

REPORT NO. 1517 TOWNSHIP Wetherby
Booked into post book 2/5/06
() (No of vols: 1)
Booked into report catalogue 2/5/06 () SM.
Officer confirmed acceptance AB (initials/date)
03/05/06
PRN 8731

WETHERBY CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.
OSA REPORT No: OSA05WB09.

APRIL 2006.

RECEIVED 01 MAY 2006

RECEIVED 02 MAY 2006

OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY LTD

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP
telephone • 01904 411673 • fax • 01904 414522 • mobile • 07767 385766

e-mail • mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

© *On-Site Archaeology*, 2006.

Report Summary.

REPORT NO: OSA05WB09 (Draft)

SITE NAME: Wetherby Cattle Market

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 4045 4830

ON BEHALF OF: Mike Griffiths & Associates

TEXT: Liz Humble & Duncan Stirk

FIELDWORK: Graham Bruce
Anthony Dickson
Liz Humble
Tim Kiersey
Dave Pinnock
Tim Robinson
Kristen Soucey
Duncan Stirk

TIMING: Fieldwork
April – December 2005
Post excavation & report preparation
March 2006

ENQUIRIES TO: Nick Pearson
On Site Archaeology
25A Milton Street
York
YO10 3EP

tel (01904) 411673
fax (01904) 414522
mobile (07767) 385766
e-mail mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

PERIODS REPRESENTED: Roman? Medieval, post-medieval & early modern.

Table of Contents.

1.0 Abstract.....	4
2.0 Site Location, Topography and Land Use.....	5
3.0 Archaeological Background.....	7
4.0 Methodology.....	8
5.0 Results.....	10
6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.....	25
7.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.....	27
8.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.....	31
9.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery Assessment Report.....	35
10.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.....	36

List of Figures.

Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 4045 4830).....	6
Figure 2. Plan showing location of trenches monitored during Watching Brief.....	8
Figure 3. Trench 4 plan.....	11
Figure 4. South facing section of trench 4.....	11
Figure 5. Trench 33 plan.....	12
Figure 6. Trench 18 plan.....	12
Figure 7. Trench A plan.....	15
Figure 8. South facing section of Trench A.....	16
Figure 9. Trench B plan.....	17
Figure 10. East facing section of trench B.....	18
Figure 11. Trench C plan.....	19
Figure 12. South facing section of trench C.....	19
Figure 13. Plan of Trench E.....	21
Figure 14. Plan of features exposed during ground reduction.....	24

List of Plates.

Plate 1. Trench 4, pit [4001], looking east. (Scale of 1m).	36
Plate 2. Trench 18, pit or ditch terminus [18002], looking north. (Scale of 1m).	36
Plate 3. Trench 1 cobble surface, looking north. (Scale of 1m).	37
Plate 4. Trench 8 wall (8000), looking west. (Scale of 1m).	37
Plate 5. Trench 11, wall (11001), looking west. (Scale of 1m).	38
Plate 6. Trench 700, wall, looking south.	38
Plate 7. Trench A, skeleton (219), looking east. (Scale of 1m).	39
Plate 8. Trench A, pit [206] relative to skeleton (219), looking north. (Scale of 1m & 0.5m).	39
Plate 9. Trench B, looking west.	40
Plate 10. Trench C, wall (407) and mortar surface (404), looking west. (Scale of 1m).	40
Plate 11. Trench D, looking east. (Scale of 1m).	41
Plate 12. Trench E, features [108] & [110], looking north. (Scale of 1m & 0.5m).	41
Plate 13. Trench E wall (102), looking southeast. (Scale of 1m).	42
Plate 14. Trench E wall stub (103), looking east. (Scale of 0.5m).	42
Plate 15. Ground reduction area (501) & (503), looking north. (Scale of 0.5m).	43
Plate 16. Ground reduction area, walls (510) & (511), looking southeast.	43
Plate 17. Ground reduction area, drain (528), looking northeast.	44
Plate 18. Ground reduction area, tank (530), looking west.	44

1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by On-Site-Archaeology at Wetherby Cattle Market at the behest of Mike Griffiths & Associates. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil the archaeological condition attached to a planning application to build a complex of several ground floor shops with residential flats above.

The watching brief took place intermittently between the 11th April 2005 and 20th of December 2005. It comprised observation of the excavation of 5 geotechnical trenches, observation of ground reduction, and observation of 33 foundation pits for the erection of stanchions as part of the construction of the shops and accommodation, and the excavation of trenches for drains and services.

As the trenches were excavated, close archaeological supervision was maintained in order to identify the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological deposits. Whilst many of the trenches encountered only very recent layers associated with modern demolition activity, there was evidence of the former cattle market on this site in the form of cobbled surfaces and the sandstone foundations of numerous walls. Furthermore, in four of the five geotechnical trenches, pits and structural features probably dating to the medieval period and one probable Roman burial were observed. A number of features pre-dating the market were recorded in the smaller foundation pits, which may be dated to the Roman or medieval periods.

2.0 Site Location, Topography and Land Use.

The site of the former cattle market at Wetherby is situated in the core of the historic town centre of Wetherby, centred at National Grid Reference SE 4045 4830. It was bounded by Horsefair road to the northeast and Victoria Street to the southwest. To the northwest the site was bounded by the rear of properties fronting Wetherby's main street, North Street. To the southeast the site was bounded by an alley with a public car park and residential properties beyond. For simplicity sake in this report Victoria Street has been considered to run east-west, making site north actually northeast. Immediately prior to the investigation the site had been occupied by the 19th century cattle market, which had been demolished.

→ SE 4051 4816



Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 4045 4830).
 Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
 © Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

3.0 Archaeological Background.

Wetherby is strategically located at the crossing of the River Wharfe. Evidence for settlement and burial in the Roman period were found during the construction of the railway station and during quarrying in 1930 to the west of the church. Here several burials were recorded some of which were contained cists. The extent of the Roman settlement and cemetery are not known.

Medieval settlement at Wetherby developed around the river crossing. In the Domesday Book the settlement is recorded as Wedrebi, which after the conquest passed to the Percy family. Medieval documents show that land was granted to the Knights Templars in the early 13th century. By 1300 Wetherby contained a bridge, a mill, chapels and a castle. The castle which is located 500m to the southwest of the site was subject to excavation in 1922.

The development site lies on what appears to be the edge of the medieval town. This is marked by the line of modern Bank Street, Horsefair and the north south aligned lane to the east of the site which runs towards the river. The eastern and northern edges of the site run along this boundary. Wetherby appears to have become a thriving and important market town profiting from passing trade and local craftsmen during the medieval period. The western edge of the development area lies to the rear of the High Street. The High Street appears to have been part of the Great North Road, which was mapped as early as 1360 and comprised the main thoroughfare to the north until it was bypassed in 1959.

Throughout the late medieval period and post medieval period Wetherby prospered as a small market town supporting a variety of trades. In the 18th and 19th centuries the town underwent development and expansion as the population grew. This resulted in the demolition and rebuilding of properties in addition to the construction of civic buildings and improved sanitation.

4.0 Methodology.

For the purposes of this report the work has been divided up into a number of phases. These phase numbers have been assigned retrospectively, and due to the fragmented programme of works do not conform to the chronological sequence of work.

The phases are:

- Phase I ~ Observation of the excavation of foundation pits.
- Phase II ~ Observation of work on drainage and service trenches.
- Phase III ~ Observation of the excavation of geotechnical pits A-E.
- Phase IV ~ Observation of the ground reduction in the western portion of the site.

Duplication of the sequences of context numbers between phases of work has occasionally occurred, but these can be distinguished with reference to the phase.

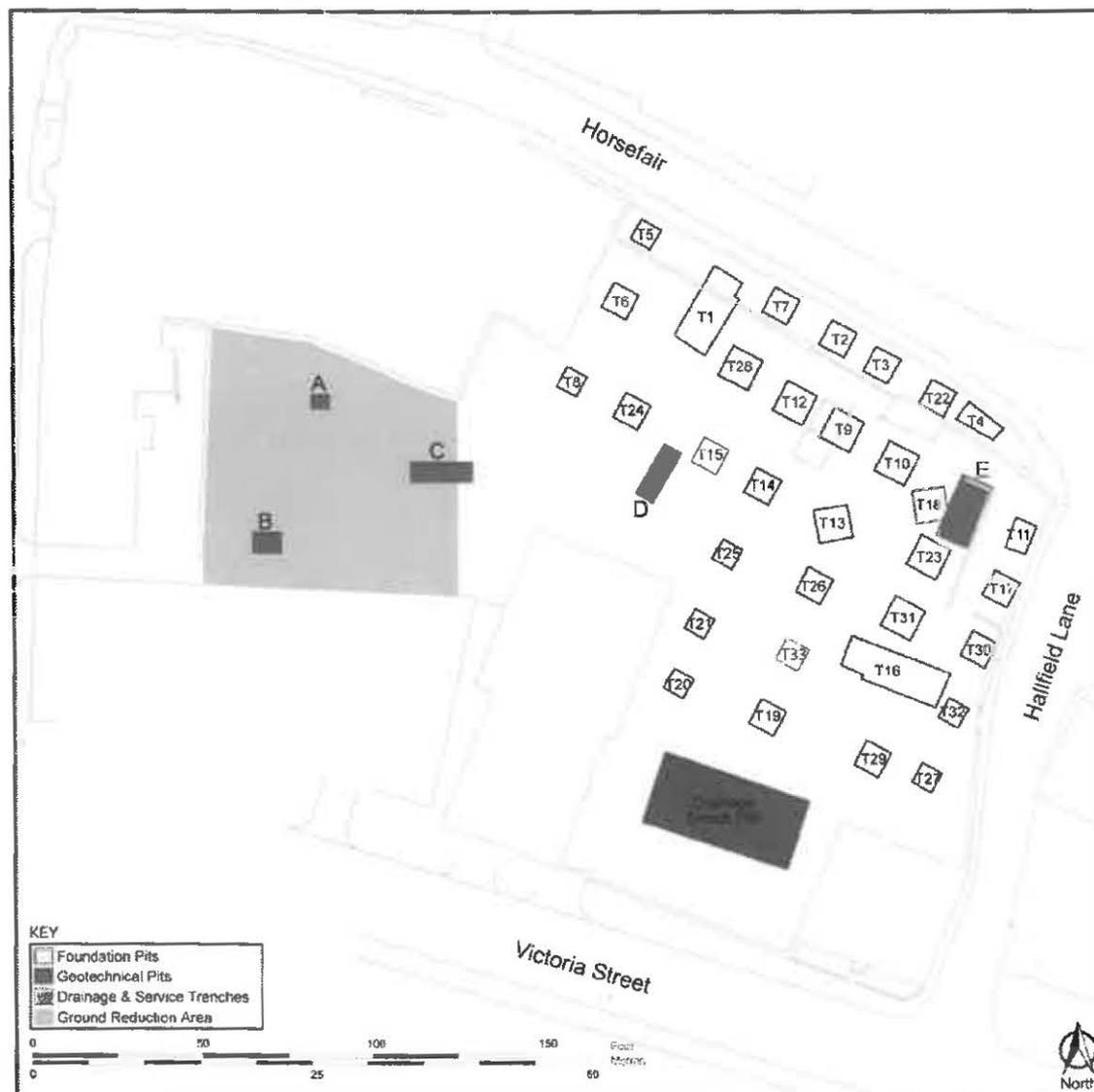


Figure 2. Plan showing location of trenches monitored during Watching Brief.

4.1 Phase I.

The excavation methodology employed by the main contractors involved the excavation of the foundation pits using a 360° JCB with a ditching bucket, whilst the beam trenches were excavated with a 600mm toothed bucket. The smaller foundation pits were 2.0-2.20m x 2.0-2.20m x 1m deep in extent with several slightly larger ones measuring approximately 2.50m x 2.50m x 1.20m deep and larger pits measuring 3.0m x 3.0m x 1.20-1.60m deep. Two larger trenches were excavated; these were 13.10m x 5.80m x 1.50m (Trench 16) and 8.50m x 5.80m x 1.70m deep (Trench 1) (see figure 2).

4.2 Phase II.

The drainage and service trenches (Trenches 100-1100) were excavated with a 360° JCB with a toothed bucket. The majority of these trenches were 0.70m to 1m in width and varied in depth from 0.45m to 1.30m. One exception to this was Trench 700, which measured 16.0m x 4.20m and was located parallel to, and south of, the new build. It was excavated to a depth of 1.85m for the placement of holding tanks for water. The location of this trench is shown on Figure 2, while the locations of the remaining drainage trenches are included within the archive.

