

2/00/152/0612

Rec. 31/7/00

| NYCC HER | |
|----------|------------|
| SNY | 542 |
| ENY | 119 |
| CNY | 742 |
| Parish | 2152 |
| Rec'd | 31/07/2000 |

**33 Market Place
Thirsk
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

SE 4284 8205

**July 2000
MAP 01-06-00**

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North Yorkshire
NGR SE 4284 8205

Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Non-technical Summary

The archaeological deposits encountered during the excavation of six evaluation trenches to the rear of 33 Market Place demonstrated the existence of post - Roman Anglian deposits and the presence of later medieval structural features.

In addition modern surfaces and out buildings associated with the present building were encountered shedding further light on the development of the property and the use of space within it. The only archaeological deposits surviving in the evaluated areas at the south-western end of the site consisted of modern linear horticulture trenches.

Introduction

33 Market Place is situated to the west of the Market Place and fronted onto Kirkgate. It covers an area of approximately 1200 square metres. The site is bounded by Johnson's Yard to the north-west, Castle Terrace to the south-west, Barnitt's Yard to the south-east and Kirkgate to the north-east. The site stands to the north-east of the standing earthworks of Thirsk Castle (Castle Garth). The rear of the site is within the Scheduled Area of Thirsk Castle (Monument No. 20454).

Six evaluation trenches were excavated to the rear of 33 Market Place, Thirsk, North Yorkshire in June 2000. The locations and specific evaluation questions had been set out in an agreed specification with the Heritage Unit of North Yorkshire County Council (Clarke 2000).

All work was funded by Mr P.Tate.

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Geology

The soils on the site are of the Newport 1 soil association over glacio-fluvial drift.

(Mackney et al. 1983)

Historical and Archaeological Background

In the Tenth century Thirsk possessed a fortified house, the foundations of which were laid in the reign of Edgar (King Edgar reigned from 959-97).

By 1086, Domesday records that Thirsk (Tresc/Tresche) belonged to the King who had granted it to Hugh Fitzbaldric. William I gave the Manor of Thirsk to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, who died at the end of William's reign and all his titles and possessions were transferred in 1086 to Robert de Stuteville (later Robert de Mowbray). It is suggested that the castle at Thirsk was constructed in about 1092 when Robert de Mowbray was Governor of Northern England

In 1138 Thursten, Archbishop of York and a group of nobles gathered at Thirsk to meet the threat from David king of Scotland, at the Battle of the Standard.

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In 1173 Roger de Mowbray was implicated in a plot against Henry II. Henry II ordered Roger to surrender the castle and it was destroyed in 1176.

Built up areas to the east of the motte obscure the eastern extent of the castle but, by comparison with other mottes and baileys, it is estimated that Thirsk Castle originally lay within the area bounded by Westgate, Castlegate, Kirkgate and Masonic Lane.

Excavation of a drainage trench in the Castle Garth in the mid Nineteenth century located a 'brooch or toga pin' (Grainge 1856).

Drainage work in 1856 in Kirkgate cut through the rampart ditch illustrating that water logged deposits of excellent preservation (ibid).

In 1963 a small scale excavation was undertaken in the Castle Garth which recorded a section through the inner rampart bank and noted an earlier cobbled surface beneath it (Aberg unpublished).

A Watching Brief at 11 Kirkgate in 1981 showed that the rampart bank make up was of more than one phase and that it sealed earlier activity (Hatch unpublished).

A Geophysical Survey of the Garth by AML was conducted in the late 1980's in response to the building of a new telephone exchange off Masonic Lane. The survey was limited in size and results due to the area of redevelopment. The line of the ditch was noted but no other features which related to medieval or earlier activity at the site were recorded.

A Watching Brief outside of the Garth in 1994 on adjacent land at Calvert's Carpets provided information on the rampart bank (Clarke 1995).

A Watching Brief on the extension to a car park along Masonic Lane in 1995 showed that the rampart bank was constructed of sands and gravels and a small clay capping layer (ibid). The section clearly showed various phases of construction and below the bank make up were a series of earlier features.

Excavation in Castle Garth in 1995 provided information on the land use of the site prior to the construction of the Castle. Excavation located a small Anglian cemetery of Sixth century date. In addition evidence on the construction of the rampart banks was recorded. The periods after the destruction of the Castle were illustrated by

deposits of garden soil. No later structural activity was recorded until the late Twentieth century when a tank trap and the ATC building were constructed. The excavations also showed that disturbance to archaeological deposits had occurred in the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries due to the installation of services.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated at the Royal Oak site in July, 2000. Excavation located the remains of a series of dump deposits which appeared to relate to the Castle ramparts. Pottery of Twelfth - Thirteenth century was recovered from the latest phase of rampart construction in Trench 2 and a single sherd of Anglian pottery came from an old turf line below the rampart. A small quantity of animal bone and Post-medieval and modern pottery was also recovered.

Methodology

All of the evaluation trenches were excavated by hand using a single context recording system. The MAP site manual was used for guidance where appropriate. Deposits were recorded on MAP's Pro-forma context sheets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A photographic record of the excavations was kept on Colour Transparency, Black and White Print and Colour Print film.

Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 3m by 2m and was situated at the south-western end of the site on an area standing approximately 4m higher than Kirkgate. The earliest phase of archaeological features encountered in the trench were two pits (contexts 1010 & 1011 : Figs. 3 & 9 : Pl. 1) cut into natural coarse sand and clay. Pit 1010 was at least 2m in length and 0.8m wide and 0.25m-0.3m deep with a rounded, 'U' shape, profile. Pit 1011 was sub-circular, the visible part of the feature had a radius of approximately 1m and averaged approximately 0.08m deep. Both features were filled with similar gritty sands with no organic component (contexts 1008 & 1009 respectively). Context 1008 contained a single sherd of Gritty ware, clay pipe stem and animal bone (Appendix 2).

Deposits 1008 and 1009 were heavily truncated by three regularly spaced parallel trenches which ran east-west across the trench (cuts 1005, 1006 and 1007 : Fig 3 : Pl. 2). The linear features had 'U' shaped profiles, were around 0.3m deep and were filled with similar sandy silts (1002, 1003, 1004 respectively : Fig. 9). Three pieces of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill of cut 1006 (context 1003) as well as clay pipe stems and animal bone. A single sherd of modern stoneware was found in the fill of cut 1005 (context 1002). These features are likely to be the result of intensive horticultural activity.

