

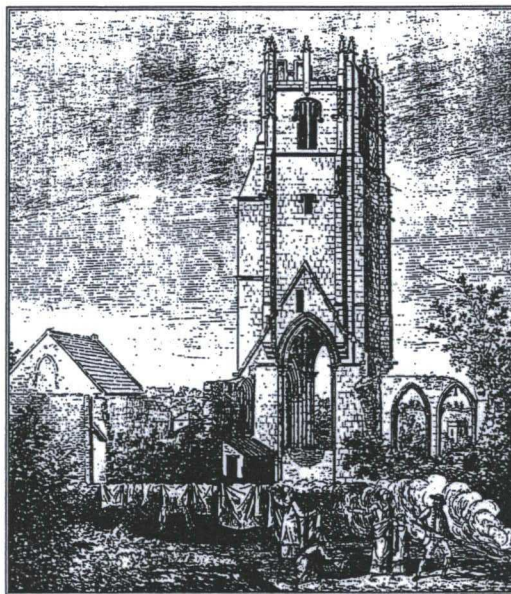
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FRIARY GARDENS, RICHMOND, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OSA REPORT No: OSA00EV03

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March 2000



OSA

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Table of Contents

1.0	Abstract.....	1
2.0	Site Location, Geology, Land Use and Archaeological Background	4
2.1	Location.....	4
2.2	Summary of previous archaeological/historical investigation undertaken at the Friary.....	4
3.0	A History of the Richmond Greyfriars.....	6
4.0	Evaluation Methodology.....	10
5.0	Results.....	11
5.1	Trench 1. Area of proposed new stair/wheelchair access.....	11
5.2	Trench 2.....	14
5.3	Trench 3.....	14
5.4	Trench 4.....	15
5.5	Trench 5.....	17
5.6	Trench 6. Area below Grey Friar's Tower.....	19
6.0	Conclusions.....	20
7.0	Bibliography.....	22
8.0	Acknowledgements.....	22
9.0	The Plates.....	23
10.0	Appendix 1 ~ Archive Indices.....	25
10.1	Photographic Register.....	25
10.2	Drawing Register.....	25
11.0	Appendix 2 ~ Assessment Report on Pottery & Flint from Richmond Greyfriars.....	26
12.0	Appendix 3 ~ Notes on the vertebrate and shellfish remains from Friary Gardens.....	29
13.0	Appendix 4a ~ Written Scheme of Investigation.....	32
14.0	Appendix 4b ~ Written Scheme of Investigation, 1997.....	38

List of Figures and Plates

Figure 1. Site Location 2

Figure 2. Location of evaluation trenches..... 3

Figure 3. Plan of inhumations and gully [1007], Trench 1. Scale 1:33¹/₃.....13

Figure 4. Plan and Section, Trench 4. Scale 1:20.16

Figure 5. Plan and Section, Trench 5. Scale 1:20.18

Figure 6. Section, Trench 6. Scale 1:33¹/₃.....19

Plate 1. General shot of Trench 1. Scale of 1 metre.....23

Plate 2. Skeleton [1014]. Scale of 1 metre23

Plate 3. General shot of Trench 5. Scale of 1 metre.....24

Plate 4. General shot of Trench 6, showing demolition rubble [1042]. Scale of 1 metre.....24

Report Summary

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Medieval/Post-Medieval.

1.0 Abstract

An archaeological evaluation in the land west of Friary Gardens, Richmond in North Yorkshire was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of Richmond shire District Council from 28 February to 8 March 2000. The evaluation was in response to a number of proposed changes to the gardens by Richmond shire District Council. These include the laying of a new path from the Memorial Gardens to provide public access to the C 15th Grey Friar's Tower; additional paths through existing trees along the southern boundary of the garden and a new entrance point to the garden through an existing stone wall which forms the southern boundary of the site. The aim of this work was to establish the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains and the potential impact of the proposed works.

This evaluation revealed the presence of a graveyard in the location of the proposed stair and wheelchair ramp just north of the southern boundary wall of the gardens. A series of four evaluation trenches excavated along the route of proposed pathways through the gardens revealed foundation remnants of the southern wall of the C 14th church associated with the Friary. Finally, a trench excavated beneath the C 15th Grey Friar's Tower provided no evidence of any structural remains or floor surfaces. Instead, a layer of construction debris was encountered and recorded before the trench was backfilled.