4.3 Phase III.

The geotechnical trenches were excavated by a 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. Trench D was considered to have an asbestos contamination risk and no recording took place other than photography. Two features were partly excavated in Trench A to determine their character and date, but the majority of features were left unexcavated.

4.4 Phase IV.

The ground level was reduced to a predetermined level by a 360° excavator using a toothed bucket. Walls and other masonry were left in-situ while they were recorded, before being removed down to the formation level.

Standard *On-Site-Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation of the trenches. This involved the completion of a written description for each archaeological deposit or cut encountered, along with sections and plans drawn to scale as appropriate. Levels above a known datum point were taken where possible, and where not the depth below ground level BGL was recorded.

A photographic record of all of the phases of work was also maintained.

5.0 Results.

5.1 Phase I – Foundation pits.

No archaeology was found in Trenches 13, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29. A layer of demolition material 0.15-0.30m thick was present in many of these trenches and it is likely that there were standing walls and other features that have subsequently been demolished and partially removed. Sealed by this demolition material was a layer of subsoil which varied in thickness from 0.05–0.70m. This was a sterile layer of a mid brown sandy silt. The natural (a mixed gravel sand clay) was encountered beneath the subsoil.

5.1.1 Medieval?.

A number of features were encountered which may be medieval in date. The first of these was located in the extreme south-west corner of Trench 4, (See Figs.3&4). This probable pit [4001] appears to be oval or circular in plan with an exposed width and length of 1m x 1.20m (Plate 1). Only part of this feature was exposed in the trench and thus its full extent is unknown. It was cut into the gravel clay natural with a sharp break of slope and concave sides sloping to reach a flat base at a depth of 0.28m. The fill (4000) was a slightly plastic clayey silt (20/80%) with 5% cobble and pebble inclusions 30-80mm in diameter. This feature was sealed by a cobbled surface (see section 5.5.2 – Early Modern).

In Trench 33 the earliest feature was a roughly circular pit [33008] measuring over 1.18m by over 0.67m and over 0.35m deep, (See Fig.5). It held a mid grey brown clay sand silt fill (33007) which had a lot of charcoal at its base. This was cut by an east-west aligned slot [33006] with steep sides and concave base that measured over 0.70m by 0.33m, and was over 0.35m deep. The slot held a mid greenish grey clay sand silt fill (33005) that also held many small and medium sized stones, some of which were burnt. Also seen in the base of the Trench were two possible post-holes [33010] and [33011] that were perpendicular to slot [33006]. These features were left unexcavated because they were not going to be disturbed by any further excavation. A third possible post-hole [33004] was seen in section in the northeast corner of the trench. It had vertical sides and a concave base, and measured over 0.33m by over 0.17m, and was 0.95m deep. Feature [33004] held a mid grey brown clay sand fill (33003).

An undated feature [18002] was recorded in Trench 18 only part of which was exposed in the foundation pit, (See Fig.6). It appeared to be either a large oval, or the terminus of a linear, cut into the natural (Plate 2). However, no finds were recovered and the fill (18001) was a mid brown sandy silt (20/80%), identical to that of the 0.60-0.70m of subsoil that lay atop it. Hence it is possible that this represented a natural feature or the infilling of a depression in the natural.

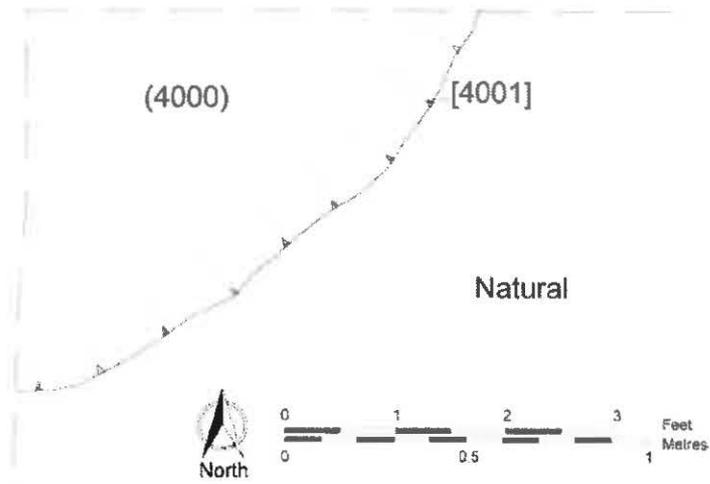


Figure 3. Trench 4 plan.

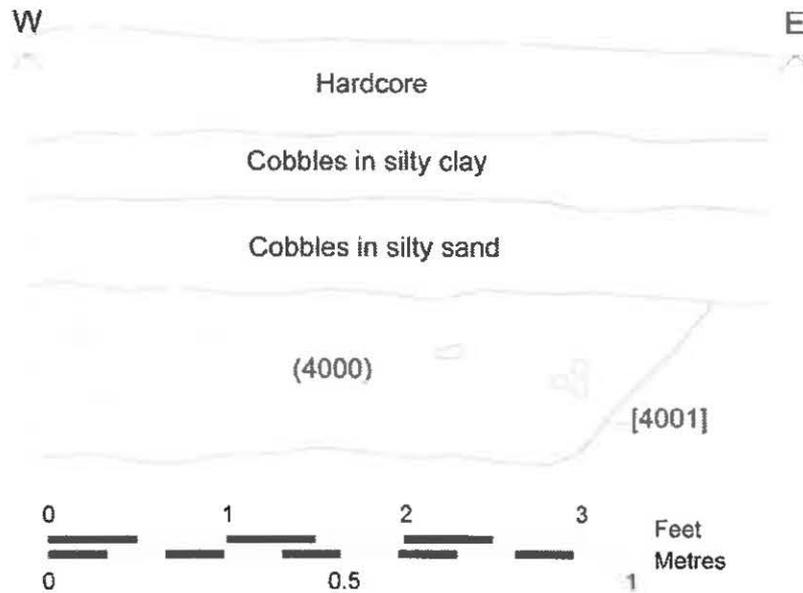


Figure 4. South facing section of trench 4.

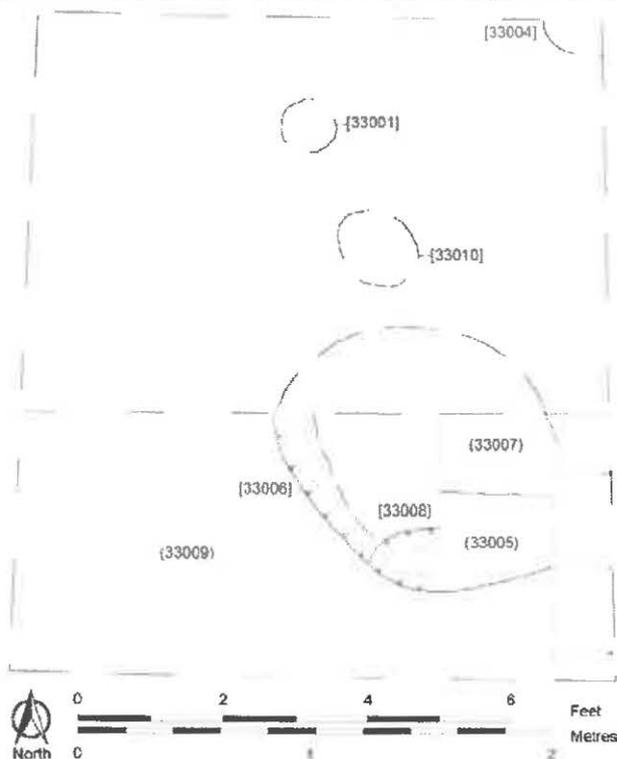


Figure 5. Trench 33 plan.

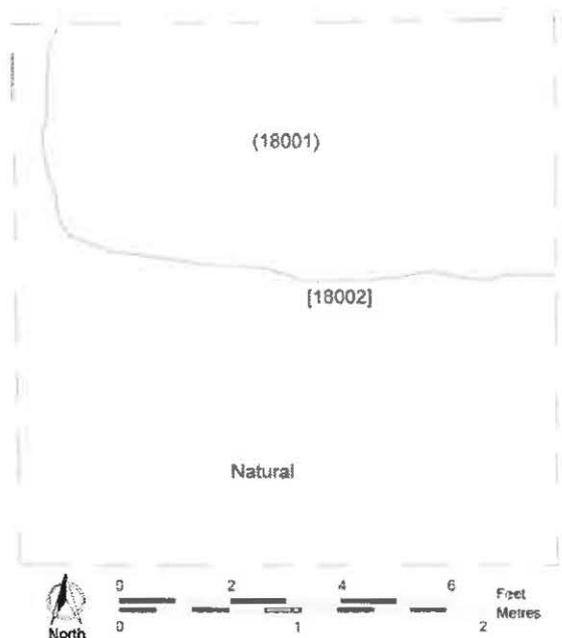


Figure 6. Trench 18 plan.

5.1.2 Early modern.

The archaeology encountered that appeared to be early modern consisted of a various surfaces and a series of fragments of sandstone wall foundations.

Cobbled surfaces were visible in six foundation pits, namely Trenches 1 (Plate 3), 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 and in the northeastern third of the beam trench linking Trenches 17 and 11. It lay beneath a thin layer of brownish grey slightly clayey silt which contained a moderate amount

of cobbles and pebbles. The cobbled surface was laid directly onto the natural at approximately 27.50m AOD. The upper part of the surface appeared to consist of larger looser pebbles, mainly rounded and approximately 50-120mm in diameter. These were set in a greyish brown silty clay. Beneath this lay more tightly arranged slightly smaller cobbles and pebbles (30-70mm in diameter) bedded into a compact light yellowish brown silty sand. A pebble surface was seen in Trench 32 and its linking trench to the south. It comprised a compact light tan sand and gravel surface, that was located between two sandstone foundations. This may have formed narrow alley entrance to the site from the southeast.

Large sandstone blocks forming either north/south or east/west wall foundations were encountered in Trenches 8 (Plate 4), 9, 10, 11 (Plate 5), 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 26, 30, 31 and 32. In several of the foundation pits, the fragments of wall would appear to link to those visible in other trenches. For example, the walls seen in Trenches 9 and 10 probably form part of a single east/west orientated wall as do those in Trenches 20, 21, 14 and 12, whilst those in 19 and 20 may form a north/south orientated wall. In Trench 31 a sandstone pad foundation was observed, that was of similar construction to the masonry in the other trenches. In Trench 32 two foundations were seen approximately 2.2m apart that bounded a pebble surface that together may have formed an entrance to the site. The northern-most of the foundations in Trench 32 seemed to form a curve.

The roughly hewn sandstone wall foundations generally survived to 1-2 courses and had vertical sided construction cuts. The blocks varied in size from 0.10m x 0.10m x 0.10m to 0.65m x 0.40m x 0.35m. Some displayed tool marks and may have been re-used. They were bonded with a modern creamy grey mortar, and occasionally machine made bricks were found in the core as in the wall present in Trench 9. Shuttered concrete was visible between three of the stones in Trench 11. In Trench 30 the wall overlying a large block foundation may have been robbed, as the block was sealed by mid grey clay sand fill. The foundations were cut into a mid brown slightly sandy silt subsoil with approximately 3-5% pebbles and cobbles 20-60mm in diameter. The foundations were frequently sealed by a 0.05–0.10m thick layer of mid greyish brown slightly clayey silt (20/80%). This was generally overlain by a layer of rubble and demolition materials and hardcore, or as in Trench 11, a layer of hardcore without the demolition materials.

5.1.3 Twentieth century.

Several trenches contained modern services such as water pipes and drains. These included Trenches 1, 4 and 22, 30.

Recent demolition activity resulted in the build-up of a layer of brick rubble, loose sandstone blocks, mortar, concrete blocks and charcoal 0.15-0.35m thick. This contained frequent fragments of CBM, willow pattern and mid twentieth century pottery, and clay pipes and fragments of electrical wiring. This had been sealed by a layer of hardcore 0.20-0.30m thick.

5.2 Phase II – Drainage and service trenches.

The gravel clay natural was observed in some, but not all of these trenches. All of the trenches contained substantial depths of modern demolition material and backfill, and modern services were frequently present. This was especially true where the trench was excavated to link into existing services around the perimeter of the site. No features or deposits pre-dating the Early Modern period were observed within any of these service trenches. Fragments of sandstone wall foundations, as observed in the foundation pits (see section 5.1.2 above), were also occasional present in the drainage trenches.

