

## 5.5 AREA 6

Section 9 was located in Area 6 (Figure 3), immediately to the west of Area 3. The majority of the deposits seen in the section were discontinuous due to truncation by a large modern service trench. Deposits to the south-east of the service trench were, however, less complex and of a different nature to those situated to the north-west. For reasons of simplicity the deposits lying to the south-east of the service trench will be described first.

### 5.5.1 Section 9 (Figure 12)

The earliest deposit observed consisted of a friable, mid orange flecked mid grey brown, slightly sandy silt (6043) with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, brown (iron ?) flecking and occasional burnt clay flecks. This was observed at 0.60m BGL, was removed to a depth of 0.30m, and continued beyond the base of the excavated area. It had been used to level and raise the underlying ground surface to 4.89m AOD before a new phase of occupation commenced.

Context 6043 was sealed by contexts 6044, 6021, and structure 6036. (Contexts 6021 and 6036 all lay to the north-west of the service trench and will be discussed later)

6044 was a 0.02m thick deposit consisting of a compact to plastic, purple brown silty clay. It may have been a constituent of the underlying levelling deposit (6043) or the remnant of a floor surface. Directly above this was a build-up, occupation or levelling deposit of a friable, dark grey brown sandy clay silt (6018), up to 0.07m thick, with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks and occasional burnt clay flecks.

This was sealed by a compacted, loose when worked, green-tinged, pale brown slightly clay silt (6014, with inclusions of moderate streaks and spots of an orange spotted clay silt. This had been used to raise the ground level by approximately 0.12m, to 4.98m AOD, and provide a floor surface. This deposit also produced one sherd of unidentifiable pottery. Directly above 6014 was a 0.01m thick spread of loose charcoal (6013) which was most likely the 'rake-off' associated with the use of a hearth. The hearth, as indicated by the gentle rise towards the north-west in both 6013 and floor 6014, was most likely located in the area that had been truncated by later activity.

Stratigraphically above this was a deposit of compacted loose crumbly burnt clay (6012), 0.09m thick, with inclusions of frequent streaks and spots of mid brown clay silt and occasional charcoal flecks. This may have related to the use of a hearth, situated beyond the south-eastern limit of excavation or, more likely, was a levelling deposit of industrially derived material. This was sealed by a levelling deposit consisting of a loose green tinged white to pale brown silt (6011), 0.10m thick, with occasional thin lenses of charcoal which, together with context 6012, had been used to raise the ground level to form a floor surface at 5.10m AOD. Context 6011 also produced a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. Directly above this was a levelling or build-up deposit of industrially derived material which consisted of flecks to small fragments of burnt clay in a matrix of loose pale grey brown silt (6010), 0.22m thick, with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, occasional mortar flecks and small pebbles. This was sealed, to the south-east, by context 6009 and was truncated, to the north-west, by cut 6017.

Cut 6017 was a 1.26m wide, 0.49m deep pit or clearance cut. Its south-eastern side broke sharply from the surface before falling gently to an imperceptible bottom edge leading to a flat base which ran towards the north-west, where it was truncated by later activity.

The basal fill of cut 6017 consisted of a friable, yellow-flecked pale grey brown clay sand silt (6016), up to 0.38m thick, with inclusions of occasional small ash pockets, charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks and 1 large shale fragment. This was sealed by an upper fill of demolition derived material which consisted of small to large cobbles, limestone fragments, tile and mortar fragments in a matrix of a crumbly pale to mid grey sand silt (6015), up to 0.43m thick, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, which produced sixteen sherds of 16<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and several tile fragments of the same date.

Context 6009, stratigraphically above 6010, was a dump of compacted pale brown slightly clay silt, with inclusions of occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks, which produced a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. It was sealed by a plastic, mid brown silty clay (6008) with inclusions of moderate small pale brown sand spots and occasional streaks of blue grey clay. Both 6009 and 6008 appeared to have been dumps forming part of the same levelling operation.

Context 6008 was truncated by a 0.60m wide 0.15m deep pit cut (6007) of indeterminate use. The north-western edge broke sharply from the surface before falling vertically then steeply to a rounded bottom edge leading to an even base, rising slightly towards the south east, to run beyond the limit of excavation. The back-fill of cut 6007 consisted of a compacted, loose when worked, pale grey brown sand silt (6006) with inclusions of frequent mortar flecks, occasional charcoal flecks, small tile fragments and clay patches. Both contexts 6006 and 6015 were sealed by a levelling deposit consisting of a compacted, loose when worked, pale yellow brown sand silt (6002) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and orange brown iron flecks. This had been used to raise the ground level by, at its thickest point, 0.17m, to approximately 5.45m AOD, to rectify a large erosion or slump hollow in the underlying deposits. The north-western limit of 6002 (and all the preceding deposits) had been truncated by the construction cut (6020) for a modern drainage inspection chamber which was back-filled with a deposit of mortar, brick, tile, cobbles and sandstone fragments in a matrix of mid grey brown sandy clay silt (6019).

The deposits lying to the north-west of cut 6020 were of a more complex nature. In this area context 6043 was sealed by deposit 6021 and structure 6036. Context 6021 was a very mixed deposit consisting, on the whole, of a loose, pale yellow brown sand silt with frequent pale brown silt spotting and thin lenses. It was 0.60m thick, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles, and may have been either a levelling deposit or the back-fill of a substantial cut feature, possibly a fill within cut 6017. The interpretation of context 6021 is open to speculation as it was seen in isolation, in a small area where the trench stepped back 0.40m to reveal a discontinuous section. The relationships between this context and the surrounding deposits were either masked or truncated by later activity.

Structure 6036 was founded on the surface of 6043 and was constructed from, initially, a large 0.31m wide, 0.05m deep block of fine grained sandstone beneath three large cobbles; these were capped with two single courses of magnesian limestone, the lower course 0.13m wide and 0.07m thick, and the upper 0.12m wide and 0.02m thick. The whole structure stood to a height of 0.26m, to 5.10m AOD, and was packed/bonded with a plastic, black flecked pale brownish grey clay silt (6035) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. Context 6036 was only seen in

section and its function could not be properly ascertained; it may, however, have been a standing, a post-pad, a foundation or a sill wall.

The north-west face of 6036 was sealed by a sterile plastic mid orange brown clay silt (6034), 0.08m thick, which formed a floor surface at 4.89m AOD. Directly above this was a 0.01m thick spread of charcoal (6033) which was most likely the 'rake-off' associated with the use of a hearth which was either located outside the excavated area or had been truncated by later activity. This was sealed by a plastic, mid grey brown sandy slightly clay silt (6032), 0.11m thick, thinning towards the north-west to 0.04m thick, with inclusions of moderate brown iron rich flecks and occasional pale brown sand spots. This may represent a make-up/levelling deposit for a later floor or a floor surface in its own right. Directly above this was a loose creamy brown sand silt (6031), 0.06m thick, which had been used to level the underlying deposit and form a level floor surface at 4.99m AOD. Stratigraphically above this was a 0.01m thick spread of charcoal (6030) which, again, may represent 'rake-off' relating to the use of a hearth. This was most likely the rebuild of an earlier hearth which was indicated by the similar deposit, charcoal 6033.

Context 6030 was sealed by a levelling deposit consisting of a sterile, loose, brown flecked pale grey silt (6029), 0.10m thick, which may also have formed a floor surface at 5.09m AOD., level with the top of structure 6036

The south-east face of 6036 was sealed by a plastic, pale to mid grey brown sandy clay (6042), up to 0.08m thick, with inclusions of frequent flecks to small pale brown sand spots and occasional charcoal flecks. Directly above this were contexts 6040 and 6041. Context 6040 was a sterile, plastic, blue-grey silty clay, 0.06m thick, and 6041, which also sealed context 6035, was a small isolated deposit of friable, charcoal-rich dark grey silt, 0.03m thick. Contexts 6042, 6040 and 6041 appeared to have been dumped as the make-up for a floor surface at 4.93m AOD. This was directly above context 6040 and consisted of a loose pale grey sand silt (6039), 0.05m thick, with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks.

Both 6039 and 6041 were sealed by a build-up or occupation deposit of a friable pale grey brown clay silt (6038), 0.06m thick, with moderate thin charcoal lenses and inclusions of occasional small pebbles. Directly above this was a compacted loose orange yellow sand silt (6037), 0.04m thick, which had been used to form a new floor surface at 5.03m AOD. This, however, appeared to have been short-lived, as there was no evidence of build-up or occupation on the surface before the area was raised. Context 6037 was sealed by a dump of loose mid orange brown sand silt (6028), 0.06m thick, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. Directly above this was a further levelling deposit consisting of a stiff plastic iron flecked brown clay silt (6027), 0.08m thick.

Both contexts 6027 and 6029 were sealed by a build-up or levelling deposit of a friable pale grey brown clay silt (6026), 0.15m thick, with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small coal fragments and burnt clay flecks. Directly above this was a levelling deposit consisting of a compacted loose pale orange brown slightly sandy silt (6025), 0.09m thick, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, which, with 6026, was used to raise the ground level, to 5.32m AOD, where a possible rough floor surface was laid. This consisted of horizontally laid, small to large tile fragments in a matrix of pale grey brown sand silt (6024), 0.04m thick, with inclusions of small pebbly gravel. Context 6024 may have been merely a dump of demolition derived material, but the ordered way in which the tiles were laid suggested otherwise.

This tile surface was sealed by a levelling deposit of demolition derived material, consisting of a compacted loose pale grey brown sand silt (6003), 0.21m thick, with inclusions of frequent mortar flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and small to medium tile fragments. It produced a single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. The south-eastern edge of 6003 was truncated by cut 6023 and the north-western edge by cut 6005. Cut 6023 was a 0.27m wide, 0.30m deep drain cut with sides that broke sharply from the surface and fell steeply on the south-east side to a slight step before falling steeply again on the north-west side to a rounded bottom edge, leading to a flat base. Its back-fill was of a loose, crumbly, mid grey clay silt (6022) with inclusions of frequent quarry waste, occasional tarmac fragments, brick and mortar fragments. Cut 6005 was over 1.06m wide and over 0.81m deep, a cellar construction cut that continued beyond both the base and north-west limit of excavation. The visible south-east side broke gently from the surface, falling first gently and then steeply to an un-excavated base. The back-fill of cut 6005 of a plastic, mid purplish brown silty clay (6004) which had been used to seal the cellar construction cut to prevent damp and/or water entering the basement. The cellar lay beyond the recorded section and belonged to the adjacent property.

Context 6004 had been truncated by the construction/clearance cut for the formation of the public foot-path (6001), at 5.79m AOD, which was in use at the time the watching brief was undertaken. Contexts 6019, 6022 and 6001 were all sealed by a levelling deposit of compacted mortar, brick rubble and quarry waste in a matrix of mid grey sand silt (6000), 0.08m thick, which was used to consolidate the underlying deposits and form a ground surface at 5.57m AOD, which was in use at the outset of the watching brief.

## AREA 5

### Plan 1 (Figure 13)

Area 5 was located between the cellars in Areas one and three and, to the north-east, was bounded by the Ousegate frontage to form an inverted 'L' shaped trench, with the unrecorded area of the site to the south-east. None of the features encountered in this area were excavated except for 'testing', by partial excavation, to confirm the relationships between the different deposits. After the initial clean all the exposed deposits and features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and described on pro forma context recording sheets. The lack of archaeological excavation of these deposits and the differing depths to which the site was reduced, especially to the north of the area where there was a south-east – north-west fall of some 0.43m, and the complex nature of the resultant multi-phase deposits, all render interpretation speculative and open to question. The partial removal of the north-eastern extent of a cellar wall (5057) effectively split Area 5 into two stratigraphically disjointed areas, one lying to the north-west of the wall, the other to the south-east.