The upper edges of the cut features and their fills were first visible at 38.46m - 38.53m A.O.D.

A uniform subsoil deposit of gritty sand (1001) extended over the whole trench sealing the features described above (Fig. 9). This context contained some residual medieval pottery (3 sherds) as well as Nineteenth and Twentieth century ceramic material (pottery, clay pipe and tile). In addition a copper alloy object, animal bone and shell were also found in the deposit (Appendix 2).

A dark organic topsoil containing frequent coal, ash and roots (1000) completed the sequence. The ceramics recovered from this material indicated a Nineteenth century date for the formation of the topsoil (Appendix 2).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located north-east of Trench 1. Natural deposits in Trench 2 occurred at 38.28m A.O.D. some 0.2m below that in Trench 1 indicating a very gradual slope between the trenches. The shallow gradient might be the effect of levelling the crown of the hill for the construction of the cottages that once stood in this area of the site.

The first phase of archaeological activity was represented by two linear cuts (2016 & 2017 : Figs. 4 & 9 : Pl. 3) which were 0.55m and 0.4m deep with associated fills of sandy clays (contexts 2013 and 2014 = 2015). A small amount of animal bone and a single sherd of Post-medieval Red Ware dating from the Seventeenth or Eighteenth century date were recovered from Context 2014

A uniform sandy loam deposit (2012) extended over the whole trench sealing the features 2016 and 2017. Finds recovered from this deposit consisted of a mixed assemblage of pottery, clay pipe, glass and a bone indicating a Nineteenth century date.

A number of features cut into Context 2012 and these included Wall 2003, Pits 2009, 2011 and gulley 2005. Wall 2003 was set in a shallow foundation trench (cut 2002, fill 2001,) which extended south-east to north-west across the trench. This was associated with a large elliptical post hole with a post in situ (2006, cut 2007) and two small inter-cut refuse pits (cut 2009, fill 2008: cut 2005, fill 2004). Finds from the fills of the features were predominantly of modern date (Appendix 2). The wall and the associated structural cut features were certainly related to the cottages. These features were sealed by an organic topsoil material identical to that in Trench 1 (2000 = 1000 : Fig 9).

Trench 3

A series of mixed dumps or levelling deposits of silty sand (contexts 3030, 3029 and 3028) above the natural material (occurring at 37.16m A.O.D.) were the earliest archaeological deposits excavated in Trench 3 (Fig. 9). Animal bone and a single sherd of Ninth/Tenth century pottery were recovered from deposit 3028 (Appendix 2).

A primary phase of two rounded rectangular pits (3024 & 3026) were cut into deposit 3028 at a level of between 37.6 and 38.01m A.O.D. (Fig. 5 : Pl. 5). Cut 3024 had three distinct fills. The earliest (3023) may have been a primary deposit, this was

sealed with a cap of clayey material (3022 : Fig. 9). Above this a deposit of clay silt (3021) contained some animal bone and a single sherd of Twelfth century Gritty Ware. Pit 3026 had two fills, the earliest of which consisted of mixed clay and lenses of silty clay (3027) containing animal bone and two pieces of the same medieval rim sherd of Thirteenth to Fourteenth century date. The upper clay silt fill (3025) only contained eight pieces of cattle bone (Appendix 3).

A deposit of compact clay 3020 sealed the pits (Fig.9). Above this deposit a much more substantial clay levelling deposit (3019) had been laid as a foundation for a structure. A mortar surface (3018), possibly a floor, had been deposited over the clay levelling (Fig. 5 : Pl. 6). This surface was in turn covered by another deposit of compact clay silt on which a cobble surface (3015) had been laid. The deposit extended eastward beyond the limit of the cobbles and may have been an existing surface levelled to accommodate the cobbles rather than a bedding deposit laid contemporaneously.

Cobble surface 3015 was well constructed with gullies or run-offs built into the surface. Ceramic material recovered from within the cobbles indicated a Nineteenth century date for the structure (Fig. 6 : Pl. 7).

A rectangular pit (cut 3005, fills 3004 and 3016), possibly a section of robber trench cut the north-western corner of the cobble surface (Figs. 6 & 9). The cobbles had also been truncated by a Nineteenth century structure formed of three related brick walls and their associated foundation cuts (cut 3014, Wall 3013, 3012: cut 3011, Wall 3010, 3009: cut 3008, Wall 3007, 3006) (Fig. 6). A demolition deposit of mortar and ceramic building material averaging 0.15m in depth sealed the brick structures. Part of a quarry tile floor overlaid the demolition material in the north west corner of the trench (3002). A deposit of modern turf and topsoil 0.06m in depth completed the archaeological sequence (Fig. 9).

Trench 4

Natural material occurred in Trench 4 at an elevation of 35.8m A.O.D., with a fall of approximately 1.4m in the elevation of the level natural deposits between this trench and Trench 4.

A dark, sandy clay deposit (4015) containing two sherds of Roman and three sherds of Anglian pottery as well thirty pieces of animal bone, overlay natural sand and cobbles (Fig. 9). The bone was predominantly from cattle with some sheep/goat represented. (Appendices 2 and 3). Directly above, context 4014 also contained thirty pieces of animal bone (29 assessed) and two sherds of Anglian pottery. The animal bone in this context showed a similar predominance of cattle bones with some sheep/ goat and a single pig bone.

These two deposits are characterised as homogenous sandy deposits, 4014 being a silty sand and 4015 a sandy silt. Inclusions within the deposits were evenly distributed giving the impression that they were produced by a sustained and homogenising formation process. It is likely that the deposits are buried cultivated soils or the result of the accumulation of lighter sandy soils washing off the slopes of the rise.

Context 4010 overlay 4014 and contained a sherd of medieval pottery. There were only three animal bones, representing cattle and goat remains, in this deposit suggesting that it was deposited at a different stage over a previously intensively occupied area.

A small deposit of sandy silt (4006) overlay context 4010, and this was cut by a large pit or possibly a ditch (cut 4013 : Fig 7 : Pl. 8). The sandy fills of the feature (4009, 4008 and 4007) contained fragments of brick and tile and some animal bone.

