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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

PLAYING FIELD, AILCY HILL, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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PLAYING FIELD, AILCY HILL,

PRIEST LANE, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL

EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

In March 1998 York Archaeological Trust excavated a series of eight trenches as part of the archaeological evaluation of an undulating grassed playing field adjacent to Ailcy Hill and Priest Lane, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

The trenches were widely distributed across the field and for the most part were located to coincide with anomalies detected during a geophysical survey.

Trench 1 revealed the remains of a succession of two east-west aligned ditches of possible medieval date. Slag was recovered from the earlier of the two ditches which collectively account for the geophysical anomaly f5. A single posthole was found immediately south of the ditches. North of the medieval ditches the remnants of a robbed out wall of post-medieval date were encountered. This robber trench was the source of the geophysical anomaly f1.

Trench 2 demonstrated the presence of two parallel ditches some 3.50m aligned with Priest Lane which were overlain by a bank aligned on the same axis. These features all represent boundaries, possibly of the monastic precinct, but failed to produce any dating evidence. None of these features was detected by geophysical survey.

Trench 3 revealed the geophysical anomaly f1 which it was located to intercept. This proved to be a post-medieval wall robbing trench equated with that in Trench 1. Also uncovered in this trench were a probable small quarry pit, a large posthole or small pit cutting a probable gully or small ditch, and part of a small cut of unknown function. Insufficient dating evidence was found to provide meaningful dates for these features.

Trench 4 was located to investigate the large geophysical anomaly f7. This proved to be a quarry pit of probable post-medieval origin.

Trench 5 revealed a further large quarry pit, in addition to an east-west aligned shallow linear cut of unknown date or function. Both features had been detected by geophysical survey.

Trench 6 was positioned to investigate a number of intersecting geophysical anomalies and was notable for the fact that a sequence of stratified deposits in excess of 1.20m deep was uncovered. Two of the geophysical anomalies proved to be a partially robbed wall and an east-west aligned linear cut, both of post-medieval date. A further large cut contained fill that was seen to continue beneath the basal limits of excavation. This produced only medieval finds and may be part of a further quarry pit. The bulk of the other deposits in this trench may result from dumping.

Trench 7 uncovered the remains of a robbed out wall of post-medieval date located by the geophysical survey as f2. To either side of this wall a series of deposits including a probable garden soil, a gravel surface and a series of dumped deposits were observed.

These deposits appear to have a date range from at least the medieval to the later post-medieval periods.

Trench 8 did not produce evidence of archaeological features other than a considerable build-up of a deposit of sandy loam from which very few finds were recovered. This material may be indicative of up-cast from nearby quarrying operations.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 2nd-13th March 1998 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an archaeological evaluation at a site adjacent to Ailcy Hill and Priest Lane, Ripon, North Yorkshire, (NGR: SE 3165 7121). (Figure 1.)

The site was an undulating field within a walled and fenced parkland setting and was used by the nearby Cathedral Primary School as a playing field. A marked slope across the site from east down to west was very apparent, this drop in level being in excess of 4m over a distance of 120m. On the northern edge of the site was a further slope from north to south. and a slight slope from the edges of Ailcy Hill northwards was visible in the southern central part of the site. The eastern boundary was marked by a vertical drop of some 1.50m from the field down to Priest Lane. At the north-west corner of the site the ground fell away very sharply for a depth of up to 1.75m towards the playing field. The playing field was bounded by Priest Lane to the east, Residence Lane to the north and Cathedral Close to the west. The southern boundary was formed by Ailcy Hill, a natural mound of glacial origin, which has been altered in profile by quarrying operations for sands and gravels.

The drift geology of the site is of glacial sands and gravels with an underlying solid geology of Permian mudstones.

The site is the subject of planning discussion concerning the possible building of a school and playing field to replace the existing Cathedral Primary School. The archaeological evaluation followed a geophysical survey that had suggested the presence of a number of archaeological features. (GeoQuest, 1997). The aims of the evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development and to determine, so far as was possible the location, extent, date, character and quality of any such deposits that may be threatened. The evaluation was carried out on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) in accordance with a specification formulated by YAT in conjunction with the Heritage Unit of NYCC.

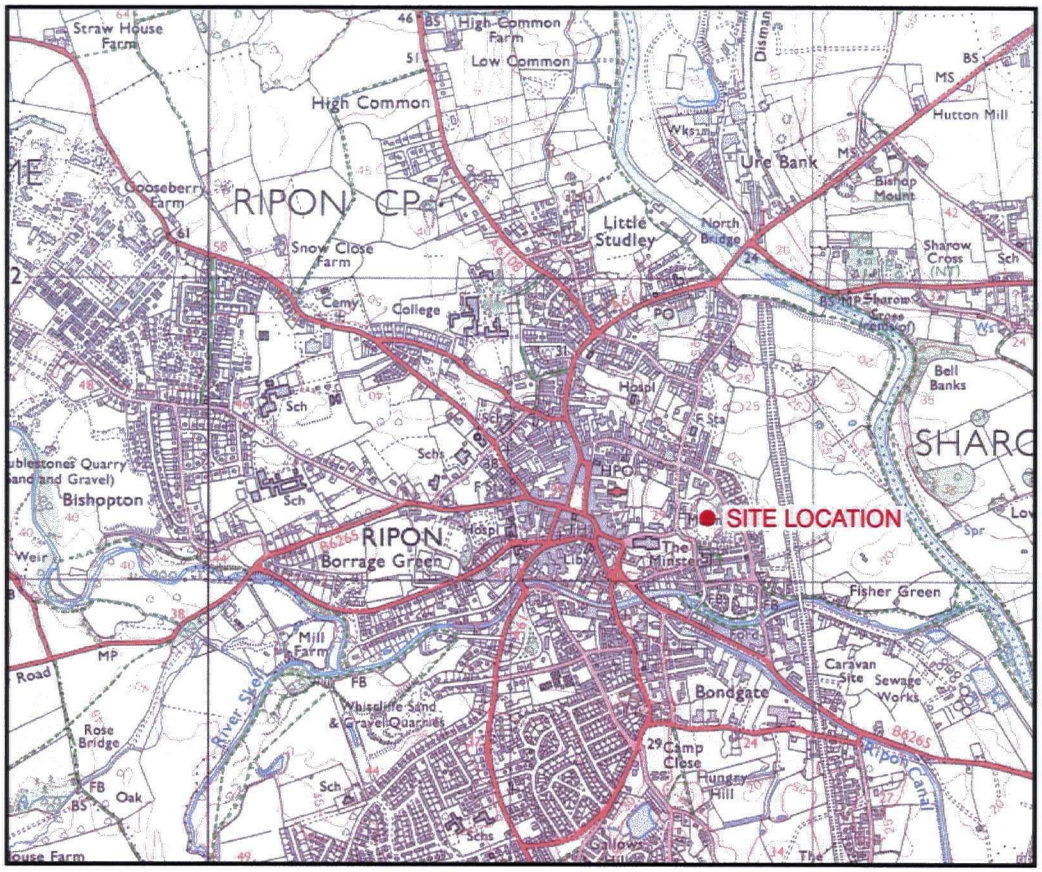

Figure 1 Site location.

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The first references to Ripon were written in the early 8th century by the monk Stephen of Ripon in his *Life of Wilfrid* composed some time shortly after AD 709/10, and by the Venerable Bede in his *History of the English Church and People* composed c. AD 730. Between them they record that King Alhfrith of Deira donated land to Abbot Eata of Melrose in the mid 7th century. Following the adoption of "Roman" rites of worship by their royal patron Eata and his brethren gave up their site which was then re-allocated to Wilfrid, who built a monastery which was dedicated in a royal ceremony. Nothing is known of the layout of Eata's or Wilfrid's monastery save that post-medieval tradition associates the site of the former with land immediately north of Residence Lane, (Hall & Whyman, 1996), whilst the crypt within the cathedral is generally believed to be of the latters date (Taylor & Taylor, 1965). There is scant reference to the monastic settlement during the later pre-conquest period when it came to be controlled by the Archbishops of York. It was reportedly sacked and burnt by the English in 948, but was re-established and by the Norman Conquest had developed into a college of secular canons recorded in Domesday Book. As an important church within the diocese of York Ripon's church continued to be a significant ecclesiastical centre throughout the medieval and post medieval periods.

The secular town, albeit under the tutelage of church magnates, is known to have undergone a period of expansion during the 12th century (Whyman, 1997). This may in part be due to the establishing of a legally recognised fair and market within royal jurisdiction. The process of expansion is supposed to have continued into the 13th and earlier 14th centuries when the present market place was established and the town centre relocated away from the ecclesiastical focus (MacKay, 1982).

