

YORK



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST

**WAKEMAN'S HOUSE,
RIPON,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**



**2001 FIELD REPORT
NUMBER 6**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF WAKEMAN'S HOUSE
HIGH SKELLGATE,
RIPON**

NYCC HER	
SNY	651
ENY	273
CNY	1751
Parish	6031
Rec'd	23/03/01

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

CONTENTS

- ABSTRACT
1. INTRODUCTION
 2. METHODOLOGY
 3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY
 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
 5. RESEARCH DESIGN
 6. THE EXCAVATION
 7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS
 8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS
 9. POTTERY ASSESSMENT
 10. FINDS ASSESSMENT
 11. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT
 12. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
 13. BIBLIOGRAPHY
 14. LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1 Site Location Plan
Figure 2 Excavation Location Plan
Figure 3 Stratigraphic Matrix

Photographs

- Plate 1. Quarry pit, secondary use as a rubbish pit, context 1061
Plate 2. Cobbles, context 1039
Plate 3. South facing section, pit context 1051 and backfill context 1028
Plate 4. Facing south, cobble lined latrine pit, context 1049
Plate 5. Clay and cobble wall footing, context 1034
Plate 6. Facing south, cellar walls, contexts 1002-1007

ABSTRACT

An archaeological excavation carried out between December 4th and December 15th 2000, by York Archaeological Trust at land to the rear of Wakeman's House, High Skellgate, Ripon recovered a well preserved, well stratified series of deposits and features from the 11th/12th century to the 15th century together with post medieval cellars. Medieval structural remains are likely, in the main, to have been truncated by the foundations of the recently demolished modern extension to Wakeman's House. A small section of clay and cobble wall footing may have represented part of a wall of a building range to the rear of Wakeman's House or part of a boundary wall between two properties.

The sequence of deposits indicated that a building had probably stood on the plot currently occupied by Wakeman's House from the 12th century onwards and that the plot to the rear of this building had been intensively used for pit digging. Most of the deposits appeared to be primary, derived from domestic sources, with some indication of smithing in the vicinity together with butchery and pelt processing. The high status of the occupant of the building is hinted at by the recovery of sparrowhawk bones which could indicate hawking. The excavation recovered a particularly significant pottery assemblage, which includes several vessels which could be reconstructed. This assemblage has the potential to become a benchmark for future 11th/12th-14th century pottery for the town since it was found in a well stratified sequence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between December 4th and December 15th 2000, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of Wakeman's House, High Skellgate, Ripon (NGR SE 3116 7123, Figure 1). It was carried out to a specification provided by North Yorkshire Heritage Unit in advance of a proposed scheme of refurbishment of Ripon Market Place by Mouchel, North Yorkshire on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council and Harrogate Borough Council. The proposed scheme includes the building of a new toilet block to the rear of Wakeman's House. The foundations and service trenches for this building work would cause disturbance to deposits to between 0.50m to a maximum depth of 1.50m below the ground surface and the archaeological work was undertaken to mitigate the destruction of these deposits.



0 80 metres

Based on the Ordnance Survey Digital Map Data with
Permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery
Office, Crown Copyright. York Archaeological Trust
Cromwell House, 13 Ogleforth, York, YO17FG.
Licence Number AL 100018343