The upper fill of cut 4013 (4007) was cut by the construction trench of a wall consisting of a single course of irregularly sized water washed cobble (cut 4016 : Fig. 9). A shallow cut feature (cut 4012) appeared to be a post setting contemporary with

the cobble wall (Fig. 7). A void in the cobble structure had been patched with bricks, this may represent a repair carried out to patch an integrated post setting when the original structure was demolished. Wall 4005 had been reduced to create the footing for a later brick wall (4003), apparently continuing the line of wall 3013, part of a structure seen in Trench 3 (Pl. 9). A deposit of sandy material had been laid up to the western side of this wall (4004) acting as bedding for a closely set cobble surface with a camber and an integrated gully structure (Pl. 10). This surface appeared to be part of the same range of buildings observed in the latest phase of Trench 3 (Fig. 6).

The cobble surface and wall were sealed by an even deposit of silty sand (4001) and a humic topsoil mixed with demolition material (4000 : Fig. 9).

Trench 5

This trench was excavated in the space between the southern end of the range of standing buildings and a small outbuilding. A sub rectangular post hole filled with a deposit of clay banded with loam (cut 5026, fill 5025) was the earliest feature in the excavated sequence. This feature may have been associated with another stratigraphically contemporary post hole filled with a sandy silt (cut 5012, fill 5011 : Fig. 8 : Pl. 11). Both features were cut into natural deposits at an elevation of approximately 35.6m A.O.D.

A sandy silt deposit (5020) containing two pieces of medieval pottery (5020) sealed 5025, and supported the stub of a sandstone structure, possibly a heavily truncated wall (5013 : Figs. 8 & 9).

A brick and clay well was encountered in the south-eastern corner of the trench. The well had been capped with a limestone slab (5016) and a brick structure (5017). A brick culvert with a limestone cap (5019) ran from the well toward the kitchen area of 33 Market Place. Although truncated by later services it appeared that this culvert was associated with the well and may have been used to carry a pipe from a hand pump drawing water from the well to the kitchen (Figs. 8 and 9 : Pl.11).

The well and its service channel were stratigraphically below a pair of post hole cuts. Cut 5010 was 0.8m long and 0.6m wide with depth of 0.4m. The fill (5006) was a friable sandy silt with frequent cobble inclusions. A single fragment of clay pipe was the only find recovered from the fill. The second post hole was excavated as two separate elements (5014 and 5022) before it became clear that a single feature was present. The sub circular cut was approximately 0.5m in diameter with steep sides and a flat base cut into natural clay and cobble. The eastern edge of the lower part of the cut was formed by the well structure (Fig. 8). The deposit filling the lower part of the feature (5021) contained pottery suggesting a late Eighteenth century date for the feature. The upper fill (5008) extended over the structure capping the well.

Both these features had been truncated by the trench containing a large terracotta drain pipe (cut 5005) running west east through the centre of the trench. The western edge of the trench was formed by the steep sided narrow cut for a lead water pipe: the same pipe was observed running through Trench 6.

A mixed levelling deposit (5004) extended over the whole trench covered the services. A further deposit of loam (5003) overlay 5004. These two deposits contained pottery and clay pipe stems dating them to the late Eighteenth or Nineteenth century (Fig. 9 : Appendix 2). A driveway of well sorted cobble bounded with stone setts had been laid above these deposits (Pl. 12). This unbonded surface appeared more robust than those seen in Trenches 3 and 4 with slightly larger cobbles laid in a distinct east west orientation. The surface incorporated the largest of the stones of the vestigial wall stub 5013, suggesting that this structure was still standing when the drive was laid.

A path of concrete slabs (5001) that extended from the western end of the backyard through the passageway to the street had been cut through the cobble yard. In recent times a deposit of organic loam, roots and Elder plants had covered the surfaces.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the passageway that currently allows pedestrian access to the rear of 33 Market Place. Four large concrete slabs were removed to provide a reasonable excavation area without blocking the door at the southern end of the passage.

Archaeological deposits in Trench 6 had been disturbed by a number of service trenches. A short stretch of wall (6009) composed of cobble and limestone with a regular straight face on its eastern edge was the earliest feature visible at the point where excavation ceased. A silty clay deposit (6010) had built up over the western side of the wall. Associated finds consisted of a Humber Ware rod handle and a fragment of animal jaw bone. A sandy silt levelling deposit of Post-medieval date (6007) overlay this material (Fig. 8 : Pl. 13).

The foundation trench for the wall of the 33 Market Place (6008: cut 6005, backfill 6004) cut deposit 6007 on the eastern side. The wall separating the passageway from that of the adjacent building was built of irregular narrow bricks with three courses of irregular limestone rubble foundation: some of the limestone blocks in the foundation had tooling on their faces and appeared to be re-used.

A brick drain casing (6006) formed the limit of the northern side of the trench. The drain was stratigraphically below a service trench (cut 6003) containing a lead water pipe and a modern main electric cable (6002). The sandy bedding material for the concrete slabs was immediately above these structures.

Conclusion

Trench 1 demonstrated that archaeological deposits in this area were present from a depth of around 38.5m A.O.D. A gully and pit were truncated by cut features that probably originated in a process of cultivation of the soil. It is not possible to give a

firm date to the cut features as only a small assemblage of pottery was recovered for dating evidence. Although there is some residual medieval pottery the presence of clay pipe stem indicates that the trenches of a modern cultivation regime incorporated the material filling the cuts.

The parallel linear trenches cut into natural in Trench 2 were very similar to those of the second phase in Trench 1, although slightly larger in profile the features are likely to part of the same sequence of Post-medieval horticultural activity predating the construction of the cottages.

There is a fall of approximately 1m between natural deposits in Trench 2 and those in Trench 3. At the earliest phase of medieval pitting the ground surface appears to have been irregular but shows no sign of being influenced by an incline in the underlying geology. The earliest dumping layers encountered were deposited on a horizontal plane with no indication of a steep underlying slope..

Some of the building lines of the modern walls recorded in Trench 3 were continued in Trench 4, beyond a terrace marked by a cobble and stone retaining wall.

The deposits in Trench 4 presented an enigmatic sequence. The survival of a considerable depth of archaeological deposits, possibly of the Anglian period, can be explained by the presence of an underlying topographical feature, such as a sharp break of slope somewhere between Trench 3 and Trench 4. The relative depths of natural material encountered in Trenches 3 and 4 suggest that post Roman material was deposited relative to this feature. These deposits along with a later medieval surface and a cut feature and its fills, were protected from terracing carried out in preparation for the construction of medieval and later buildings. The existence of a retaining wall consisting of a brick platform on a well-constructed cobble wall of several courses, suggests that there is a more complicated sequence of structures in this area than the evaluation trenches were able to determine.