Since the mid 1950's a small number of excavations have taken place in the city. At Ailcy Hill immediately adjacent to the playing field, and where a coin hoard of the 860's was found in 1695, excavation demonstrated the presence of burials of 6th/7th - 9th/10th century date for which three phases of interment were deduced (Hall & Whyman, 1996). A short distance to the north-west of the site a two celled church (Ladykirk) and a number of burials were found in 1955; further burials close by in St Marygate are believed to be associated and to pre-date the street, at least at this point. Some of the burials are believed to be of pre-conquest date (Hall & Whyman, 1996). Excavations in the Deanery gardens, some 80m to the west, uncovered parts of two structures and a number of possible garderobe pits, believed to date to the 12th - 13th centuries (Whyman, 1997). Activity of the 11th/12th - 15th centuries in the form of a stone foundation building overlaying an earlier ditch and itself sealed by a later surface was recovered from Low St Agnesgate, some 50m west of the site (Whyman, 1997).

The works cited above demonstrate the presence of significant pre-conquest and medieval archaeology close to the proposed development site on the north, west and south sides. It has been argued that the earlier elements of this relate to components of a polyfocal monastic precinct, part of whose eastern boundary was Priest Lane, (Hall & Whyman, 1996).

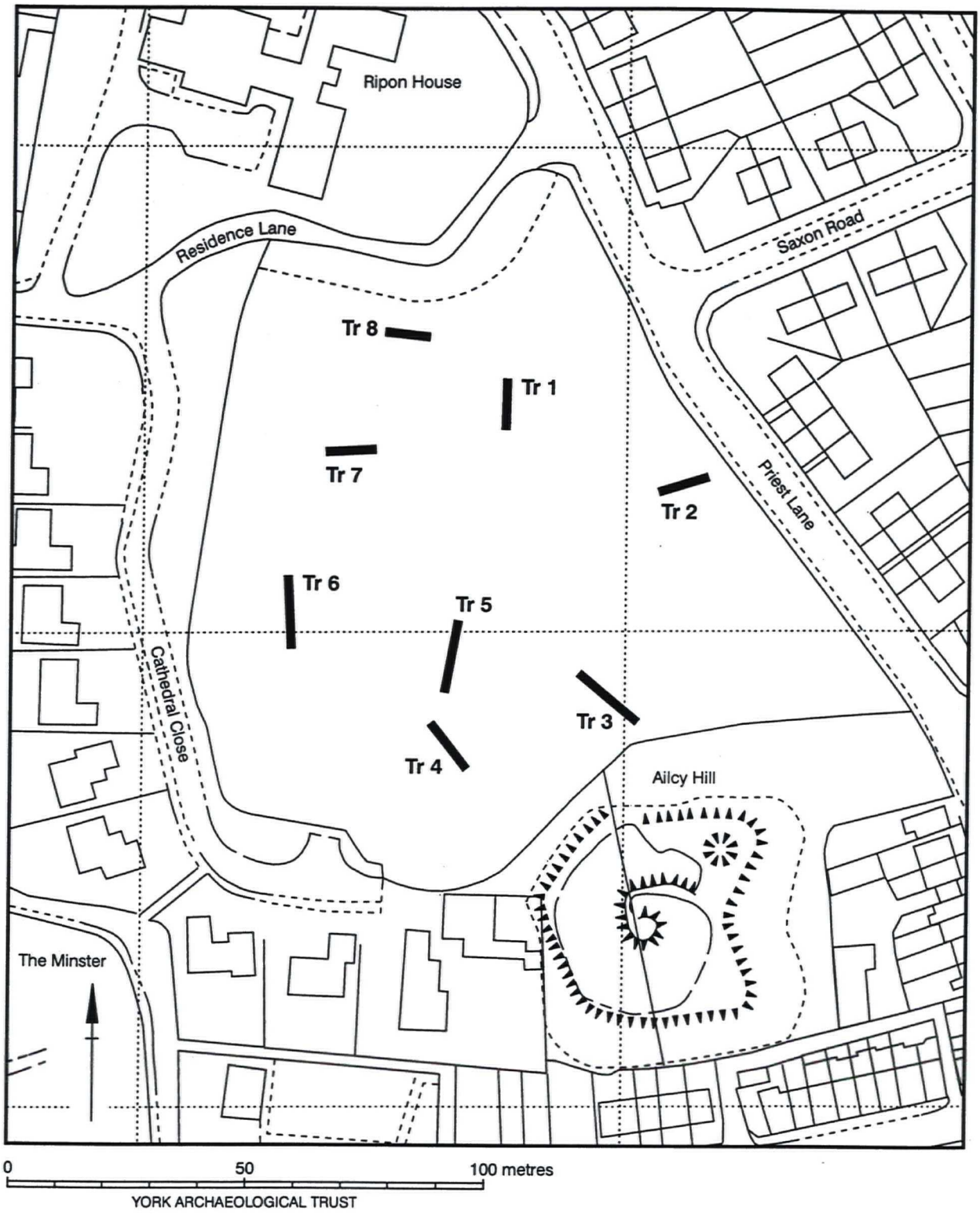

Figure 2 Trench location plan (Tr 1— Tr 8).

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of eight trenches, widely distributed across the proposed development site, (Figure 2.). Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6 were each a nominal 15.0m long x 2.0m wide; Trenches 2, 4, 7 and 8 were 10.0m x 2.0m. Six of the trenches, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 were located to investigate geophysical anomalies, (GeoQuest, 1997). Two of the trenches, 2 and 8 were located in areas in which the geophysical survey had not detected potential archaeological features.

All evaluation trenches were mechanically stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision. Thereafter, further deposits of a recent date were also selectively removed by machine. All remaining deposits were hand excavated. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and each context was described on a separate pro-forma sheet. At the completion of excavation at least one long-side trench section was drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A series of colour print photographs was taken of each trench at various stages of excavation.

All finds and site records are presently stored by YAT under the Harrogate Museum accession code HARGM:8947.

4. THE EXCAVATIONS

4.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4)

Trench 1 was located to intersect the two substantial geophysical anomalies f1 and f5.

Natural glacial drift in the form of cobbles and pebbles within a clayey sand matrix (1008) was encountered at an average depth of some 0.70m below the present ground surface.

Cutting this drift in the southern part of the trench was an east-west aligned ditch, (1007). This had a moderately steep north edge (south edge cut away by later ditch) with an uneven slightly rounded base, was up to 0.60m deep and must have originally been in excess of 1.40m wide. The earliest of the two fills occupying this cut was a thin layer of greyish brown silty sand (1006) which adhered to the upper parts of the north edge only. The remaining fill was a mixture of cobbles and brown, silty clay sand (1002). Finds recovered from ditch 1007 included a large amount of slag, a small amount of animal bone and pottery of 11/12th century date.

Ditch 1007 was cut on the southern side by a later ditch (1005) on the same alignment. This was flat based and steep sided and the southern edge was somewhat steeper than the northern. This feature was smaller than its antecedent, measuring only 0.52m deep and some 0.90m wide. Two fills were present within cut 1005. The earliest of these was a dark sandy silt (1004) which occupied the basal part of the cut only. The remaining fill was a mid brown clayey silt sand (1003) which contained a large amount of small-medium sized cobbles. Pottery recovered from context 1003 was of 11/12th century date.

Although some difference in scale between the two ditches was apparent, it is probable, given their identical alignments, that the second feature replaced the first and continued to serve the same function. This function is likely to have been as a boundary or drainage ditch. Whether the slag from ditch 1007 indicates industrial activity at the site or merely the importation of waste from elsewhere is uncertain. The collective intrusion of these two ditches into the natural subsoil was responsible for the geophysical anomaly f5.

A single posthole (1017) was located some 0.20m to the south of ditch 1005, in the western part of the trench. This feature was sub-circular in shape, had steep sides, a rounded base, measured 0.30m in diameter and was 0.25m deep. The single, silty sand fill (1016) produced no finds nor obvious packing stones. Although there was no direct stratigraphic evidence to link the posthole with either of the ditches some association may once have existed.

The features described above were all sealed by a deposit of mid brown, silty sand.(1015) This material was up to 0.48m thick at the north of the trench and gradually thinned out before completely tailing off at the extreme south of the trench. The origin of this deposit is uncertain although it clearly post-dates the ditches and posthole. The distinct manner in which it overlay the two ditches and posthole does indicate a date subsequent to those features. It may represent a soil which has developed after the abandonment of the earlier features which has been completely cut away at the southern end of the trench.

Two features cut into the deposit 1015. The smaller of these was a gentle sided shallow depression or scoop (1014) thought to be sub oval in shape (eastern part continued beyond limits of excavation). A greyish brown, silty clay sand fill (1013) occupied this cut and apart from a few fragments of brick/tile produced no dating evidence. This small feature may be indicative of nothing more than the infilling of a small hollow.

The larger intrusion cut into 1015 was the north-west - south-east aligned linear feature, (1012 equated with geophysical anomaly f1). This feature was flat based, with moderately steep sides and measured some 0.90m wide by 0.20m deep. A fill comprised of flecks and fragments of lime mortar within a matrix of pale grey sandy silt (1011) containing the odd small brick/tile fragment, occupied this cut. This feature may form the remnants of a robbed out post-medieval wall trench and on the basis of geophysical evidence appears to be the same as that within Trench 3.