Figure 1 Site location plan

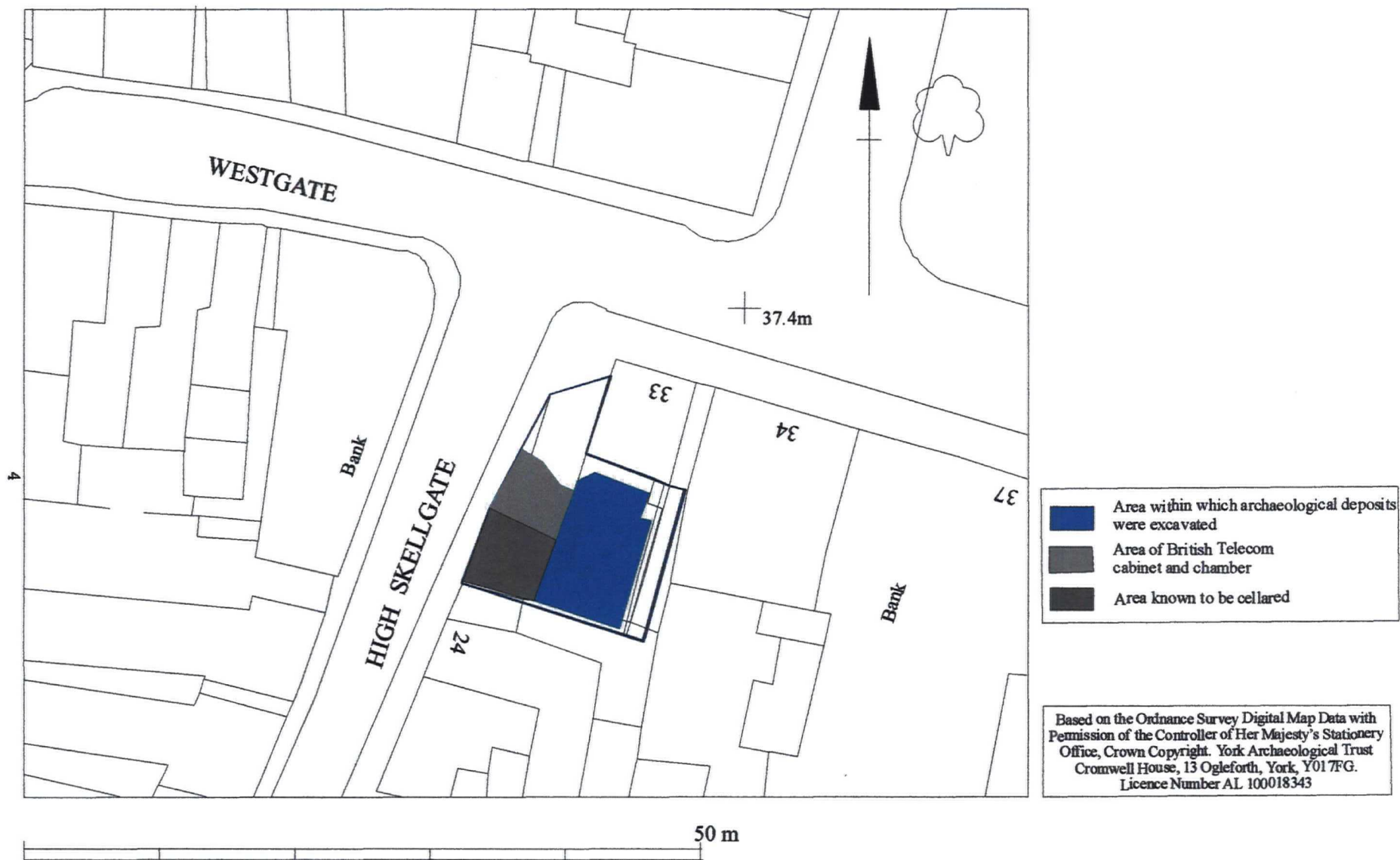


Figure 2, Location of Excavation

2. METHODOLOGY

The site was first cleared of the building rubble which had resulted from the recent demolition of the modern building extension at the rear of Wakeman's House. It was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. The initial brief had been to clean, assess and plan the area and subsequently to hand excavate and record the archaeological deposits which lay within the proposed foundation and service trenches, concentrating on hearth and pit deposits. Once the area had been cleaned and assessed it was clear that medieval deposits survived immediately below the demolished building and that features were concentrated in two areas of the site. Following consultation with the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit it was agreed that in order to meet the aims of the excavation these deposits should be excavated as fully as possible and the site was in effect treated as an open area excavation rather than confining investigation to within the lines of the proposed foundation and service trenches. The aim of the excavation was to establish the character, extent, depth and state of preservation of surviving archaeological remains and place them in an historical context with priority being given to pit and hearth deposits and the recovery of significant accumulations of finds.

The archaeological records compiled and artefacts recovered during the evaluation are currently stored by York Archaeological Trust under the Harrogate Museum accession code HARGM 10486.

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site lies to the rear of Wakeman's House at the junction of the south west corner of the Market Place with High Skellgate within the heart of the historic town of Ripon. The site was bounded by a stone wall and an adjacent property wall along its eastern boundary, by a passageway leading to adjacent properties along its southern edge and was open to the pavement of High Skellgate along its western boundary. The ground surface sloped down from its highest point at the north eastern corner of the site (c.36.80m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)) to the south western (c.35.60m) and this slope reflected that of the underlying natural deposits.