There was some evidence that truncated medieval structural features survived in the area of Trench 5, these were represented by a stub of wall and two post holes. There is also evidence of an arrangement for the supply of water from a well to the kitchen of the house and of a later post built structure in the Post-medieval period.

The most recent archaeological deposits encountered related to the ordering of the space around the current building. There is no evidence of any yard surfacing in the space east of the present building prior to the Nineteenth century. The surfacing of the Yard occurred late in the building's development and was accompanied by the laying of new services to the property.

Although the excavation of Trench 6 only allowed limited investigation of the archaeological deposits it demonstrated that medieval and Post-medieval material survives almost immediately below the modern surface. The southern wall of the passageway is shared with the adjacent building dividing the property from its neighbouring passage. The short stretch of wall encountered in the trench suggests that in the medieval period there might have been two adjacent structures with an alternative access to the rear, which have been provided more recently with the single passageway arrangement.

The evaluation at 33 Market Place enabled a profile of natural and archaeological deposits to be established for the site. The depth and sequence of archaeological deposits from the Anglian period through to the present day was demonstrated.

The Anglian deposits excavated in Trench 4 appeared to have survived by chance in one small area. Truncated by terracing the natural fall of the site to facilitate the development of the plot toward the south-west in the medieval period; the deposits were subsequently preserved beneath a medieval building.

Although archaeological features were encountered in each of the trenches no major structures relating to the construction of Thirsk Castle, or any peripheral activity that

could be certainly identified as relating to the environs of the Castle were discovered. Medieval and Post-medieval deposits and structures that were excavated appeared to relate to the development of the site as a domestic plot and were heavily truncated by later phases of construction on the site leaving few archaeological sequences of any depth.

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APPENDIX 1

| Context | Description |
|---------|---|
| 1000 | Deposit, dark brown gritty sand, topsoil |
| 1001 | Deposit, friable gritty sand, subsoil |
| 1002 | Deposit, friable sandy silt, deposit filling U- shaped gully |
| 1003 | Deposit, friable sandy grit, deposit of 19th century garden material |
| 1004 | Deposit, friable sandy grit, deposit of 19th century material |
| 1005 | Cut, cut of U- shaped gully |
| 1006 | Cut, cut of U- shaped gully |
| 1007 | Cut, cut of U- shaped gully |
| 1008 | Deposit, friable gritty sand, deposit filling U shaped gully |
| 1009 | Deposit, friable gritty sand, deposit filling shallow pit |
| 1010 | Cut, pit |
| 1011 | Cut, shallow pit |
| 2000 | Deposit, friable, very dark loam, topsoil deposit formed very recently |
| 2001 | Deposit, friable sandy loam, deposit backfilling wall foundation trench, built up against wall 2003 |
| 2002 | Cut, wall foundation cut |
| 2003 | Structure, 19th century wall for cottages or perhaps garden |
| 2004 | Deposit, friable sandy loam, fill of a gully running parallel to wall 2003 |
| 2005 | Cut, shallow linear gully |
| 2006 | Deposit, friable sandy loam, fill of a modern post hole |
| 2007 | Cut, large elliptical posthole cut |
| 2008 | Deposit, friable ashy loam, modern rubbish pit |
| 2009 | Cut, modern rubbish pit cut |
| 2010 | Deposit, friable very dark silty sand, fill of possible rubbish pit |
| 2011 | Cut, sub circular pit |
| 2012 | Deposit, friable sandy loam, extensive mixed soil deposit |
| 2013 | Deposit, slightly plastic sandy clay, fill of deposit within ditch cut 2016 |
| 2014 | Deposit, slightly plastic gritty clay, fill deposit within large cut feature, ditch |
| 2015 | Deposit, slightly plastic gritty clay, fill of a ditch cut 2017 |
| 2016 | Cut, a ditch cut possibly related to terracing of the slope |
| 2017 | Cut, ditch cut possibly related to a cut and fill terracing process |
| 3000 | |
| 3001 | Deposit, 10YR 3/2 friable sandy loam, modern turf/topsoil |
| 3002 | Deposit, modern floor surface |
| 3003 | Deposit, demolition debris |
| 3004 | Fill, modern pit fill, demolition debris |
| 3005 | Cut, pit |
| 3006 | Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable silty sand, construction trench fill |
| 3007 | Structure, modernish brick wall |
| 3008 | Cut, construction trench cut |
| 3009 | Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable mortar sandy silt, construction trench fill |
| 3010 | Structure, recent brick wall |
| 3011 | Cut, recent construction trench cut |
| 3012 | Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable silty sand, construction trench fill |
| 3013 | Structure, exterior wall |
| 3014 | Cut, construction trench cut |
| 3015 | Deposit, 10YR 4/6, friable silty medium sand, cobbled surface |
| 3016 | Deposit, 7.5YR 3/3, recent pit fill |
| 3017 | Deposit, 10YR 3/2, compact clay silt, preparation/bedding layer for cobbles 3015 |
| 3018 | Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable fine silty mortar, remains of a mortar surface |
| 3019 | Deposit, 7.5YR 4/4, plastic silty clay, clay dump |
| 3020 | Deposit, 7.5YR 4/4, compact plastic clay |
| 3021 | Deposit, 10YR 4/2, mod plastic clay silt, medieval pit fill |