Due to its significantly larger size the full sequence of deposits present in Trench 700 is described here. Trench 700 contained 0.40m of a mid brown clayey silt subsoil with occasional cobbles and pebbles (703) over the gravel sandy clay natural with occasional boulder stones (704). Following the collapse of part of the southern section of Trench 700, the foundation courses of a sandstone masonry wall (702) (see Plate 6) were revealed cut into the subsoil (703). These foundations extended for 4.50m in the western part of the southern elevation. The wall survived for up to five courses in height with large roughly hewn blocks averaging 0.40m x 0.25m in size. The masonry remained in-situ, although it was partially truncated by a drainage trench to the west. The subsoil (703) was sealed by up to 0.70m of demolition material (701) and 0.30m of modern rubble hardcore (700).

5.3 Phase III – Geotechnical Trenches A-E.

5.3.1 Trench A.

The probable geological natural was seen in the deepest portion of the trench at a depth of 0.90m Below Ground Level (BGL). The trench extended into the natural to a depth of 1.18m BGL. The geological natural was a mid reddish brown clay sand and gravel deposit (214). This deposit was cut by a number of features. The earliest of these features were not excavated, so the cut numbers assigned are hypothetical. The first of these hypothetical cut features [218] was in the southwest corner of the trench and measured over 0.34m by over 0.41m. It was filled by a mid grey brown sand silt fill (215). A similar feature was recorded in the southeast corner of the trench [217], measuring over 0.58m by over 0.62m. It was filled by a reddish brown sandy gravel fill (216).

In the northern section the natural was observed to be cut by a moderate and straight sided feature [211], that was over 0.33m wide and 0.38m deep. Cut [211] held a light brown gravely sand fill (210). This fill appeared to be cut by a similar feature also seen only in the northern section. Cut [213] had moderate concave sides, and was over 0.50m wide and 0.32m deep. It held a light brown gravely sand fill (212).

Fill (212) was cut by a grave cut [209], that was located in the northeast corner of the trench. Cut [209] had vertical sides and a flat base measuring over 0.6m by over 0.52m, and was 0.58m deep. In the base of the cut were the lower legs and feet of Skeleton (219), which from the visible portion appeared to be in a supine position, and was oriented with the feet to the southwest (site south) (Plate 7). Over the skeleton was a 0.31m thick primary fill of reddish

brown clay sand and gravel (208), within which iron nails were noted at the foot of the grave. This was overlain by a 0.30m thick similar fill of reddish brown clay sand and gravel (207).

In the western portion of the trench fill (210) was cut by a vertical sided feature [206] that was partially excavated for dating evidence (Plate 8). Feature [206] was over 1.0m long by over 0.55m wide, and 0.74m deep. It held a mid grey brown sand silt fill (205), from which 4 sherds of Yorkshire Gritty Ware jars, dating probably from the mid 11th to mid 12th century were recovered. Sealing this feature was a 0.66m thick deposit of mid brown grey clay sand silt (204), that was seen across the trench. This was cut by a north to south aligned service trench [203], measuring over 1.12m in length by 0.4m wide, by 0.30m deep. This held fill (202), a dark grey sand silt and a ceramic drain. Sealing the drain was a light cream brown crushed limestone hardcore deposit (201), that was 0.18m thick and trench wide. The trench was capped by 0.13m of concrete (200). This sequence is visible in Plate 8.

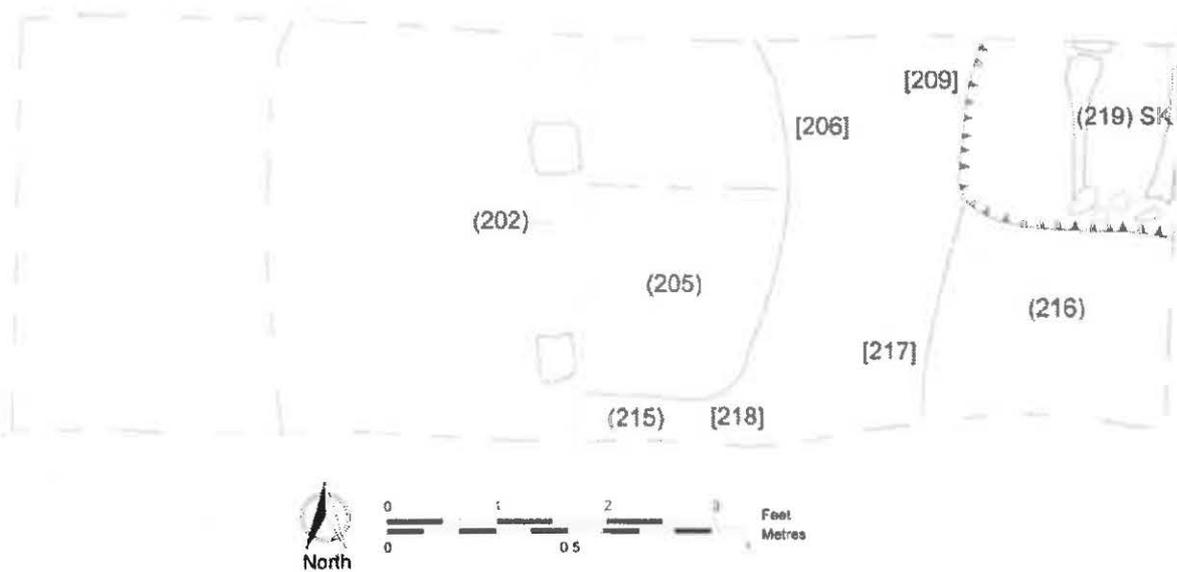


Figure 7. Trench A plan.

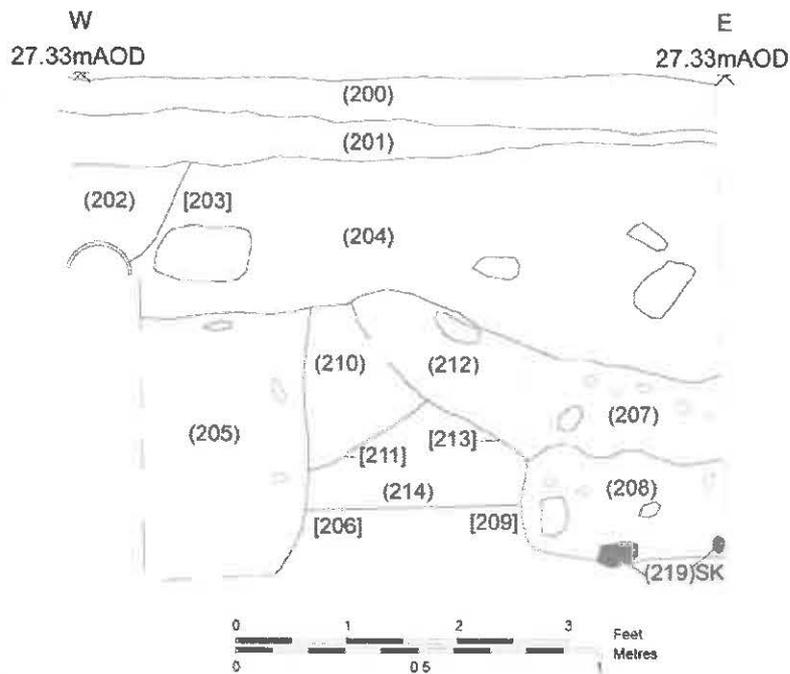


Figure 8. South facing section of Trench A.

5.3.2 Trench B.

The geological natural was seen at a depth of 1.02m BGL. It was made up of a reddish brown gravel and sand deposit (319). At the eastern end of the trench was a reddish grey gravelly sand deposit (320) that appeared to overlie the natural geology.

The natural was cut by an oval feature [318], measuring 0.42m by 0.32m, that was left unexcavated in the base of the trench. Cut [318] held a probable primary fill (317), a greenish grey silty sand, and a probable secondary fill in the centre of the feature (316), a dark reddish brown silty sand. To the south of feature [318] was a rectilinear cut feature [315], that was over 0.80m long and 0.46m wide. This feature was also left unexcavated in the base of the trench. It held a reddish brown sandy gravel fill (314).

Over the natural along the western portion of the trench was a 0.20m thick deposit of mid grey brown clay sand and gravel (321). It was not clear how far this deposit extended across the trench, or if it sealed features [315] or [318]. Deposit (321) was cut along the northern edge of the trench by feature [312], that measured over 1.14m by over 0.24m, and was over 0.18m deep. Feature [312] held a grey brown silt sand and gravel fill (310) that was overlain by a greenish grey silt sand fill (309). A similar feature was [313] was positioned at right angles to feature [312]. Enough of feature [313] was seen to see that it was linear in form, measuring over 1.2m in length by 0.50m wide. It held a grey brown silt sand and gravel fill (311) that contained a single limestone block. Feature [313] was left unexcavated.

Overlying these features was a sequence of thin light grey mortar sand and limestone chips (308), that was 0.28m thick and extended across the trench. In parts of the trench this deposit contained pebbles instead of limestone chips. This was overlain by a deposit seen only in the western section (307); a mottled dark grey sand silt deposit that contained frequent charcoal

and CBM fragments, and was 0.14m thick. Over this was a mid brown sand deposit (306), that was 0.09m thick.

The trench was sealed by a mid brown gravelly sand deposit (305) that was 0.18m thick. Over this was a 0.02m thick deposit of light grey cement mortar (304), in which a red tile floor (303) was bedded. Over the tile floor was a deposit of mid brown grey silt sand and building rubble (302) that was 0.25m thick. This was sealed by a light cream brown limestone hardcore deposit (301) and the concrete surface (300). The sequence of deposits recorded in Trench B is shown on Plate 9.

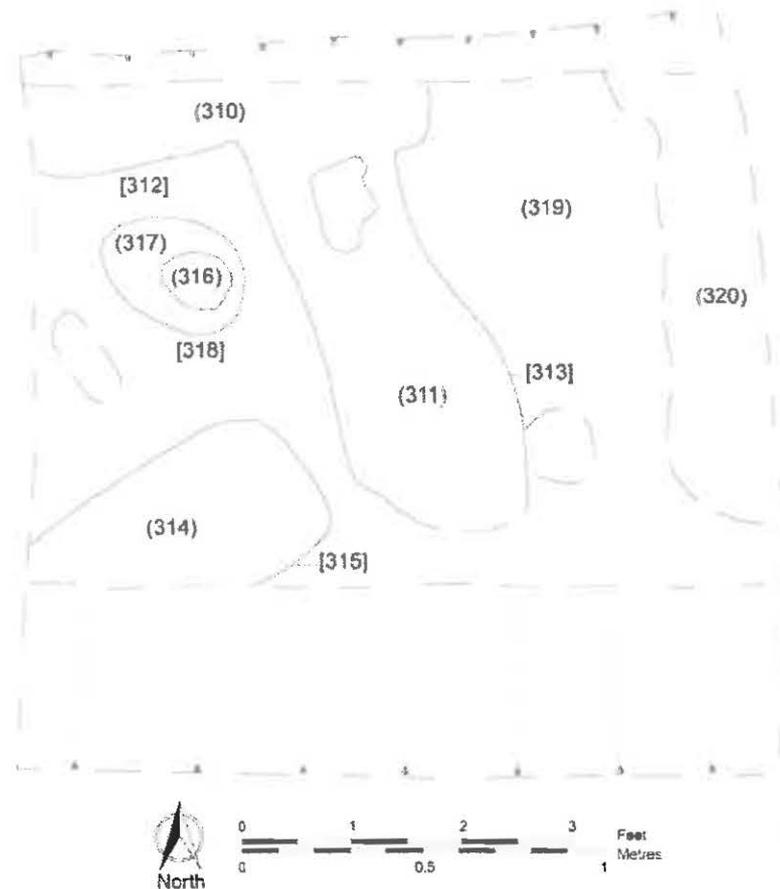


Figure 9. Trench B plan.