The area lying to the north-west will be discussed first. The earliest deposits observed were contexts 5077 and 5052 which were both located at approximately 4.64m AOD. 5077 was a levelling deposit consisting of a friable to plastic mid brown silty clay with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, occasional lenses of light brown sandy clay and small crushed brick fragments. Context 5052 was either a dump or build-up / occupation deposit consisting of a friable dark grey silt with inclusions of frequent thin lenses of ashy charcoal and burnt clay; it produced a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. Context 5052 was sealed by contexts 5051 and 5053. Context 5051, which also sealed 5077, was a floor surface at 4.66m AOD, and consisted

of a sterile, friable, mid yellow brown clay silt. 5053 was a possible floor surface of a compact, purplish-brown laminated clay. Context 5077 was also stratigraphically below post-hole cut 5078, which contained a back-fill of a friable black silt (5083) with inclusions of frequent small charcoal fragments. This was sealed by a pale yellow brown silty clay (5086) which retained a post-packing of vertically-set large brick, mortar and limestone fragments around the perimeter of the cut.

Context 5051 was sealed by contexts 5048, 5050 and 5084. Context 5084 was a dump of friable, mid-brown silty clay with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small burnt clay fragments. 5048 was a floor surface of a compact purplish brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks and moderate burnt clay flecks. Context 5050 was an ovoid patch of scorched material consisting of a friable, dark brown silt, sealed by a central area of soft friable orange red silt (5049). 5050 and 5049 probably marked the position of a robbed-out hearth or possibly a small bowl furnace contemporary with floor 5051.

5049 was truncated by a rectilinear hearth construction cut (5047), lined at the base with a compact, brown tinged pale yellow/brown clay silt (5046) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. On this was a hearth of small to medium edge-set tiles (5044), which appeared to have seen little use as there was only slight evidence of burning to the upper edges of the tiles. A group of cobbles on the south-western edge of the hearth may represent the remnants of a cobble hearth surround, the rest removed by the machine.

Both contexts 5048 and hearth 5044 were sealed by a friable charcoal rich dark brown silt (5045) which was a build-up of 'rake off' material, associated with the use of hearth 5044.

This was sealed by either a levelling deposit or floor surface of a friable dark buff coloured fine sand silt (5043), and directly above this was a similar deposit of a buff coloured, very fine sandy silt (5042) which may have been part of the same levelling operation as context 5043 or a reinstated floor surface. Context 5042 was sealed by both contexts 5080 and 5041.

5080 was dumped to form a floor surface, at 4.76 to 4.86m AOD, consisting of a plastic, light yellow brown sandy clay with occasional thin lenses of reddish brown sandy clay. This had been truncated by twelve stake holes (5090), nine of these were either round or ovoid in plan, the remaining three being rectilinear. These stake holes were only partially exposed and appeared to be in a random order. The size of the stake holes ranged from between 0.02 to 0.08m in diameter which suggested that they were forming a light structure such as a fire screen or room division, their random order suggested that this structure had been rebuilt or altered on more than one occasion. The orientation of this structure could not be ascertained from the plan of the stake holes in the small area that was exposed. Context 5080 was directly above context 5079, which was either a levelling deposit or floor surface of a plastic dark yellow brown sandy clay. Context 5079 was also truncated by cut 5078. Context 5041 was a plastic, pale brown silty clay with the inclusion of one large limestone fragment which may have been the packing within a post-hole cut. This was not ascertained as this feature was not excavated. Stake hole cuts 5090 and context 5041 were sealed by an extensive build-up or levelling deposit consisting of a friable mid grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks (5040). Directly above this, at 4.93m AOD, was a floor surface of a compact mid to dark yellow brown sandy clay (5081) with inclusions of occasional fine lenses of reddish brown silty clay.

Context 5082 was a floor surface consisting of plastic dark yellowish brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional small burnt clay or daub fragments. This was sealed by a dump or levelling deposit of a friable mid grey sandy silt (5034) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and small brick/tile fragments.

Both contexts 5034 and 5081 had been truncated by the construction cut (5088) for the brick culvert/drain (5089) previously described in section 5 (contexts 3083 and 3084). This was sealed by a build-up or dump of a friable, light brown silt (5039) with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks, ash and burnt clay flecks. Directly above this was what may have been a floor surface of a buff-coloured, charcoal-rich fine sandy silt (5038), and stratigraphically above this was a build-up deposit consisting of a loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt (5037) with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks and small burnt clay fragments.

This was sealed by a levelling deposit consisting of a friable, mid brown sandy silt (5092) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small to medium brick/tile fragments. Directly above this was a levelling deposit or floor surface of a plastic, buff-coloured, very fine slightly sandy silt (5035) with inclusions of occasional small cobbles and 1 tile fragment. This deposit ran beneath a large fragment of limestone (5036) and was sealed by context 5030. 5036 was a large 0.37m wide, 0.35m thick, 0.08m roughly worked magnesian limestone post-pad or standing which had no apparent construction cut, suggesting that it had simply been founded on the surface 5035, at 5.14m AOD. Context 5030 was possibly a dump or floor surface of plastic, light brown clay silt with inclusions of occasional small tile and limestone fragments.

Both contexts 5036 and 5030 were sealed by 5029 and 5023. Context 5029 was either a dump or a make-up deposit of firm, pale brown slightly clay silt with inclusions of moderate flecks to small fragments of charcoal, occasional small brick/tile fragments and small cobbles. 5023 was a levelling or dump deposit of loose, light pinkish brown sandy clay with inclusions of moderate small burnt clay fragments, occasional small tile fragments and charcoal flecks. Contexts 5029 and 5023 were sealed by context 5028. This was possibly a floor make-up or dump deposit, consisting of a soft, very fine yellow sand with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. Context 5023 was also stratigraphically below 5058, which was either a dump deposit or the back-fill of a post-hole cut. It consisted of friable, mid grey brown gritty sand silt, with inclusions of occasional small cobbles, brick fragments and charcoal flecks, and was sealed by a levelling deposit of friable, reddish-brown clay silt (5024) with inclusions of frequent flecks to small fragments of charcoal, occasional small limestone fragments and patches of gritty sand.

Directly above context 5028 was a levelling deposit or floor surface consisting of a friable light to mid brown clay silt (5027) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small patches of mortar. 5027 was sealed by both contexts 5033 and 5025. Context 5033 consisted of a plastic, buff clay silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, and may have been either the make-up deposit for a floor surface or was a surface itself. This had been truncated by a 0.10m x 0.09m wide rectilinear post-hole cut (5031) which contained a back-fill of dark brown silty loam (5032) with inclusions of occasional small decayed wood fragments. The depth and profile of cut 5031 are unknown as it was not excavated. Context 5025 was a dump or levelling deposit of demolition derived material which consisted of a loose light greyish brown slightly clay silt with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and occasional small tile fragments. Directly above this was a further dump or levelling deposit of demolition derived material which consisted of a creamy white lime mortar in a matrix of a mid brown silty loam (5026) with inclusions of frequent small limestone fragments.

Contexts 5026 and 5024 had been truncated by the construction cut for the cellars (5057) which containing a stub of the cellar wall (5075). Contexts 5084 and 5083 had also been truncated by a cellar construction cut (5087), which was located in the northern corner of the area. This contained a wall (5091) which, after its construction, had the construction cut packed with a plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay to prevent moisture from entering the cellars. It would seem highly likely that walls 5075 and 5091 were part of the same building.

In the south-eastern portion of Area 5 the earliest feature observed lay directly beneath the cellar wall, at approximately 5.05m AOD. It consisted of a partially exposed area of disturbed fragments of edge-set tiles (5022) that had been used to form a hearth base. These were sealed by a compacted, pale yellow brown clay silt (5054), with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks, pale to mid grey ash patches and moderate flecks to small fragments of burnt clay, most likely a build-up of material resulting from the use of hearth 5022. Directly above this was a deposit consisting of charcoal and burnt clay in a matrix of pale grey clay silt (5015), which was most likely a dump of burnt material that was used to level the area, to approximately 4.89m AOD after hearth 5022 had gone out of use. Stratigraphically above this was hearth 5014 and floor surface 5016.

Hearth 5014 was observed at 4.91m AOD and was of a similar construction to those mentioned earlier. The major difference was that, instead of using edge-set tiles, 5014 was constructed from thin slabs of edge-set oolitic limestone. The full extent of this hearth was not seen as it remained sealed beneath its use deposit, a friable mixture of charcoal and flecks to small fragments of burnt clay (5013). Context 5016 was a floor surface that consisted of a friable, charcoal-rich pale brown clay silt. This was sealed by a floor surface of compact purple brown clay (5017) with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks.

Context 5013 and also 5016 were both truncated by hearth construction cut 5056, which contained the scant remains of a tile hearth (5011) (5.03m AOD), which was sealed by a use deposit consisting of a friable charcoal in a matrix of dark grey silt (5012). Contexts 5012 and 5017 had both been truncated by hearth construction cut 5055 which contained a friable bright orange red silty clay (5010) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and mid grey brown silt lenses. Into this the scant remains of a tile on edge hearth (5009) had been set, to form a fire bed at 5.15m AOD. The bright orange red colouration of context 5010 was most likely due to the ground surface beneath the hearth becoming scorched while the hearth was in use.

Context 5007, which had also been truncated by construction cut 5057, was located 0.30m to the west of hearth 5009 and was a floor surface of compact, pale brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional charcoal and mortar flecks. It was sealed by a deposit of friable, crumbly reddish-brown clay silt (5008) which was most likely 'rake-off' associated with the use of a hearth contemporary with floor 5007. Both context 5008 and hearth 5009 were sealed by floor surface of a compacted off-white mortar (5006), with inclusions of occasional small brick fragments, which ran up to and respected the edge of the hearth, suggesting that both were contemporary.

All the following contexts were observed at approximately 5.11 to 5.19m AOD, the level reached during the clearance of the site; contexts 5062, 5065 and 5074 were located towards the south-east of area 5 and context 5005 to the west. Context 5062 was a large block of magnesian limestone which had served as a post-pad. This was sealed by a demolition derived levelling deposit consisting of a compacted mid brown fine grained sand silt (5067) with inclusions of

frequent flecks to small fragments of mortar, small brick/tile fragments, occasional charcoal flecks, coal flecks, small pebbles, medium cobbles and small brown clay lumps. Directly above this was a dump deposit consisting of a yellow brown sand silt in a matrix of loose white crushed mortar (5066) with inclusions of occasional flecks to small fragments of charcoal and small brick/tile fragments. Context 5065 was a small build-up or make-up deposit consisting of a compact, light yellowish brown clay sand with inclusions of occasional charcoal, coal and brick / tile flecks. Context 5074 was a small dump of friable, light to mid brown sand silt with inclusions of moderate flecks to small fragments of charcoal, occasional flecks to small fragments of mortar, brick and tile fragments.

Context 5019 was a possible floor surface consisting of compact, stiff, pale brown silty clay with inclusions of frequent mortar flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and small brick/tile fragments. It was sealed by an occupation or build-up deposit of friable, mid grey sandy clay silt (5018) with inclusions of frequent mortar flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional small mortar fragments.

Contexts 5066 and 5074 were sealed by a patchy mortar floor surface (5021). Context 5065, and possibly 5066, were truncated by a cut of indeterminate use (5064) which contained a back-fill of a friable yellowish brown sand silt (5063) with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, flecks to small fragments of mortar and occasional brick fragments.

Contexts 5018 and 5021 had been truncated by cut 5076, which contained a back-fill of friable, mid brown sand silt (5020) with inclusions of frequent brick, stone and mortar rubble. Context 5021 was also truncated by cut 5073, a rectilinear pit of indeterminate use. The back-fill, a friable yellowish brown sand silt (5072) with inclusions of frequent fragments of creamy white mortar, occasional charcoal flecks, small stone fragments, brick/tile fragments and burnt clay fragments, suggested it was excavated for the disposal of demolition or construction derived material.