The underlying solid geology of Ripon is an outcrop of Magnesian Limestone and Permian mudstone which extends in a north-south direction between the Pennines and the Vale of York

(Geological Survey 1979). Overlying this solid geology are periglacial deposits of sand and gravels. Within the area of the Market Place and close by at The Arcade (Finlayson 2000a) these appeared as predominantly sand with bands of gravels. In the Market Place they were encountered at between c.38.77m - c.38.28m AOD (Finlayson 2000b).

A rear extension to Wakeman's House had, until recently, occupied the site. Its demolition had resulted in the formation of rubble deposits which covered the site but had also revealed part of a cellar on the street frontage of High Skellgate. This was a part of the building (Thirlay's Stationers) which had stood immediately west of the Wakeman's House until it was demolished in the 1970's. A cabinet housing a functioning junction box of telephone lines stood on this street frontage and it was established that a chamber below ground adjacent to this cabinet was at least 1m deep and that trenches for cabling extended from the chamber across the north west corner of the site to the corner of High Skellgate. Earlier deposits in this part of the site were presumed to have been truncated if not completely removed and it was not practically possible to investigate this area further (Figure 2).

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

While there is significant archaeological evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity of Ripon, to date, no such evidence from these periods has been discovered within the town, other than some sherds of residual Roman pottery from excavations in the Deanery Gardens in 1977-78. The earliest archaeological evidence for settlement at Ripon dates to the mid 7th century and relates to a monastic site. The first documentary evidence for this site dates from the 8th century when Stephen of Ripon recorded the Life of Wilfrid in c.AD 709/10; it is also mentioned by Bede who wrote of the monastery in c.AD 730. These references record the foundation of a monastery by Eata, which post-medieval tradition suggests was on land to the north of Residence Lane and its subsequent reallocation to Wilfrid, who built a church nearby where the Minster now stands (Hall and Whyman 1996, 140). After the Norman Conquest the monastery became a part of the diocese of York and remained a significant ecclesiastical centre throughout the medieval period.

Little is known for certain of the form or layout of early medieval secular settlement in Ripon, but it is believed to have been centred around the Allhallowgate and Stonebridgegate junction on the

eastern side of the Minster. The town is however thought to have undergone a period of expansion in the 12th century and at the end of the 12th century, in 1194, Ripon is first referred to as a borough. The royal charters for a fair and market were granted in this period and burgage plots are thought to have been laid out around the market place at this time. A deed dating to 1307 relating to the second burgage in Westgate is the earliest surviving documentary evidence of burgage plots around the Market Place (Mackay 1982, 79).

An assessment of excavations on Low St Agnesgate by P. Mayes in 1974 and in the Deanery Gardens by D. Greenhaugh in 1977-8 reveals significant evidence of settlement in this part of Ripon dating from the 11th century onwards (Whyman 1997, 121). Whyman's interpretation of the excavation evidence from these sites is to suggest that they do hint at a major reorganization of settlement and street plan in the 12th or early 13th century and also imply modifications to the layout of ecclesiastical property holdings to the north of the Minster. A large ditch feature found to the east of St Agnesgate is suggested as a pre-13th century boundary to the ecclesiastical precinct, and the suggested date of buildings constructed over the ditch is given as the 13th/14th century; *"Suggesting that the ecclesiastical precinct was reduced and encompassed within a new street layout in the later 12th or early 13th century, the frontages of which rapidly began to build up"* (Whyman 1997, 160). However, the need for further excavation evidence to *"confirm, amplify or correct"* this interpretation is highlighted by Whyman (1997, 162).

To date, little archaeological work has been carried out in the centre of Ripon which can offer clear evidence of the early medieval layout of the secular settlement or its development during the medieval period. The documentary research and assessment of previous archaeological discoveries (Hall & Whyman 1996, Mackay 1982) indicate the potential importance of new archaeological information which could help address some of the unanswered questions regarding the development of the town. Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Ripon Market Place do give a positive indication of the potential for the survival of medieval remains in the area (Cale 1993, watching briefs at 4 Fishergate; Cale 1996, an evaluation at The Fleece, St Marygate; Cale 1998, watching brief for Northern Electric in the area from the top of North Street to the Old Market Place; Clarke 1998, watching brief in the area of The Old Market Place and part of North Street). Recent work undertaken to the east of the Market Place at The Arcade by Archaeological

Services WYAS 1999 and YAT 2000 has demonstrated the survival of a sequence of deposits indicating occupation of the area from the 11th to the 15th century. Recent evaluatory work in the Market Place (Finlayson 2000) identified well preserved deposits immediately below the modern surface dating from the 14th century and earlier. Together this evidence suggests that archaeological deposits surviving in the area of the site to the rear of the Wakeman's House would be potentially important for understanding the character and development of the town during the early and later medieval periods.