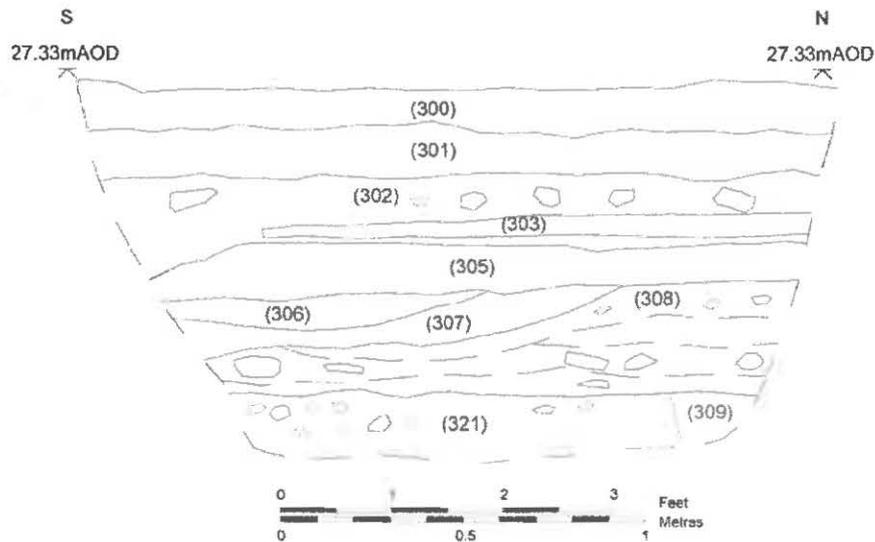


Figure 10. East facing section of trench B.

5.3.3 Trench C.

The geological natural was seen at a depth of 1.14m BGL. Like the natural in trenches A and B it was a reddish brown sand & gravel deposit (416). The natural was cut by a feature in the northern excavation edge [409] measuring over 0.56m by over 0.1m, and over 0.20m deep. This had steep concave sides, and held a dark grey brown silt sand fill (408). Slightly to the south of feature [409] was an oval feature measuring over 1.2m by 0.90m [413]. This held a grey brown silt sand fill (412), that was left unexcavated. Feature [413] was cut by a similar feature [415] that measured over 1.1m by over 0.46m. Feature [415] held a grey brown silt sand fill (414). Feature [413] was also truncated by a large rectangular feature [411] that measured over 1.84m by over 1.1m. Feature [411] held a reddish brown gravel and sand fill also containing lumps of clay (410).

Sealing these features was a 0.20m thick deposit of reddish brown sand and gravel (406). Bounding deposit (406) was an un-bonded sandstone foundation (407), that was 0.58m wide and seen over a length of 1.8m. The foundation was not excavated, but was seen to be over 0.20m deep. A single block of worked limestone remained over the foundation; a likely surviving portion of the wall supported by foundation (407).

Abutting foundation (407) was a 0.06m thick deposit of light cream mortar surface. This was sealed by a 0.10m thick deposit of light cream brown crushed mortar (404). Wall (407) and surface (404) are shown on Plate 10. Deposit (404) was in turn sealed by a deposit of light yellow brown sandy mortar (418). This was sealed by a succession of similar sand and gravel hardcore deposits (403) that seem to be limited to the eastern side of foundation (407). In total these deposits were 0.32m thick.

A 0.59m thick deposit of light grey gravel hardcore (417) overlay deposits (403) and foundation (407). It was cut by a steep sided linear feature [402], that was 0.80m wide and over 1.8m long and followed the alignment of foundation (407). This feature held a light brown grey silty sand and demolition rubble fill (401). This probably served as bedding for the 0.17m thick deposit of concrete (400) that formed the surface of the trench.

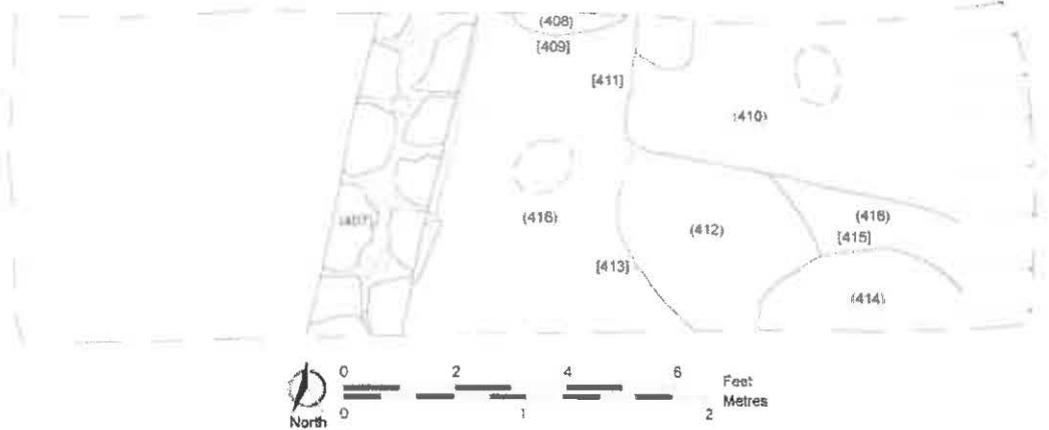


Figure 11. Trench C plan.

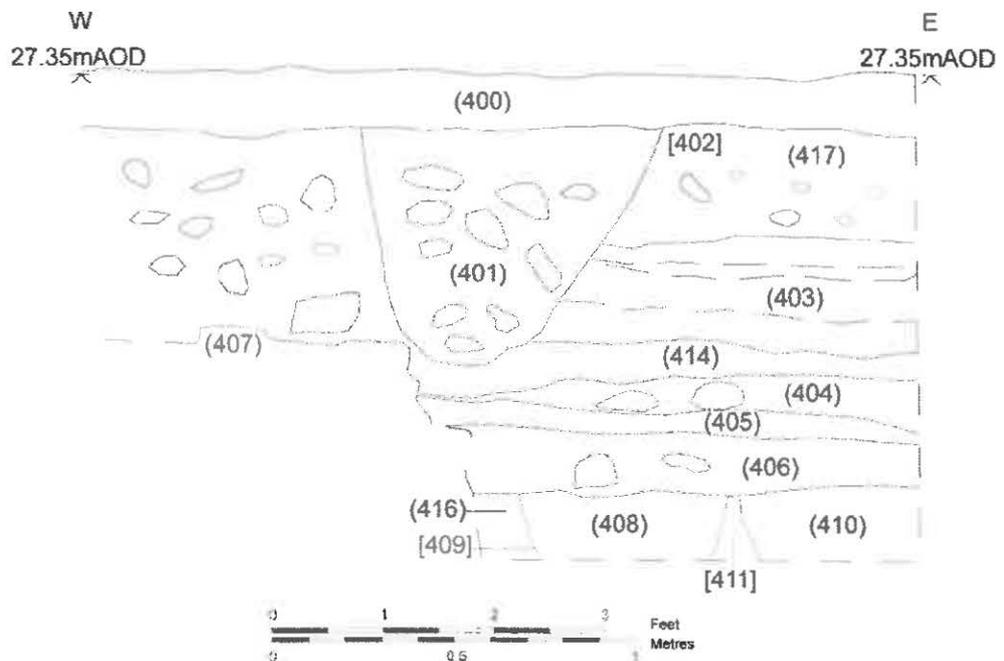


Figure 12. South facing section of trench C.

5.3.4 Trench D.

During the trial trenching phase of work a fourth large trench was opened in the central area of the site. This immediately came down onto substantial sandstone walls and floors (Plate 11). This area was not excavated further, and no archaeological recording other than photography was allowed, because of the risk of exposure to asbestos.

5.3.5 Trench E.

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was a strong brown clay silt deposit with frequent gravel inclusions (112), that was seen at a depth of 1.26m BGL or 27.56m AOD. This was interpreted as the natural. Cutting deposit (112) along the western excavation edge was a feature [108] measuring 2.5m by over 0.94m and over 0.26m depth. Cut [108] had steep concave sides, but the feature was not excavated so the base was not seen. This feature held a dark reddish brown clay silt fill (109). Also cutting the natural deposit (112) was a

north-south aligned linear feature [110], that was over 2.3m long and 0.60m wide, and 0.15m deep. It held a grey brown clay silt sand fill (111) (see Plate 12).

Feature [108] was overlain by a sandstone and lime mortar wall (102) that was aligned east-west, before turning to the north at the eastern end (Plate 13). The east-west portion of wall (102) was over 3.46m long and 0.63m wide, and 1.0m deep, and the north-south portion of the wall was over 2.5m long and over 0.40m wide by over 0.63m deep. Abutting wall (102) on its southern side were two wall stubs (103) and (104). Both of these were of sandstone and lime mortar construction, similar to wall (102). Wall (103) was 0.86m long by over 0.43m wide and 0.47m deep, (Plate 14). Wall (104) was 1.0m long by over 0.32m wide and 0.60m deep.

None of the walls appeared to be set within foundation trenches, and a deposit of grey brown clay sand and gravel (106) was laid down around the walls to the south of wall (102). This deposit was seen over an area measuring 4.45m by 2m, and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. A similar grey brown clay sand and gravel deposit (107) was recorded to the north of wall (102), and this was 0.36m thick. The area was then sealed by a brown sand and building rubble deposit (101) that was 1.06m thick. The trench was capped by the modern concrete surface (100), that was 0.22m thick.

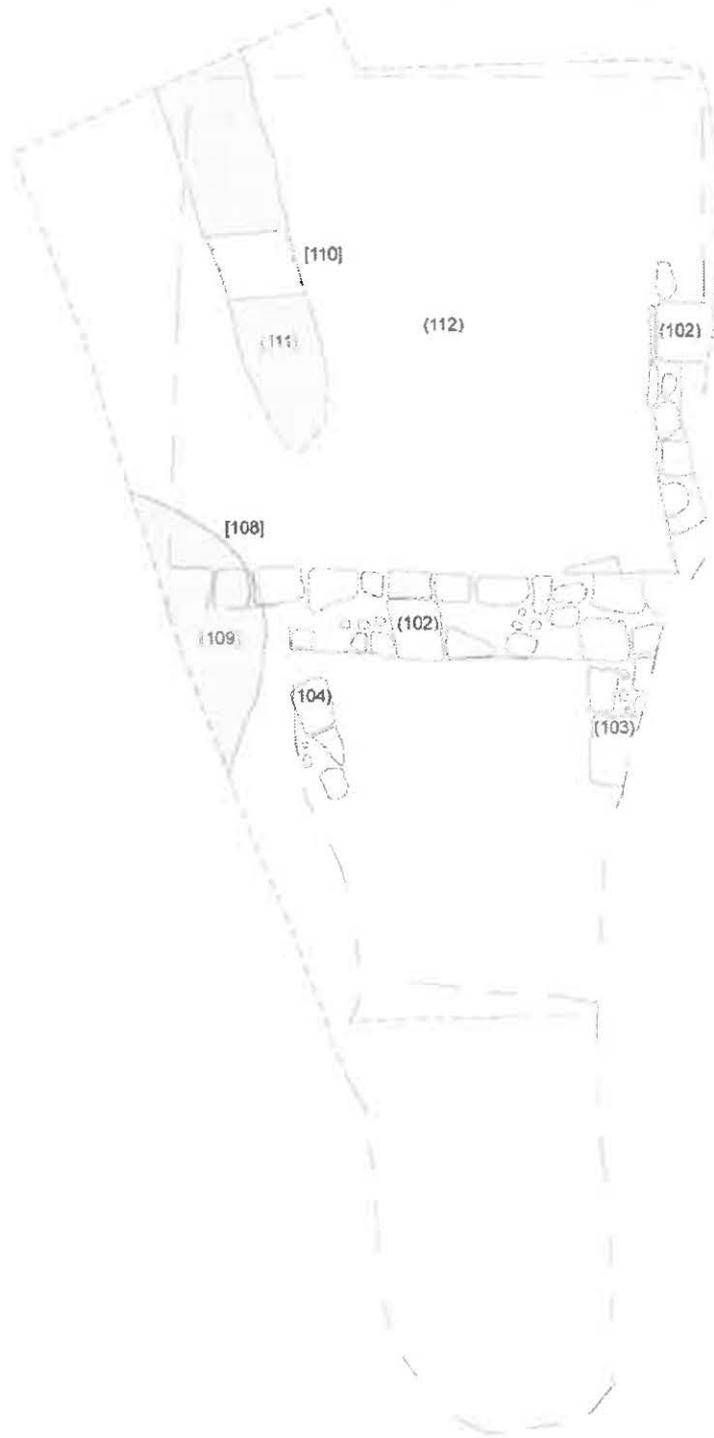


Figure 13. Plan of Trench E.

5.4 Phase IV – Ground Reduction.

The locations of the main features referred to in this section are shown on Figure 6 and are also illustrated by plates. Detailed stratigraphic excavation and recording were not undertaken during this phase of the watching brief as this area was the subject of a subsequent programme of excavation. The excavation was not undertaken by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* and no details of the results are currently available. For details of the full stratigraphic complexity hinted at by the archaeological remains observed during the ground reduction please refer to the report on the excavation.