Figure 1. Site Location

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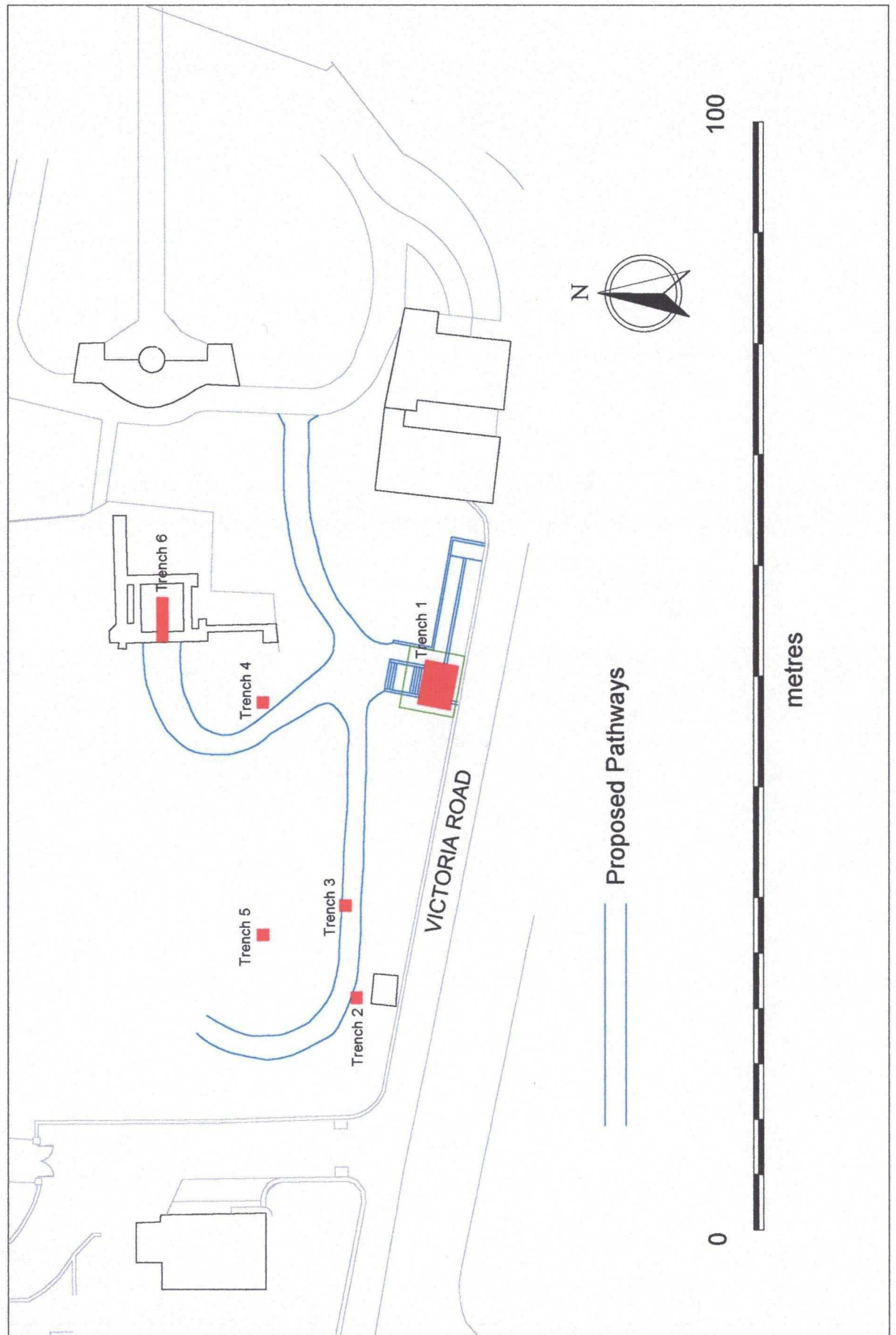


Figure 2. Location of evaluation trenches

2.0 Site Location, Geology, Land Use and Archaeological Background

2.1 Location

The Friary is located on the north-western edge of the historic market town of Richmond, outside the area formerly enclosed by the town walls (National Grid Reference NZ 1708 0104). The gardens within which the proposed works are to take place are situated to the west of the present Memorial Gardens and to the south of Richmond Community Hospital.

The site of the former friary and its lands form a distinct unit, still known as the Friars' Closes. The boundaries of this area, probably originally enclosed by a precinct wall, are preserved by Queens Road (known before 1813 as Back of the Friars) to the east, Quaker's Lane to the north and Wellington Place/Hurgill Road to the west (Figure 1). To the south Victoria Road maintains the alignment of the former southern boundary of the friary, but the road was widened to the north by several metres in the 1930s, at which time the reported discovery of human skeletons suggested the cemetery of the Friary may lie in this area.

Of the friary church, first founded in the thirteenth century, only the fifteenth century bell tower and parts of the chancel and south aisle (the latter apparently added in the fourteenth century) survive above ground. These remains are a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM NY88) and a Grade I Listed Building. The east end of the chancel is located within the war memorial gardens, part of it having been removed by landscaping for the latter during the 1920s. To the northeast of the tower are the present Friary buildings, until recently the site of Richmond School and currently being redeveloped as the Richmond Community Hospital. The historic core of the Friary is the old wing occupying the south-western corner of the complex, which displays features suggesting it can be dated to at least the mid 18th century and possibly considerably earlier. Friary Lodge, located at the southwest corner of the site, appears also to date from the late 18th century. The Friary and the Friary Lodge are both Grade II Listed buildings.

2.2 Summary of previous archaeological/historical investigation undertaken at the Friary

1920s: discoveries of human skeletons during widening of Victoria Rd.

1930s/1940s: investigations of Edwin Bush in the Friary grounds (unpublished)

1985: Shirley Thubron's work in the area of the tourist information centre. The first stratified material from the Friary site came from demolition dumps in this area.

?1986: Watching brief by Shirley Thubron in Ronaldshay Recreation Ground bowling green to the northwest of the Friary site.

1991: Watching brief in war memorial gardens by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC).

1997: (July/August): Geoquest desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation carried out in the Friary Field, the former site of the north-eastern part of the 'Friars Closes' which surrounded the Friary and formed its precinct. The geophysical survey work and evaluation discovered evidence for the agricultural use of the area by the Greyfriars in the form of a wall, ditch and cultivation soil horizons. This is now the site of the Friary Co-op (Butler 1997).