This was truncated by cut 5071, which contained a back-fill of a friable mid brown sand silt (5070) with inclusions of moderate flecks to small fragments of mortar, occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks and small pockets of yellow sand, which may also indicate that this pit was used for the disposal of demolition or construction materials. It is also possible that cut 5071 was a construction cut, as 5070 lay beneath the remnants of a brick wall (5069) which was sealed, on its north-eastern edge, by a demolition deposit of a compact yellow brown sand silt (5068) with inclusions of moderate flecks to small fragments of mortar and occasional small brick/tile fragments.

Contexts 5006, 5063 and 5020 were all sealed by an extensive modern levelling deposit of friable, yellow brown to mid grey brown clay silt (5061) with inclusions of frequent brick, mortar and stone rubble. This may relate to the demolition of the buildings that had previously occupied the site. Directly above this was a levelling deposit of a fine chalk and flint gravel (5004) which also sealed context 5005. This was a friable, yellowish-brown to red-brown sand silt, with inclusions of occasional flecks to small fragments of coal, charcoal flecks, brick/tile flecks, small stone fragments, pockets of yellow sand and red burnt clay flecks. This may have been a dump of burnt material or a heavily disturbed hearth and its use deposits.

Context 5004 was truncated by cuts 5002 and 5060. Cut 5060 was the service trench for a steel water pipe which was back-filled with a crumbly, pale to mid brown clay silt (5059) with inclusions of occasional small to medium patches of coal fragments, small cinder fragments and





small brick/tile fragments Cut 5002 was also a service trench, for a sewer man, which was back-filled with a mixed deposit of sands, clay sands, clay, cinder and clinker (5001) which was sealed by a similar deposit to 5004 (5003) which was most likely discarded pipe bedding. Contexts 5086, 5032, 5085 5003 and 5068 were all truncated during the machine clearance of the site

## AREA 6

### Plan 2 (Figure 14)

Area 6 was 6.40m wide, 9.0m long and was machine excavated to a depth of approximately 0.72m BGL or 4.79m AOD. Area 6 was created by the initial excavation of the foundation trenches, down to the original formation level, which revealed the complex and well-preserved nature of the archaeological deposits. This instigated the revision of the foundation design, raising the formation level to minimise damage elsewhere. The complex deposits revealed here related to several phases of activity, and understanding these was rendered more difficult as none were excavated except to verify the relationship between adjacent deposits.

The earliest features observed in this area were contexts 6103, 6102, 6097, 6096, 6099, 6098 and 6100. None of these were observed to their full extent as they were only seen in areas where they showed through a later deposit.

Context 6097 was a large 0.40m long, 0.34m wide irregular shaped block of magnesian limestone. Context 6096 was located 0.80m to the south-west and was also an irregular shaped block of magnesian limestone which was slightly smaller at 0.32m long and 0.20m wide. A large stone void located 0.60m to the south-west of 6096 (6095) marks the position of yet another block of stone. Context 6098 was a 0.16m wide, 0.14m long, irregular shaped block of fractured sandstone which was located 0.60m to the north-east of stone 6097. Contexts 6100, 6099, 6102 and 6103 were groups of cobbles which were on the same alignment as the blocks of stone mentioned above. 6100 was the northernmost of these groups, and 6099 was located 1.10m to the south-west, between contexts 6098 and 6097. 6102, a group of medium limestone and sandstone fragments, with occasional small to medium cobbles and one large sandstone fragment, was located between 6096 and stone void 6095 which also had a medium cobble and two limestone fragments (6103) located 0.30m to the south-west of it. Context 6101 was a group of small to medium cobbles with occasional large cobbles and one medium limestone fragment that was between, and stratigraphically above, blocks 6097 and 6096.

Stone blocks 6098, 6097 6096 and stone void 6095 are all thought to represent the post-pads for a timber-framed building. The groups of cobbles most likely represent a collapsed or demolished foundation for a sill wall which spanned the spaces between the post-pads. The north-east – south-west alignment of the post-pads and cobbles suggests that this was all that remained of a substantial building, at least 5.0m long, aligned on a road or street which was the forerunner of the present-day thoroughfare New Street, which lies to the north-west

It was also possible that the groups of cobbles were all that remained of a cobbled surface, but this would seem unlikely as the cobbles were too widely spaced to form a coherent surface and there was no evidence for the trample or occupation type deposits expected on such a surface.

Contexts 6103, 6102, 6101, 6100, 6099 and 6098 were all sealed by a levelling or make-up deposit consisting of a firm, light to mid brown clay silt (6056) with inclusions of moderate small sand patches, occasional charcoal flecks, cobbles and small rounded pebbles. Stratigraphically above this were contexts 6075, 6053, 6058 and 6057. Context 6058 was an isolated dump of soft, dark grayish-brown, fine sand silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small cobbles. This was sealed by a dump deposit consisting of friable mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey sand silt (6059) with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, occasional cobbles and small pebbles. This produced twenty-four sherds of 12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

Context 6057, also stratigraphically above 6060, was an extensive levelling, make-up or floor deposit consisting of friable, orange-yellow fine sand silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and cobbles. Context 6060 was a friable, mid-brownish grey, slightly clayey fine sand silt, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, which was only seen in a small area where it showed through from below the surface of 6057.

Context 6083 was located in the southern half of area six and was dump deposit consisting of a friable, grayish-brown sand silt with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks, flecks to small fragments of mortar, small clay lumps and small stone fragments; this also produced eight sherds of 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. Directly above this was a friable, fairly mixed dump of 50% buff sandy clay and 50% mid greyish brown clay silt (6079) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, small brick / tile fragments and small pebbles, which was sealed by contexts 6078 and 6081.

6081 was a small, isolated dump of 70% soft, yellowish-brown sand silt and 30% plastic, buff clay with inclusions of frequent flecks/small fragments of charcoal, occasional burnt clay flecks and mortar flecks. Directly above this was a dump of mixed material consisting of 40% greenish-yellow fine sand silt, 40% brown sand silt and 20% buff fine sand (6082) with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks and occasional burnt clay flecks. This was sealed by a demolition deposit consisting mainly of an orange burnt clay or daub and charcoal in a matrix of brownish sand silt (6080).

Context 6078 was the make-up deposit for a floor surface or was a floor surface in its own right. It consisted of a friable, light yellowish-brown slightly clayey fine grained sand silt, with inclusions of occasional cobbles, small brick/tile fragments, charcoal flecks and small stone fragments; it produced two sherds of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. This was sealed by dump or build-up deposit consisting of friable, greenish-tinged mid grey-brown sand silt (6074) with inclusions of occasional mortar flecks, charcoal flecks, brick / tile flecks and small coal fragments, which produced a single sherd of 12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. Directly above this, and context 6057, was a dump of friable, light yellowish-brown fine sand silt (6073) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, brick /tile flecks, small pebbles and fine lenses of brown silt, which also produced a single sherd of unidentifiable vitrified pottery.

Both contexts 6059 and 6073 were truncated by a 1.60m diameter construction cut (6066) for a circular, mortar-bonded brick-built well (6064) which had been back-filled with a loose brick rubble (6065) when it was no longer required. The size of brick used in its construction (260mm long, 120mm wide, 65mm thick) suggested that the well was built in the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century

Context 6075 was a mixed deposit consisting of 60 % stiff mid brown clay and 40% friable yellow-brown sand silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks. 6053 was a similar deposit

of mixed material, although its composition was slightly different with 50% mid brown stiff clay and 50% friable yellow brown sand silt with inclusion of occasional charcoal flecks. Context 6075 was sealed by deposit 6055 which was a floor surface of firm, light to mid grayish-brown silty clay, with inclusions of moderate small patches of pale brown sand silt and occasional charcoal flecks; it produced five sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

Directly above context 6053 was a surface or floor make-up deposit which consisted of friable, pale yellow-brown sand silt intermixed with slightly darker clay silt (6051) with inclusions of occasional flecks to small fragments of charcoal. This was sealed by context 6052 and truncated by cut 6050. 6052 was a thin spread of occupation or use derived material which consisted of 50% charcoal flecks and 50% friable yellow brown sandy silt-with inclusions of occasional small bone fragments. Both this and context 6055 were sealed by a possible floor surface of friable, yellowish-brown sand silt (6054) with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks.

Contexts 6070 and 6072 were located in the western corner of trench six. Context 6070 was an occupadon deposit of a friable grey ash and charcoal in a matrix of friable brown sand silt with inclusions of occasional burnt clay flecks and small stone fragments. 6072 was a dump or levelling deposit of friable, light to mid grey-brown sand silt, with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks, small clay pieces, small patches of sand and small brick/tile fragments; it produced thirteen sherds of 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery.

Contexts 6072 and 6055 were both sealed by a floor or make-up deposit consisting of a friable pale yellowish brown sand silt (6062), with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles; it also produced two sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. A large 0.22m wide, 0.28m long pad-stone of magnesian limestone (6104) was founded on the surface of 6072. This was on the same alignment as pad-stones 6098, 6097, 6096 and void 6095 and may represent the continuation of the same building. Context 6062 was sealed by contexts 6067 and 6063. Context 6067 was the remnant of a floor surface of compact red tinged mid brown clayey fine sand silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecks. 6063 was a linear north-west – south-east aligned patch of friable, light brown gritty clayey sand silt with inclusions of frequent mortar flecks, occasional small brick/tile fragments, charcoal flecks, cobbles and small stone fragments. Although this deposit was not excavated it would not be unreasonable to infer that 6063 represented the back-fill of a robbed out wall-line or beam slot forming a division within a building

Context 6070 was directly beneath a floor or make up deposit (6069) of the same material as context 6062. This was sealed by context 6071 and truncated by cut 6094, a 0.44m long, 0.28m wide rectilinear shaped cut of indeterminate use which contained a back-fill consisting of a friable light to mid greyish brown sand silt (6068) with inclusions of moderate small pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, small coal fragments and small brick/tile fragments.

Both contexts 6068 and 6067 were directly beneath a spread of reddish burnt clay with lenses of charcoal and ash (6061) which was either the remnants of a hearth or deposits associated with the use of one which, in this case, lay outside the excavated area. (The north-eastern edge of these deposits was delineated by context 6036. This infers that this was indeed back-filling a beam-slot or robbed out sill wall that had divided a kitchen or industrial area from the main floor space of a building. This lay to the north-east and had its south-western wall delineated by the alignment of limestone post pads and cobbles, described earlier, with the internal floor(s) to the north-west)

Context 6071 was a plastic light brown clay which related to the waterproofing of the cellars. Cut 6050, stratigraphically above 6051 was the construction cut for a large brick well (6047) which was located to the north-eastern limit of excavation. After the well was constructed the construction cut was back-filled with a firm light to mid greyish brown clayey sand silt (6049), with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, and a stiff plastic mid to dark brown clay (6048). When the well was no longer required it was back-filled with brick rubble (6046).

Context 6093 was located in the southern corner of area six and was isolated from the rest of the area by a modern pipe trench. 6093 was a levelling deposit consisting of friable, mid to light grayish-brown sand silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks, small clay lumps, small patches of buff sand silt and small brick/tile fragments. It was sealed by contexts 6076, 6092 and 6091. 6076 was the remnant of a floor surface of compact, greenish-yellow laminated clay with inclusions of occasional small pebbles, brick/tile flecks, charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Context 6092 was an isolated dump deposit of loose, pale yellow-brown silt, and 6091 another small dump of friable, mid grey-brown gritty clay silt with inclusions of occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.

Directly above context 6091 was a dump or make-up deposit consisting of 60% friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt and 40% fine light brown sand silt (6088) with inclusions of frequent charcoal flecks, occasional brick/tile flecks, mortar and burnt clay flecks. This was sealed by a dump deposit of 60% friable, grayish-brown sand silt, 20% light brown clay silt and 20% buff fine sand silt (6089) with inclusions of moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small stone fragments, brick / tile and mortar flecks. This was sealed by contexts 6090 and 6087.