A thin band like deposit of pebbles within a silty sand matrix (1010), lay above 1012 and 1014 but below the dark, loamy topsoil (1009). It is perhaps unlikely that this stony material is indicative solely of a worm sorted horizon at the base of the topsoil as at the extreme south of the trench this context occupies the entire horizon between the subsoil and topsoil. 1010 may be indicative of a spread of material deposited during quarrying or landscaping operations in the vicinity.

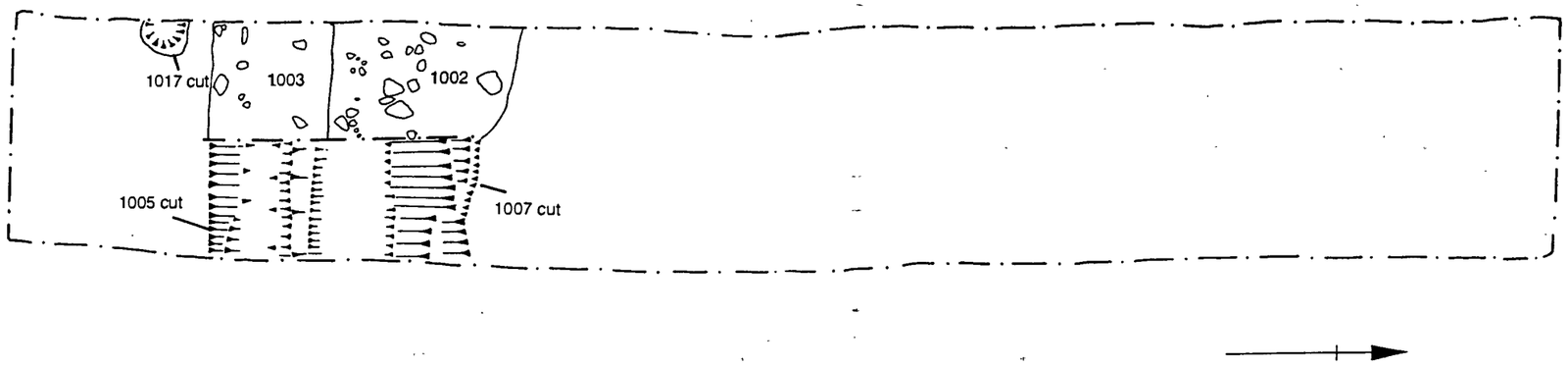

Figure. 3 Trench 1

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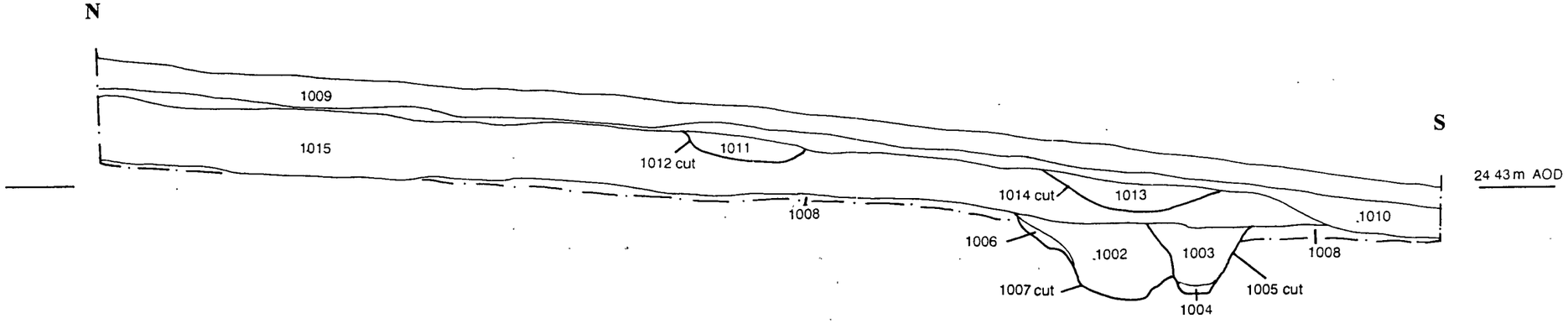

Figure. 4 Trench 1, west facing section

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 5)

Trench 2 was located to examine the area of the site most likely to undergo ground reduction during the proposed development programme since it was adjacent to the proposed site access. Although an interesting sequence of archaeological features was revealed within the trench none of these was indicated by geophysical survey.

Glacial drift (2006) occurred within the range of 0.70m - 1 10m below the ground surface. At the west of the trench this was comprised primarily of gravel and cobbles but it became increasingly less stony and more sandy towards the east. At the eastem end of the trench a layer of brown, slightly clayey silty sand (2012) containing an amount of cobbles and gravel was observed directly over the drift. The texture of this material was suggestive of a subsoil. If this interpretation is correct then the absence of this material to the west is likely to be due to subsequent disturbance.

Two north-west - south-east aligned ditches some 3.50m apart cut through the glacial drift (though not the putative subsoil, 2012) The eastemmost of these (2003), had a steep sided, near symmetrical "V" shaped profile with a flat base and measured 1 10m wide by 0.66m deep The single fill of this cut was a light greyish brown, slightly clayey, silty sand (2002) Other than a few fragments of bone and shell no finds or dating evidence was recovered from this feature

The westem linear feature (2005), was steep sided (slightly less so in the upper part of the eastem edge), flat based and measured 1 60m wide by 0 70m deep Only a single, gravely sand fill (2004), was apparent within this cut Again, finds were limited to shell and a large quantity of animal bone, no dating evidence being apparent.

A number of attributes were common to both of these features in terms of morphology, size, alignment, finds, and unfortunately - lack of dating evidence Dissimilarity of fill texture however was quite marked between the features although this reflected the dissimilarity of the surrounding glacial drift This similarity of fill to the surrounding drift is itself of interest in the sense that it appears that the fills were essentially of drift origin (perhaps bank upcast) rather than of silting with a topsoil Whilst this cannot be held to prove a short lived existence (as regular maintenance could have removed silting) it could be indicative of deliberate, rapid backfilling No stratigraphic evidence existed to demonstrate a sequence between the two ditches and it is conceivable that they were contemporary.

A number of deposits had built up over the ditches and all, with the possible exception of the two lowest, collectively formed a bank The earliest of these, a stony sandy clay silt (2014) overlay the westemmost ditch 2005. This material was in tum overlain by mid greyish brown, clayey silt (2011) Amounts of mortar flecking were apparent within this context these being concentrated particularly at the thicker eastem part of the deposit. Occurring only at the eastem end of the trench, a clean, light greyish brown, clayey sand (2010) sealed 2011 and was itself overlain by clean, pinkish red, slightly clayey sand (2009) which was also restricted to the eastem part of the trench. A pale greyish brown (with a slight pinkish hue), clayey sand (2008) similar to 2010 overlay 2009. Occurring

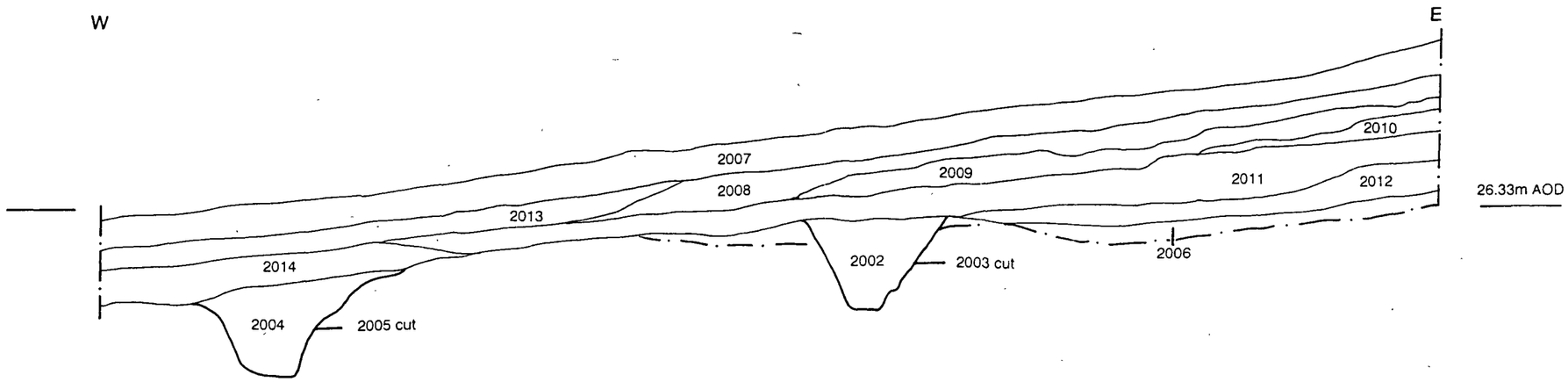

Figure. 5 Trench 2, south facing section

only in the western part of the trench, greyish brown clayey silt (2013) sealed 2008. This was in turn overlain by loamy topsoil (2007). It was once again unfortunate that no real dating evidence from any of the bank contexts was recovered, although the mortar and brick from 2011 is suggestive of a post 13th century date.

The sequence of features encountered in Trench 2 is of particular interest as all appear to represent boundaries in either ditch or bank form that run approximately parallel to both each other and to the immediately adjacent road of Priest Lane Historical sources have shown that Priest Lane once formed part of the boundary of the monastic precinct, and it may be that these features represent the physical manifestation of that, (Hall & Whyman, 1996) It is significant that none of the features revealed in Trench 2 were detected by geophysical survey.