1997: Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) watching brief in war memorial gardens - noted survival of chancel walls and burial within chancel.(Adamson 1997)

1997: NAA were commissioned by NYCC to carry out a summary of archaeological works carried out in the war memorial gardens.

1997 (October): The MAP Consultancy carried out an archaeological evaluation in the area of the proposed car park for the Richmond Community Hospital. Five trenches were excavated. This evaluation work revealed demolition dumps (trenches 1 & 3), a north-south wall with associated mortar floor (trench 2), an area of domestic/household dumps within the internal courtyard to the rear of the present building (trench 4) and a north-south linear ditch identified as medieval in date (trench 5). The evaluation report concludes that

'..there is evidence of medieval activity in Trenches 1, 3 and 5...a number of demolition deposits recorded within the trenches also indicates the possibility of further buildings within the grounds of the Friary'.

1998: NAA excavations at the Friary Field in advance of the construction of the Friary Co-op superstore. These excavations confirmed the presence of walls and ditches indicated by the 1997 Geoquest work. (Adamson, 1998)

1999: *On-Site Archaeology* undertook a watching brief during renovation work on the proposed site of the Richmond Community Hospital and its car park, on behalf of Primary Medical Properties. This investigation revealed how little was previously known of the layout and nature of the actual friary buildings. A considerable number of fragmentary remains of these buildings were uncovered during the watching brief. The resultant report discusses the plan of the friary as revealed in the ground reduction programme and suggests a number of possible configurations of the cloister and the buildings around it. (Sheehan, 1999).

3.0 A History of the Richmond Greyfriars

The Franciscan Greyfriars or Friars Minor, both names indicative of their poverty and humility, were a particular phenomenon of the religious fervour for a return to the simple message of the Gospels which marked Europe of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Greyfriars tower of Richmond represents the northernmost surviving monument to their great, if short lived, impact upon the religious and social life of England.

Eschewing all possessions, living by begging and charged with ministering and preaching to the people, the Franciscan missions, unlike many of the other religious orders, were purposely targeted at centres of population. In Yorkshire houses were established at Beverley, Doncaster, Scarborough and Richmond. Their urban location has contributed to the disappearance of much of the Franciscan architecture of England, for with the Dissolution these sites rapidly became convenient quarries for the towns within which they were located.

From their arrival in England in 1224 the spread of the Order was very rapid and by 1230 sixteen houses had been founded, with that number rising to 54 by the end of the century. Although not large or important enough to merit a mission in the first wave, the house at Richmond was founded in 1257-8 on land granted by Ralph Fitz Randal, Lord of Middleham. The house subsequently came under the patronage of the Scrope family and the date of the foundation is apparently confirmed by the celebrated lawsuit of Scrope vs. Grosvenor 1386-87, during which the date of 1258 was affirmed on the authority of a lost chronicle of the Richmond Franciscans. The lawsuit concerned the two parties' rival claims to bear the arms, *azure, a bend or*. To back the (ultimately successful) claims of the Scrope family a common seal of the Franciscans of Richmond bearing these arms was submitted to the court, as was a detailed inventory of the buildings of the friary where those arms were displayed in stained glass windows and on wooden boards. The detailed picture of the friary at the end of the fourteenth century, which emerges from this inventory is interesting both for the insights it provides into the life of the friary and for the indications of the development of the complex over time. Apart from the church the inventory lists a guest-house (then fifty years old, i.e. built c.1340), a washroom 'where the friars commonly wash themselves when they come to the house tired and weary', a building called 'les studies' next to the dormitory, the refectory and 'le parlour'. Other significant evidence for the growth of the friary over time is the grant of a licence to acquire 4 acres from Sir Richard le Scrope and William de Huddleswell for 'the enlargement of their property' in 1364. A further 1½ acres of meadows adjoining their house was acquired from the Neville family in 1383 (Martin, 1937).

The importance of the role played by the Friary in the social and religious life of Richmond from the thirteenth century until the Dissolution in 1539 is attested to by a number of events and references. The Franciscan emphasis on preaching ensured that their sermons appealed to the people's desire for spectacle and entertainment as well as salvation, and in consequence these were generally well attended. Early on at least the people were also impressed by the friars' lives of poverty and hardship. That this popularity with the common people continued until much later is attested to by the comments of one of the leaders of the

Peasant's Revolt of 1381, Jack Straw, that the clergy could be dispensed with and the people's spiritual needs met by the friars (Little 1917). At Richmond this popularity and a growing congregation fuelled by an expanding population (at least before the calamitous Black Death of 1348-50) is suggested too by the enlargement of the friary church into a south aisle during the fourteenth century.

