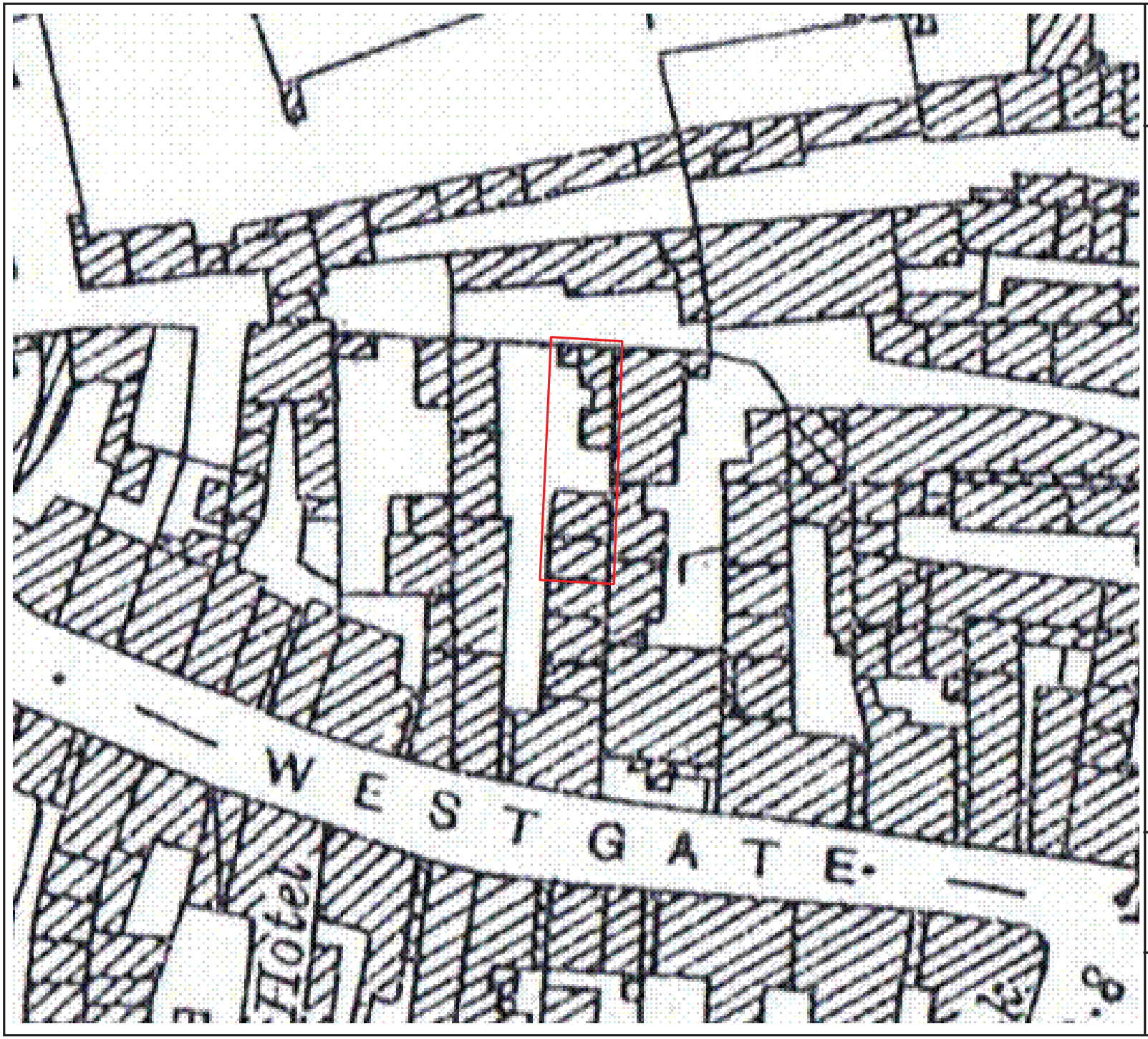
Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

not to scale

Figure 7: The Ordnance Survey map of 1909 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008