3022 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, clay silt, clay dump into rubbish pit
 3023 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, sandy silt
 3024 Cut, pit cut, not for rubbish as very few finds from fills
 3025 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, mod plastic clay silt
 3026 Cut, pit cut, not rubbish as very few finds
 3027 Deposit, pit fill
 3028 Deposit, 10YR 4/6, mod friable silty sand, dumping/levelling
 3029 Deposit, 10YR 3/3, mod plastic sandy silt, dumping/levelling
 3030 Deposit, 10YR 3/3, mod friable silty sand, dumping
 4000 Deposit, 10YR 3/2, mod friable sandy loam, topsoil
 4001 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand, deposit
 4002 Deposit, cobble surface
 4003 Structure, brick wall
 4004 Deposit, friable silty sand, deposit
 4005 Structure, wall structure
 4006 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, mod friable sandy silt, deposit dumping
 4007 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand, dumping
 4008 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, mod friable silty sand, dumping
 4009 Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable medium sand, dump of redeposited natural, filling base of large pit
 4010 Deposit, 10YR 4/3, mod friable silty sand, old topsoil
 4011 Deposit, 2.5YR 5/4, friable clayey sand, deposit of pit
 4012 Cut, small shallow pit
 4013 Cut, large feature, maybe extractive pit
 4014 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable silty sand, silting deposit
 4015 Deposit, 10YR 4/3, mod plastic sandy silt, old topsoil/result of even down hill silting
 5000 Deposit, friable very rooty modern soil deposit, modern humic top soil
 5001 Structure, modern concrete path
 5002 Structure, 19th century carriage way
 5003 Deposit, friable loam
 5004 Deposit, friable gritty silt, mixed deposit filling irregular hollow
 5005 Cut, modern drain running from upper south western part of the site down to the yard
 5006 Deposit, friable sandy silt, fill of a rounded rectangular pit cut, 5010
 5007 Deposit, friable sandy silt, fill of service trench 5009
 5008 Deposit, friable gritty sandy silt, shallow deposit
 5009 Cut, linear cut extending down the length of the north western edge of trench 5
 5010 Cut, possible post-hole or socket for a structure
 5011 Deposit, dark grey plastic sandy silt, fill deposit in posthole
 5012 Cut, small sub circular post hole
 5013 Structure, re-used block and associated sandstone
 5014 Cut, linear robber cut
 5015 Deposit, mixed levelling deposit
 5016 Structure, part of the cap for a well
 5017 Structure, part of the cap for a well
 5018 Deposit, shallow deposit capping drain structure
 5019 Structure, drain or culvert
 5020 Deposit, friable sandy, spread deposit, medieval
 5021 Deposit, slightly plastic clayey sand, pit fill
 5022 Cut, pit cut through well cap
 5023 Structure, brick and clay structure
 5024 Deposit, firm plastic mixed clean clay, natural deposit
 5025 Deposit, friable clay, fill of small posthole possibly medieval
 5026 Cut, small sub-rectangular posthole cut
 6001 Deposit, modern alleyway surfacing
 6002 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable sandy silt, modern service trench fill
 6003 Cut, double service trench cut

6004 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable loose sandy silt, construction trench fill
6005 Cut, foundation trench cut
6006 Structure, brick lined drain
6007 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable fine sandy silt, dumping/levelling
6008 Structure, boundary/house wall
6009 Structure, vestige of a NE face of a wall
6010 Deposit, plastic silty clay, fine silty clay deposit, built up against wall 6009

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

| Context | Type | Description | Weight | Spot Date |
|----------------|-------------|---|---------------|-------------------|
| 1000 | Pottery | 1 Redware, 1 Pearlware, 1 Nottingham-Type Stoneware (base), 4 Plant pot | 50g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 18 Stems, 1 bowl | 50g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 2 | <2g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 1 | 5g | |
| 1001 | Pottery | 3 York Glazed Ware, 1 Redware, 1 Pearlware, 2 White Earthen Ware | 50g | 19th/20th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 9 Stems | 25g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 10 | 90g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 10 | 180g | |
| | Shell | 1 | <1g | |
| 1002 | Pottery | 1 Modern Stoneware | 5g | 19th/20th Century |
| | Bone | 9 | 90g | |
| 1003 | Pottery | 1 Splashed Ware, 2 Gritty Ware | 10g | 11th/12th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | <1g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 6 | 50g | |
| 1004 | Bone | 12 | 25g | |
| 1008 | Pottery | 1 Gritty Ware | 10g | 11th/12th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | 5g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 3 | 25g | |
| 2004 | Pottery | 1 Modern staffs-type yellowglaze | 5g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 6 Stems, 1 bowl | 25g | 19th Century |
| | Shell | | <1g | |
| | Bone | 11 | 25g | |
| 2008 | Pottery | 1 Redware (rim), 1 plant pot rim) | 125g | 19th Century |
| 2010 | Clay Pipe | 1 stem | <1g | |
| | Bone | 1 | 5g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 1 | <5g | |
| 2012 | Pottery | 1 Humber Ware, 1 Cistercian Ware, 1 Redware, 2 Staffs-type yellowglaze, 2 White earthen Ware, | 50g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 7 Stems, 1 bowl | 25g | 19th Century |
| | Glass | | 25g | |
| | Bone | 27 | 225g | |
| 2013 | Bone | 2 | 5g | |