On a practical front the friars' concerns with practical work that could also benefit the wider community found particular expression in the creation of sophisticated systems of water supply. In many of the medieval towns this was the first time such systems had been attempted, and Leland in the early sixteenth century confirms that this too was the case with Richmond;

There is a conducte of water at the Grey Freres, els there is none in Richemount
(Toulmin Smith 1907-10, p.25)

Whether it was the presence of the water supply or the desire to hear the sermons of the friars, contact between the town and the friary was sufficient to merit the insertion of a postern gate through the town wall. This postern survives in one of the few surviving stretches of the town wall, built from 1313 onwards to keep Scottish raiders at bay, whilst the medieval route between the friary and the market place is preserved as the present-day Friars Wynd. The importance of the friary in medieval local affairs is suggested by the fact that in 1314-15, at the same time as the construction of the town wall, the Archbishop of York sent instructions to the Warden of the friary to preach against the Scots and rouse the people to resist (Martin 1937)

The initial popularity of the Friars Minor and their success in attracting wealthy benefactors and legacies, in the face of often strenuous opposition from the other religious orders, contributed to a great expansion of building between 1270 and 1320. The scale and opulence of these buildings inevitably led to the erosion of their original ideals of poverty and of St. Francis' vision of a community needing only humble churches and dwellings of mud and wood. Already by 1260 the Order had become aware of the spiritual dangers inherent in extravagant churches and friaries of stone, adorned with stained glass and paid for by devout benefactors. The General Constitutions of that year expressly instruct that the bell tower 'shall in future nowhere be made in the shape of a tower', whilst the second provincial minister of England, Albert of Pisa, actually demolished the stone cloisters of Southampton 'though with great difficulty as the men of the town resisted' (Martin 1937, p.31). The pressure from these benefactors however, coupled with the rigours of the British climate and perhaps a less hardy calibre of recruits available to the friars after the Black Death had ravaged Europe in 1348-50, proved too strong. Even the third provincial minister, William of Nottingham, had already admitted that it was wise to make buildings fairly large so that in the future the friars would not make them even bigger.

By the later part of the thirteenth century the lavish stone buildings of the friars were beginning to attract adverse comment. Matthew Paris compared them to royal palaces, and in describing the Franciscan buildings at Bury remarked that 'all who beheld them were struck with amazement at the sudden expenditure of so much money by those poor brethren, persons

who professed voluntary poverty' (Martin 1937, p.11). William of St. Amour went further, complaining indeed that the friars were worse than the devil, for while the devil proposed to turn stones into bread the friars actually turned the bread of the poor into stones (Little 1917, p.63). After the Dissolution the translation of this resentment into a physical destruction of the friars' buildings, coupled with their urban location has contributed, as at Richmond, to the virtual disappearance of Franciscan architecture in England.

The descriptions contained within the Scrope vs. Grosvenor case of 1385-7 and the surviving architecture of the friary church suggests that Richmond followed this pattern of thirteenth century expansion and lavishness. References to stained glass windows at both ends of the church probably refer to the addition of the south aisle, whilst the information that these windows and the entire guest-house were at that time 50 years old suggests a major programme of works which can thus be dated to the end of the great period of Franciscan building in England in the first half of the fourteenth century. The obvious addition of the south aisle and the references to other parts of the church and buildings of the friary dating variously 'to the foundation' and to 100 or 120 years previously do however support the view that the first church and friary erected under the patronage of Ralph Fitz Randal were significant and substantial structures.

References concerning the later history of the friary are sparse, and the major architectural change seems to have been the insertion of the surviving Gothic bell tower, probably in the latter part of the fifteenth century, over 'the walking place', the passage between nave and quire which allowed the friars to pass from the cloister directly into the chancel or through the church to the town. Despite their express prohibition in 1260 these towers seem to have been an almost universal feature of the Franciscan churches of England and one which rather reflected the tastes of their patrons than the strictures of the provincial ministers. The tower at Richmond probably replaced an earlier timber belfry.

At the time of its surrender to the King's Commissioners on 19th January 1539 the friary was occupied by 13 priests and the warden, Dr. Robert Sanderson. The numbers hint already at a decline in the fortunes of the friary from a figure probably nearer 30 in the early fourteenth century. The land passed to Ralph Gower on a twenty-one year lease, and the final item of a rather melancholy inventory of the friary lands and properties, each with their respective rental values, supports the view of a community whose original vibrant presence and message in the town was by now almost forgotten.

There be ii cotags adjoining the Freres Wall besyds Punfold Grene, 'now in decay for lak of repa'con, nihil.

By the beginning of the seventeenth century the estate was in the hands of Sir Timothy Hutton of Marske Hall, and some indication of the form of his house can be gained from the room by room inventory of his possessions which took place on his death in 1629. His son sold on the Friary to Leonard Robinson in 1634, and it remained in the Robinson family until the end of the nineteenth century.

The Robinson family made extensive alterations to the house and gardens at the end of the eighteenth century during the conversion of the estate to racing stables recorded in Bradley's plan of the friarage estate of 1818 and mentioned also in contemporary sources. Detailed consideration of the cartographic record of these changes is made below in conjunction with the archaeological evidence recovered from the watching brief. The broad picture is of a division of the site into its family aspect, grouped around the old wing with gardens incorporating the picturesque bell tower, and a new working stables area to the north, distinct from the house and accessed from the west by a separate gate.

The long association of the Friary with Richmond School began in 1888 with a 14 year lease on the Friary and its Lodge to provide accommodation for the headmaster. The estate itself was sold to the Marquess of Zetland in 1892, who subsequently in 1899 sold the Friary building to Richmond School for £2400. The old wing was extensively remodelled inside and a new eastern wing added which forms the present front elevation of the building. This wing, designed by Clark and Moscrop of Darlington, contained a dining hall, dormitories and studies and was opened in 1900.