The late medieval and post medieval history of the site shows that it was occupied by two building plots. The building on the plot of 33 Market Place has become erroneously known as the Wakeman's House because of a supposed association with Hugh Ripley, the last Wakeman and first Mayor of Ripon. The two storied, timber-framed, two bay house probably dates from the 15th century and in its earliest form would have been jettied to the north where it faced the Market Place. The house was substantially altered in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. In 1800 the house is shown as occupying the whole of the plot, extending back from the Market Place (Humphrey 1800) and documentary evidence suggests that both the building and the back range had been divided into tenements and that the walls had been rendered, concealing the timber framing. After 1912 the back range was demolished and the house used as a grain store. In 1923 the house was restored, the timber framing revealed and a single storey extension was added (Ripon Improvement Trust and Denton). The modern extension has recently been demolished in advance of the current development which also includes refurbishment of the house.

A property once stood next door to the Wakeman's House, on the corner of the Market Place and High Skellgate and this was 32 Market Place. Its earliest deeds date from the early 17th century but it is thought that it formed a part of the original endowment of the Free Grammar School of Ripon from former chantry properties in 1555. In 1829 the property was rebuilt 10 feet back from the former street frontage when a scheme to widen High Skellgate was implemented. At some point the property had been divided into two and when it was rebuilt it was as two smaller houses. In 1816 the corner property was tenanted and subsequently purchased by Henry Thirlway and the property became a printers and stationers until 1937. The building was demolished in 1946 to alleviate traffic problems at the corner and the site was

occupied by a garden (Denton). The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (1854) shows the property extending back from the Market Place without any divisions but the 2nd edition (1891) shows the property occupying the corner plot divided into three.

5. RESEARCH DESIGN

Documentary, cartographic and archaeological sources suggest that the site, located on the corner of the Market Place, lies within an area where surviving medieval deposits are likely to be of high value, having the potential to address issues central to the history and development of the medieval town. Structural remains of earlier buildings might be expected to survive on the site which comprises two building plots established since the medieval period; although there is a strong likelihood that these remains may have been truncated by the foundations and cellars of later buildings. Nevertheless the site could help to shed light on the establishment and development of the street pattern and the layout of building plots around the market place. Other deposits likely to survive on the site have the potential to provide evidence of the social and economic conditions of occupation in the area together with possible craft or industrial processes carried out in the area. Evidence might also be found of land use in the area prior to its "urbanisation", relating to the early medieval monastic and associated secular settlement in Ripon.

Excavations were targeted to retrieve information relating to

- a) early medieval land use of the area
- b) medieval structural remains and how these relate to the development of the town
- c) evidence of the social and economic conditions of medieval occupation
- d) craft or industrial processes carried out in the area

After the initial clearance of the site and assessment of the surviving deposits it was evident that deposits over half of the site had been removed by modern cellars and service trenches. The modern brick foundations of the extension to the rear of Wakeman's House had removed evidence of earlier building foundations within this footprint. However, the cellaring was found to have cut through significant surviving archaeological deposits in the eastern half of the site. These mainly comprised a series of inter-cutting features. Artefacts, particularly the pottery,

from these deposits was quickly recognised as likely to provide significant data. This, together with the extent of organic preservation evident in one area meant that the evidence from these deposits was seen to be of even greater value than first expected and likely to assist in addressing all of the research topics identified above. The methodology of the excavation was therefore altered and the eastern half of the site was treated as an open area excavation rather than restricting recording to within the lines of the projected foundation trenches of the new development. In order to recover as complete a stratigraphic sequence as possible together with the recovery of good artefactual assemblages and environmental evidence, the features were mainly excavated in full.