| | | | | |
|---------|------------|---|------|-------------------|
| 2014/15 | Pottery | 1 Redware | 5g | 17th/18th Century |
| | Bone | 7 | 100g | |
| 3003 | Pottery | 1 staffs-type yellowglaze | 10g | 19th/20th Century |
| 3007 | Brick/Tile | 1 Brick | 625g | |
| 3009 | Pottery | 1 Whiteware | 10g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | <5g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 1 | <2g | |
| 3010 | Brick/tile | 1 Brick | 650g | |
| 3012 | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | <5g | 19th Century |
| | Brick/Tile | 1 Tile | 150g | |
| 3015 | Pottery | 1 Staffs-Type, 1 Tin Glazed Earthen Ware | <5g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Clay pipe bowl, 2 stems | <10g | 19th Century |
| | Glass | | 30g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 3 Tiles | 250g | |
| 3016 | Pottery | 2 Redware (1 rim), 2 Gritty Ware, 1 Humberware, 1 White Transfer ware | | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 2 Stems | <5g | 19th Century |
| | Glass | 3 | 80g | |
| | Bone | 8 | 50g | |
| | Metal | Washer | <2g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 4 Tiles | 300g | |
| 3018 | Pottery | 1 Staffs-Type | <5g | 17th Century |
| 3020 | Bone | 2 | <5g | |
| 3021 | Pottery | 1 Gritty Ware | <5g | 12th Century |
| | Bone | 2 | <5g | |
| 3025 | Bone | 8 | 75g | |
| 3027 | Pottery | 2 joining Brandsby Type Ware rims | 25g | 13th/14th Century |
| | Bone | 2 | <2g | |
| 3028 | Pottery | 1 York Glazed Ware | 25g | 9th/10th Century |
| | Bone | 7 | 25g | |
| 3030 | Bone | 2 | 125g | |
| 4004 | Pottery | 1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware, 1 Humber Ware | 75g | 18th/19th Century |
| | Metal | Copper band | 25g | |
| 4007 | Bone | 2 | 25g | |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|---|------|----------------------|
| 4008 | Brick/tile | 2 | 75g | |
| | Bone | 8 | 150g | |
| 4009 | Bone | 8 | 225g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 1 | 25g | |
| 4010 | Pottery | | <5g | |
| | Bone | 3 | 25g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 1 | 25g | |
| 4011 | Bone | 1 | <5g | |
| | Brick/Tile | 4 | 50g | |
| 4014 | Pottery | 2 Anglian Type | | 6th/7th Century |
| | Bone | 30 | 225g | |
| 4015 | Pottery | 1 Mortarium (white), 1 Amphora, 3 Anglian Sherds | 50g | |
| | Flint | Flake | <5g | |
| | Bone | 30 | 400g | |
| 5003 | Pottery | 1 Redware, 1 Marbled Slipware, 1 Low countries Redware rod handle, 2 Pearlware (2 rim, 1 base), 1 Salt Glazed Stoneware rim | 100g | 18th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 2 Stems | 10g | 19th Century |
| 5004 | Clay Pipe | 2 Stem | 10g | |
| | Glass | 3 | 40g | |
| 5006 | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | | 19th Century |
| 5020 | Pottery | 1 Gritty Ware, 1 York Glazed Ware, Nottingham-Type Stoneware handle | 20g | 12th/13th Century |
| 5021 | Pottery | 1 Pearlware rim, 1 Nottingham- Type Stoneware handle | | Late 18th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | 2g | 19th Century |
| 6002 | Bone | 2 | 20g | |
| | Pottery | 1 Humber Ware | 30g | 19th Century |
| | Clay Pipe | 1 Stem | 5g | 19th Century |
| 6007 | Pottery | | | |
| | Bone | | | |
| | Clay Pipe | | | |
| | Cement/ Mortar | 1 | 75g | 20th Century |
| 6010 | Pottery | 1 Humber Ware rod handle | 160g | 19th Century |
| | Bone | 1 | 20g | |

APPENDIX 2

33 Market Place, Thirsk, North Yorkshire

Ceramic Building Materials

by S Garside-Neville, *Brick and Tile Services*

Introduction

A small amount of ceramic building materials were submitted for examination. The contexts and forms present are listed below.

Post medieval material

The bulk of the material is post medieval in date. The bricks from 3010 are slop moulded, which elsewhere in Yorkshire is probably a post medieval feature. Also, the measurements of the bricks fall within a post medieval date, in this case between the 17th and mid 18th century.

Both bricks have surface marks of some kind. One probably has marks made by an animal. The other has marks on its struck, upper, surface which might be some sort of maker's mark. The other fragments of brick are too small to show obvious manufacturing traits except those with very refined fabrics which can be assigned to the 19th century or later

The other material comprises pan tile, which comes into use in England during the 17th century. The fragments from 3015 and 4008 which join, look to be pan tile, though could be quite early. The fabric and sanding do not show the usual signs of manufacture, so perhaps are products of less mechanised methods. There is one fragment of material from 1001 which is land drain, probably of the 19th century or later due to its extremely refined fabric.

Other material

There is one fragment of burnt stone from 4010. There is a sherd of probable pottery from 4008, which might be medieval in date.

Conclusion

The sample is primarily post medieval in date. The bricks are of interest due to their manufacturing traits which could contribute to the knowledge of building materials in the Thirsk area.

This material should be retained until such time as it can be thoroughly recorded by a ceramic building materials specialist. This would involve recording fabric and weight, as well as other salient features. At this time, it may be possible to discard some of the sample, though the complete bricks, and the possible early pan tile should be retained for reference.

Context Listing

| Cxt | Form | Len | Bre | Thi | Comments | Date range | Spot date |
|------|------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1000 | Pan | | | | | 17th+ | 17th+ |
| 1001 | Pan tile | | | | | 17th+ | 19th |
| | Land drain | | | | | 19th+ | |
| | Brick | | | | | 19th+ | |
| 2010 | Brick | | | | | 19th+ | |
| 3010 | Brick | 234 | 110 | 61 | Slop moulded; trimmed or smoothed edges, straw marks on base, possible animal pawprints, fired in clamp kiln? | 17-mid 18th | 17-mid 18th |
| | Brick | 247 | 116 | 60 | Slop moulded, trimmed or smoothed edges, straw marks on base, maker's marks on struck surface?, abraded | 17-mid 18th | |
| 3012 | Pan tile | | | | | 17th+ | 17th+ |
| 3015 | Pan tile? | | | | Burnt, abraded, reused, joins with 4008 | 17th+ | ?17th+ |
| 3016 | Ridge | | | | Mis-shapen | med-pm | ?pm |
| 4008 | Pan tile? | | | | Joins with 3015 | 17th+ | ?17th+ |
| | Pot? | | | | | med? | |
| 4009 | Brick | | | | | pm | pm |
| 4010 | Stone | | | | Burnt | ? | ? |
| 4011 | Brick | | | | Reused | med-pm | ?pm |

sgn
28/7/00

APPENDIX 4

Animal Bone Assessment

1. **Summary**

- 1.1 The condition of the animal bones from 33 Market Place, Thirsk varied from complete, well-preserved bones to small, heavily eroded fragments. Many of the bones came from post-medieval deposits and butchery marks indicated the consumption of cattle, sheep and pigs. As a high percentage of bones came from sub-adult animals, it is possible that meat was targeted at the expense of milk or fleece production. Chicken and hare were also eaten. Anglian deposits contained a particularly high proportion of cattle (and cattle-sized) bones, but few bones came from medieval deposits.

2. **Method**

- 2.1 The recording of erosion, fragmentation, gnawing and burning allowed bone condition and preservation to be assessed. All bone fragments were identified to species, species group (such as sheep/goat) or a lower order category such as 'cattle-sized' where possible (Appendix I). Age data (dental wear and epiphyseal fusion) were considered and butchery marks were noted. Metrical data were not recorded but an assessment of the number of measurable bones was made.
- 2.2 To facilitate analysis, the animal bones were assigned to one of three phases; Anglian (6th to 10th century), medieval (12th to 14th century) or post-medieval (17th to 20th century).