4.3 Trench 3 (Figures 6 and 7)

The southern part of a major linear geophysical anomaly and the proximity to Ailcy Hill (a known 6th/7th and 9th/10th century burial ground) determined the position of Trench 3.

The natural glacial drift was encountered in the south-eastern half of the trench at a depth of some 0 45m-0.50m below the ground surface where it took the form of cobbles and gravel within a matrix of clean orangish yellow clayey sand (3011). In the north-western part of the trench the drift occurred at a broadly similar height but was composed of cobbles and gravels within a less brightly coloured matrix of sand and silty sand (3019 and 3018)

A layer of very stony, brown sandy silt (3010) lay between the drift of 3011 and the topsoil in the south-eastern part of the trench. This material may be indicative of an intact subsoil

In the north-western part of the trench a series of deposits were observed between the drift and topsoil. The earliest of these was a small, very mixed deposit of gravely clayey sand with amounts of darker silt (3017) This was in turn sealed by a thin layer of dull orange clayey sand containing pebbles (3015), (these characteristics are suggestive of redeposited natural) and a small, dark coloured patch of mottled sandy silt (3016) that contained quantities of mortar flecks and a few fragments of broken brick A layer of very stony, dark brown, sandy silt (3014), overlay the north-western sequence and was in turn sealed by the topsoil It was clear that most, if not all, of the deposits above the natural drift at this end of the trench were the result of human deposition rather than of natural processes

A number of features were observed cutting through the deposits detailed above In the south-eastern part of the trench a shallow, approximately north-south aligned, linear cut, (3005) was seen This feature had moderately steep sides, a flatish base and measured up to 0.80m in width with a depth of 0.40m. A light brown, gravely, sandy silt (3002) filled this cut but apart from a small piece of slag did not produce any finds or dating evidence This feature may have been a shallow ditch or slot/gully of a possible structural nature It was partially truncated by, and is therefore earlier than, a small cut (3006).

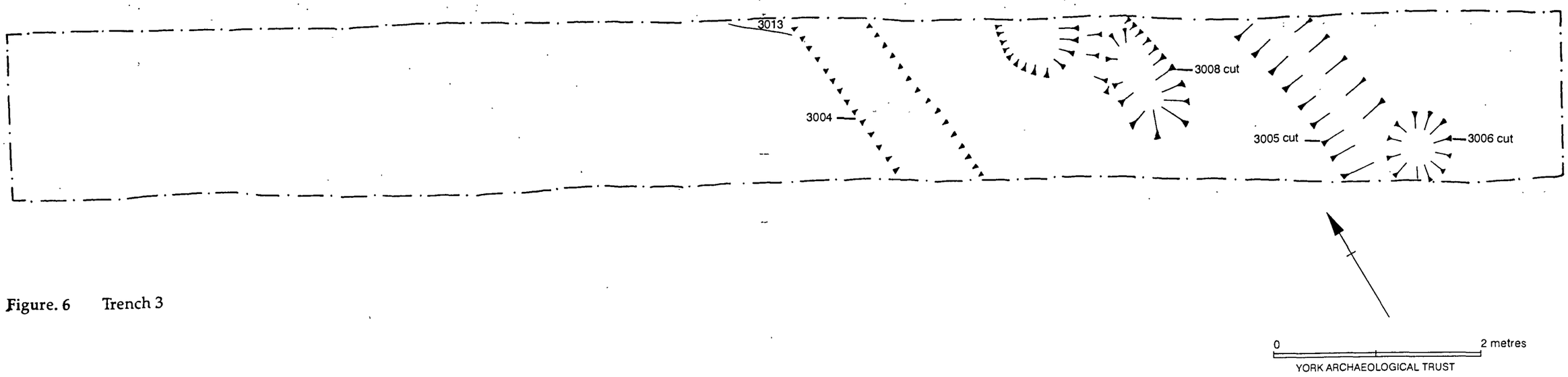

Figure. 6 Trench 3

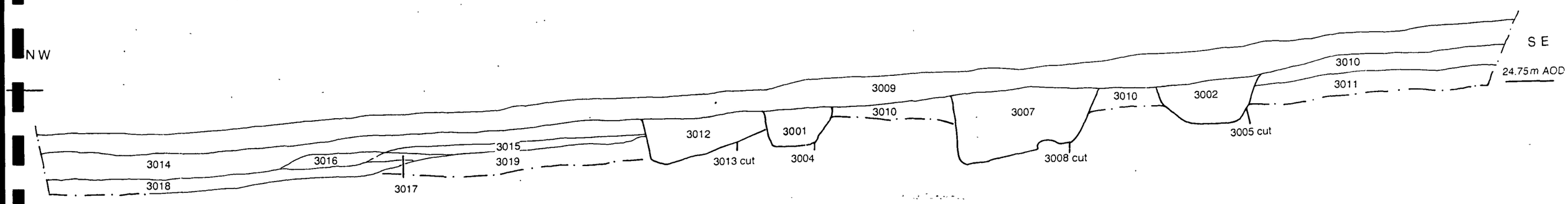

Figure. 7 Trench 3, south - west facing section

The small sub circular cut (3006) had very steep sides, a concave base and measured some 0 70m x 0.60m by 0.55m deep. The fill of 3006 was a pale brown, sandy silt and gravel mix (3003). No finds or other dating evidence were recovered from this feature although it did partially truncate the fill of the earlier linear feature (3005). The function of cut 3006 is uncertain although it is likely to have been either a large post hole or a small pit.

An irregularly shaped cut (3008) was located immediately north-west of cut 3005. This feature had sides that were generally steep, an uneven base and measured up to 0.75m deep. The full extent of cut 3008 is unknown as it continued northwards beyond the limits of excavation A mid brown, gravely, sandy silt fill (3007) containing cobbles occupied this feature and in addition to animal bone produced a sherd of 11/12th century pottery The irregularity of shape, base and profile of cut 3008 suggest that it may have been a small quarry pit.

In the north-westem part of the trench a sequence of two features was observed cutting through the deposits of 3017, 3016, 3015 and 3014 The eariiest of these was cut 3013 Only the extreme south-westem edge of this feature fell within the trench and as its brown, silty fill (3012) did not produce any finds little can be said about its date and function

A north-south aligned linear feature (3004) was seen to cut through 3013 and this had sides which were, for the most part, near vertical, a base that was flat and measured on average some 0 70m wide by 0.35m deep The fill of this feature was a creamy grey, loose mixture of fragments and flecks of mortar with brick fragments of varying size together with a few cobbles (3001) This feature has been interpreted as a wall robbing cut and judging by the fill the wall was partially or wholly of brick and mortar constmction The only dating evidence recovered from fill 3001 was brick which suggests a post-medieval date for the wall .

The latest features within Trench 3 were sealed by the topsoil (3009)

Only one of the features excavated in this trench was detected by geophysical survey This was the wall robbing trench 3004 which can, on the basis of the geophysical survey, be seen to form part of the same robbed wall as 1012 in Trench 1

4.4 Trench 4 (Figure 8)

Trench 4 was positioned to investigate the large geophysical anomaly f7

Glacial drift (4009) was revealed only in the northem end of the trench at a depth of some 0.45m below ground level Elsewhere it had been cut away beyond the basal limits of the trench At the extreme north of the trench a deposit comprised in roughly equal proportions of gravel/cobbles and sandy silt (4008) lay between the drift and the topsoil This is believed to represent an old sub-soil

Cut from the height of this sub-soil a large cut feature (4007) occupied most of the trench. Only that part of the northem edge of the feature within the trench was excavated

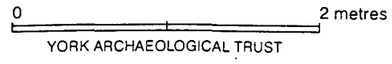

Figure. 8 Trench 4, east facing section

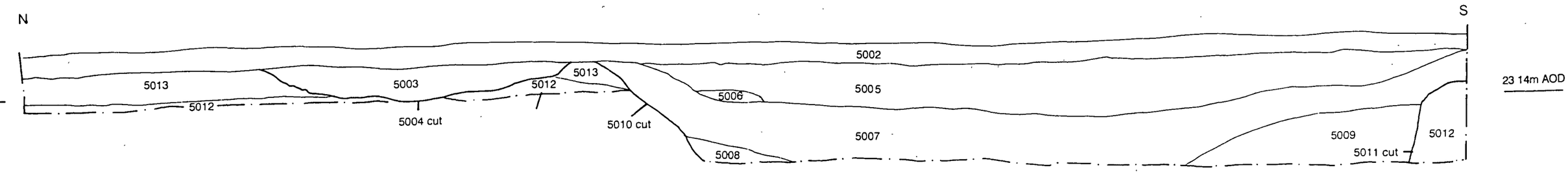

Figure. 9 Trench 5, west facing section

Nowhere did excavation exceed a depth of 1.20m and it is clear that the feature extends to a considerable depth beyond this. The northem edge of the cut proved, with the exception of the very uppermost part, to be very gently sloping The earliest observed fill of this cut was a mixture of gravel and cobbles contaimng a very small amount of silt (4006). This is likely to be indicative of edge slumpage or erosion.. A cobble rich, greyish brown sandy loam (4005) containing a single sherd of 11/12th centiuy pottery sealed 4006 and formed the bulk of the infill removed from cut 4007. This material was seen to slope down distinctly from north to south. Observed only at the extreme south of the trench a deposit of mortar and brick mbble (4004) overlay fill 4005 The uppermost fill of cut 4007 was dark greyish brown, sandy loam containing cobbles (4003) Directly sealing the latest of the fills was the present loamy topsoil (4002).