6. EXCAVATION RESULTS

A modern extension to the Wakeman's House had recently been demolished on the site. Initially the demolition debris resulting from this work was cleared under constant archaeological supervision using a machine with a toothless bucket. The ground surface was then cleaned by hand and examined for the extent of the survival of archaeological deposits. In the western half of the site archaeological deposits were found to have been severely truncated or completely removed (Figure 2). The north-west area of the site, running from the High Skellgate street frontage to the British Telecom cabinet was the location of an underground chamber and ducting channels for functioning British Telecom lines. Further investigation of this area was not possible but the depth of the chamber was seen to be at least 1m below the ground surface and likely to have severely truncated any archaeological deposits which may have been present. The south west area of the site was found to have been truncated by cellars which would have belonged to the property which once stood to the west of Wakeman's House. The backfill of the cellar was partially removed and the walls were recorded and left *in situ*. All archaeological deposits in the remaining part of the site, to the rear of 33 Market Place, Wakeman's House were carefully excavated by hand and were recorded at 1:20 using a single context planning system and following the procedures in the York Archaeological Trust Context Recording Manual (1996). All significant archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded in section at a scale of 1:10, and were photographed using colour print film; where appropriate, soil sampling was implemented to recover environmental evidence.

The levels in this report were calculated from the bench mark on the Obelisk in the Market Place which has the value of 39.70m AOD.

The excavated contexts are listed here in stratigraphic order (Figure 3) in groupings which have been made on the basis of their close stratigraphic relationships and similarities in character and the processes of their deposition. They have been phased into periods on the basis of initial dating of the pottery assemblage. The stratigraphy is then discussed period by period.

6.1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Group 1 : Natural Deposits

1.1 Context 1075

1075 Friable red/brown coarse grained sand with lenses of pebbles and cobbles.

Period 1 : 11th/12th century

Group 2 : Quarry pit and its use as a rubbish pit

2.1 Context 1061

1061 An irregularly shaped pit with its longest axis east-west, with a maximum diameter of 3m and depth of 1.11m. The sides broke gently from the surface to fall vertically or very steeply to an irregular base which fell to the east in a series of irregular steps.

2.2 Contexts 1057, 1055, 1031, 1044

1057 Loose pale mid grey/brown fine coarse sand and pebbly gravel intermixed with lenses of white mottled mid to dark grey/brown silty sand with moderate pockets and lenses of humic slightly organic sandy silt containing animal bone, occasional charcoal flecks, moderate pebbles, occasional small sandstone fragments and flecks of what may have been wood.

1055 Friable mid/dark grey/brown gritty sand with moderate small to medium spotting, patches, lenses of ash and mid brown coarse sand patches. Occasional small charcoal fragments, pebbles and sandstone fragments.

1031 Friable brown slight clayey sandy silt with occasional patches of red sand and lenses of amorphous humic material.

1044 Friable to plastic, very soft humic/slightly organic pale to mid red/brown fine grained sandy silty with many lenses of ash, dark grey charcoal rich silt, pale grey clayey silty sand and pale red/orange sand. Contained moderate small to medium pebbles, occasional small flecks of decayed wood, two fragments of slag, occasional animal and fish bones, small spots of white ash flecked mid grey clayey silt, small to medium limestone and micaceous sandstone fragments, occasional thin spreads of charcoal and burnt plant matter.

Group 3 : Small pit

3.3 Contexts 1036, 1029

1036 A sub circular cut, c.1.10m in diameter and 0.13m deep with edges which broke sharply from the surface and sloped gently to a concave base.

1029 Loose red/brown sand with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small pebbles.

Period 2 : 12/13th century

Group 4 : Cobble standing, or capping of pit

4.1 Context 1043

1043 Compacted loose coarse grained mid orange/yellow sand and pebbly gravel with frequent small pale grey/brown silt sandy spotting, moderate medium pebbles, occasional thin lenses of pale grey white ash and charcoal, small millstone grit fragments and micaceous sandstone fragments.

4.2 Contexts 1040, 1039

1040 Cut which was rectilinear/oval in shape with the longest axis aligned north-south, measuring c.1.45m in diameter, c.0.34m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a rounded base.

1039 Small to large cobbles.

Group 5 : Dumps of domestic waste, within hollow formed by settling of fills of quarry pit 1061.

5.1 Contexts 1030, 1022, 1018, 1017, 1027

1030 Friable sticky gritty mid to dark brown clayey silty sand which was slightly humic with occasional charcoal flecks, small limestone fragments, small sandstone fragments and small to large cobbles.

1022 Soft friable plastic mid brown clayey silty fine grained sand which was slightly humic. Moderate charcoal flecks, occasional large limestone fragments, small pebbles, large pebbles and small patches of bright yellow gritty coarse grained sand.