3. **Results**

- 3.1 Bone condition varied according to context with Anglian deposits revealing heavily eroded and porous bone, while post-medieval deposits often revealed dense and undamaged bones. Bones were also least fragmented from post-medieval deposits. With the exception of one medieval bone, however, all bones damaged by gnawing came from post-medieval contexts (17.5%).
- 3.2 The animal bone assemblage from Anglian contexts was dominated by cattle and 'cattle-sized' fragments (82%), with sheep(/goat) and pig accounting for the remainder of the bone (Table 1). The smaller medieval assemblage was still predominantly cattle (or cattle-sized) bones (68%), with sheep(/goat) offering an additional meat source. Dog and horse bones were also present in low numbers, although no butchery was identified to suggest their consumption. Finally the post-medieval assemblage was made up of the three common meat domesticates, cattle, sheep(/goat) and pig in more equal numbers, in addition to the presence of cat, hare, domestic fowl and goose.
- 3.3 From such a small assemblage, fusion and dental wear data were extremely limited and it was not appropriate to compare these data by phase. Juvenile and sub-adult cattle were identified, as well as sub-adult sheep(/goat) and pigs. These young animals may have been targeted specifically for their meat.

- 3.4 All nine bones displaying butchery marks came from nineteenth century deposits, although the poor surface condition of Anglian bones may have prevented the identification of fine cut marks from this phase. With the exception of two fragments of cattle horncore, all the cut marks were indicative of carcass preparation and consumption. The bones of cattle, sheep(/goat), pig, hare and domestic fowl were marked.
- 3.5 Due to the high levels of fragmentation, very few bones were appropriate for a metrical analysis. Eroded bone surfaces further reduced the number of measurable bones. As a result, metrical data were not recorded and it would only be appropriate to do so if further excavations were carried out.

Table 1. Summary of the animal bone fragments by phase (figures in brackets refer to the number of sheep/goat bones identified as sheep)

| | Anglian | medieval | post-medieval |
|----------------|---------|----------|---------------|
| Cattle | 12 | 5 | 12 |
| Sheep/goat | (1) 5 | 1 | (2) 11 |
| Pig | 1 | | 20 |
| Horse | | 2 | 1 |
| Dog | | 2 | 1 |
| Cat | | | 9 |
| Hare | | | 3 |
| Domestic fowl | | | 4 |
| Goose spp. | | | 1 |
| 'Sheep-sized' | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 'Pig-sized' | | 1 | 5 |
| 'Cattle-sized' | 39 | 18 | 18 |
| Unidentified | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 62 | 34 | 97 |

4. **Recommendations**

- 4.1 Only 193 fragments were retrieved from the excavations at 33 Market Place, Thirsk, from deposits ranging from the Anglian period to the twentieth century. Although 50% of bone came from post-medieval deposits, this phase still represents four centuries and this further reduces the statistical validity of such a small assemblage. Consequently the observations made here are very tentative and they may change should additional excavation be undertaken.
- 4.2 Nevertheless, the assemblage is of limited value, *only* due to its size. Bone preservation is adequate (although a metrical analysis was precluded by fragmentation and erosion) and a comprehensive range of species has been identified. Although meat consumption was recognised, further excavation and a larger sample size would help clarify the importance of secondary products such as dairying and wool production.

Acknowledgements

Client

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Limited

Project Management

Paul Wheelhouse BA

Report

Jane Richardson BSc, MSc, PhD

Appendix I

| Context | Cattle | Sheep | Sheep/goat | Pig | Horse | Dog | Cat | Hare | Domestic fowl | Goose spp. | Sheep-sized | Pig-sized | Cattle-sized | Unidentified |
|---------|--------|-------|------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1000 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 1011 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | 3 | | 2 | |
| 1002 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1003 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 1004 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| 1008 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 2004 | | | | 1 | | | 7 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2010 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | | | 3 | 12 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 2013 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 3009 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 3016 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| 3020 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 3021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 3025 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | |
| 3027 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3028 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | |
| 3030 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 4007 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| 4008 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | |

| Context | Cattle | Sheep | Sheep/goat | Pig | Horse | Dog | Cat | Hare | Domestic fowl | Goose spp. | Sheep-sized | Pig-sized | Cattle-sized | Unidentified |
|---------|--------|-------|------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 4009 | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 4010 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4011 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 4014 | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | 21 | |
| 4015 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 2 |
| 6002 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 6007 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 6010 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |

| Number | Area | Description | Type | Drawn By |
|--------|----------|--|-------|----------|
| 1 | Trench 1 | Deposit 1002, 1003, 1004 | 01:20 | N.F |
| 2 | Trench 2 | Wall 1005 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 3 | Trench 2 | Plan trench 2 showing cuts 2011, 2007, 2002 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 4 | Trench 1 | Plan showing cuts 1006, 1006, 1007 | 01:20 | N.F |
| 5 | Trench 1 | Plan showing deposits 1008, 1009 | 01:20 | N.F |
| 6 | Trench 3 | Plan of walls 3007/10/13, pit 3005, surface 3015 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 7 | Trench 3 | Plan cuts 3008, 3013 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 8 | Trench 1 | Plan cut 1010, 1011 | 01:20 | N.F |
| 9 | Trench 1 | Section 1001/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/10, facing east | 01:10 | N.F |
| 10 | Trench 1 | Section 1009, 1011 facing south | 01:10 | N.F |
| 11 | Trench 2 | Plan 2016, 2017 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 12 | Trench 2 | Sections south-west facing, north east facing | 01:10 | G.M |
| 13 | Trench 3 | Plan deposit 3017 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 14 | Trench 3 | Plan deposit 3018 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 15 | Trench 3 | Plan deposit 3019 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 16 | Trench 3 | Plan deposit 3020 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 17 | Trench 3 | Plan pit 3024, 3026 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 18 | Trench 3 | Plan fills 3021, 3025 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 19 | Trench 3 | Plan fill 3027 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 20 | Trench 3 | East facing section | 01:10 | M.S |
| 21 | Trench 3 | South facing section | 01:10 | M.S |
| 22 | Trench 5 | Context 5002 cobble surface | 01:20 | G.M |
| 23 | Trench 5 | 5005, 5006, 5007, 5008 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 24 | Trench 5 | 5010, 5012, 5014, 5018 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 25 | Trench 5 | 5019, 5016, 5017 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 26 | Trench 4 | North facing section | 01:10 | M.S |
| 27 | Trench 4 | East facing section | 01:10 | M.S |
| 28 | Trench 4 | South facing section | 01:10 | M.S |
| 29 | Trench 5 | North-east facing section | 01:10 | G.M |
| 30 | Trench 5 | South-west facing section | 01:10 | G.M |
| 31 | Trench 5 | North-west facing section | 01:10 | G.M |
| 32 | Trench 5 | 5022 and 5023 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 33 | Trench 5 | 5020 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 34 | Trench 4 | Plan pit 4013 | 01:20 | M.S |
| 35 | Trench 5 | 5024 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 36 | Trench 5 | 5026 | 01:20 | G.M |
| 37 | Trench 6 | Composite Plan | 01:20 | M.S |
| 38 | Trench 6 | Plan Wall 6009 | 01:20 | M.S |