The earliest features seen during ground reduction, were in a small area measuring 2m by 2.25m, where slightly more was taken off in the southwestern part of the area. The sequence of stratigraphy is unclear, because no features were excavated archaeologically; but a possible sequence can be postulated. A compact mottled grey brown clay sand silt deposit (501) was one of the earliest deposits in the area, and had the character of an occupation layer. It was cut by a shallow east-west aligned foundation cut, measuring over 1.40m by 0.52m wide, and 0.12m deep [502]. The foundation cut held remnants of a rough un-bonded sandstone foundation (503) (Plate 15).

To the north of foundation [502] was a mottled light brown sand deposit (500), that may have been a floor surface within the structure represented by foundation [502]. It appeared to be cut by a post-hole containing a dark grey brown silty sand fill (506) measuring over 0.36m by 0.36m. No cut number was assigned to this possible post-hole, as it was left unexcavated. These features were sealed in turn by a light brown sand deposit (504), and a dark red and black sandy silt deposit (505).

In the northern portion of the ground reduction area a rough un-bonded sandstone footing (507) was seen poking up through the later deposits. This measured over 4.2m long and was 0.58m wide. It was aligned southwest-northeast and was stratigraphically one of the earliest features seen in this area. Over foundation (507) was a widespread reddish brown sandy silt deposit (508), that was seen over much of the northern portion of the area. The rest of the area was covered by a range of mixed gravel hardcore and rubble make up deposits, that have not been assigned context numbers.

The remainder of the features recorded during the ground reduction phase probably relate to the cattle market activity on the site. None of these features was excavated stratigraphically, and only the major features have been assigned context numbers. The many drains that were present across the site have not been assigned numbers or discussed.

To the western end of the area a cobble surface (509) was recorded. This was seen over an area measuring 10m north-south by approximately 2m east-west. It was almost certainly an external yard surface to the west of the cattle market buildings. It bounded a north-south aligned mortar and sandstone footing (510), that was over 4.5m long and 0.60m wide. At the northern end of this footing larger sandstone blocks probably represent a threshold to an entrance. The east-west return of footing (510) was a similar sandstone and mortar

construction (511), that extended to the east for over 14.5m and was 0.50m wide (see Plate 16). Along the line of footing (511) was a series of concrete blocks that had been inserted into it. These perhaps relate to sheep pens that are reputed to have been in the area following construction of the new market in the 1950's. (R. Dean Pers. Comm)

Slightly to the north of footing (511) and parallel to it was a less substantial sandstone footing (512). This had been largely removed by the ground reduction and a portion 1.7m long and 0.60m wide was all that survived. A possible continuation of this wall was observed to the east and assigned context (513). The return of footing (513) to the north was assigned context (514). Only small portions of these footings remained in-situ following the machining for ground reduction.

To the north of the foundation (512) and (513) was a complex of structural remains, of which only portion were seen. Remnants of sandstone footings, included a possible corner to a structure with foundations extending to the north and east (515). A portion measuring 1.4m by 0.22m was seen of this east-west aligned foundation, while a portion measuring 0.80m by 0.48m was seen of the north-south aligned extent. This abutted a brick surface (517). To the north of the brick surface (517) was a rubble filled square pit, where a portion of the sandstone surround (518) was visible. This feature measured 1.0m by 1.15m. Just to the west of foundation (515) was a similar portion of sandstone footing (516) measuring 0.8m by 0.7m, that did not appear to be part of (515).

Along the western edge a couple of possible post-holes were recorded. The first was oval in plan, and contained a dark red brown sandy silt fill (519) that measured 0.42m by 0.38m. To the south of (519) was a rectangular feature that contained a similar dark red brown sand silt fill (520), that measured 0.68m by 0.52m.

In the centre of the area a sandstone and mortar foundation (521) measuring 2.7m by 0.50m wide was recorded. This was aligned northwest-southeast, and was parallel to the northern boundary wall. To the southeast of this was a sandstone foundation on a slightly different alignment. Foundation (522) was north south aligned and measured 2.3m by 0.50m, an may have been a continuation of foundation (514) to the south.

Along the northern edge of the area a substantial sandstone block foundation (523) was recorded. It was aligned northwest-southeast, but was not parallel with the northern boundary wall, and measured 3.3m by 0.46m wide. Portions of possible returns to the north were seen at either end of this foundation segment.

In the eastern side of the area three sides of a north-south building were recorded. The northern end was represented by a 2.7m long stretch of sandstone slabs, with more substantial limestone blocks in places (524). This was approximately 0.40m wide. The western side was represented by a 1.7m stretch of foundation (525) of similar construction, that was 0.48m wide. The eastern side was represented by a 9.5m long and 0.70m wide foundation (526), that had a break midway along that probably represented a door. This foundation was truncated at its southern end by a southwest-northeast aligned sandstone and limestone block wall (527). Foundation (527) was seen over a length of approximately 8.4m and had a width of 0.50m.

construction (511), that extended to the east for over 14.5m and was 0.50m wide (see Plate 16). Along the line of footing (511) was a series of concrete blocks that had been inserted into it. These perhaps relate to sheep pens that are reputed to have been in the area following construction of the new market in the 1950's. (R. Dean Pers. Comm)

Slightly to the north of footing (511) and parallel to it was a less substantial sandstone footing (512). This had been largely removed by the ground reduction and a portion 1.7m long and 0.60m wide was all that survived. A possible continuation of this wall was observed to the east and assigned context (513). The return of footing (513) to the north was assigned context (514). Only small portions of these footings remained in-situ following the machining for ground reduction.

To the north of the foundation (512) and (513) was a complex of structural remains, of which only portion were seen. Remnants of sandstone footings, included a possible corner to a structure with foundations extending to the north and east (515). A portion measuring 1.4m by 0.22m was seen of this east-west aligned foundation, while a portion measuring 0.80m by 0.48m was seen of the north-south aligned extent. This abutted a brick surface (517). To the north of the brick surface (517) was a rubble filled square pit, where a portion of the sandstone surround (518) was visible. This feature measured 1.0m by 1.15m. Just to the west of foundation (515) was a similar portion of sandstone footing (516) measuring 0.8m by 0.7m, that did not appear to be part of (515).

Along the western edge a couple of possible post-holes were recorded. The first was oval in plan, and contained a dark red brown sandy silt fill (519) that measured 0.42m by 0.38m. To the south of (519) was a rectangular feature that contained a similar dark red brown sand silt fill (520), that measured 0.68m by 0.52m.

In the centre of the area a sandstone and mortar foundation (521) measuring 2.7m by 0.50m wide was recorded. This was aligned northwest-southeast, and was parallel to the northern boundary wall. To the southeast of this was a sandstone foundation on a slightly different alignment. Foundation (522) was north south aligned and measured 2.3m by 0.50m, an may have been a continuation of foundation (514) to the south.

Along the northern edge of the area a substantial sandstone block foundation (523) was recorded. It was aligned northwest-southeast, but was not parallel with the northern boundary wall, and measured 3.3m by 0.46m wide. Portions of possible returns to the north were seen at either end of this foundation segment.

In the eastern side of the area three sides of a north-south building were recorded. The northern end was represented by a 2.7m long stretch of sandstone slabs, with more substantial limestone blocks in places (524). This was approximately 0.40m wide. The western side was represented by a 1.7m stretch of foundation (525) of similar construction, that was 0.48m wide. The eastern side was represented by a 9.5m long and 0.70m wide foundation (526), that had a break midway along that probably represented a door. This foundation was truncated at its southern end by a southwest-northeast aligned sandstone and limestone block wall (527). Foundation (527) was seen over a length of approximately 8.4m and had a width of 0.50m.

During the ground reduction phase of work two sandstone lined and capped drains were uncovered by contractors in other areas of site. Drain (528) was located near the southern site entrance and measured over 2.3m in length, 0.60m wide and was 0.80m deep. It had sandstone slab sides and capping, and was aligned northwest-southeast, slightly at an angle to the modern street (Plate 17). Drain (529) was located to the north of Trench C, and was also aligned northwest-southeast, and was a similar width. Drain (529) had sandstone slab sides, but it was unclear whether it was capped with sandstone.

A very large and deep rectangular sandstone block lined and brick vaulted pit (530) was uncovered in the central portion of the site. This measured 5.2m by 1.8m and was over 2.7m deep (Plate 18). No other recording was possible except photography before the pit was filled in for safety reasons.

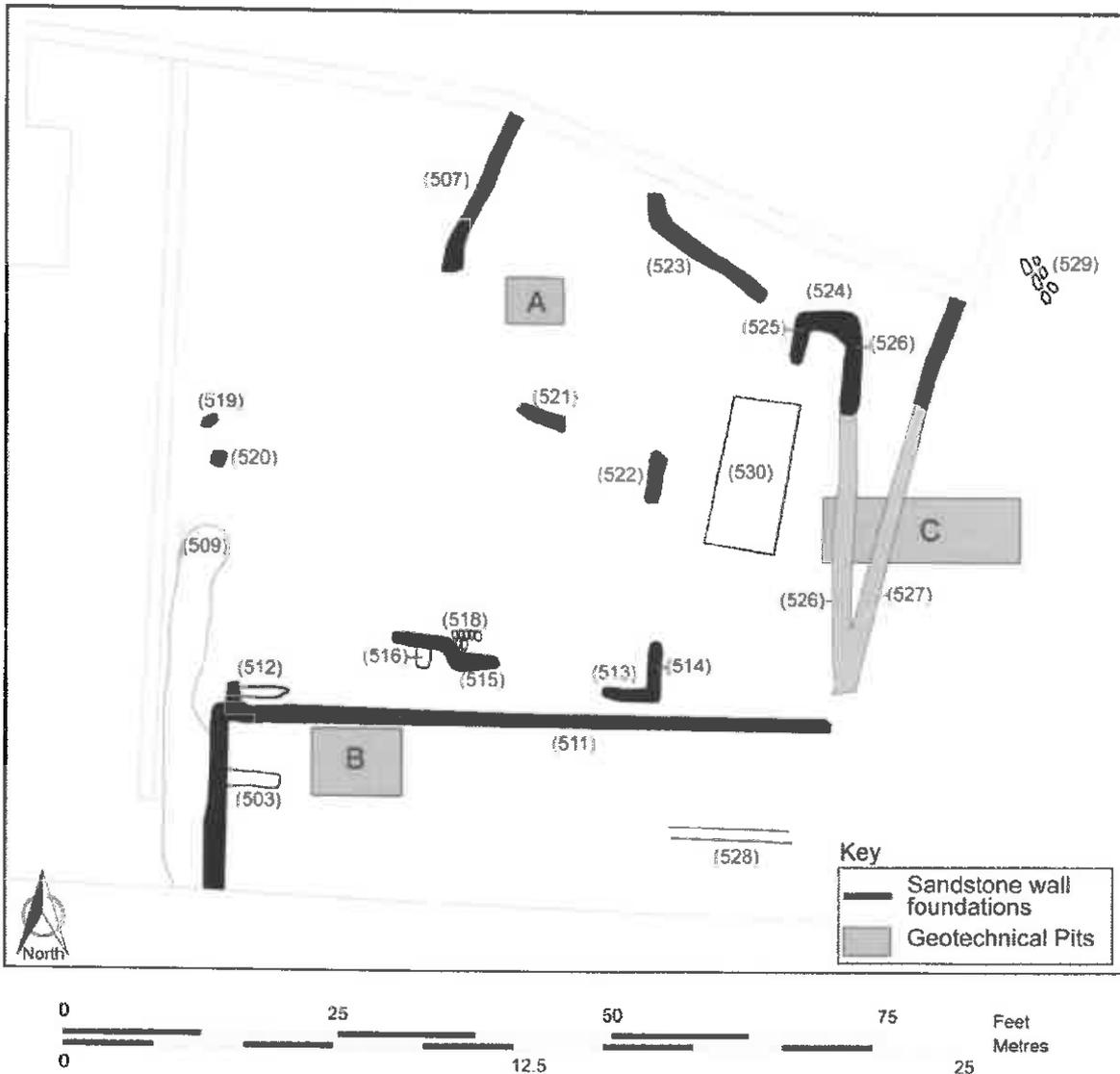


Figure 14. Plan of features exposed during ground reduction.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

During the course of the watching brief, the excavation of 33 foundation pits, 5 geotechnical trenches, 14 drainage trenches, a large area of ground reduction and a number of other miscellaneous works were observed. It would appear that occupation and activity was more intense close to the main road, but this may be a reflection of the different methodology employed by the contractors in the western portion of the site that enabled better identification and recording of archaeological features. It should be noted that across much of the site the features exposed were either unexcavated, and therefore undated, or, when they were excavated did not produce any datable artefacts.