1018 Mixed deposit consisting mainly of a soft mid grey brown friable silty clay sand with many thin lenses/patches and spots of charcoal, dark brown peaty fibrous silt, large spots of yellow sand and ash, with occasional small cobbles, small sandstone fragments and flecks of burnt clay.

1017 Friable charcoal rich mid/dark grey silty fine grained sand with occasional small quartz fragments, pebbles, patches of gravel, sandstone fragments.

1027 Friable dark brown slightly clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small lenses of red sand.

Group 6 : Small pit and fill at the western edge of the excavation area

6.1 Contexts 1071, 1033

1071 A sub-circular cut, heavily truncated, c.1.30m diameter and c. 0.60m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a truncated base.

1033 Friable brown/red silty sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.

Period 3 : 13th century

Group 7 : A complex of inter-cutting small and large pits and their fills located at the western side of the excavation.

7.1 Contexts 1069, 1068

1069 A truncated circular cut, c.0.60m remaining, c.0.45m deep with sides breaking sharply from the surface and sloping steeply to an uneven base.

1068 Friable orange grey silty sandy clay with frequent small cobbles and occasional to moderate charcoal flecks.

7.2 Contexts 1066, 1046, 1032

1066 A sub-circular cut, c.1m in diameter and c.0.60m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a flattish base.

1046 Friable mixed lenses of red sand and brown silty sand with occasional cobbles, large charcoal flecks and pebbles.

1032 Friable brown slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, cobbles and pebbles.

7.3 Contexts 1064, 1048

1064 A sub-circular cut c.1.90 in diameter, and 2.38m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped nearly vertically to a rounded base.

1048 Friable mixed red sand and brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional pieces of charcoal, lenses of charcoal, pebbles and small fragments of limestone.

7.4 Contexts 1060, 1054, 1053

1060 A heavily truncated sub-circular cut, c.2.50m in diameter and 1.18 m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply to a concave base.

1054 Friable brown silty sand with frequent lenses of red sand, occasional charcoal flecks, limestone fragments, small cobbles, pebbles and mortar flecks.

1053 Friable red/brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.

Period 4 : 13th/14th century

Group 8 : Large pit backfilled with dumped materials

8.1 Contexts 1073, 1067, 1052, 1058, 1063,

1073 A large truncated sub-rectangular cut, measuring at least c.3m along the north-south axis, c.1.50m along the east-west axis and 2.4m deep. The eastern side broke gently from the surface and sloped gently to a break of slope before sloping steeply to a flat base.

1067 Mixed dumps of material, the main constituent was a mid dark brown silty sand with frequent pebbles, lenses of a plastic green mottled clay with thin lenses of organic/humic dark

grey brown sandy silt and large patches of slumped, rain washed natural sand, white mottled pale grey silty sand a red brown fine grained silty sand and lenses of mid grey gritty silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small pale brown silty sand patches. The basal fill was almost entirely medium to very large cobbles located in a linear north-south trench against the east side of a cut with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal flecks.

1052 Friable mid grey silty sandy clay with moderate charcoal and small and medium pebbles.

1058 Compact mid olive green slightly sandy silty clay with occasional patches of dark orange sand with occasional cobbles, medium to large and charcoal flecks.

1063 Friable mid brown silty sand with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

8.2 Contexts 1056, 1050

1056 Compact dark brown silty clay with moderate medium to large cobbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

1050 Friable/compact mid to dark grey/brown slightly sandy silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional mortar flecks and brick fragments.

Group 9 : Levelling

9.1 Context 1065

1065 Friable brown/red sand and cobbles with occasional charcoal flecks.

Group 10 : Pit containing smithing waste.

10.1 Contexts 1051, 1045 1028

1051 A sub-circular cut, 2.30m in diameter and c.0.83m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped moderately steeply to an uneven base.

1045 Compact light grey clay moderate small to large cobbles and occasional charcoal.

1028 Loose metallic brown/black clinker and large lumps of slag mixed with loose black and charcoal and ash with moderate small and medium cobbles.

Group 11 : Latrine pit and its use and backfilling

11.1 Contexts 1049, 1047

1049 A rectangular cut, measuring 1.50m north-south, 1.30m east-west and 0.80m deep, with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped almost vertically to a slightly sloping base, sloping from east to west.