Thirsk
 Film No. 51
 Film Type. Colour print

APPENDIX 6
 Photographic Record Sheet

| No | Context No. | Scale | Facing | Comments/Identifier |
|----|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1009, 1011 | 1m | SE | Trench 1 |
| 2 | Trench 2 | | | Dog skeleton, nails placed for scale |
| 3 | 2013, 2014, 2015 | 2m | SW | Trench 2 deposits |
| 4 | 3017 | 2x1m | E | Mortar surface |
| 5 | 3017 | 2x1m | E | Mortar surface |
| 6 | 3017 | 1x2m | S | Cobble surface and wall, trench 3 |
| 7 | 3017 | 1x2m | S | Cobble surface and wall, trench 3 |
| 8 | Trench 2 | 2x1m | E | Ditch cuts |
| 9 | Trench 2 | 2x1m | NE | Ditch cuts |
| 10 | Trench 2 | 2x1m | W | Facing section, trench 2 |
| 11 | 4005, 4006 | 1x2m | S | Trench 4 wall 5 |
| 12 | 4005, 4006 | 1x2m | S | Trench 4 wall 5 |
| 13 | Trench 5 | 1x2m | SW | Trench 5 pre-excavation |
| 14 | 4011, 4012 | 0.3m | E | Pit fill and cut |
| 15 | 4011, 4012 | 0.3m | E | Pit fill and cut |
| 16 | 3024, 3026 | 2x1m | W | Pit cuts |
| 17 | 3024, 3026 | 2x1m | W | Pit cuts |
| 18 | Trench 5 | 1.5m | NE | Features below cobble surface |
| 19 | East facing baulk | 1x2m | W | Trench 3 sections |
| 20 | East facing baulk | 1x2m | N | Trench 3 sections |
| 21 | South facing baulk | 1x2m | N | Trench 3 sections |
| 22 | South facing baulk | 1x2m | N | Trench 3 sections |
| 23 | | 1.5m | N | Trench 5 phase 2 features |
| 24 | Trench 5 | 1m | N | Current structure |
| 25 | Trench 5 | 1m | E | Well cap |
| 26 | 4013 | 2x1m | SE | Pit cut 4013 |
| 27 | 4013 | 2x1m | SE | Pit cut 4013 |
| 28 | 5023 | 1x1m | E | Well structure |
| 29 | Trench 5 | 1.5m | NE | Trench 5 phase 3 pre excavation |
| 30 | | 2x1m | N | Trench 3 fully excavated |
| 31 | Trench 5 | 2x1m | N | Trench 3 fully excavated |
| 32 | Trench 5 | 1x1.5m | SW | Trench 5 NE facing section |
| 33 | Trench 5 | 1x1.5m | SE | NW facing section |
| 34 | Trench 5 | 1x1.5m | NE | SW facing section |
| 35 | Trench 6 | 2x1m | E | Showing service trenches in trench 6 |
| 36 | Trench 6 | 1m | NE | Showing all features post excavation |
| 37 | Trench 6 | 1m | NE | Showing all features post excavation |

Thirsk
 Film No. 52
 Film Type. Black and White

Photographic Record Sheet

| No | Context No. | Scale | Facing | Comments/Identifier |
|----|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 4011, 4012 | 30cm | E | Trench 4 |
| 2 | 4011, 4012 | 30cm | E | Trench 4 |
| 3 | 3024, 3026 | 2x1m | W | Pit |
| 4 | 3024, 3026 | 2x1m | W | Pit |
| 5 | | 1x1.5m | | Phase below cobble surface trench 5 |
| 6 | Trench 3 | 1x2m | W | East facing baulk |
| 7 | Trench 3 | 1x2m | W | East facing baulk |
| 8 | Trench 3 | 1x2m | N | South facing baulk |
| 9 | Trench 3 | 1x2m | N | South facing baulk |
| 10 | trench 5 | 1.5m | | Phase 2 features |
| 11 | 5019 | 1m | NE | Drain structure |
| 12 | 5016, 5017 | 1m | E | Slate/brick structure |
| 13 | 4013 | 2x1m | SE | Pit |
| 14 | 4013 | 2x1m | SE | Pit |
| 15 | 5023 | 1x1m | | Well structure |
| 16 | Trench 5 | 1x5m | NE | pre ex plan/phase 3 |
| 17 | Trench 4 | 2x1m | N | Fully excavated |
| 18 | Trench 5 | 1.5m | SW | NE facing section |
| 19 | Trench 5 | 1.5m | SE | NW facing section |
| 20 | Trench 5 | 1.5m | NE | SW facing section |
| 21 | Trench 6 | 2x1m | E | SW facing section |
| 22 | Trench 6 | 1m | NE | Post ex showing features |
| 23 | Trench 6 | 1m | NE | Post ex showing features |
| 24 | Trench 4 | 1x2m | S | Cobble surface/wall |
| 25 | Trench 4 | 1x2m | S | Cobble surface/wall |
| 26 | Trench 2 | 1x2m 1x1m | E | Ditch cuts |
| 27 | Trench 2 | 1x2m 1x1m | NE | Ditch cuts |
| 28 | Trench 2 | 1x2m 1x1m | SW | NW facing section |
| 29 | Trench 4 4005/6 | 1x2m | S | Earlier footing |
| 30 | Trench 5 | 1x2m | S | Earlier footing |
| 31 | Trench 5 | 1x2m | SW | Pre-ex showing cobble surface |