Context 6090 was the remnant of a hearth which had survived only as a small patch of orange/red burnt clay in a matrix of pale brown silt with inclusions of occasional charcoal flecks and small burnt sandstone fragments. 6087 was a dump of industrially derived material consisting of a mix of 70% yellowish-brown silt, 20% light brown clay and silty clay and 10% charcoal with inclusions of moderate burnt clay flecks, occasional brick/tile flecks, mortar flecks and small stones.

Contexts 6084 and 6085 were also isolated by the modern drain cut. 6084 was a mixed dump of 50% buff coloured fine sand silt and 50% mid brown clayey sand silt with inclusions of moderate charcoal and burnt clay flecks. Context 6085 was a dump of reddish burnt clay, charcoal and greyish-brown sand silt, sealed by a dump or make-up deposit of friable, greenish- buff fine sand silt (6086) with inclusions of occasional charcoal and brick/tile flecks. Contexts 6071, 6068, 6067, 6104, 6063, 6046, 6065, 6080, 6084, 6086, 6076, 6092, 6090 and 6087 had either been truncated by the machine or modern intrusions.

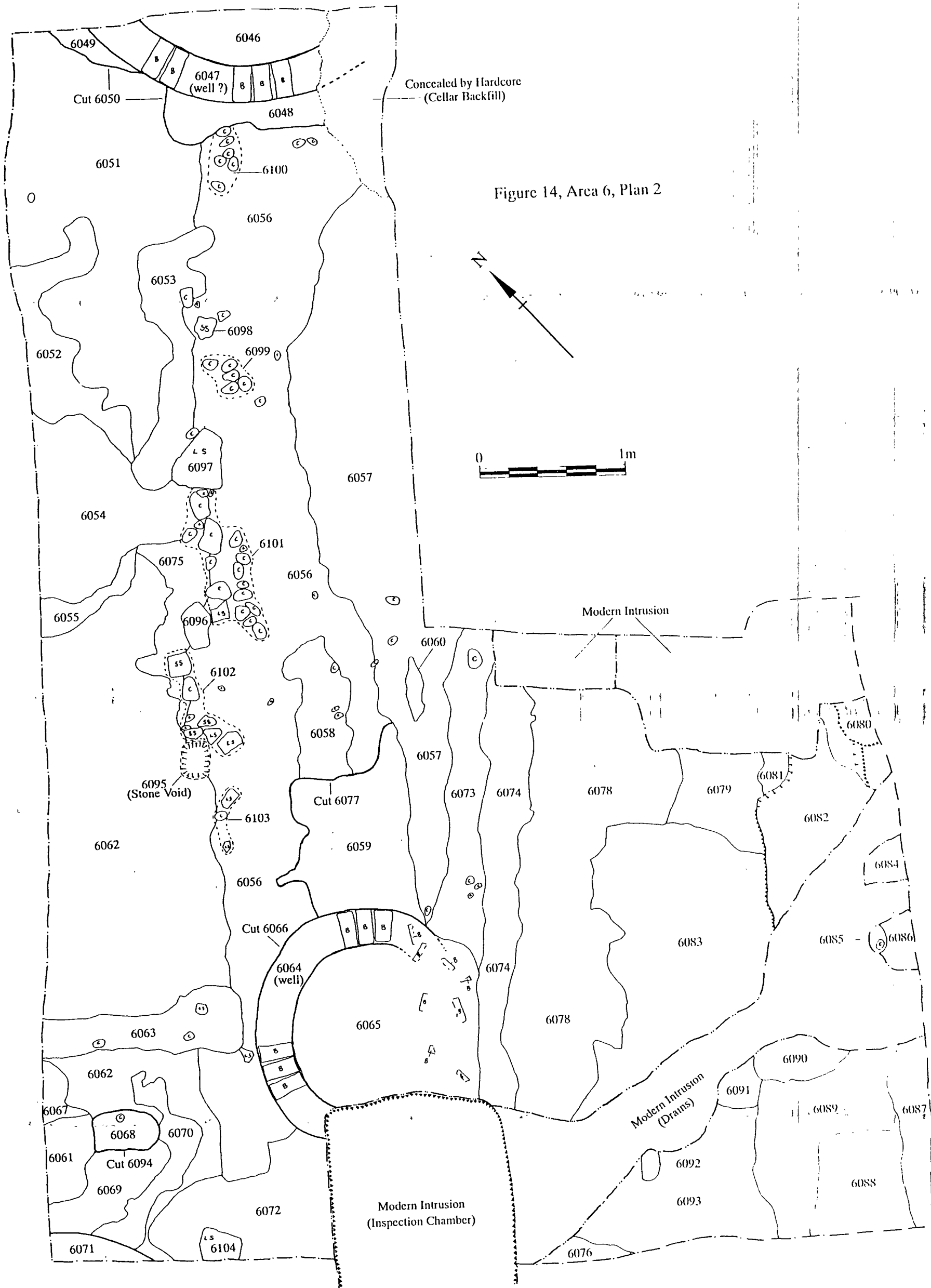


Figure 14, Area 6, Plan 2

## 6. FINDS ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Pottery

This is a relatively small assemblage (167 sherds) with few large pieces of pottery surviving. Most of it dates between the late 11<sup>th</sup> and the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, the majority being of 12-14<sup>th</sup>-century date. The character of the assemblage is domestic and comprises mostly cooking vessels and table wares. The wares are local types of reduced, oxidised and shelly wares, with occasional sherds of Scarborough ware, Doncaster Hallgate products, South Yorkshire gritty wares and others. There is a single abraded sherd of Rouen pottery in context 6072 and what appears to be a copy of a Rouen polychrome from context 1044. Amongst the later wares are the occasional sherd of Cistercian ware and some of the Rawmarsh products. Many of the sherds are quite abraded, suggesting that the deposits are quite mixed.

### 6.2 Spot dates

context	No. of sherds	Spot date
1004	3	12 <sup>th</sup>
1043	7	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>
1044	1	13 <sup>th</sup>
1146	2	12 <sup>th</sup>
1148	1	12 <sup>th</sup>
1149	1	13 <sup>th</sup>
1150	2	12 <sup>th</sup>
1155	4	11 <sup>th</sup>
2007	1	12 <sup>th</sup>
2011	1	Roman
3012	2	12/13 <sup>th</sup>
3027	1	13 <sup>th</sup> ?
3029	1	13 <sup>th</sup> ?
3030	5	14 <sup>th</sup>
3042	1	13 <sup>th</sup>
3043	4	12/13 <sup>th</sup>
3046	1	13 <sup>th</sup>
3056	2	13/14 <sup>th</sup> ?
3057	9	13/14 <sup>th</sup>
3058	3	13 <sup>th</sup>
3061	10	13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup>
3062	4	12/13 <sup>th</sup>
3063	7	13 <sup>th</sup>
3079	1	14 <sup>th</sup> ?
3107	3	13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup>
3120	2	13 <sup>th</sup>
3121	2	13/14 <sup>th</sup>
3122	1	?
4004	6	Roman - 2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup>
5022	1	15 <sup>th</sup>
6003	1	16 <sup>th</sup>

6009	1	15 <sup>th</sup>
6011	1	15 <sup>th</sup>
6014	1	?
6015	16	16 <sup>th</sup>
6055	5	13/14 <sup>th</sup>
6059	24	12 <sup>th</sup>
6062	2	11/12 <sup>th</sup>
6072	13	13 <sup>th</sup>
6073	1	? vitrified
6074	1	12 <sup>th</sup>
6078	2	12/13 <sup>th</sup>
6083	8	15 <sup>th</sup>

### 6.3 Individually Recorded Artefacts

There were 16 individually recorded artifacts from the site, mostly of iron objects. These comprised a number of clench bolts and clench bolt fragments (sfs 2, 10, 23, 15, 17); the rest are nails and nail fragments (sfs 1, 3, 11, 12, 16). There was a lump of slag (8) from context 6061.

There is a small copper alloy disc of uncertain purpose (sf 7) and a small buckle frame (sf 6). The most striking object is a medieval or late medieval decorative fitting, possibly from a chest or piece of furniture (sf 4). This is in the form of a *fleur de lys*, and has decorative bosses, punched from the back, forming patterns over the surface. It is broken at the point where there was a small rivet hole.

The clench bolts and nail fragments are quite large and could well be associated with ships timbers or with ship-building which has been carried on in the vicinity for centuries.

### 6.4 Ceramic Building Materials

#### 6.4.1 Medieval material

The medieval material consists of plain roof tile and brick. The roof tile takes the form of a peg tile with a single, either diamond-/or square-shaped peghole. There are several fragments of different fabrics, which indicates a varied source of clays. There are also bricks which on the basis of the measurements and method of manufacture, are probably medieval in date.

#### 6.4.2 Post medieval material

There are several bricks, which are post-medieval in nature. This is indicated by the measurements and method of manufacture.

#### 6.4.3 Discussion

This is a small sample, but it can usefully contribute to the study of the archaeology and ceramic building materials industry of Selby. It should be retained for further study.



## 6.4.4 Context Listing

Context	Form/s	Spot Date	Date range
u/s	Plain	13-16th	13-16th
u/s Cellar Wall	Brick (L248W117T48, slight indented border, slop moulded, white wash), Brick (L125B250T36, indented border, abraded)		16-17th
1002	Brick (L253B121T62, straw marks, slop moulded, ?worn lower surface)		17-18th
1009	Brick (L255B121T57, ?sanded mould)		16-17th
1015	Brick (L245B115T53, slop moulded)		16-18th
1019	Brick (L240B119T60, silty fabric, turning mark, raindrops on upper surface, slop moulded)		16-18th
1043	?Daub	Med	Med
1143	Plain (2 different fabrics)		13-16th
1155	Brick fragments	Med	Med
3084	Brick (L251B121T49, sanded mould, indented border, sanded lower surface with grass marks), Brick (L249B120T45, same fabric as previous, top surface not smoothed - has grass marks, sanded moulded, Peg (square peghole, 11mm across)		14-15th
6015	Peg (W227T14, diamond peghole, indented border, ?tally mark to left of peghole)		13-16th

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The deposits encountered during the watching brief were found to be both complex and well preserved. The fact that the vast majority of the features were only seen in section renders their interpretation difficult.

The earliest deposit observed consisted of a natural sand which was seen in Areas 2 (2013) and 4 (4015), at 3.88 and 4.04m AOD respectively.

In Area 4 the natural subsoil was truncated by a substantial 2.05m wide 0.77m deep south-west - north-east orientated ditch (4007). It is dated to the Roman period on the basis of six sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup>-century pottery recovered from one of its fills (4004). The large dimensions and profile of this ditch suggest that it was intended to be more than just a mere boundary or drainage ditch, and that it probably fulfilled a defensive role. The narrow slot cut in its base is very reminiscent of the 'ankle breakers' that were employed in Roman military defensive ditches, although whether this was a deliberate and constant feature of this ditch cannot be certain. There was little evidence for silting in the base, with the exception of material washing in from the sides (4005), or for domestic rubbish being used as a back-fill. This infers that the ditch was regularly cleaned out and maintained before it became redundant; the back-filling of the ditch appeared to have happened over a short time, possibly in one episode, as its back-fill was homogenous, very clean and lacked the various thin lenses usually associated with a slow accumulation of material over a long period.

The ditch ran at a right angle to the River Ouse, and it may be speculated that the ditch could have continued to the south bank of the river to form a defensive barrier on the eastern approaches to any settlement there may have been.

At an unknown date after the ditch had been back-filled, the ground level in the north-western half of Area 4 was raised by a succession of large dumps (4003, 4002 and 4001), to approximately 5.09m AOD, almost to the ground surface at the time the watching brief was undertaken. The lack of occupation or build-up deposits within these contexts suggested that they were most likely levelling episodes within the back-yard of a property.