One of the earliest feature recorded during the investigation was the burial exposed in Geotechnical Trench A. The orientation of the burial is suggestive of a Roman period burial rather than the typical east-west orientation that might be expected in a medieval Christian cemetery. The nails recorded near the feet within the grave cut are evidence that the body was buried within a coffin. It was not clear whether the features that were stratigraphically earlier than the burial were also graves. Only feature [217] had a form compatible with a possible grave cut, while features [211] and [213] did not. If the burial is of Roman date then it would seem that there may also be earlier activity possibly relating to a settlement on the site.

As the sequence in Trench A has indicated that at least some of the undated features cutting into the natural may be of Roman date it is possible that those found in the Foundation pits (e.g. Trench 4) and Geotechnical Trenches (e.g. Trench E) further to the east may also be dated to the Roman period.

The only feature clearly dated through excavation was the pit in Trench A. Pit [206] had the form of a cess-pit and can be dated to the mid 11th to mid 12th century. It was cut from the same level as grave cut [209], which perhaps requires explanation. This may indicate that the ground level was reduced somewhat when the cattle market was built, removing any build up between the Roman period and the 11th century. Clearly the undated features discussed above may also be of medieval rather than Roman date.

The ground reduction in phase IV was designed to remain above the significant medieval archaeology. Despite this, portions of this early archaeology were revealed in two areas. Lengths of two sandstone footings were seen that probably date to the medieval period. One of these was ephemeral and had been largely removed by later activity, while the other was substantial. The former was aligned west-east, as might be expected in properties fronting North Street to the west. The latter however was aligned northeast-southwest, which is perpendicular to the angled portion of the current site boundary. This may indicate that the boundary dates to the medieval period, and the wall may be part of a structure fronting a lane on that side of the site. This hypothetical lane would be parallel to Horsefair, which may also be of medieval origin.

The other early features in the area, a possible post-hole and occupation layers, confirm the complex sequence of stratigraphy that was seen in Trenches A-C, and suggest a higher level of activity in the western portion of the site than in the eastern portion. This makes sense with the medieval main street being located to the west, as it is today.

The vast majority of features and deposits observed throughout the watching brief relate to the use of the site for the cattle market and its subsequent demolition. Structure that could be recognised as elements of the cattle market included sandstone wall foundations, drains and cobble surfaces. During the excavation for foundation pits and services the main area of cobbled surface appears to have been limited to the northern part of the site adjacent to Horsefair. The lack of sandstone walls in trenches where this surface was found indicated that this was a relatively open yard which may comprise two phases with an upper layer of loose cobbles set into a greyish brown silty clay and a lower layer of cobbles embedded in a light yellowish brown silty sand. The wall foundations were found in foundation pits located west of the cobbled area and were probably related to outbuildings and animal pens. These walls would originally have been more extensive. The number of loose blocks in the demolition layer covering all but the easternmost part of the site, and the concentration of loose blocks and sandstone rubble in, for example, the beam trench (900mm wide and 600mm deep) between Trenches 15 and 24 suggested the presence of demolished and collapsed walls. Despite a large number of these walls being seen during the project it is not really possible to construct a likely ground plan of the early phase of the cattle market. A general trend can however be seen in wall alignments. In the northern portion of the site the walls follow the alignment of Horsefair to the north. In the southern part of the site the wall alignments are different, and they are aligned to with Victoria Street to the south. It is not at all clear whether this early modern layout was a continuation of a medieval system of tenement strips or a redesign.

During the ground reduction operations in the west of the site portions of the early and late cattle market buildings were seen over a larger area than was possible in the eastern part of the site. Despite this few structures can be identified. The only exception is a tiled area that was identified as part of the sheep pens within the modern market by Reg Dean, a local resident who had helped demolish the old market in the 1950's.

7.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
<i>Trench E</i>			
100	Grey concrete. Surface.	Trench	0.22m
101	Brown sand and building rubble. Make-up layer.	Trench	1.06m
102	Sandstone and mortar. Walls.	>3.46m x >2.5m x 0.63m wide	1.00m
103	Sandstone and mortar. Wall stub.	0.86m x >0.43m	0.47m
104	Sandstone and mortar. Wall stub.	1.0m x >0.32m	0.60m
105	Flagstone and cobble. External surface.	>2.88m x >1.65m	?
106	Grey brown clay sand & gravel. Make-up layer.	>4.45m x >2m	0.60m
107	Grey brown clay sand & gravel. Make-up layer.	>1.86m x ?	0.36m
108	Steep concave sides & unseen base. Cut of unexcavated feature.	2.5m x >0.94m	0.26m
109	Dark reddish brown clay silt. Fill of feature [108].	2.5m x >0.94m	0.26m
110	Moderate concave sides & concave base. Cut of gully.	>2.3m x 0.60m	0.15m
111	Grey brown clay silt sand. Fill of gully [110].	>2.3m x 0.60m	0.15m
112	Strong brown clay silt. Geological natural.	Trench	?
<i>Trench A</i>			
213	Moderate concave side, unseen base. Cut of unknown feature.	>0.50m x ?	0.32m
214	Mid reddish brown clay sand and gravel. Geological natural deposit.	Trench	>0.28m
215	Mid grey brown sand silt. Probable fill of unexcavated cut feature [218].	>0.34m x >0.14m	?
216	Reddish brown sandy gravel. Probable fill of unexcavated cut feature [217].	>0.58m x >0.62m	?
217	Hypothetical cut for unexcavated feature.	>0.58m x >0.62m	?
218	Hypothetical cut for unexcavated feature.	>0.34m x >0.41m	?
219	Lower legs and feet of adult skeleton.	N/A	N/A
<i>Trench B</i>			
300	Concrete surface.	Trench	0.13m
301	Light cream brown limestone. Hardcore deposit.	Trench	0.16m
302	Mid brown grey silt sand & demolition rubble. Make-up layer.	Trench	0.25m
303	Red tile. Interior floor.	Trench	0.06m
304	Light grey cement/mortar. Bedding for tile floor (303).	Trench	0.02m
305	Mid brown gravelly sand. Make-up layer.	Trench	0.18m
306	Mid brown sand. Deposit.	>0.80m x ?	0.09m
307	Mottled dark grey sand silt with freq. CBM and charc. Deposit.	>1.20m x ?	0.14m
308	Laminated sequence of lt. grey mortary sand with limestone chips. Surfaces?	Trench	0.28m
309	Greenish grey silt sand. Fill of unexcavated feature [312].	>0.28m x ?	>0.18m
310	Grey brown silt sand & gravel. Fill of unexcavated feature [312].	>1.14 x >0.24m	?
311	Grey brown silt sand & gravel. Fill of unexcavated feature [313].	>1.20m x 0.5m	?
312	Steep straight sides, unseen base. Unexcavated feature.	>1.14m x >0.24m	>0.18m
313	Hypothetical cut for unexcavated linear feature.	>1.20m x 0.5m	?
314	Reddish brown sandy grave. Fill of unexcavated feature [315].I	>0.80m x 0.46m	?
315	Hypothetical cut for unexcavated feature.	>0.80m x 0.46m	?
316	Dark reddish brown silty sand. Fill of potential post-pipe in [318].	0.19m x 0.15m	?
317	Greenish grey silty sand. Fill in potential post-hole [318].	0.42m x 0.32m	?
318	Oval hypothetical cut for unexcavated post-hole.	0.42m x 0.32m	?
319	Reddish brown gravel and sand natural.	Trench	>0.20m

320	Reddish grey gravel and sand. Deposit.	>0.30m x >1.25m	?
321	Mid grey brown clay sand and gravel. Deposit.	>1.48m x ?	
<i>Trench C</i>			
400	Concrete surface.	Trench	0.17m
401	Light brown grey silty sand and demo rubble. Fill of linear feature [402].	>1.8m x 0.8m	0.64m
402	Steep concave sides and concave base. Cut of linear feature.	>1.8m x 0.8m	0.64m
403	Dark reddish brown, orange brown & yellow brown sand & gravel. Hardcore layers.	Trench	0.32m
404	Cream brown crushed mortar. Demolition rubble.	Trench	0.10m
405	Light cream brown mortar. Interior floor surface.	Trench	0.06m
406	Reddish brown sand & gravel. Make-up or bedding layer.	Trench	0.20m
407	Un-bonded sandstone slab foundation with square cut limestone wall remnant.	0.58m x >1.8m	>0.20m
408	Dark grey brown silt sand. Fill of possible pit [409].	>0.56m x >0.1m	>0.20m
409	Steep concave side & unseen base. Cut of unexcavated possible pit.	>0.56m x >0.1m	>0.20m
410	Red brown gravel & sand & lumps of clay. Fill of unexcavated feature [411].	>1.84m x >1.1m	>0.23m
411	Steep concave sides & unseen base. Cut of unexcavated rectangular feature.	>1.84m x >1.1m	>0.23m
412	Grey brown silt sand. Fill of unexcavated feature [413].	>1.2m x 0.90m	?
413	Cut of unexcavated oval feature.	>1.2m x 0.90m	?
414	Grey brown silt sand. Fill of unexcavated feature [415].	>1.1m x >0.46m	?
415	Cut of unexcavated oval feature.	>1.1m x >0.46m	?
416	Red brown sand & gravel. Natural deposit.	Trench	>0.18m
417	Light grey gravel. Hardcore layer.	Trench	0.59m
418	Light yellow brown sandy mortar. Floor surface.	>1.38m x >1.74m	0.12m
<i>Ground Reduction</i>			
500	Mottled light brown sand. Possible floor layer.	>1.20m x >0.78m	?
501	Compact mottled grey brown clay sand silt. Possible occupation layer.	>1.60m x >1.22m	>0.12m
502	Steep straight sides & flat base. Cut of east-west aligned foundation trench.	>1.40m x 0.52m	0.12m
503	Un-bonded sandstone fragments. Remnant of foundation.	>1.40m x 0.52m	0.12m
504	Light brown sand. Deposit.	>2.0m x >0.90m	?
505	Dark red & black sandy silt with ash & charcoal. Deposit.	>0.96m x >1.12m	?
506	Dark grey brown silt sand. Fill of possible post-hole.	>0.36m X 0.36m	?
507	Large un-bonded rounded sandstone slab foundation.	>4.2m x 0.58m	?
508	Reddish brown sandy silt. Deposit.	c 8m x c 18m	?
509	Cobble yard surface.	>10m x >2m	?
510	Sandstone & mortar foundation.	>4.5m x 0.6m	?
511	Sandstone & mortar foundation. Return of (510).	>14.5m x 0.50m	?
512	Sandstone foundation.	>1.70m x 0.60m	?
513	Sandstone block remnants of foundation.	>1.04 x 0.22m	?
514	Sandstone block remnants of foundation, return of (513).	>0.85m x 0.22m	?
515	Sandstone foundation.	>1.4m x >0.8m	?
516	Sandstone foundation remnant.	>0.8m x >0.7m	?
517	Red brick floor.	>0.90m x >1.2m	?
518	Rubble filled possible soakaway with sandstone block surround.	1.0m x 1.15m	?
519	Dark red brown sand silt. Fill of possible post-hole.	0.42m x 0.38m	?
520	Dark red brown sand silt. Fill of possible post-hole.	0.68m x 0.52m	?
521	Sandstone and mortar foundation.	2.70m x 0.50m	?