4.0 Evaluation Methodology.

For the purposes of this evaluation, a programme of detailed geophysical survey was first undertaken across an area of approximately 0.2 hectares on the lawned area on the south side of the Friary Hospital. The aim was to provide information concerning the likely extent and character of subsoil archaeological features associated with the Friary. For a full discussion of the geophysical results please refer to the geophysical report which has been presented as a separate document (Geoquest Associates, 2000). Following the geophysical survey, a series of six evaluation trenches were investigated at various points potentially effected by the proposed works.

Trench 1 was positioned in the area of the proposed new steps/wheelchair ramp. Situated immediately to the north of the southern boundary wall of the gardens, this trench was stepped out in order to allow for the investigation of archaeological deposits in a central area measuring 4 metres east-west and 2.50 metres north-south. The overburden was removed by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket down to the level of the first visible archaeological horizon. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect any archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes in the deposits. Once this had been completed, sections were hand excavated through the archaeological features that had been identified. A layer of Terram was laid over the archaeological deposits prior to backfilling.

Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 each measured 1 metre square and were excavated by hand at various positions along the route of proposed new paths. Once excavated and recorded, these were backfilled by hand.

Trench 6, as agreed with English Heritage, measured 1 metre north-south and 4 metres east-west and was again excavated by hand, and positioned directly beneath Grey Friar's Tower. Once recorded, the archaeological deposits encountered were overlain with Terram prior to backfilling.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the investigation. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM) which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark located on Rosemary Lane (135.76m AOD). A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

5.0 Results

5.1 Trench 1. Area of proposed new stair/wheelchair access.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1000	Topsoil: Loose, dark greyish-brown silt. Includes medium, angular stone fragments (up to 25cm), limestone flecks and frequent tree roots.	N/A	0.30m
1001	Dump: Loose, dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Includes 30% coarse components: sub-angular stones (up to 20 cm), large blocks of building debris (30-40cm), Occasional brick fragments and lumps of concrete.	N/A	1m at north of trench, 40 cm at the south.
1002	Fill of drain 1003: small to medium sub-angular stones (max. 15cm by 25 cm) in loose greyish-brown silt matrix.	0.50m wide	0.20m deep
1003	Cut of drain filled by 1002: Linear feature with steep straight sides and flat base.	0.50m wide	0.20m deep
1004	Fill of drain 1005: small to medium sub- angular stones (max. 15cm by 25cm) in loose greyish brown silt matrix. .	0.50m wide	0.20m deep
1005	Cut of drain filled by 1004: Linear feature with steep straight sides and flat base.	0.50m wide	0.20m deep
1006	Fill of drain 1007: small to medium sub- angular stones (max. 15cm by 25cm) in loose greyish brown silt matrix. .	0.30m wide	0.30m deep
1007	Cut of drain filled by 1006: Linear feature with steep straight sides and flat base.	0.30m wide	0.30m deep
1008	Layer: Firm light yellowish brown clay-silt. Contains 1% medium limestone fragments (up to 20cm) and occasional round stones (up to 7cm). Also occasional charcoal flecks and frequent root disturbance.	N/A	0.15m deep
1009	Fill of grave 1010: Firm, mid yellowish brown clay-silt. Contains 2% small sub-angular stones and visible roots.	1.80m length	Unknown
1010	Cut of grave filled by 1009: On east-west alignment. Steep, straight sides.	1.80m length	Unknown
1011	Skeleton within grave 1010	N/A	N/A
1012	Fill of grave 1013: Firm mid, yellowish brown slightly clay-silt. Contains 4% small-medium sub-angular limestone pieces. Visible roots and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.70m wide, 1.80 length	Unknown
1013	Cut of grave filled by 1012: East-West alignment.	0.70m wide, 1.80m length	Unknown
1014	Skeleton within grave 1013.	N/A	N/A
1015	Fill of possible grave 1016. Firm, mid yellowish –brown silt with 2% small sub-angular stones.	0.70m wide, 1.20 length visible	Unknown
1016	Cut of possible grave filled by 1015. On east-west alignment.	0.70m wide, 1.20 length visible	Unknown
1017	Fill of possible grave 1018. Firm mid, yellowish-brown clay-silt with occasional small limestone pieces.	0.40 wide visible, 0.80m length visible	Unknown
1018	Cut of possible grave filled by 1017. On east-west alignment.	0.40m width visible, 0.80m length visible	Unknown
1019	Fill of grave 1020: Firm, mid yellowish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and visible roots.	0.60m by 0.40m visible.	0.25m
1020	Cut of grave filled by 1019: East-west alignment.	0.60m by 0.40m visible	0.25m
1021	Skeleton in grave 1020.	N/A	N/A
1022	Natural: Firm orange-brown clay silt with occasional manganese flecks.	N/A	N/A

Cut into the natural¹, [1022], were a number of sub rectangular features, [1010], [1013], [1016], [1018] and [1020]. Features [1010], [1013] and [1020] were partially excavated to reveal that all three contained inhumations ([1011], [1014] and [1021] respectively) with the skulls and upper vertebrae being exposed at the western end of the cuts. Excavation of these features ceased once their function had been ascertained. The remaining sub-rectangular cuts were not investigated apart from a small sondage excavated into the fill [1015] of feature [1016], which demonstrated that it was in excess of 0.25m deep. It is assumed, however, given their form, size and orientation, that they are also grave cuts.