The south-eastern half of Area 4 was markedly different. Here the natural sands were initially levelled to provide a floor surface at 4.23m AOD upon which was a build-up/occupation deposit (4013). This was subsequently sealed by further dumps (4012, 4011 and 4010) of industrially derived material, with a high charcoal and burnt clay content. These had raised the ground level to circa 4.64m AOD, and were themselves sealed by the final deposit in the levelling operation (4009) which was used to raise the ground surface to 5.09m AOD. Upon this a foundation (4008) for a building of uncertain date was constructed.

As the demarcating factor between the notably different medieval deposits in the two halves of Area 4 was removed by the construction cut for a modern cellar wall (4000), this suggests that modern property boundaries and building lines respect ones probably established in the medieval period.

In Area 2 the natural sands were truncated by a north-west – south-east aligned linear cut (2012). This was back-filled with a similar material to that in the large ditch cut 4007 (2011) and likewise produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. It is suggested that cut 2012 was a ditch.

contemporary with 4007, its width, over 1.75m, suggests that it was also a substantial drainage, boundary or defensive ditch, forming a right-angled return to, or joining with, ditch cut 4007.

The back-fill of cut 2012 (2011) over-spilled the top edge(s) of the cut, by approximately 0.30m, to form a ground surface at 4.08m AOD, upon which activity took place (contexts 2026, 2027, 2010, 2009, 2023, 2008) before the ground was raised by 0.46m, to 4.72m AOD, with dumps of a homogenous nature (2007). A single sherd of pottery indicates that this took place in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. A large, north-east – south-west aligned boundary or drainage ditch (2019) was then cut, large enough to require a timber revetment, formed by a substantial post (2020), against its northern edge. The back-fills of cut 2019 were predominantly industrial and/or organic in nature with little evidence of domestically derived material. After the ditch was back-filled the upper portions were removed by pit cut 2006, apparently excavated for the disposal of industrial waste. The filling of cut 2005 heralded the onset of another phase of levelling with dumps 2004, 2003 and 2002 which were truncated by the construction cut (2022) of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century brick intrusion (2021) which was sealed by demolition-derived material, probably generated by demolishing the buildings that occupied the site some years ago.

In Areas 1, 3 and 6 there was little concordance between the sections. The exception to this was an extensive levelling deposit (contexts 1043, 1155, 3122, 312, 3123, 3080, 3046 3027 and 6043) which was seen in all these areas, raising the surface level by over 0.30m to 4.63-4.89m AOD before a new phase of occupation commenced. Pottery suggests that this took place in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although 11<sup>th</sup>-century pottery from these deposits suggests activity of this period within the vicinity, it may have originated from underlying deposits, disturbed in the medieval period, at a level below that reached by the removal of the cellar walls

Evidence for occupation above these dumps relates to the formation of floor surfaces and the institution of boundaries and divisions, both inside and outside buildings and structures. The lack of concordance, even between adjoining sections within the same areas, was perhaps due to the wall foundations and cellars of the last buildings on the site occupying the same boundaries as those preceding them. This implies that property boundaries and building alignments had been maintained from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century, the date of the cellar walls.

In Section one, levelling deposit 1043 was truncated by cut 1048 and sealed by deposit 1046, all of which may represent structural elements in the south-eastern wall of a timber framed-building. Contexts 1042 and 1039, also sealing 1043, were possibly the remnants of a floor surface associated with the same structure. The sequence of levelling and reinstatement of floor surfaces continued up to 4.99m AOD where contexts 1021, 1022 and 1023 appear to form the last of the sequence of floor deposits. It was most likely that foundation 1006 was constructed at this level, forming the foundations to the north-west wall of either a timber-framed or stone built structure with its internal surfaces lying to the south-east. Context 1014, a substantial re-used block of finely worked limestone, was also founded at approximately the same level; it may represent the south-eastern foundation or sill wall of the same building or, alternatively, a building lying to the south-east within the unrecorded area. The building or structure represented by 1006 and possibly 1014 seems to have fallen into disrepair or was demolished, and the surface was raised and levelled (1020, 1010 and 1012) before a new phase of construction commenced. Foundation 1006 was re-used and heightened with brick-work 1005 and new foundations laid (1009 and 1019), which are dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century. Context 1004 is thought to be the only surviving

mortar floor surface associated with this phase of construction.

The sequence of events represented in Section 2, albeit more complicated, was similar to that described above, except that there appeared to be more phases of construction. The differences between sections one and two further highlight the fact that the modern cellars were constructed on but had removed all traces of long standing property boundaries.

The sequence was repeated in Area 3, with the exception that, in Section 7, the high percentage of burnt material suggests an almost completely industrial usage of that vicinity. This industrial emphasis was further borne out by the presence of a series of medieval hearths in Area 5 (plan 1). The earliest was at approximately 4.64m AOD, and consisted of either the rake-off from a hearth or a small bowl furnace (5050/5040), which was replaced by a tile hearth 5044. When this went out of use the area was levelled with dumps of re-deposited alluvial silts/clay silts which were also used to form floor surfaces. The next visible hearth in this sequence was 5022. This was at 5.05m AOD and was similarly constructed from edge-set tiles. It is highly likely that there were further hearths at different levels, between 5044 and 5022, were concealed by in-situ floor surfaces and their associated levelling deposits. This sequence of events was terminated with the construction of hearth 5009 at approximately 5.15m AOD, the upper level reached by the machine clearance of this area. In all these cases there was a distinct lack of evidence associated with domestic activity, such as moderate amounts of pottery, animal bone etc.

The only place where the ground plan of a building was seen was in Area 6 (plan 2), where a series of south-west – north-east aligned post-pads (6098, 6097, 6096, void 6095 and possibly 6104) were associated with groups of cobbles (6100, 6099, 6101, 6102 and 6103) that may have related to collapsed or demolished sill walls. Although it was not easy to distinguish between the internal floor surfaces and the levelling deposits lying outside this building (all had consisted of dumps of re-deposited alluvium), the internal surfaces appeared to have been to the north-west of the pad-stones. This was borne out by a hearth (6061), located at the south-western end of the building, which was separated from the bulk of the structure by a screen wall founded on a sill-beam or light foundation represented by a back-filled slot (6063) which was orientated at ninety degrees to the main axis of the building and terminated at its south-west – north-east wall. There was no evidence of either industrial or domestic activity present within the body of the structure. The clean floor surfaces (with the exception of those surrounding hearth 6061), and its large size, suggests that it may have functioned as a warehouse with a small internal sub-division, possibly a domestic or industrial work area, at the south-western end.

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**APPENDIX 1: MATRICES**

**Area 1**

1. Section 1
2. Section 2

**Area 2**

1. Sections 3 and 4 (combined)

**Area 3.**

1. Section 5
2. Section 6
3. Section 7

**Area 4.**

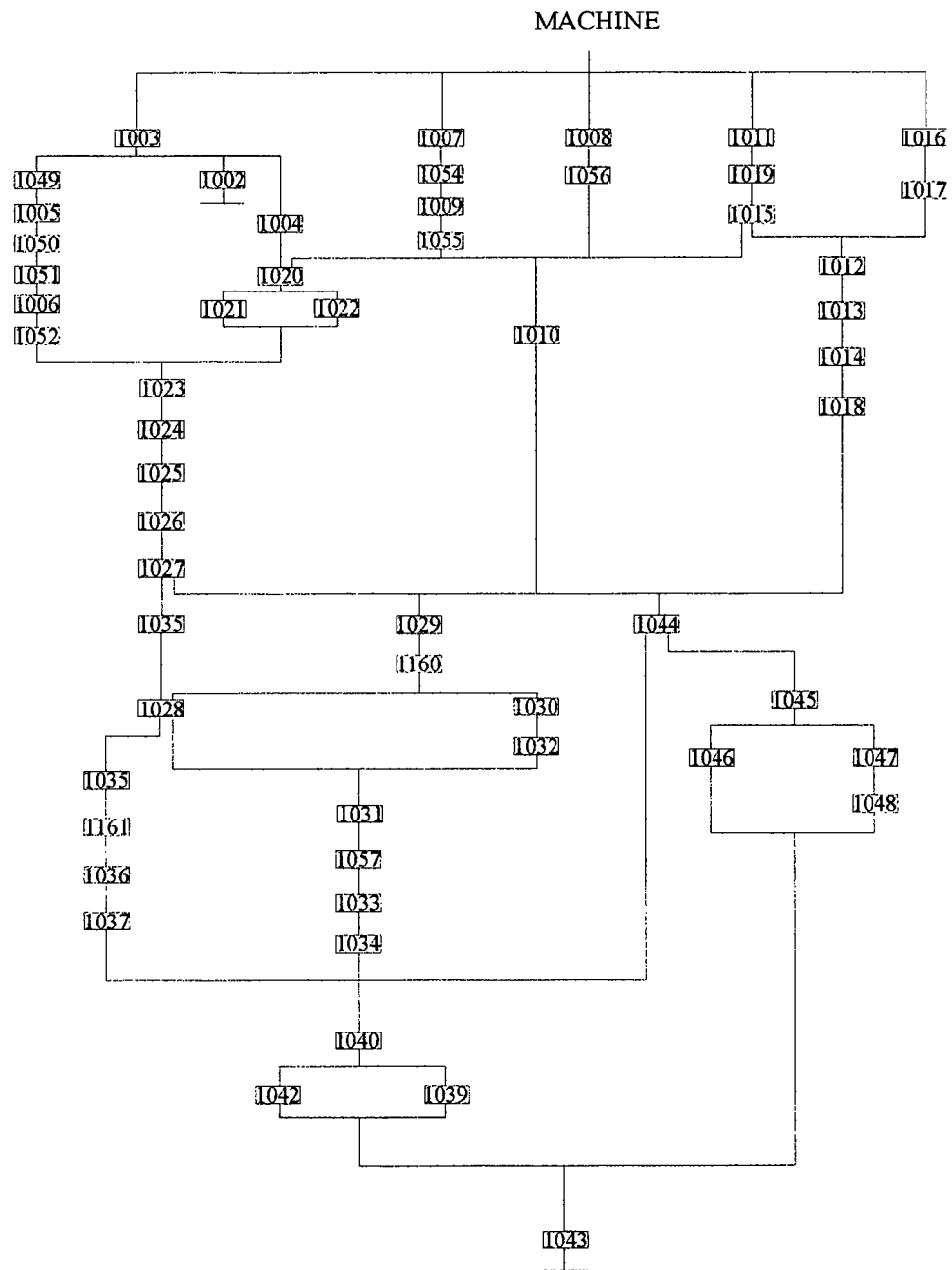
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**Area 5.**