522	Sandstone and mortar foundation.	2.30m x 0.50m	?
523	Sandstone foundation.	3.3m x 0.46m	?
524	Sandstone and limestone foundation.	2.70m x 0.40m	?
525	Sandstone and limestone foundation.	1.70m x 0.48m	?
526	Sandstone and limestone foundation.	>9.5m x 0.70m	?
527	Sandstone and limestone foundation.	>8.4m x 0.50m	?
528	Sandstone lined and capped drain.	>2.3m x 0.60m	0.80m
529	Sandstone lined drain.	>1m x 0.60m	?
530	Sandstone block lined & brick vaulted, large rectangular pit.	5.2m x 1.8m	>2.7m

Context	Description	Extent	Max. depth
<i>Trench 100</i>			
100	Modern rubble	trench	0.30m
101	Concrete foundation with frogged and stamped bricks	trench	0.20m
<i>Trench 200</i>			
200	Modern rubble	trench	0.70m
<i>Trench 300</i>			
300	Modern rubble backfill around drain and electricity cable	trench	0.70m
<i>Trench 400</i>			
400	Modern rubble	trench	0.70m
<i>Trench 500</i>			
500	concrete	trench	0.10m
501	Modern rubble	trench	0.80m
502	Firm orange brown clay gravel (natural ?)	Trench	-
<i>Trench 600</i>			
600	tarmac	Trench	0.10m
601	Brown silty clay with frequent cobbles	Trench	0.13m
602	Modern backfill	Trench	1.20m
603	Existing sewer	Trench	At base
<i>Trench 700</i>			
700	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.30m
701	Demolition materials	Trench	0.70m
702	Sandstone masonry wall	4.50m	1.25m
703	Mid brown clayey silt subsoil	Trench	0.40m
704	Gravel sandy clay natural with occasional boulder stones	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 800</i>			
800	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.50m
801	Sandstone wall foundations	Uncertain	Uncertain
802	Reddish brown sandy clay	Trench	0.50m
<i>Trench 900</i>			
900	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.50m
901	Sandstone wall foundations	Uncertain	Uncertain
902	Reddish brown sandy clay	Trench	0.50m
<i>Trench 1000</i>			
1000	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.25m
1001	Demolition rubble	Trench	
<i>Trench 1100</i>			
1100	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.25m
1101	Demolition rubble	Trench	
<i>Trench 1200</i>			
1200	Rubble hardcore	Trench	0.30m

1201	Demolition rubble	Trench	0.58m
1202	Mid brown slightly silty clay	Trench	0.30m
1203	Reddish orange brown clay natural	Trench	0.42m+

8.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

8.1 *Photographic Register.*

Trench	Description	View	Date	Initials
<i>Phase I. Foundation pits: Digital</i>				
1	Trench 1	N	13.6.05	GB
1	Trench 1	N	13.6.05	GB
1	Trench 1	N	13.6.05	GB
2	Trench 2	N	14.6.05	EH
2	Trench 2 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
2	Trench 2 natural	N	14.6.05	EH
3	Trench 3 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
3	Trench 3 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
3	Trench 3 natural	N	14.6.05	EH
4	Trench 4 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
4	Trench 4 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
4	Trench 4 Pit [4001]	N	14.6.05	EH
4	Trench 4 Pit [4001] and natural	N	14.6.05	EH
5	Trench 5 Mortared surface	N	14.6.05	EH
5	Trench 5 Cobble surface	N	14.6.05	EH
7	Trench 7 Cobble surface	N	15.6.05	EH
5	Trench 5 natural	N	15.6.05	EH
8	Trench 8 Pre-ex.	N	15.6.05	EH
9	Trench 9	S	15.6.05	TR
9	Trench 9 Wall (9003)	S	15.6.05	TR
9	Trench 9 Wall (9003)	S	15.6.05	TR
9	Trench 9 Wall (9003)	S	15.6.05	TR
8	Trench 8 Wall	S	15.6.05	EH
8	Trench 8 Wall	S	15.6.05	EH
8	Trench 8 Wall	S	15.6.05	EH
8	Trench 8 natural	N	15.6.05	EH
10	Trench 10 Wall & natural	S	15.6.05	TR
11	Trench 11 Wall	S	16.6.05	EH
11	Trench 11 Wall	S	16.6.05	EH
11	Trench 11 Wall	N	16.6.05	EH
12	Trench 12 Wall	W	16.6.05	TR
12	Trench 12 Wall	S	16.6.05	TR
11	Trench 11 (1103)	E	16.6.05	EH
14	Trench 14	N	16.6.05	EH
14	Trench 14	S	16.6.05	EH
14	Trench 14 Wall	N	16.6.05	EH
14	Trench 14 Wall	E	16.6.05	EH
16	Trench 16 Wall	W	17.6.05	TR
16	Trench 16 Wall	S	17.6.05	TR
16	Trench 16 Wall	E	17.6.05	TR
16	Trench 16 natural	W	17.6.05	TR
17	Trench 17 natural	E	20.6.05	EH
17	Trench 17 natural	E	20.6.05	EH
18	Trench 18 Ditch [18002]	W	20.6.05	EH
18	Trench 18 Ditch [18002]	W	20.6.05	EH
20	Trench 20	N	20.6.05	TR

-	Site shot	W	20.6.05	EH
-	Site shot	W	20.6.05	EH
21	Trench 21	E	20.6.05	TR
19	Trench 19	N	20.6.05	TR
22	Trench 22 natural	N	21.6.05	EH
23	Trench 23 natural	S	21.6.05	EH
-	Beam Trench between Tr4 & Tr11	NW	22.6.05	EH
24	Trench 24 natural	W	22.6.05	EH
25	Trench 25 natural		23.6.05	EH
26	Trench 26	S	23.6.05	EH
26	Trench 26 South section	S	23.6.05	EH
27	Trench 27 East section	E	23.6.05	EH
27	Trench 27 natural	E	23.6.05	EH
-	Beam trench between Tr24 & Tr15	E	23.6.05	EH
28	Trench 28 natural	S	24.6.05	EH
29	Trench 29 natural	S	24.6.05	EH
30	Pre-ex, view north	N	05.07.05	DS
30	Post-ex, view north	N	05.07.05	DS
30	South facing section, view north	N	05.07.05	DS
32	Pre-ex, view north	N	11.07.05	DS
32	Pre-ex, view north	N	11.07.05	DS
	Stone foundations between trenches 32 and 27	N	11.07.05	DS
	Stone foundations between trenches 32 and 27	N	11.07.05	DS
33	Posthole cut [33004]	N	11.07.05	DS
33	Pit [33008]	S	11.07.05	DS
33	Pit [33008]	E	11.07.05	DS
33	Pit [33008]	E	11.07.05	DS
33	Pit [33008]	E	11.07.05	DS
33	Posthole cut [33004]	N	11.07.05	DS
33	Post-ex	N	11.07.05	DS
<i>Phase II. Drainage and service trenches: Digital</i>				
100	Trench 100, post-ex	S	22.08.05	EH
100	Trench 100, Post-ex	E	22.08.05	EH
200	Trench 100 post-ex	S	23.08.05	EH
200	Brick wall foundations	S	23.08.05	EH
200	Brick wall foundations and concrete	S	23.08.05	EH
300	Post-ex	S	24.08.05	EH
300	section	-	24.08.05	EH
400	Post-ex	W	26.08.05	EH
400	Eastern part of south facing section	NE	30.08.05	EH
400	Central part of west facing section	NW	30.08.05	EH
400	Western part of south facing section		31.08.05	EH
400	Post-ex	E	31.08.05	EH
500	South-facing section	N	15.11.05	EH
500	South-facing section	N	15.11.05	EH
600	Excavation reached modern services	N	15.11.05	EH
600	Excavation reached modern services	N	16.11.05	EH
600	Post-ex	S	16.11.05	EH
700	Post-ex	SW	09.12.05	EH
700	Post-ex	SW	09.12.05	EH
700	Post-ex	E	09.12.05	EH
700	North facing section	SE	09.12.05	EH

700	Post-ex	E	09.12.05	EH
700	North facing coursed sandstone wall [XXX]	S	09.12.05	EH
700	North facing coursed sandstone wall [XXX]	S	09.12.05	EH
800	Sandstone foundation (802)	N	16.12.05	DS
900	Trench 900	N	16.12.05	DS
900	Sandstone foundation (902)	W	16.12.05	DS
1000	Trench 1000		19.12.05	EH
1000	Trench 1000		19.12.05	EH
1000	Trench 1000		19.12.05	EH
1000	Trench 1000		19.12.05	EH
1100	Northwest section of Trench 1100		19.12.05	EH
1100	Southeast section of Trench 1100		19.12.05	EH
1100	North section of Trench 1100		19.12.05	EH
1200	Trench 1200		20.12.05	EH
1200	Trench 1200		20.12.05	EH
1300	Section facing NE Trench 1300	SW	15.12.05	DP
1300	Sample of building stone from Trench 1300	SW	15.12.05	DP
1400	Well	W	15.12.05	DP
1400	Well	W	15.12.05	DP
1400	Modern cellar	W	15.12.05	DP
1400	Worked building stone	-	15.12.05	DP
<i>Phase III. Geotechnical pits.</i>				
E	Flagstone surface (105)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Flagstone surface (105)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Flagstone surface (105)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Detail of wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Detail of wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Detail of wall (102)	N	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (104)	W	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (104)	W	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (104)	W	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (103)	E	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (103)	E	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (103)	E	18.4.05	KS
E	Wall (102) N-S section	E	18.4.05	AD
E	Wall (102) N-S section	E	18.4.05	AD
E	Wall (102) N-S section	E	18.4.05	AD
E	Wall (102) E-W section	S	18.4.05	AD
E	Wall (102) E-W section	S	18.4.05	AD
E	Wall (102) E-W section	S	18.4.05	AD
E	Gull & Pit [108][110]	NW	19.4.05	KS
E	Gull & Pit [108][110]	NW	19.4.05	KS
E	Gull & Pit [108][110]	NW	19.4.05	KS
E	East facing section	W	19.4.05	KS
E	East facing section	W	19.4.05	KS
E	East facing section	W	19.4.05	KS
B	Tile surface (303)	W	29.4.05	DS
B	Pebble surface (308)	W	29.4.05	DS
B	West section	W	29.4.05	DS

B	Trench B	W	29.4.05	DS
C	Wall (407) & mortar floor (405)	W	29.4.05	DS
C	Wall (407) & mortar floor (405)	W	29.4.05	DS
C	Wall (407) & mortar floor (405)	W	29.4.05	DS
C	Wall (407)	S	29.4.05	DS
C	Wall (407)	E	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A pits and grave	S	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A pits and grave	S	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A Pits and grave	N	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A north section	N	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A north section	N	29.4.05	DS
C	Trench C Pits?	E	29.4.05	DS
C	Trench C Pits?	E	29.4.05	DS
D	Trench D Walls and floor	S	29.4.05	DS
D	Trench D Walls and floor	E	29.4.05	DS
A	Trench A Grave [209]	E	3.5.05	DS
A	Trench A Grave [209]	E	3.5.05	DS
A	Trench A Grave [209]	E	3.5.05	DS
A	Skele (219) detail	E	3.5.05	DS
A	Skele (219) detail	E	3.5.05	DS
A	Trench A Post-ex.	N	3.5.05	DS
A	Trench A Post-ex.	N	3.5.05	DS
A	Trench A Post-ex.	N	3.5.05	DS
C	Trench C Section	N	3.5.05	DS
C	Trench C Section	N	3.5.05	DS
<i>Phase IV Ground Reduction.</i>				
-	Large pit [530] central site	S	6.6.05	DS
-	Large pit [530] central site	S	6.6.05	DS
-	General shot of western area	SW	6.6.05	DS
-	Large pit [530] central site	SE	6.6.05	DS
-	Large pit [530] central site	N	6.6.05	DS
-	Large pit [530] central site	E	6.6.05	DS
	Walls (510), (512), (511)	Var	6.6.05	DS
-	Walls (510), (512), (511)	Var	6.6.05	DS
-	Walls (510), (512), (511)	Var	6.6.05	DS
-	Walls (510), (512), (511)	Var	6.6.05	DS
-	Walls (510), (512), (511)	Var	6.6.05	DS
-	Sandstone drain (528) south side of site	W	7.6.05	DS
-	Sandstone drain (528) south side of site	W	7.6.05	DS
-	Sandstone drain (528) south side of site	SE	7.6.05	DS
-	Sandstone drain (528) south side of site	W	7.6.05	DS
-	Strat in Grid Zone A	N	8.6.05	DS
-	Foundation in Grid Zone A	N	8.6.05	DS
-	Arch in south boundary wall	S	8.6.05	DS
-	Sandstone drain (529)	NE	9.6.05	DS
-	Building in zones F,I,L,O,P,Q	W	9.6.05	DS
-	Building in zones F,I,L,O,P,Q	W	9.6.05	DS
-	Building in zones F,I,L,O,P,Q	N	9.6.05	DS

9.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery Assessment Report.

Alan Vince.

9.1 Summary.

A small collection of pottery was recovered from an archaeological watching brief carried out by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* on the site of the Cattle Market, Wetherby (Site Code: OSA05WB09).

The pottery can be dated between the mid 11th and the mid 13th centuries but is probably more closely datable to the mid 11th to mid 12th centuries.