The scale of the large cut 4007 suggests very strongly that it should be interpreted as a quarry pit The goal of such workings is likely to have been sand, gravel and cobbles. Brick recovered from the fills suggests a post-medieval date for infilling

4.5 Trench 5 (Figure 9)

Three geophysical anomalies determined the location of Trench 5. These were two parallel linear features in the north central part of the trench and a large sub-oval feature at the south

Natural deposits in the form of gravels, cobbles and sands of the glacial drift (5012) were encountered in the northem and extreme southem parts of the trench at a depth of some 0 5m below present ground level The drift between these two points had been removed by later intmsion Surviving only in the northem part of the trench at a horizon between the drift and topsoil was a layer of cobbles and gravel withm a sandy silt matrix (5013) This material is believed to have been a sub-soil

Two features were seen to cut through the sub-soil and into the drift The northem most of these was an east-west aligned linear cut (5004) This feature had gently sloping sides, a somewhat uneven concave base and measured 3 10m wide and up to 0 32m deep. The fill of this cut was mid brown, soft, silty loam (5003) which failed to produce any finds or other dating material. This feature is probably the cause of both of the parallel linear anomalies which on the geophysical plot have a collective total width of 3 0m, broadly similar to that of cut 5004. This feature could have functioned as a shallow boundary ditch, a narrow track or even as a garden feature within landscaped grounds

The larger of the two cuts occupied most of the southem part of the trench where it continued below the basal limits to an unknown depth. The northem edge (5010) proved to be moderately steep sided whilst the southem edge (5011) was near vertical. Two fills were seen to dip down from the northem and southem edges, contexts 5008 and 5009 respectively. Both were comprised essentially of gravels and sands but significantly were permeated by a number of dark loamy lenses It seems clear that the origin of these deposits is slumping and/or erosion. Fills 5008 and 5009 were sealed by greyish brown, loose, sandy loam that contained large quantities of gravel (5007) and a number of sherds

of 11/12th century pottery. Overlying this material was a small deposit of mortar fragments and brick (5006) which was in tum overlain by yellowish brown, sandy loam (5005) which formed the latest fill of the large cut. Sealing the whole sequence of deposits was the present day loamy topsoil (5002).

The form and scale of the large cut in this trench bears close comparison with that of Trench 4 and an interpretation as a quarry pit is again proposed The exfraction of cobbles, gravels and sands must have been the goal of these workings.

4.6 Trench 6 (Figures 10 and 11)

Trench 6 was positioned to examine a number of intersecting linear geophysical anomalies in the westem part of the site

At the extreme south-east comer of the trench a small area of undisturbed glacial drift of sandy clay and cobbles (6016) was observed at a depth of some 0.86m below ground level The northem and westem limit of this drift was marked by cut 6008. A small section was excavated across part of this feature which was seen to have a moderately steep edge. The entirety of the base of Trench 6 from the edge of cut 6008 northwards was occupied by fill alone; no further drift being encountered It seems likely that all of this fill occupies cut 6008

The earliest archaeological deposit encountered in Trench 6 was a dark greyish brown clayey silt (6012) which occupied the entirety of the lower part of the trench and produced pottery of 13/14th century date At the southem end of the trench a greyish brown sandy silt (6005) containing quantities of cobbles was seen to overlie 6012 A portion of this fill was excavated in the section across cut 6008 and this produced finds of 13/14th century date Also cutting 6012 was a shallow wall foundation trench (6017) This had vertical sides, a flat base and was in the region of 0 52m wide and 0 24m deep, (note that the section showing foundation trench and wall is oblique) A few surviving remnants of the wall foundation itself (6006) had survived within the foundation trench. These remnants were comprised of undressed blocks of limestone up to 0 28m square together with a lesser number of cobbles of varying size Brick was not seen to form a component of the stmcture. Mortar had been used to bond parts, but not all, of this foundation Nowhere did the foundation survive to more than two stones high. Indications of the robbing of wall 6006 were provided by the displaced nature of a number of wall stones and by the presence of context 6011 immediately to the south-west of the wall This was composed of fragments and flecks of mortar within a dark grey silty matrix and is likely to be the residue of bonding material left once all of the desired stones had been removed A steep edge on part of the upper surface of 6012 to the north-east of the wall may also have resulted from the robbing of wall 6006.

To the south of the wall an east-west aligned linear feature, cut 6004, was observed cutting through 6005. This feature was steep sided, flattish based and measured 1.10m wide by up to 0.38m deep The fill of this cut was a dark brown silty loam (6003) in which a number flecks and small fragments of mortar were visible A direct correlation can be made between the geophysical anomaly f6 and cut 6004. This feature was probably too wide to

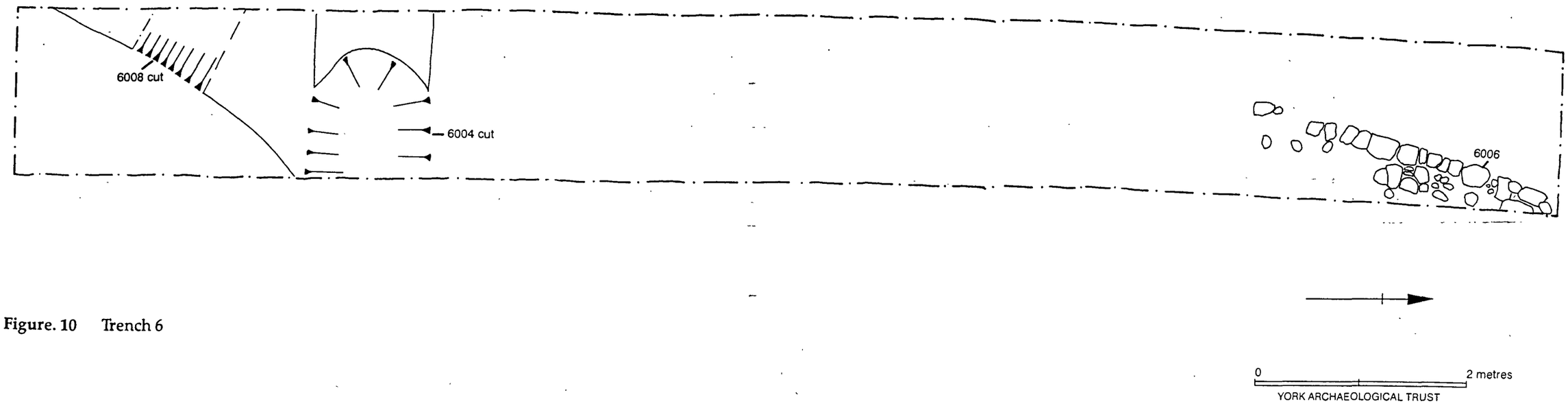

Figure. 10 Trench 6

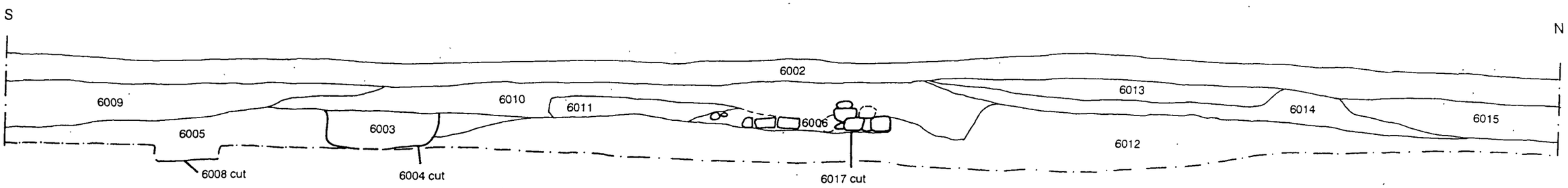

Figure. 11 Trench 6, east facing section

have formed a wall foundation trench though it may once have been a boimdary ditch or garden feature. The limited dating evidence available suggests a post-medieval date for the infilling of this feature.