1. Plan 1

**Area 6.**

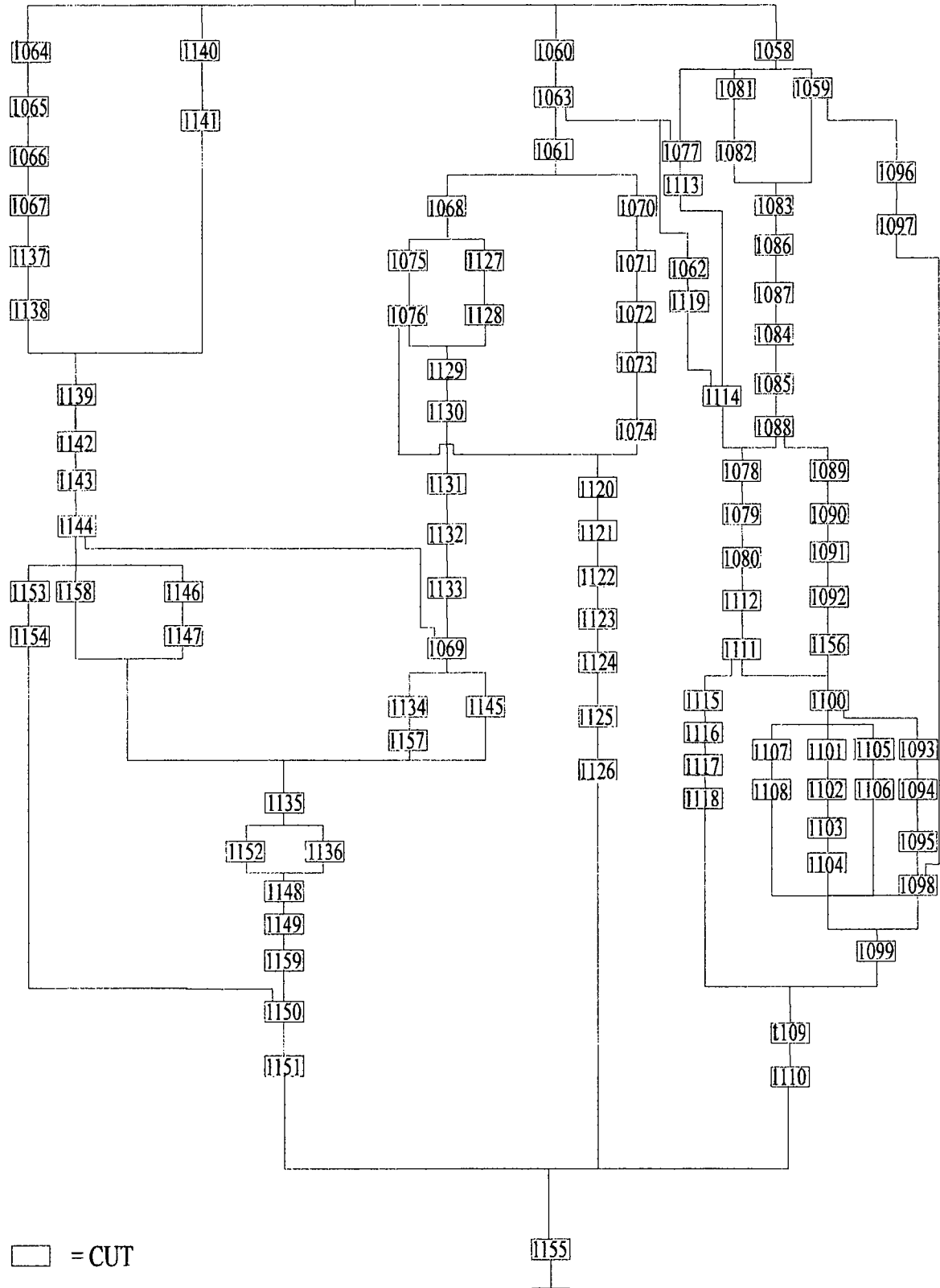
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2. Section 9



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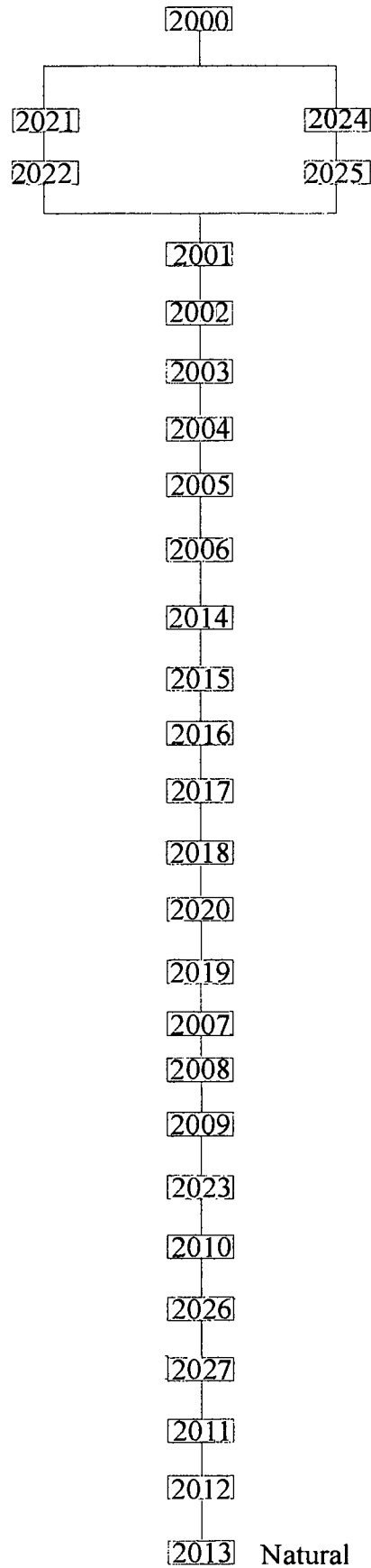
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
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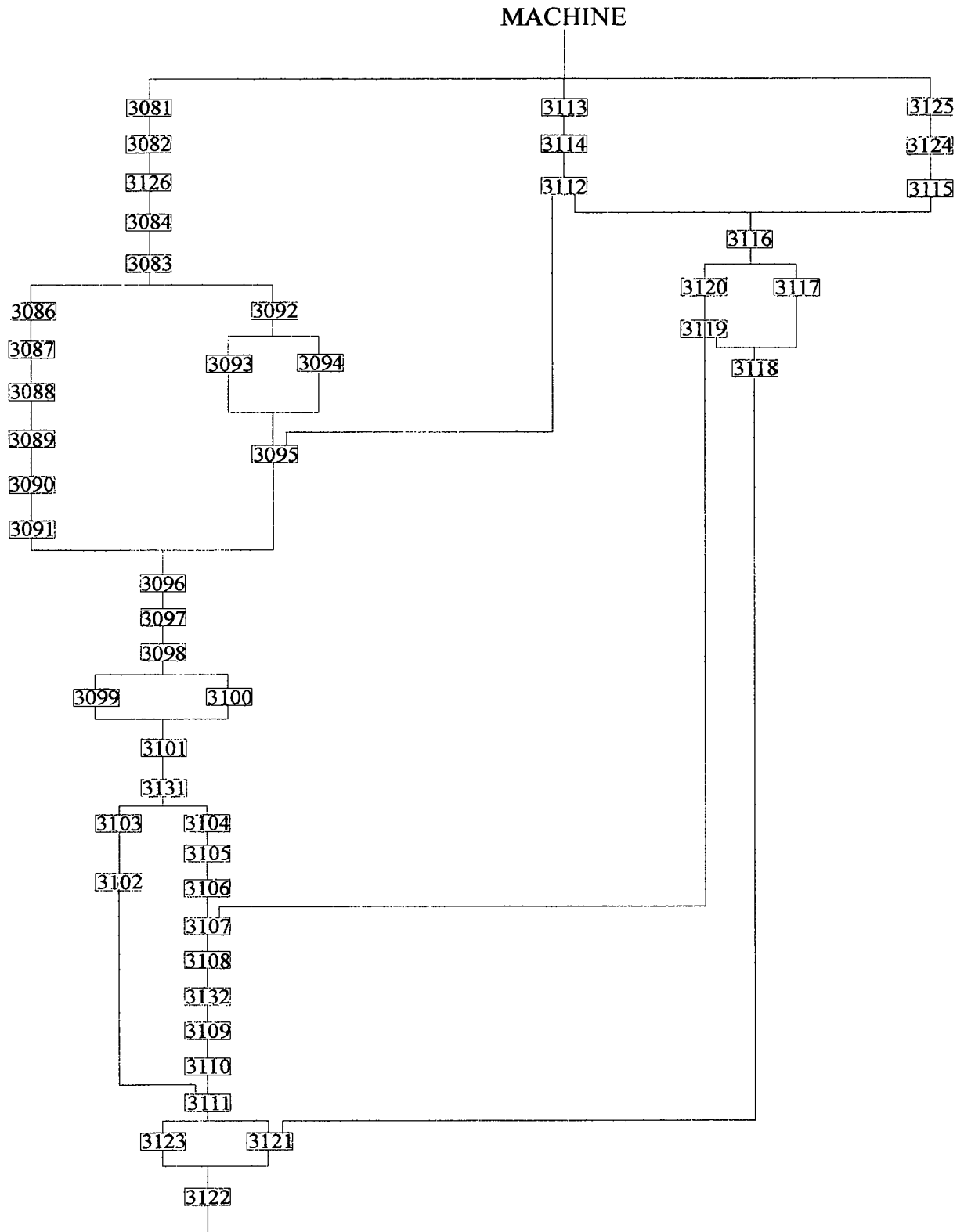
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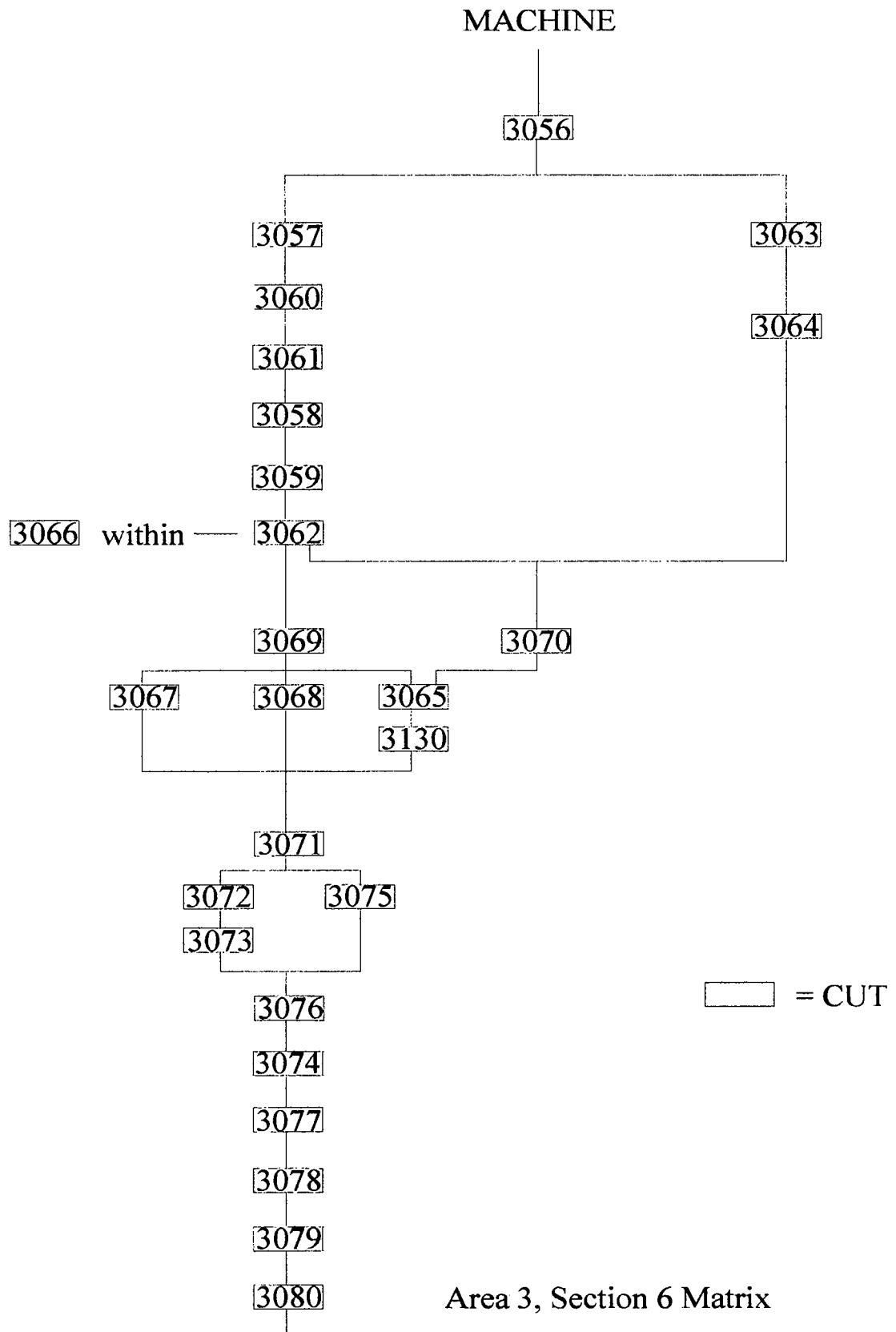