9.2 Description.

The pottery consists of four sherds of different Yorkshire Gritty ware (YG) jars. All came from the same pit fill, 205, on Trench A

This type was produced in south and west Yorkshire from the middle of the 11th century until some time in the mid 13th century. Analysis of samples from York, Doncaster and various sites on the A1 Wetherby to Washford road improvement works suggests that there are at least two production sites, one in the Doncaster area and the other supplying all three groups of sites. The latter is likely to have been at Potterton, since the place name is in the Domesday Book and at that time no other type of pottery is known in the southern part of the Vale of York. However, by the late 12th century a series of related but visually distinct wares, grouped together as Northern Gritty wares, is known from the A1 sites and their absence from this group, small though it is, is probably an indication of a mid 11th to mid 12th-century date.

The sherds are all from unglazed jars, one of which definitely has the cylindrical form typical of YG vessels (the others are too small to determine vessel shape).

9.3 Assessment.

These finds suggest the presence of a mid 11th to mid 12th-century pit on the site.

9.3.1 Further Work.

No further work is recommended at this stage.

9.3.2 Retention.

The sherds should be retained for future study.

10.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Trench 4, pit [4001], looking east. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 2. Trench 18, pit or ditch terminus [18002], looking north. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 3. Trench 1 cobble surface, looking north. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 4. Trench 8 wall (8000), looking west. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 5. Trench 11, wall (11001), looking west. (Scale of 1m).

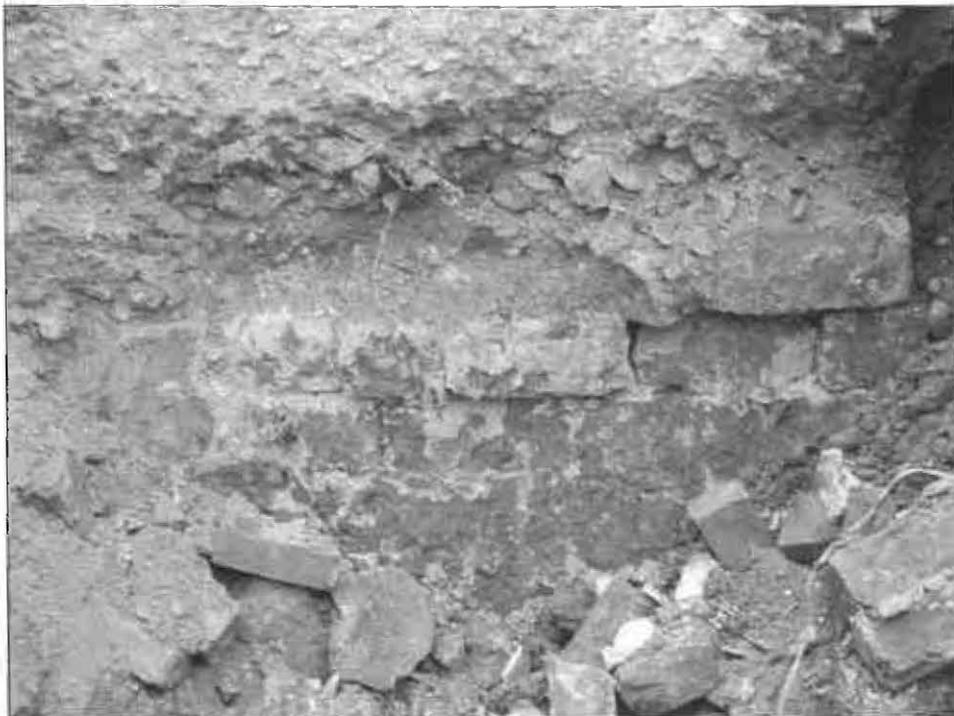


Plate 6. Trench 700, wall, looking south.



Plate 7. Trench A, skeleton (219), looking east. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 8. Trench A, pit [206] relative to skeleton (219), looking north. (Scale of 1m & 0.5m).



Plate 9. Trench B, looking west.



Plate 10. Trench C, wall (407) and mortar surface (404), looking west. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 11. Trench D, looking east. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 12. Trench E, features [108] & [110], looking north. (Scale of 1m & 0.5m).



Plate 13. Trench E wall (102), looking southeast. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 14. Trench E wall stub (103), looking east. (Scale of 0.5m).

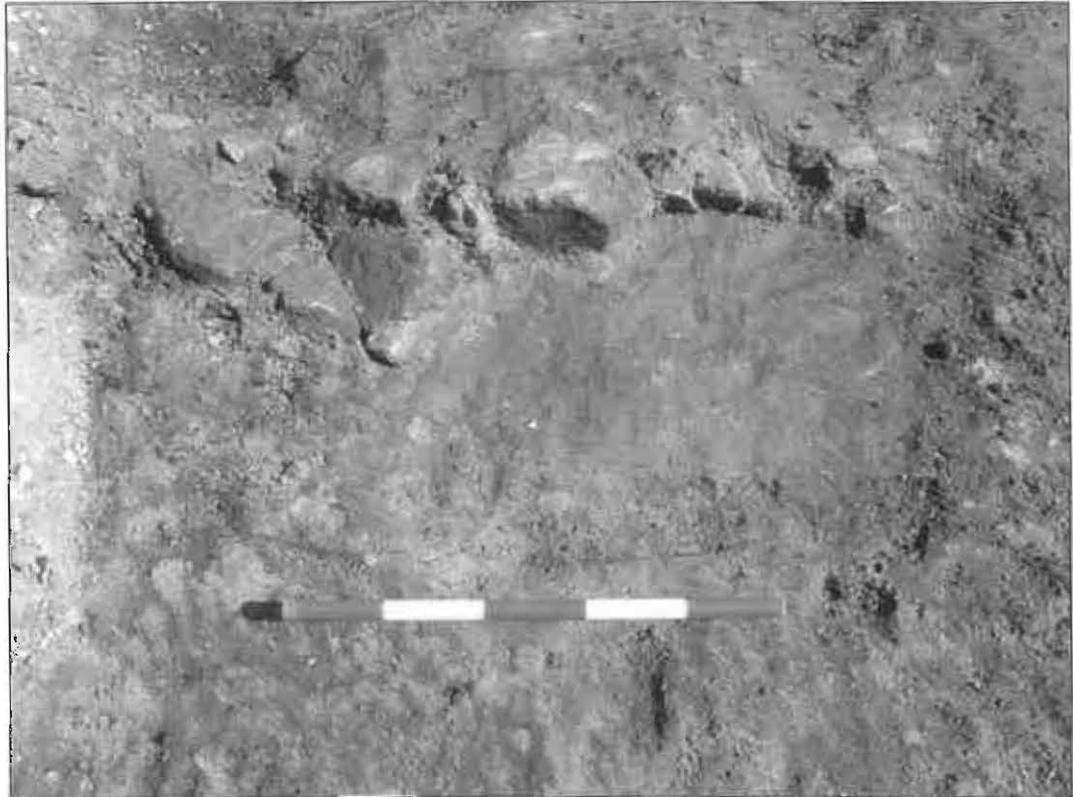


Plate 15. Ground reduction area (501) & (503), looking north. (Scale of 0.5m).



Plate 16. Ground reduction area, walls (510) & (511), looking southeast.



Plate 17. Ground reduction area, drain (528), looking northeast.



Plate 18. Ground reduction area, tank (530), looking west.

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT THE CATTLE MARKET, HORSEFAIR, WETHERBY (SE 4040 4425)

Prepared on behalf of Mr C. Read, Capita Property Consultancy Ltd, Agents

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning permission (31/61/01/FU) has granted for a 3 storey block of 2 retail units, café bar and 24 flats and detached restaurant at The Cattle Market, Horsefair, Wetherby. It is a condition of the planning permission that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service's Advisory Service section, the curators of the West Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record.

2. Archaeological Background

2.1 Wetherby was a medieval borough of some significance and it is likely that there was medieval development on the High Street with 17th and 18th century development further back from the street. It is possible that subsurface archaeological remains may survive, and be disturbed by the proposed development.

3. General Considerations

3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should confirm in writing adherence to this specification, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WYAS Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. The archaeologist carrying out the watching brief should be appropriately qualified and experienced. Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAS Advisory Service *without delay*.

4. Fieldwork Methodology

4.1 An archaeologist should be present on site during the excavation of any area below a depth of 0.15m. (approximately six inches). The archaeologist should view the whole of the area, as it is being dug, and any trench sections after excavation has been completed. Where archaeology is judged to be present, the excavated area should be rapidly cleaned and the need for further work assessed. Where appropriate, any features and finds should then be quickly hand excavated, sampled and recorded. Demolition works down to the existing ground floor slab can be undertaken without the need for an archaeologist to be present. 'Grubbing out' of existing foundations and/or services, the removal of existing ground floor slabs and areas of hardstanding will however still be subject to a watching brief.

4.2 Excavated soil should be searched as practicable for finds. The presence and nature of 19th and 20th century material should be noted, but finds of this date need not be retained for processing. Finds judged to be 18th century in date or earlier shall be retained.

4.3 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within these areas, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, scale drawings (including height above O.D.) and written description sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the site.

4.4 The intention of the archaeological watching brief is not to unduly delay the work of other contractors on site. This work should not, therefore prejudice the progress of the main or subsidiary contractor's work, except by prior agreement and on-site co-operation.

4.5 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. In this case, where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations, **The WYAS and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents that may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.**

5. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

5.1 Should there be, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant more detailed recording than possible within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor is to urgently contact the WYAS Advisory Service with the relevant information to enable the matter to be resolved with the developer.

5.2 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant Home Office and any local environmental health regulations.

5.3 The terms of the Treasure Act, 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds, which might fall within its purview. Any such finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

6. Monitoring

6.1 The recording exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAS Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive as much notice as possible in writing (and certainly not less than one week) of the intention to start the watching brief.

7. Post-Excavation/Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national

guidelines. A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and fully labelled photographs. Labelling should be in indelible ink on the *back* of the print and should include film and frame number; date recorded and photographer's name; name and address of site; national grid reference. Photographic prints should be mounted in appropriate archivally stable sleeves. A quantified index to the field archive should form an appendix to the report. The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see Section 7.1 below). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited in the West Yorkshire SMR.

7.2 A report should be produced to provide background information, a summary of the works carried out, a description and separate interpretation of any features and finds identified. Details of the report's style and format are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but it should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive and as an appendix, a copy of this specification. The report illustrations should include, as a minimum, a location map showing the limits of the site at a reasonable scale (i.e. 1:2500) plus any drawings and photographs. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) and plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features.

7.3 If nothing of archaeological interest is identified during the course of the watching brief, then a summary report will be adequate, as long as sufficient details are supplied for SMR purposes. Illustrations would not be required, although it would be anticipated that black and white prints would form part of the archival record. A summary record should include: (1) details of the commissioning body; (2) the nature of the development and resultant ground disturbance; (3) the approximate position of any ground disturbance viewed with relation to adjacent existing fixed points; (4) the date (s) of fieldwork; (5) name (s) of fieldworker (s); (6) written observations on the nature and depth of deposits observed (this may include annotated sketch sections); (7) the conditions under which they were observed (for example, details of weather conditions, ease of access and views, attitude of other organisations *etc.*); (8) a quantified index to the field archive; (9) details of the archives present location and intended deposition and (10) a copy of this specification.

7.4 The report should be produced within three weeks of completion of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the WYAS Advisory Service. Copies of the report should be supplied to the client, to the relevant District Planning Department, and the West Yorkshire SMR. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

7.5 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAS Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published biannually by that office within "*Archaeology and Archives in West Yorkshire*".

8. Deposition of Archive

8.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must determine the requirements for the deposition of the excavation archive.

Leeds Museums and Galleries do not currently accept archives resulting from archaeological fieldwork and discussions are continuing as to the most appropriate location for the excavation archive. In this instance the West Yorkshire SMR will take the archive so long as the requirements of the Leeds Museums and Galleries are adhered to (see Appendix 1).

8.2 The deposition of the archive must be accompanied by a storage fee, currently £113 per standard box, payable to West Yorkshire Joint Services. This is the current fee charged by Leeds Museums and Galleries.

8.3 The archaeological contractor should give representatives of the Leeds Museums and Galleries sufficient notice of start of works so that they may visit the site to view work in progress, talk to staff and take photographs.

8.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with a public body, initially the West Yorkshire SMR, but eventually it is hoped, with Leeds Museum.

8.5 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Leeds Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition (see Appendix 1).

West Yorkshire Archaeology Service – Advisory Service

Douglas Moir

Senior Archaeologist

Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road
Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 305178
Fax: (01924) 306810
e-mail: dmoir@wyjs.org.uk

October 2003

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.