An extensive deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt containing an amount of stone mbble (6010) overlay the robbed wall 6006 and the east-west linear cut 6008. In the northem part of the trench this material was overlain by a layer of clean orangish gravel (6014) which was in turn sealed by clean orangish sand (6013). Both of these contexts sloped distinctly down from south to north At the extreme north of the trench a deposit of greyish brown, loose, sandy clay silt (6015) overlay the gravel (6014). In the southem end of the trench 6010 was overlain by a deposit of cobbles within a greyish loamy matrix (6009). The deposits which sealed the robbed wall and the linear cut were of totally different composition and were noted as filling in areas of lower ground on either side of the robbed wall 6006. It is considered that these deposits were indicative of a build-up of material by deliberate deposition or dumping in the post-medieval period. This sequence was sealed by the present sandy loam topsoil (6002)

4.7 Trench 7 (Figure 12)

Trench 7 was positioned to intersect the south-west/north-east linear geophysical anomaly, f2

Only the very top of undisturbed natural drift was seen in the base of a small machine cut sondage at the extreme eastem end of the trench This material was a sandy clay silt containing cobbles (7023) which lay some 1 0m below the present ground surface Elsewhere in the basal parts of the trench natural deposits were not reached, despite the westem part of the trench being excavated to a depth of 1 10m

A light - mid greyish brown sandy clay silt (7011), which may have been a buried soil, overlay the natural drift but was seen only in the eastem part of the trench To the west the drift appeared to be overlain by context 7010 which bore a considerable similarity to 7011 but appeared to be less clayey and as such may form an entirely separate deposit The presence of brick/tile fragments and sherds of 11-13th century pottery in 7010 suggest that the deposit had at least been worked in the medieval period A thin deposit of greyish brown, clayey silt (7003) overlay 7010 and was in tum sealed by a dark brown, gritty, sandy clay silt (7004). The thin, spread like nature of these contexts is suggestive of a deliberate build up by deposition or dumping Finds recovered trom these contexts included a small gilt, bronze buckle and a quantity of 11-12th century pottery pomt towards a medieval date

A series of well stratified deposits occurred above the horizon formed by 7004 but as these were of quite different appearance to either side of wall foundation cut 7009, the deposits to one, or even both sides of this feature could post-date its constmction and they are therefore discussed after the wall itself

A small portion of the westem edge of an original south-west/north-east aligned wall foundation cut (7009) was seen to have survived later robbing This feature penetrated into

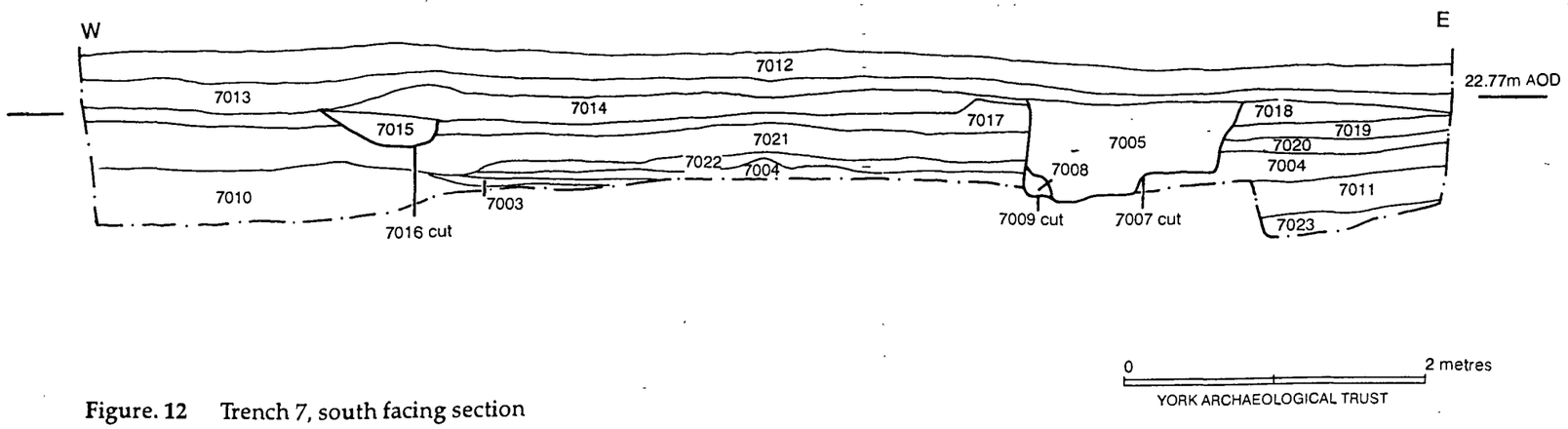

Figure. 12 Trench 7, south facing section

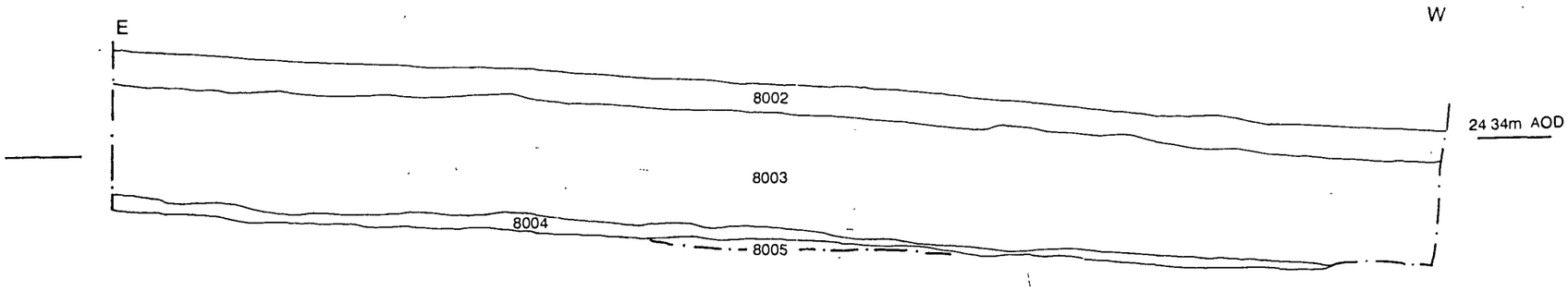

Figure. 13 Trench 8, north facing section

7004 for a depth of approximately 0.20m and had a near vertical edge and a flat base. A small amount of original construction backfill, a mid brown, sandy silt (7008) containing an amount of mortar flecking was removed from the cut. Evidence from the subsequent robbing of the wall suggests that it may have been either partly or wholly of brick.

To the east of the wall a straightforward sequence of deposits was observed above the level of the pre-wall layer 7004. The earliest of these was a thin spread of light grey clayey silt. This was sealed by a deposit of reddish brown gravel and coarse sand (7019). Despite the cleanness of this gravel it may represent a pathway of some sort to the east of the wall. If this is so then the underlying context 7020 is best interpreted as a levelling makeup for this surface. A thin spread of brown silty sand (7018) overlay the gravel and may be indicative of an accumulation of debris marking the demise of the possible surface 7019.

The earliest deposit to the west of the wall was a thin spread of greyish brown, clayey sand silt (7022). This material was sealed by clean, dark brown loam (7021) 0.22-0.30m thick which is best interpreted as a garden or horticultural soil. Overlying the putative garden soil was a thin spread of pale brown, clayey sand (7017). A small scoop or very shallow pit (7016) cut 7017 and contained a grey, gritty, sandy silt fill (7015) containing an amount of mortar and charcoal flecks. A layer of mid greyish brown, slightly clayey sandy silt (7014) sealed cut 7016.

Recycling of wall materials by the process of "robbing" is indicated by the irregularly profiled robbing cut (7007) excavated from the upper surfaces of contexts 7018 and 7014. This fact clearly indicates that although the wall itself could have been built before the deposition of many of those contexts to either side of the wall, robbing did not take place until after their deposition. The backfill of the robbing trench was comprised of a loose mixture of flecks and fragments of mortar with a much lesser quantity of brick fragments (7005). The presence of brick fragments within the cut suggests that brick formed a component at least of the wall and that it was probably of post-medieval date.

A thin layer of pebbles within a matrix of mid brown sandy silt (7013) sealed the wall robbing and those deposits to either side. This material may be the result of thorough "worm sorting" of the loamy topsoil that overlies 7013 rather than a pre-topsoil deposition of stony material.

4.8 Trench 8 (Figure 13)

Trench 8 was located to examine the northern part of the site in which no geophysical anomalies had been revealed.

Natural glacial drift was encountered at a depth ranging from 1.0m - 1.15m below ground level. This material was a mixture of orangish yellow clayey sand with lesser amounts of gravel and cobbles (8005). A thin layer directly above the drift composed in roughly equal proportions of a mixture of cobbles and gravel with a brown silt (8004) is likely to represent a subsoil.

Sealing the probable subsoil was a considerable build up (in the region of 0.85m deep) of a light brown, very sandy loam (8003). Despite a thorough examination of this material no significant distinctions were evident in either texture, consistency or colour that warranted the breakdown of the context into lesser stratigraphic units. As such it must be concluded that the origin of all of this material is likely to be the same in terms of source and processes of deposition. A very small number of finds that included both bone and post-medieval pottery were recovered from throughout the full depth of the context. This demonstrates that the origin of the deposit was by human deposition rather than through natural processes such as hillwash. 8003 may be the up-cast spoil from nearby quarrying operations. Whilst such a process does not necessarily explain the homogeneity of the material in terms of absence of tip lines etc., it does account for the presence of the occasional find.

The putative quarry upcast (8003) was sealed by the present topsoil (8002).

5. FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Pottery

5.1.1 Trench 1. Most of the pottery from this trench consisted of gritty wares and splashed glazed wares typical of the later 11th and 12th century. There were one or two sherds of grey Torksey-type ware and shelly wares which would be consistent with a date in the 11th century. Context 1001 included some sherds which are probably of 13th rather than 12th century date.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
1000	1	12th
1001 (marked US)	12	11-13th
1002	9	11/12th
1003	1	11/12th
1006	1	11/12th

5.1.2 Trench 2. Only four sherds of clearly modern (19th century) date were recovered from this trench.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
2001	4	19th

5.1.3 Trench 3. Two sherds of gritty ware of later 11th or 12th century date were recovered from this trench.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
3007	2	11/12th

5.1.4 Trench 4. One clearly late 18th or 19th century tin-glazed earthenware sherd and one splashed ware sherd were recovered from Trench 4.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
4002	1	18th/19th
4005	1	11/12th

5.1.5 Trench 5. Most of the pottery from this trench was late 18th and 19th century tin-glazed earthernwares and post-medieval earthenwares. Other contexts produced splashed glazed and gritty wares of the later 11th and 12th centuries.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
5000	1	12th
5002	6	18/19th
5007	5	11/12th

5.1.6 Trench 6. This trench consistently produced pottery of medieval date including Winksley-type wares and local medieval glazed gritty wares.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
6000	3	13th
6001	2	13/14th
6005	6	13/14th
6012	3	13/14th

5.1.7 Trench 7. Upper levels in this trench produced modern pottery but lower deposits contained splashed wand gritty wares of the later 11th and 12th centuries. Context 7001 and 7003 both produced sherds of unusual stoneware which is likely to be post-medieval or modern and therefore implies a late date for 7003. Context 7010 contains sherds which are more likely to be 13th century than 12th century - hence the wider date range for this context.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
7001	22	19th (and earlier)
7003	4	12th (1 ?19th)
7004	13	11/12th
7005	1	11th
7010	17	11th-13th

5.1.8 Trench 8. Although two sherds of 11/12th century gritty ware were recovered from this trench, a sherd of slipware in the same context indicates a 17th century date for this context.

context	no. of sherds	spot date
8003	3	17th

5.2 Ceramic Building Materials

5.2.1 Possible Roman Material

There were three fragments of possible Roman material. These were very fragmentary but the fabric and the finishing was typical of Roman tile.

5.2.2 Medieval Material

Medieval material consisted of plain roofing tile. Plain roofing tile are flat tile, which can have either a peg hole or a nib, or both, as a method of suspension. In the Ailcy Hill sample there is no indication of if the tile is peg or nib.

5.2.3 Post medieval material

The bulk of the sample is post medieval in date. There are several example of bricks with measurements that suggest a post medieval date. As they are not anywhere near a 3 inch thickness it is likely that they date to between the 17th and 18th centuries.

5.2.4 Discussion

This is a small sample from which it is difficult to glean much information about the ceramic building materials industry and brick and tile usage in Ripon. However, should further material be studied in the future, the sample may be able to make a more useful contribution.

5.2.5 Context Listing

Context	Form/s	Spot Date	Date
1002	?Brick(T27, trimmed edge, worn); Brick	16th+	Post med
2001	Limestone block	?	?
2011	?plain (small frag)	13th+	Med+
3001	Brick (B120T56, ?slop moulded); Brick (B120 T57); Brick (B118T55); Brick (B114T55); Brick (B116 T51); Brick (B125T60); Plain	16th+	Post med
3007	Plain	13th+	Med+
4003	Brick (B53, slop moulded, shell sanding), Brick (small frags)	17th+	Post med
4004	Brick (B116T58, slop moulded, raindrop impressions)	16th+	Post med
4005	Plain	13th+	Med+
5002	?Plain (small frag)	13th+	Med+
5005	Plain	13th+	Med+
5007	Plain, Brick, Brick (slop moulded)	17th+	Post med
6001	Plain	13th+	Med+
6003	Plain, Brick (small frag)	13th+	Med+
6005	Plain, Ridge	16th+	Post med
6006	Plain	13th+	Med+

7001	Plain (reused), Brick (T 37 ?Roman)	13th+	Med+
7003	Plain, Plain (reused), Brick (late)	16th+	Post med
7004	Brick (T20, ?Roman)	?Roman	?Roman
7005	Brick (B117T66, overfired, slop moulded, ?clamp kiln	16th+	Post med
7010	Plain	13th+	Med+
8003	Brick, Pantile, Plain	17th+	Post med

5.3 The Small Finds

5.3.1 Copper alloy

There were two copper alloy objects: sf7 (context 7004) is a gilded buckle with integral buckle plate, probably 13th - 14thC in date; sf22 (context 6000) appears to be a cauldron foot of uncertain date.

5.3.2 Lead alloy

The two lead alloy finds comprised shot (sf17) and manufacturing debris (sf23).

5.3.3 Iron

There were 15 iron small finds. Apart from nails which comprised the bulk of the ironwork these were a horseshoe fragment (sf13), sheet fragments (sfs10, 25), and an unidentified bladed tool (sf27) all of uncertain date. Five medieval horseshoe nails were identified from amongst the nails in sfs14, 16, 18.

5.3.4 Glass

There were five glass finds, including a possible finial (sf6) and bottle glass (sfs29-32); all appear to be either post-medieval or modern in date.

5.3.5 Ivory

Sf4 (context 5005) was a fragmentary one-piece double-sided comb of ivory, with coarse teeth on one side and very fine teeth on the other. Its fragmentary nature makes dating difficult but it may be from the 16th or 17th century.

5.3.6 Slag

Sfs 1, 2, 9, 11 and 15 were lumps of slag

5.3.7 The nature of the assemblage

Apart from the buckle (sf7) and several horseshoe nails which were clearly of medieval date, most of this assemblage appears to be post-medieval or modern. The tool (sf27) may be modern and the assemblage was largely domestic material.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

6.1 Summary

Four samples of sediment and a single box of hand-collected bone from excavations at a site adjacent to Ailcy Hill and Priest Lane, Ripon, North Yorkshire, were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential. The few dateable fragments recovered tentatively suggest a range of dates from the pre-conquest to post-medieval periods.

One sample was selected for processing but contained only trace amounts of ancient plant and invertebrate remains of no interpretative value.

The small, reasonably preserved, vertebrate assemblage included remains of the main domesticated species, probably representing both domestic and primary butchery waste. The presence of human bone fragments indicates a degree of reworking in two contexts.

6.2 Introduction

An evaluation excavation was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust at a site adjacent to Ailcy Hill and Priest Lane, Ripon, North Yorkshire during March 1998. Eight trenches were excavated across the site, mostly to coincide with geophysical anomalies. Four sediment samples and a single box of bone were submitted for analysis of the bioarchaeological potential. Dating of the deposits ranges from pre-conquest to post-medieval, but is tentative as very little datable material was recovered from many contexts.

6.3 Methods

6.3.1 Sediment samples

All four sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory and on the basis of this inspection and information supplied by the excavator a single sample was chosen for further work. A description of the lithology of all four samples was recorded using a standard *pro forma*. For the sample requiring further work a subsample of 3 kg was taken for extraction of macrofossil remains, following procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986).

None of the samples were deemed suitable for examination for microfossils.

6.3.2 Vertebrate remains

The vertebrate remains were examined and a basic archive produced. A record was made of preservation, quantities (numbers and weights) and identifications where appropriate. Measurements were taken, where applicable, according to von den Driesch (1976).

6.4 Results

6.4.1 Sediment samples

Context 1004 [Basal fill of cut]
Sample 1/T (3 kg GBA)

A moist, mid grey-brown, crumbly and sticky to unconsolidated (working soft and sticky) slightly sandy clay silt with large stones (>60 mm) present.

The small flot was mostly coarse sand, small pieces of orange burnt sediment (to 2 mm), charcoal (to 10 mm) and modern herbaceous rootlets with some woody rootlets (also modern) and 'char' (charred amorphous material). Several poorly preserved fragments of insect cuticle and fly puparia (possibly post-depositionally intrusive), a few earthworm egg capsules, a ?cyprinid fish scale, a charred ?oat (*?Avena* sp.) grain, a few modern grass (Graminae) seeds and fragments of shell were also noted.

The residue was mostly stones (to 40 mm) and coarse sand with a single unidentified bone fragment.

Context 2002 [?pre-Conquest ditch fill]
Sample 2 (Description only)

A moist, mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), stony clay sandy silt with very small, small and medium-sized stones (2 to 60 mm) common and large stones (>60 mm) present. Charcoal was present and modern rootlets evident.

No further work was undertaken on this sample.

Context 2004 [?pre-Conquest ?ditch fill]
Sample 3 (Description only)

A moist, light to mid brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), stony silty, clay sand with very small, small and medium-sized stones (2 to 60 mm) common and large stones (>60mm) present. Eggshell or snail shell fragments were present and many modern rootlets were evident.

No further work was undertaken on this sample.