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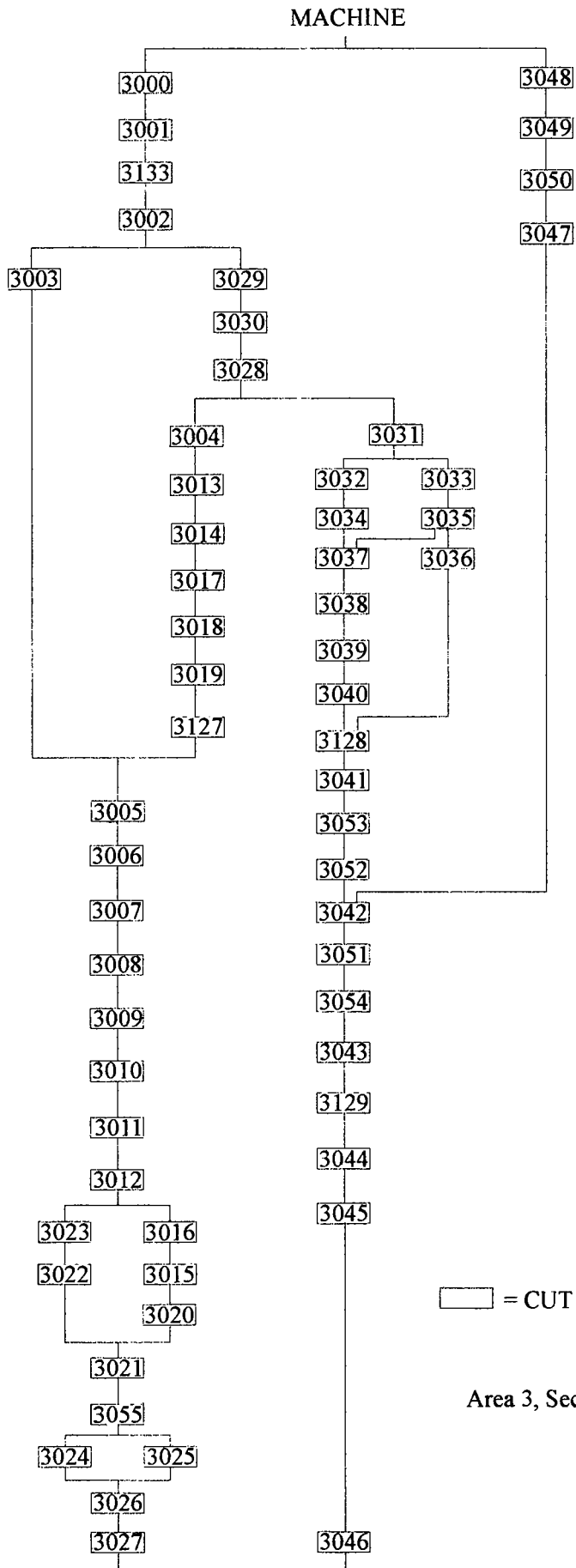
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Combined Matrices



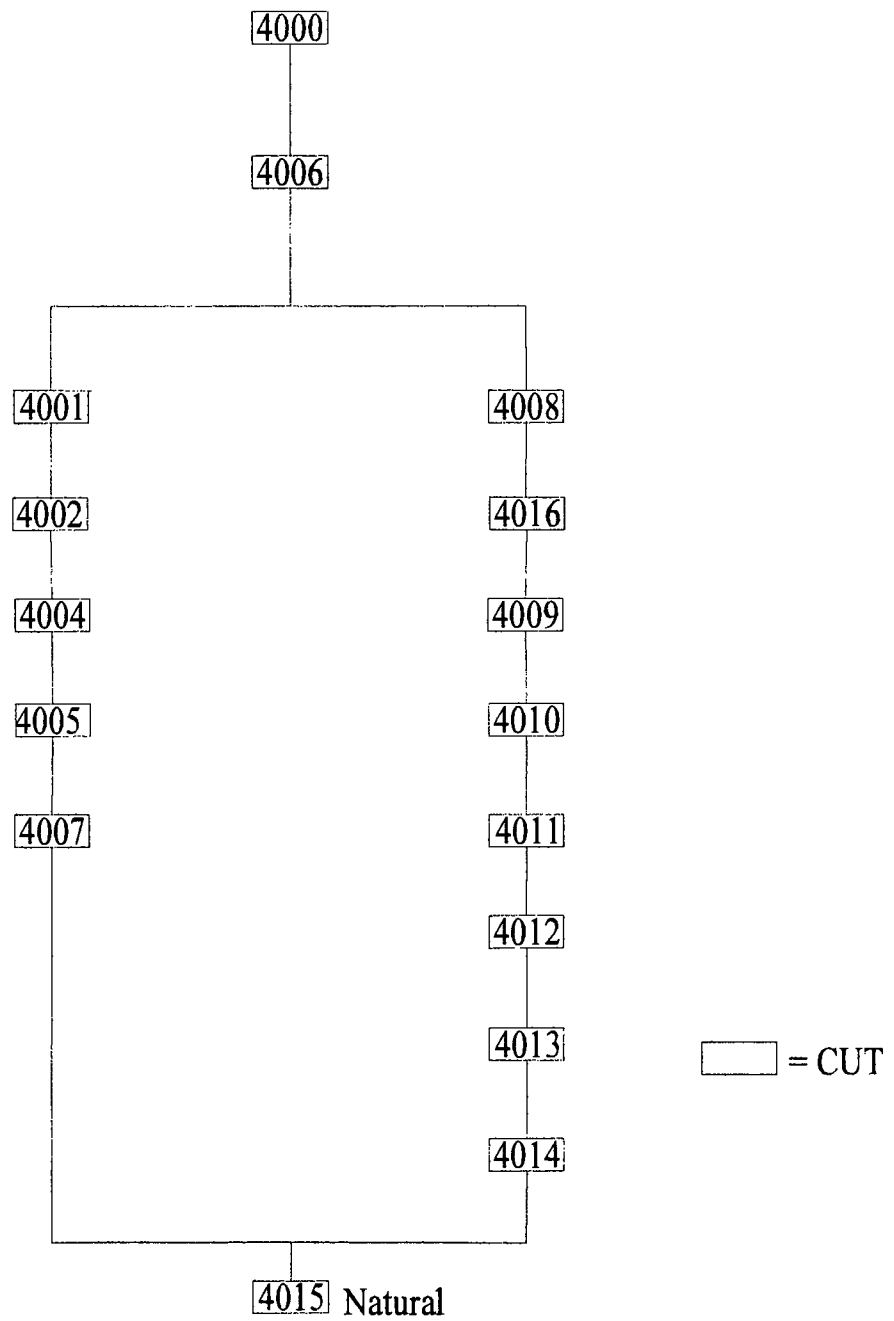
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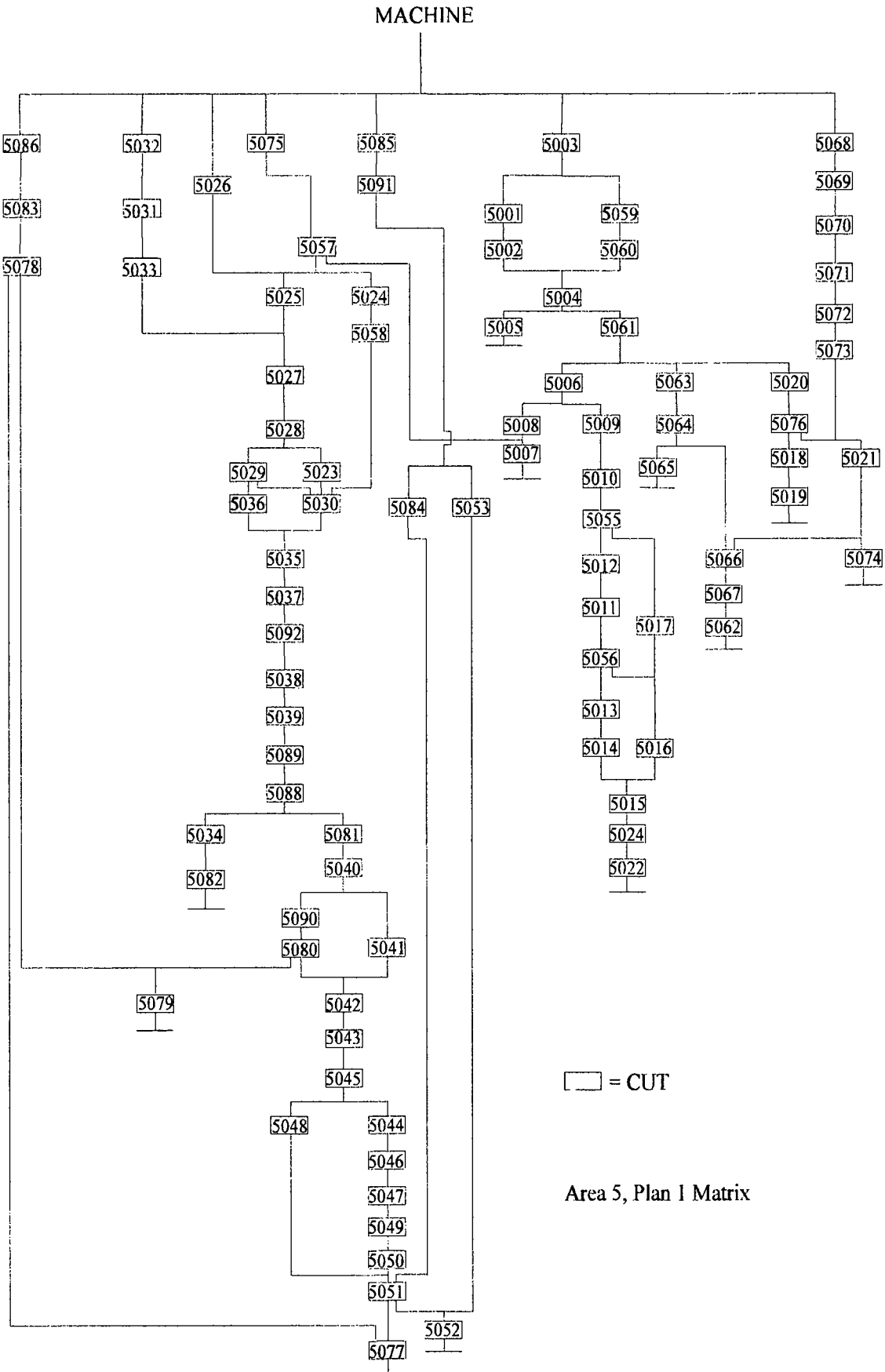
Area 3, Section 6 Matrix