1047 Medium sized cobbles and occasional limestone fragment with a thin layer of mid orange/brown slightly clayey silty sand acting a bedding between courses of cobbles.

11.2 Context 1038

1038 Compact mid red/brown clayey sandy silt with moderate/frequent small rounded pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional large limestone fragments and large cobbles.

Period 5 : 14th century

Group 12 : Dumps slumping into latrine

12.1 Contexts 1035, 1026

1035 Friable mid orange/brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small to medium rounded pebbles and large cobbles.

1026 Compact mid/dark slightly red brown sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate mortar flecks and large rounded cobbles.

12.2 Contexts 1024, 1023, 1021, 1019

1024 Friable mid/light grey silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles.

1023 Friable yellow cream silty sand and gravel with very frequent small rounded pebbles.

1021 Friable charcoal and very dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional mortar flecks.

1019 Friable mid orange/brown slightly sandy silty clay with moderate small, smaller than 5cm rounded pebbles and occasional medium, smaller than 10cm rounded cobbles.

Group 13 : Dumps

13.1 Contexts 1020, 1025, 1016

1020 Loose light brown silty ash with occasional charcoal flecks, small cobbles and small tile fragments.

1016 Compact/friable mid/light brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles.

1025 Friable mid to light brown silty clay and medium to large cobbles with occasional charcoal flecks.

Period 6 : Undated

Group 14 : Structural or possible structural features

14.1 Contexts 1042, 1041

1042 A circular cut, 0.45m in diameter and c.0.22m deep with sides which broke gently from the surface and sloped moderately steeply to a base which was truncated by 1037.

1041 Friable red/brown slightly clayey sand and pebbles with occasional charcoal flecks.

14.2 Contexts 1011, 1008,

1011 Sub-circular cut with edges which broke sharply from the surface and sloped nearly vertically to a U shaped base.

1008 Softly compacted mid/dark brown slightly clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and small pebbles with occasional large pebbles c 0.05m in diameter.

Group 15 : Wall footing

15.1 Contexts 1037, 1034

1037 A heavily truncated linear cut c.2m long, c.0.40m wide and c.0.15m deep, aligned north-south, with edges which broke sharply from the surface and sloped very steeply to an uneven base.

1034 Cobbles varying in size between 8cm to 27cm in diameter set in compact light brown slightly silty clay with moderate grit and occasional small limestone fragments and mortar.

Period 7 : 19th/20th century

Group 16 : Cellar walls

- 16.1 Contexts 1002, 1003, 1010, 1004, 1004, 1006, 1007
- 1002 Limestone blocks bonded together with soft pink mortar.
- 1003 Limestone blocks bonded together with soft pink mortar.
- 1004 Unbonded limestone blocks. The top layer was formed by one course of bricks.
- 1005 Limestone blocks bonded together with cream/pink mortar
- 1006 Bricks bonded together with mortar.
- 1007 Bricks bonded with soft pink mortar.
- 1010 Limestone blocks bonded by cream/brown/white mortar.

Group 17 : Deposits within the footprint of the building extension to the rear of Wakeman's House.

- 17.1 Contexts 1015, 1014
- 1015 Rectangular cut, measuring 1.5m along its east-west axis, c.0.80m along its north-south axis, continuing beyond the southern edge of excavation and c.0.90m deep with sides which broke sharply from the surface and sloped steeply on the north, south and east sides, gradually sloping on the western edge to a flat base.
- 1014 Friable mid grey/brown silty clay with frequent small brick and tile fragments, moderate bricks and occasional ash and cobbles.
- 17.2 Contexts 1072, 1074
- 1074 A sub rectangular cut measuring c.1.30 x 1.30m with sides which broke sharply from the surface.
- 1072 Mixed modern brick rubble.
- 17.3 Context 1009
- 1009 Friable mid/dark brown/red slightly clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles, cobbles and limestone fragments.

Period 8 : 20th – 21st century

Group 19 : Demolition debris

19.1 Contexts 1013, 1012, 1001, 1000

1013 Cut, almost square in plan with edges which break sharply from the surface. The northern edge sloped almost vertically to a flat base and the southern edge was disturbed by the machine clearance of the site.

1012 Friable/loose mid/light brown slightly sandy silty clay with very frequent mortar flecks, frequent bricks, plaster and mortar fragments. Occasional charcoal flecks, glass fragments.

1001 Machine clearance.

1000 Brick rubble.