Context 3002 [Fill of linear cut]
Sample 4 (Description only)

A moist, mid grey brown, crumbly to unconsolidated (working soft), stony slightly sandy clay silt with small lumps of dry grey clay (mostly 2 to 3 mm). Very small, small and medium-sized stones (2 to 60mm) were common and large stones (>60mm) present. Modern roots were evident.

No further work was undertaken on this sample.

6.4.2 Vertebrate remains

Overall, preservation was fair with angularity (appearance of broken surfaces) mostly described as battered. Colour was variable with most fragments described as fawn.

Material from Context 2002 was quite poorly preserved, with most fragments having rounded surfaces. In contrast context 2004 produced reasonably well preserved material and contained more identifiable fragments than most of the other deposits. This possibly suggests that the material from Context 2004 may have been incorporated quite quickly into the deposit whilst material from Context 2002 lay exposed for a greater length of time.

The human bone fragments in Contexts 6005 and 7003 were better preserved than the animal remains in the same deposits.

Fragmentation was not extensive, most fragments being between five and 20 cm in their greatest dimension. Dog gnawing, butchery and fresh breakage were evident on approximately 10-20% of fragments whilst burning was noted on only 0-10% of fragments. Of note was a cattle femur fragment in Context 7001, which had been sawn at both ends. This suggests a possible post-medieval date for this deposit since the use of the saw for butchery is rarely encountered in earlier material.

Table 1 gives the number of fragments and weights by species, together with the number of unfused or juvenile fragments and the number of mandibles and loose teeth of use in age at death analysis. A total of 267 fragments (weighing 4071 g) were recovered, of which 70 (2587 g) were identifiable to species or species group. Cattle (*Bos* f. domestic) fragments were the most numerous, followed by sheep/goat (caprovid) and pig (*Sus* f. domestic). Other species, including horse, dog, roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L.), chicken and goose (*Anser* sp.), were represented by a single or few fragments.

The assemblage contained twelve measurable fragments (Table 2), two mandibles, four loose teeth and four sub-adult fragments. The small numbers of fragments involved and the poor dating framework precluded any analysis of the assemblage by period. Skeletal element representation for the main domesticates showed that, even with very small numbers, most body parts were represented, indicating the presence of both primary butchery and domestic waste.

6.4 Discussion and statement of potential

6.4.1 Sediment samples

The processed subsample (selected as the most likely to produce useful assemblages of biological remains) contained only trace amounts of ancient plants and invertebrates of little interpretative value. Hence, the remaining samples are considered unlikely to be of any value in site interpretation.

6.4.2 Vertebrate remains

The mediocre preservation, small size of the vertebrate assemblage, and the very tentative dating framework, renders it of limited interpretative value.

Previous excavations have located human burials, of pre-conquest date, close to the present site (Hall and Whyman 1996). Therefore, the presence of human bone fragments may indicate a degree of reworking within deposits represented by Contexts 6005 and 7003.

The species and element representations (although limited) suggest the vertebrate assemblage is composed of mainly domestic refuse with some primary butchery waste. However, insufficient fragments recovered from within the different feature types and the limited dating information precludes any significant spatial or chronological interpretation.

The fair preservation means that further excavation may yield a larger assemblage, but unless a tighter dating framework can be achieved the potential of the remains would be severely limited.

6.5 Recommendations

No further work is recommended on the sediment samples. No further work is recommended for the present vertebrate assemblage. However, if further excavation should take place a moderate assemblage of reasonably preserved vertebrate remains is likely to be recovered. Provision should be made for the full post-excavation analysis and publication of material recovered.

6.5.1 Retention and disposal

All of the remaining sediment samples may be discarded. The vertebrate remains should be retained for the present.

6.5.2 Archive

All material is currently stored in the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has demonstrated that intact, stratified archaeological deposits survive on this site. Indeed features of interest were found in all eight trenches across the full area of the proposed development. All deposits examined were dry, no waterlogged deposits were seen and the evaluation suggests that none are unlikely to be present. The necessarily limited nature of evaluation trenches clearly restricts the level of interpretation which is possible from the excavated evidence

The full date range of the activity represented at the site is not certain. The earliest pottery recovered provides an 11th-12th century date with assemblages extending from that time through to the later post-medieval and modern periods. A number of features of interest failed to yield any pottery at all and it would not be surprising if some of these (particularly in Trenches 2 and 3) were of an early, possibly pre-Norman date and related to the monastery of St Wilfrid or his successors which is known to have been present in the vicinity..

The range of feature and activity types present at the site is quite wide. Later medieval - post-medieval quarry pits were present in Trenches 4, 5 and possibly 6; smaller scale quarrying of an earlier date may be indicated in Trench 3. The build up of material in Trench 8 (context 8003) may be of quarry spoil and it is thus possible that this activity is even more widespread across the site than it initially appeared. The peculiarity of the ground profile in this field (see Introduction) lends a little support to the possibility of large parts of the western area of the site having being quarried prior to the later medieval period. If this is correct then it is in the central and eastern area of the site that the earliest and potentially most significant deposits will survive. The only other indicator of industrial activity on the site were the quantities of slag recovered from the large ditch in Trench 1, though whether or not this waste was produced on site or merely dumped here is not known.

A number of probable boundary ditches were encountered in Trenches 1, 2, and possibly 3 and 5. Of these those in Trench 2 are of considerable interest as they are aligned approximately parallel to Priest Lane. On the basis of documentary evidence this lane has been shown to form a part of the early monastic boundary, (Hall & Whyman, 1996). It is thus possible that the ditches may be the physical representation of this boundary. Although no pottery or other readily datable material was recovered from the two ditches, large quantities of animal bone were, and these should be suitable for radio-carbon dating. The later bank in the same trench may be a successor boundary in different form. Certain of the cut features in Trenches 1 and 3 may also be boundary markers. Other cut features within Trenches 1 and 3 are possibly of a structural nature.

One of the characteristics of post-medieval activity at the site appears to be the presence of a number of long stretches of wall. These appear to coincide with the cartographic evidence of the period, the earliest map being Thomas Gent's plan of Ripon of 1733, which indicates a sub-divided garden in the area.

↘ Copy in SMR

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

This archaeological evaluation has indicate that significant archaeological deposits are present within the proposed development area. The undulating nature of the existing playing field will probably require considerable levelling to create a useable base for a new school and a deep wide cutting for a new road access from Priest Lane. of the site. Such levelling would involve cutting in to the existing ground surface and it is highly likely that this would involve the disturbance of significant archaeological deposits.

Should the development proceed it is suggested that further archaeological excavation would be required. The precise location of trenches could only be determined when the detailed layout of the development was known. However, the eastern edge of the site, along the street front of Priest Lane appears to be particularly at risk.

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10. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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Table 1. The vertebrate remains from Ailcy Hill, Ripon.

Taxa		**No. Unfused**	**No. Juvenile**	**No. Mandibles**	**No. Teeth***	**Total no. Frags**	**Weight (g)**
Dog	*Canis* f. domestic	-	-	-	-	2	15
Horse	*Equus* f. domestic	-	-	-	-	5	769
Pig	*Sus* f. domestic	2	-	-	1	11	148
Roe deer	*Capreolus capreolus* L.	-	-	-	-	2	16
Cow	*Bos* f. domestic	-	1	-	1	25	1297
Sheep/goat	Caprovid	1	-	2	2	20	245
Goose	*Anser* sp.	-	-	-	-	1	4
Chicken	*Gallus* f. domestic	-	-	-	-	2	3
Human	*Homo sapiens*	-	-	-	-	2	90
Subtotal		***3***	***1***	***2***	***4***	***70***	***2587***
Medium mammal		-	-	-	-	82}	1484
Large mammal		-	-	-	-	83}	
Unidentified		-	-	-	-	32}	
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	***197***	***1484***
Total		**3**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**267**	**4071**

*Includes only those teeth of use for ageing or sexing information.

Table 2. Measurements of vertebrate remains from Ailcy Hill, Ripon.

Context	Species	Element	Side	Measurements				
2004	Cow	Astragalus	L	GLl=57.98	Bd=38.98	DL=32.28		
3007	Cow	Metacarpal	L	Bp=47.12	Dp=29.26			
6001	Cow	Metacarpal	R	Gl=204.26	Bp=56.42	Dp=35.86	SD=34.58	Bd=58.53
				Dd=32.11	Dem=25.36	Dvm=32.53	Dim=29.83	
6001	Sheep/ goat	Humerus	L	BT=26.48	HT=17.85	HTC=14.09	SD=14.4	
2004	Sheep	Humerus	R	BT=29.78	HT=18.96	HTC=15.26		
6001	Sheep	Radius	R	Bp=32.69	BFp=28.97			
6005	Sheep	Radius	R	Gl=150.18	Bp=32.58	BFp=29.83	SD=16.87	
7010	Pig	Radius	R	BFp=28.15				
7001	Horse	Radius	L	Bp=82.88	BFp=74.89	SD=36.71		
2004	Roe deer	Metacarpal	L	Bp=20.53	Dp=15.09			
2004	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	R	Bd=10.41	Dd=10.95			
2004	Goose	Femur	R	Gl=79.28	SC=8.36	Bp=20.79	Dp=14.55	