Land to the rear of
6 Westgate, Ripon,
North Yorkshire

PDA approximate extent

not to scale

Figure 8: The Ordnance Survey map of 1929 with the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008

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Land to the rear of 6 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire

Key

- PDA approximate extent
- 6 Westgate
- proposed new building footprints
- extent of the late 19th / early 20th century buildings
- areas of archaeological potential

scale: 1:200

Figure 9: Areas of Archaeological Potential within the PDA

CS Archaeology April 2008

APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE INVENTORY

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTERS

35mm Black and White Film (Ilford HP5)

Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1/36-35	**1**	Trench 1	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E
1/34		Trench 1	General view of the north-facing section	NE
1/33-32	**2**	Trench 1	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W
1/31		Trench 1	General view of the south-facing section	SW
1/30		Trench 2	General view of trench 2 during reduction	N
1/29	**4**	Trench 2	Intermediate view of the wall [111]	N
1/28		Trench 2	Intermediate view of the wall [111]	S
1/27		Trench 1	Cess pit [104] – half section	W
1/26	**3**	Trench 1	Cess pit [104] – half section	S
1/25		Trench 1	Pit [105] – half section, oblique view	NE
1/24		Trench 1	Pit [105] – half section	N
1/23		Trench 1	Pit [107] – half section	S
1/22		Trench 1	Pit [106] – half section	S
1/21		Trench 2	Final view onto natural [103]	N
1/20	**5**	Trench 2	Final view onto natural [103]	S
1/19	**6**	Trench 2	View of the half sectioned post hole [117]	S
1/18		Trench 2	View of the west facing section with the modern pit [126]	NW

35mm Colour Slide (Sensia 400)

Film & Frame No.	Plate	Location	Description	From
1/22	**1**	Trench 1	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E
1/21		Trench 1	General view of the north-facing section	NE
1/20	**2**	Trench 1	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W
1/19		Trench 1	General view of the south-facing section	SW
1/18		Trench 2	General view of trench 2 during reduction	N
1/17	**4**	Trench 2	Intermediate view of the wall [111]	N
1/16		Trench 2	Intermediate view of the wall [111]	S
1/15		Trench 1	Cess pit [104] – half section	W
1/14	**3**	Trench 1	Cess pit [104] – half section	S
1/14		Trench 1	Pit [105] – half section, oblique view	NE
1/13		Trench 1	Pit [105] – half section	N
1/12		Trench 1	Pit [107] – half section	S
1/11		Trench 1	Pit [106] – half section	S
1/10		Trench 2	Final view onto natural [103]	N
1/9	**5**	Trench 2	Final view onto natural [103]	S
1/8	**6**	Trench 2	View of the half sectioned post hole [117]	S
1/7		Trench 2	View of the west facing section with the modern pit [126]	NW

CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Location (Trench)	Description
101	1	*Deposit:* Limestone aggregate up to 0.1m in depth. Above [102, 104, 107,] (Introduced onto the site within the last 20 years for car park surface)
102	1	*Deposit:* Thin buried (covered) top soil up to 0.08m in depth, appears to have been introduced after a historic episode of site reduction/truncation.
103	1	*Natural:* red sand with very thin clay lenses (Trench 1), this gives way to sands and gravels towards the southern PDA (Trench 2).
104	1	*Cut:* probably oval in plan this extends into the south facing section
105	1	*Cut:* roughly rectangular in plan this pit extends into the north facing section
106	1	*Cut:* small circular with a 0.5m diameter, representing a possible posthole or small pit. It features concave sides and a rounded base. Overlies [103] underlies [100].
107	1	*Cut:* small circular with a 0.5m diameter, representing a possible posthole or small pit. It features concave sides and a rounded base. Overlies [103] underlies [100].
108	2	*Deposit:* Unconsolidated brick rubble with rubber tyres, bone and flagstone fragments. The bricks are thin clamp type and date to $18^{th}/19^{th}$ century, set in this modern fill the deposit would appear to relate to modern rubbish pit with demolition debris from an historic building. The lower fill also contains brick fragments, bicycle, washing machine parts and flagstone fragments increasing voids the lower the deposit (NB feature not sectioned).
109	2	*Deposit:* cobbled surface with rounded river pebbles between 0.05-0.15m diameter.
110	2	*Structure:* brick wall footings 1.2m long on a north-south alignment, set in lime mortar with the later wall [111] built above.
111	2	*Structure:* brick wall set above [111] on a slightly different alignment
112	2	*Deposit:* Brown sandy loam with large cobbles up to 0.3m diameter, also
113	2	*Cut:* Regular linear feature 0.7m wide running across trench 2in an east – west alignment. Straight sides and a flat bottom. It cuts and is above [103], and below [108].
114	2	*Deposit:* Light brown sandy silt with frequent (25%) lime mortar inclusions. Overlies [113] below [108].
115	2	*Cut:* trench for a lead water pipe (c. AD 1850-1950)
116	2	*Deposit:* Fill of [115] unconsolidated silty loam with lime mortar inclusions. It cuts and is above [103], and below [108].
117	2	*Cut:* circular post hole, 0.2m diameter with a stone and dark grey loamy silt fill [129]. It cuts [103] below [108].
118	2	*Cut:* circular post hole, 0.15m diameter with a shallow (0.03m) rounded base. It cuts [103] below [108].
119	2	*Deposit:* Fill of [118] brown silty sand no artefacts. Lies below [108] above [118].
120	2	*Deposit:* Fill of [104] greenish silt with no inclusions. Above [104], below [122].
121	1	*Deposit:* Fill of [104] mid brown sandy silt with 2% rounded stone up to 0.02 diameter. Artefacts include: 7 animal bone fragments some with butchery marks, 2 fragments of clay pipe stem, 2 sherds of green glass, which are subject to lamination, 1 sherd of with a light green glaze to both sides and a 1 sherd of Medieval green glaze pottery that features a

		cream coloured fabric and a decorated external glaze. Overlies [120] underlies [122].
122	1	*Deposit:* Fill of [104]
123	1	*Deposit:* loose rubble with brick and flagstone fragments in a silty sandy matrix.
124	-	(Not allowcated)
125	1	*Deposit:* Fill of [106] dark brown sandy silt. No artefacts recovered. Below [101], above [102 and 103]
126	2	*Deposit:* dark brown sandy silt, fill of post hole [107]. No artefacts. Below [100], above [102 and 103]
127	2	*Deposit:* Fill of [107] mixed silty sand with large rounded boulders up to 0.3m in length x 0.2m in width. No artefacts. Above [107 & 103], below [124 & 101].
128	1	*Deposit:* Fill of [105] single stone filled pit fill with a dark brown sandy silt matrix. Artefacts include 3 body sherds of transfer decorated porcelain, 1 sherd of cream glazed porcelain, 1 body sherd of earthenware with internal cream glaze, 1 sherd with a cream fabric and brown streaky glaze, 1 sherd with a peach coloured fabric internally unglazed but with an external 'green glaze', which is Medieval (1350-1500) and evidences residual medieval activity within the PDA.
129	2	*Deposit:* Fill of [117] dark brown sandy silt with 60% rounded stone up to 0.22m in length x 0.15m width. No artefacts. Below [108] above [118].

DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced
1	3	Trench 1, south facing section	1:20	Not to scale
2	3	Trench 1, plan	1:50	Not to scale
3	4	Trench 2, east facing section	1:20	Not to scale
4	4	Trench 2, intermediate plan	1:50	Not to scale
5	4	Trench 2, final plan	1:50	Not to scale
6	5	Trench 1, cesspit [104] south facing section	1:10	1:10
7	5	Trench 1, cesspit [104] west facing section	1:10	1:10
8	5	Trench 1, post hole [107] south facing section	1:10	1:10
9	5	Trench 1, post hole [106] south facing section	1:10	1:10
10	6	Trench 1, pit [105] north facing section	1:10	1:10
11	6	Trench 2, pit [117] south-west facing section	1:10	1:10
12	6	Trench 2, pit [118] south facing section	1:10	1:10