While three of these features were inter-cutting, only the stratigraphic relationships between [1013] and [1016] were clear, grave [1013] cutting the fill [1015] of grave [1016]. It is thought that burial [1014] predates burial [1011] as grave cut [1010] appeared to cut fill [1012], but without fuller excavation the chronological / stratigraphic sequence could not definitely be established due to the similarity of the grave fills [1009] and [1012]. The majority of grave [1020] was beyond the eastern boundary of the investigation area.

Sealing the burials was a layer of firm yellow brown clay silt, [1008], which was 0.15m deep and contained fairly frequent limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. This layer demonstrated fairly severe disturbance from tree roots. A number of pottery sherds were recovered from this deposit, including some green glazed wares (see Appendix 10).

Cut into [1008] were three linear gullies [1003], [1005], and [1007] running north-south across the entire extent of the trench. These gullies were filled with sub-angular stone pieces and were all approximately of similar measurements, being 0.50 metres wide and 0.20 to 0.30 metres deep, and were probably cut for land drainage. It was not clear during the evaluation whether these drainage gullies were cut by the southern boundary wall construction cut, or were butting against the wall. Gully [1007] truncates the eastern ends of graves [1010] and [1013], and also the eastern end of presumed grave [1018], but human bone was recovered from the fills of all three linears, suggesting that their construction involved cutting through a number of graves.

The gullies were sealed by a layer of dump material, [1001], which was encountered approximately 0.30m below ground level. This deposit ranged in depth from 1 metre at the northern end of the trench to 0.40 metres at the south, and comprised of dark brown sandy silt with a large quantity of limestone fragments, brick pieces and occasional lumps of concrete. Banking up against the southern boundary wall of the friary gardens, the nature of this deposit and the modern artefacts found within it clearly indicate that it post-dates the wall, which was built in the 1930s.

Overlying dump [1001] was the topsoil, [1000]. Contexts [1000] and [1001] were both removed by machine under archaeological supervision.

¹ A small quantity of pottery was recovered from this context, and a sondage was therefore excavated in the northwest corner of the investigation area to verify the nature of the deposit. It is thought that the presence of pottery within the deposit is due to interference through root and animal action.