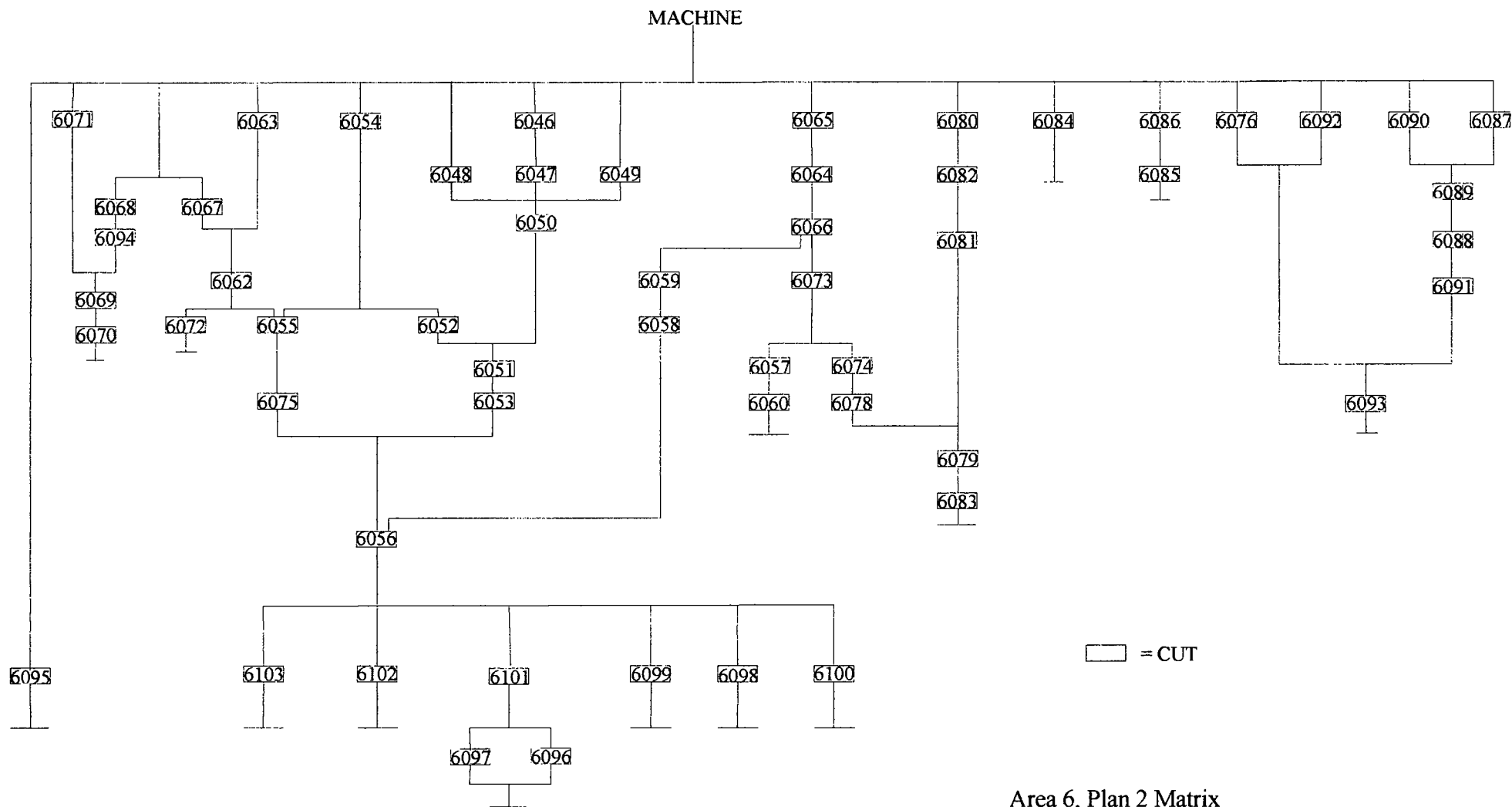


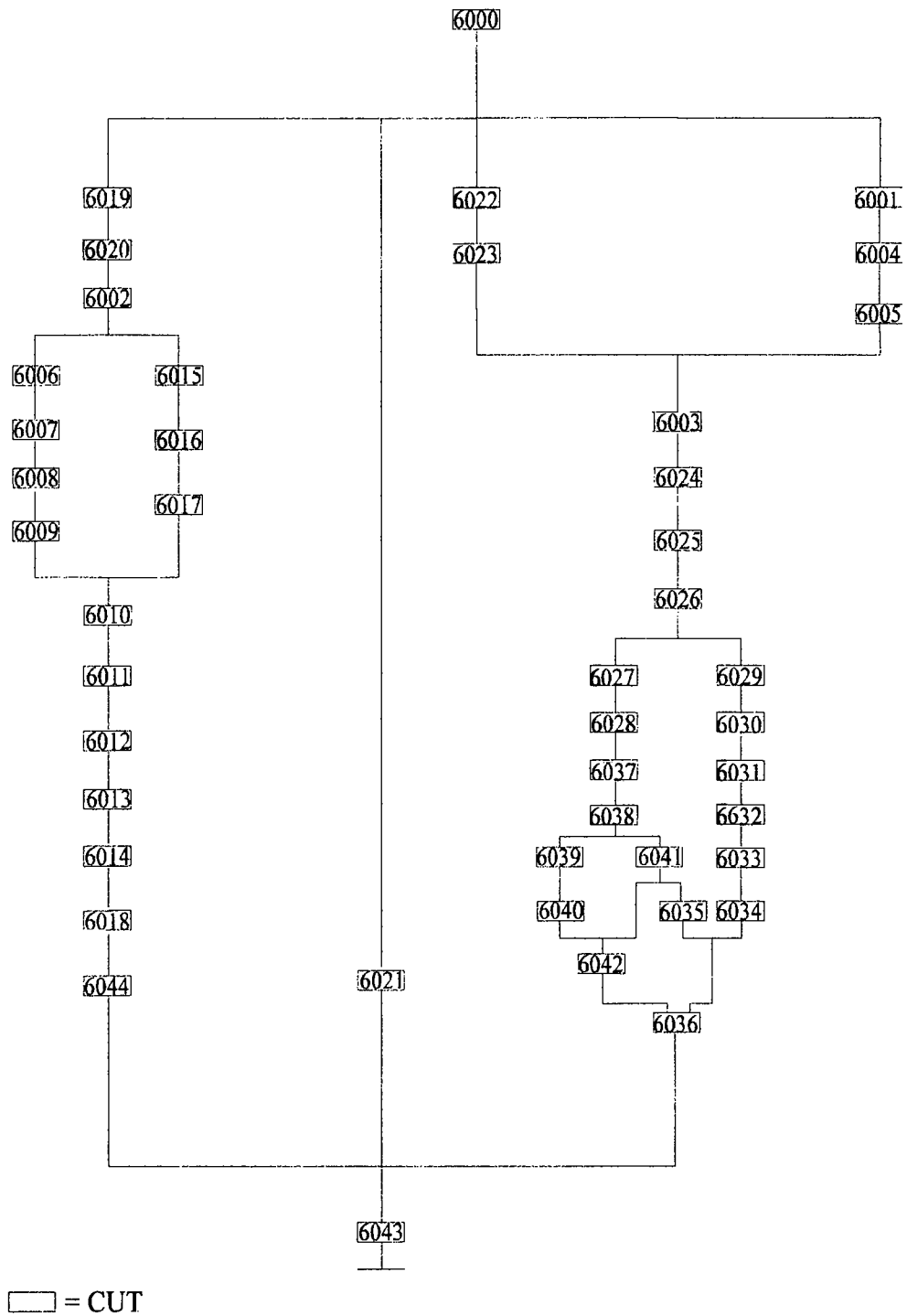
Area 3, Section 7 Matrix



Area 4, Section 8 Matrix







Area 6, Section 9 Matrix



## APPENDIX 2: ARCHIVE CATALOGUE

### Area 1

#### Context sheets

160 x completed and checked record sheets Also a sequence matrix.

#### Plans

		Scale
1	Plan of well 1002	1:20

#### Sections

1.	Section Number 1, South-west Facing	1:10
2.	“ “ 2, South-east Facing	1:10

### Area 2

#### Context sheets

27 x completed and checked record sheets Also a sequence matrix

#### Sections

1.	Section Number 3, North-east Facing	1:10
2.	“ “ 4, North-west Facing	1:10

### Area 3

#### Context sheets

133 x completed and checked record sheets. Also a sequence matrix

#### Sections

1.	Section Number 5, South-west Facing	1:10
2.	“ “ 6, South-east Facing	1:10
3.	“ “ 7, North-west Facing	1:10

### Area 4

#### Context sheets

16 x completed and checked record sheets. Also a sequence matrix.

#### Sections

1.	Section Number 8, South-west Facing	1:10
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### Area 5

#### Context sheets

90 x completed and checked record sheets. Also a sequence matrix

**Plans**

1. Plan Number 1 1:20

**Area 6**

**Context sheets**

104 x completed and checked record sheets. Also sequence matrices.

**Plans**

1. Plan Number 2 1:20

**Sections**

1. Section Number 9, North-east Facing 1:10

**Photographs (colour print)**

No	Details
980053:21	Area 6, looking north-east
980053:22	“ “ “
980053:23	Area 6, south-west end, looking north-west
980053:24	“ “ “ “ “
980053:25	Area 6, north-east end, in-situ cellar walls, looking north-west
980053:26	Area 6, looking south-west
980053:27	Area 6, north-east facing section, detail of structure 6036
980053:28	Area 6, south-west end, looking south-east
980053:29	“ “ “ “ “
980053:30	“ “ “ “ “
980053:31	Area 6, south-west end, detail of machine damage
980053:32	“ “ “ “ “
980053:33	“ “ “ “ “
980057:00	Area 1, south-west facing section, north-west end
980057:01	Area 1, south-west facing section, south-east end
980057:02	“ “ “ “ “
980057:03	“ “ “ “ “
980057:04	“ “ “ “ “
980057:05	Area 1, south-east facing section, south-west end
980057:06	“ “ “ “ “
980057:07	Area 1, south-east facing section, centre
980057:08	“ “ “ “ “
980057:09	Area 1, south-east facing section, north-east end
980057:10	“ “ “ “ “
980057:11	Area 1, south-east facing section
980057:12	“ “ “ “ “
980057:13	Area 1, working shot, recording south-west facing section

980057 14	Area 3, north-west facing section, north-east end
980057:15	Area 3, north-west facing section, centre
980057 16	“ “ “ “
980057 17	Area 3, north-west facing section, north-east end
980057:19	Area 3, north-west facing section, south-west end
980057 20	“ “ “ “
980057.21	“ “ “ “
980057:22	Area 3, south-west facing section and drain 3084
980057 23	“ “ “ “
980057:24	Area 3, south-west facing section, north-west end
980057.25	Area 3, south-east facing section, south-west end
980057.26	“ “ “ “
980057:27	Area 3, south-east facing section, north-east end
980057:28	“ “ “ “
980057.29	Area 3, south-east facing section
980057:30	Area 3, south-west facing section
980057 31	Area 4, ditch cut 4007, looking north-east
980057.32	“ “ “ “
980057:33	“ “ “ “
980057 34	“ “ “ “
980057.35	“ “ “ “
980057:36	Area 4, working shot
980057 37	General site shot, looking north
980058.00A	Area 5, detail of hearth 5044, looking south-east
980058 01A	“ “ “ “
980058 02A	“ “ “ “ south-west
980058:03A	“ “ “ “ “
980058:04A	Area 5, hearth 5022 and 5014, looking south-east
980058:05A	Area 5, hearth 5022 and 5014, looking south-west
980058:06A	Area 5, hearth 5009, looking north-west
980058:07A	“ “ “ “
980058 08A	Area 5, post pad 5036, looking south-west
980058:09A	Area 5, general shot showing hearths, post pad 5036 and cellar wall
980058:10A	Area 5, hearths 5022, 5011, 5014 and 5009, looking south-east
980058:11A	Area 5, hearth 5009, looking south-west
980058:12A	Area 5, detail of hearths 5022 and 5014, looking south-east
980058:13A	Area 5, looking south-west
980058:14A	“ “ “ “
980058:15A	Area 5, looking north-east
980058:16A	Area 5, looking east
980058.17A	Area 6, north-east facing section, south-east end
980058.18A	“ “ “ “
980058:19A	Area 6, north-east facing section, centre
980058:20A	“ “ “ “
980058 21A	Area 6, north-east facing section, modern intrusion
980058.22A	“ “ “ “
980058:24A	Area 6, north-east facing section, north-west end
980058:25A	Area 6, detail of hearth / burning 6061
980058.26A	“ “ “ “

- 980058:27A Area 6, north-east facing section
- 980058:28A “ “ “
- 980058:29A General site shot, looking north-east
- 980058:30A General site shot, looking west
- 980058:31A General site shot, looking east
- 980058:33A General site shot, looking north-west
- 980058:34A General site shot, looking east