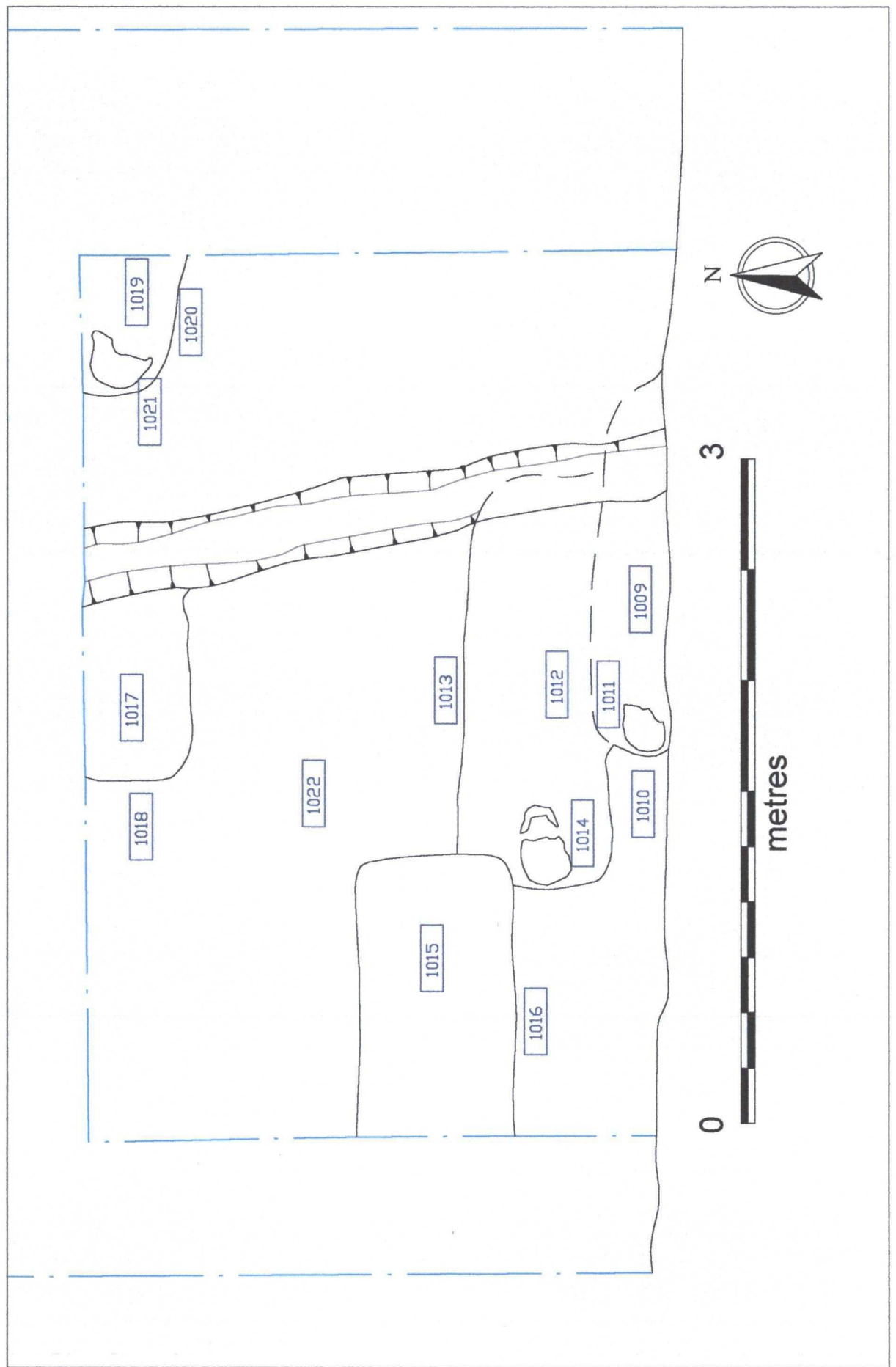


Figure 3. Plan of inhumations and gully [1007], Trench 1. Scale 1:33¹/₃

5.2 Trench 2.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1023	Topsoil. Loose, dark greyish brown slightly clay silt with very frequent tree roots. Occasional small stones (up to 4cm)	N/A	0.25m max.
1024	Band of gravel below topsoil.	N/A	0.20m max.
1025	Spread of debris within subsoil: Contains medium-large limestone fragments (25cm by 15cm max) and medium sub-rounded stones.	N/A	0.40m deep
1026	Subsoil/Dump: Loose, dark greyish brown silt with 2% small-medium sub-angular stones. Not dissimilar to topsoil.	N/A	0.35m deep
1027	Natural: Firm, orange-brown clay-silt with occasional small stones and frequent visible roots.	N/A	N/A

A one metre square evaluation trench was excavated near the Folly located towards the southern boundary wall of the gardens.

Natural clay silt [1027] was encountered at a depth of 0.65m below ground level, overlying which were contexts [1025] and [1026]. Layer [1026] appeared to be a layer of dump material, from which a small quantity of green glaze pottery was recovered. At the western side of the evaluation trench a concentration of construction debris [1025] was encountered. Within the confines of such a small evaluation trench it was not possible for the excavator to determine the stratigraphic relationship between [1025] and [1026], the construction debris [1025] appearing to be within [1026], with no cut apparent. Construction debris [1025] comprised primarily of medium to large limestone pieces measuring approximately 0.25m by 0.15m. Due to the lack of obvious structural form and the small investigation area, it is impossible to assign an interpretation to this deposit, although it may relate to the construction of the nearby Folly.

Overlying contexts [1025] and [1026] was a band of gravel [1024] which varied in depth from 0.20 metres to 0.06 metres, from which modern glass was retrieved. This was in turn overlain by topsoil [1023].

5.3 Trench 3.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1028	Topsoil: Loose dark, greyish-brown slightly clay-silt with occasional small stones and very frequent tree roots.	N/A	0.30m
1029	Subsoil/Dump: Loose, mid-dark greyish brown silt with frequent medium sub-angular limestone and brick fragments. Frequent roots.	N/A	Unknown

This one metre square evaluation trench was excavated 6 metres northeast from the northeast corner of the Folly, on the route of the proposed pathway.

Natural was not encountered in this trench, as a modern dump layer, [1029] extended below the depth to which the proposed paths might impact, and excavation ceased at a depth of 0.60 metres. This dump was in excess of 0.30m in depth, and contained a number of modern artefacts including plastic, glass and a clay pipe stem. Overlying this deposit was topsoil [1028], with a depth of 0.30m.

5.4 Trench 4.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1030	Topsoil: Loose dark, greyish-brown slightly clay-silt with occasional small stones and very frequent tree roots.	N/A	0.40m
1031	Infill of wall cut 1033: Loose, dark brown clay silt with limestone flecks and occasional small sub-angular stones. Fairly frequent mortar flecks.	Unknown	0.20m
1032	Masonry in wall cut 1033: Sub-rectangular worked limestone pieces and sub-angular limestone rubble (40cm by 25cm)	0.15m by 0.30m (max)	0.20m
1033	Remnants of wall cut filled by 1031&1032. Steep sided, on east-west alignment.	Unknown	Visible depth of 0.25m
1034	Cut of feature filled by 1035. Cut by wall trench 1033.	Unknown	0.30m
1035	Fill of 1034: Loose, light grey-brown silt with slightly ashy component. Contains rare small limestone flecks.	Unknown	0.30m
1036	Natural: Light orange-brown clay-silt.	N/A	N/A

This one metre square evaluation trench was excavated 6 metres west of the remnants of the southeastern corner of the church. As the geophysical survey produced fairly limited results in this area, it was hoped that the projected line would allow for the location of church wall remains. This proved to be the case.

The earliest feature evident in this trench was a presumed pit, [1034], filled with loose slightly ashy silt, [1035] and cut into natural, [1036]. The pit, however, was truncated by a linear cut, [1033], and it is therefore not possible to offer any definitive interpretation. The linear cut, [1033], running on an east-west alignment, was for the construction of a wall, and contained masonry [1032] and backfill [1031]. The masonry took the form of a number of sub-angular limestone fragments and some worked rectangular pieces of stone. The highest exposed part of this wall was 0.24 metres below ground level. Overlying the masonry was the topsoil, [1030], which varied in depth between 0.24 and 0.40 metres.

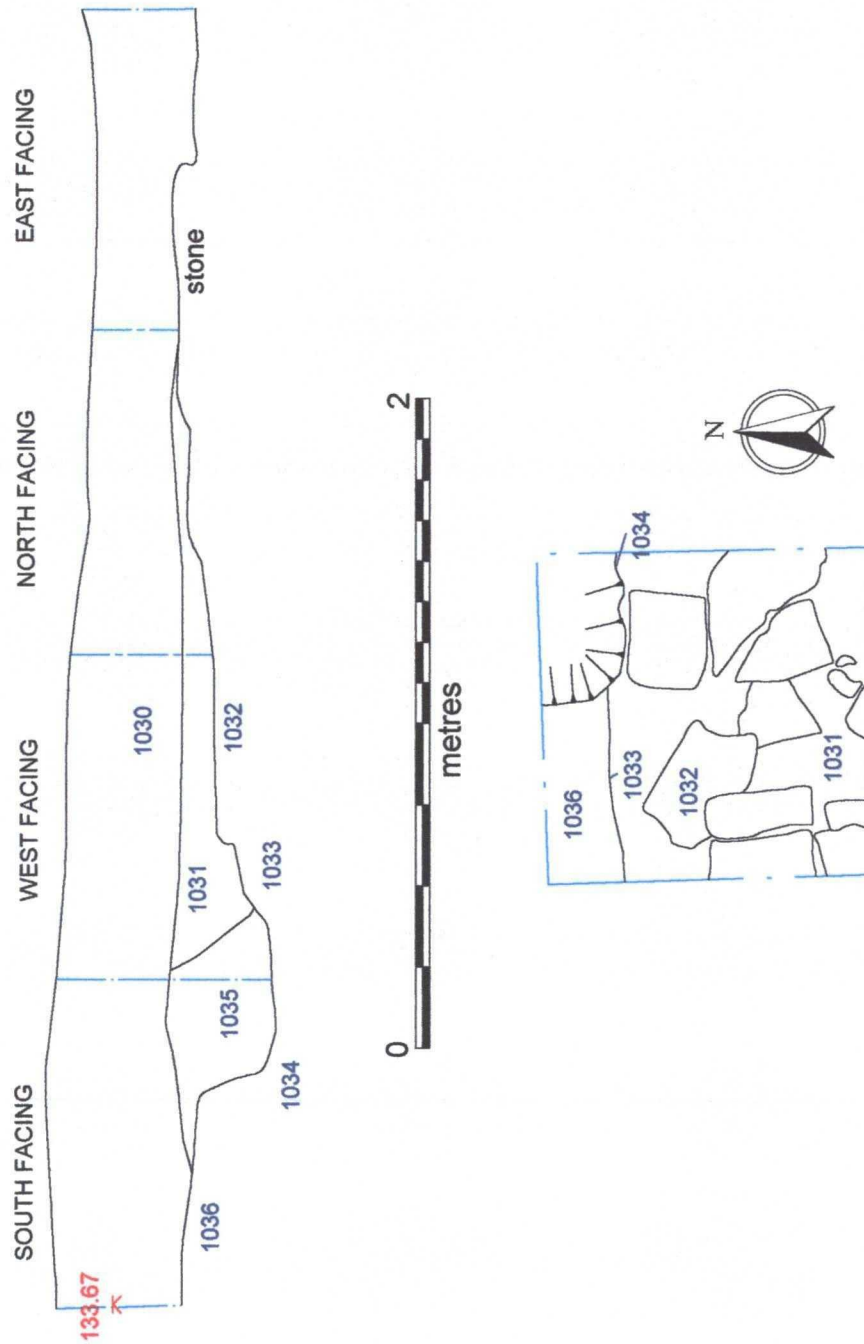


Figure 4. Plan and Section, Trench 4. Scale 1:20.

5.5 Trench 5.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
1037	Topsoil: Loose dark, greyish-brown slightly clay-silt with occasional small stones and very frequent tree roots.	N/A	0.20m
1038	Fill of modern pipe cut 1039: Loose mixed brown silt and yellowish sandy silt.	N/A	0.40m
1039	Cut of modern pipe trench filled with 1038.	N/A	0.40m
1040	Wall masonry: Sub-rectangular worked limestone.	0.50m by 0.40m (max)	0.20m
1041	<i>Not used.</i>	N/A	N/A
1044	Natural: Light orange-brown clay-silt.	N/A	N/A
1045	Subsoil/Dump: Loose, mid-dark greyish brown silt with frequent medium sub-angular limestone and brick fragments. Frequent roots.		

This evaluation trench was excavated 20 metres west of evaluation Trench 4 in the hope of encountering more evidence of the church walls. Severe truncation through the insertion of a modern pipe had removed the majority of archaeological deposits within the trench.

Natural clay silt [1044] was encountered at a depth of approximately 0.65m below ground level, upon which was a masonry wall, [1040], the construction cut for which was not evident within the evaluation trench. The wall was constructed of sub rectangular worked limestone blocks, average measurement 0.50 by 0.40 by 0.20m, and was aligned east-west. Sealing this wall was subsoil/dump [1045], a loose mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Layer [1045] was cut by feature [1039], a modern pipe trench. This feature filled the majority of the trench, and appears to have disturbed both the wall [1040] and a burial, as disarticulated human bone (broken pelvis and humerus) were found within the pipe cut backfill [1038]. The human remains were left *in situ*. The backfill of the pipe trench was sealed by topsoil [1037].