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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

SPRINGFIELD/COOK'S ROW, SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF INVESTIGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE

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NORTH YORKSHIRE

REPORT ON A PROGRAMME OF INVESTIGATIVE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE

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ABSTRACT

During July, August and September 1999 York Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of archaeological salvage recording on a site at Springfield/Cook's Row, Scarborough, North Yorkshire Previously, parts of the site had been evaluated by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society. The works were carried out subsequent to the unauthorised mechanical excavation of two large holes through areas of known archaeological importance and were remediation required to comply with Planning Decision 4/10/1063L/FL. The first hole (Trench 1) measured some 12.0m x 8.50m x up to 1.90m deep, the second (Trench 2) 9.0m x 4.25m x up to 2.12m deep. Evidence recorded at the site demonstrated the development of this plot of ground from the medieval through to modern periods. Seven phases of activity were recognised in Trench 1, six in Trench 2.

The earliest activity reached in Trench 1, phase 1, related to a stone wall, clay floors and hearths belonging to a building. Durmg phase 2 parts of this structure were robbed of building materials. Major building works including the laying of cobbled surfaces and a possible stair foundation were represented by phase 3. The robbing of this buildmg(s) in phase 4 marks the virtual abandonment of the site for occupation purposes. In Trench 2 the phase 1 activity is represented by waterlogged stream deposits within the channel of the Damyot beck. Phase 2 marks the construction of a stone built culvert and attempts to in-fill the old channel of the Damyot. Durmg phase 3 parts of the culvert were robbed indicating its demise. Phase 5 of Trench 1 and phase 4 of Trench 2 both relate to the dumping of large amounts of waste and debris at the site subsequent to its abandonment for occupation purposes. Phase 6 of Trench 1 and phase 5 of Trench 2 represent the development of garden soils across the site. Phases 7 and 6 of Trenches 1 and 2 respectively both refer to modern activity at the site.

The ownership of the site and its major buildings during the medieval period is not certam though this may have been the Franciscan Friary who are known to have held land immediately to the west. Certamly the demise of the site occurs at around the time of the reformation.

It was fortunate that much of the machine damage was inflicted on the deep post-abandonment deposits at the site. Withm Trench 2 the bulk of the stream channel in-fill was machine removed as was a sequence of stream deposits, though the culvert itself escaped any serious damage. Withm Trench 1 damage to the medieval deposits of phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 was not so slight. This included truncation of the wall and floors of phase 1 and of the robbing and dumped deposits of phase 2. Some damage to a major east – west wall and the removal of parts of a cobbled surface and its underlying makeup marks the impact on the phase 3 deposits. Some truncation of the phase 4 robbing deposits was also noted.

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 7th – 21st July and 20th August – 1st September 1999 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) earried out a programme of investigative archaeological salvage works on a block of prospective development land east of Springfield, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (TA 0463 8886) (Figure 1, Site location plan) The works were remediation required by the County Heritage Unit following non compliance with a planning condition appended to Planning Decision 4/10/1063L/FL
The site lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Scarborough, some 400m west

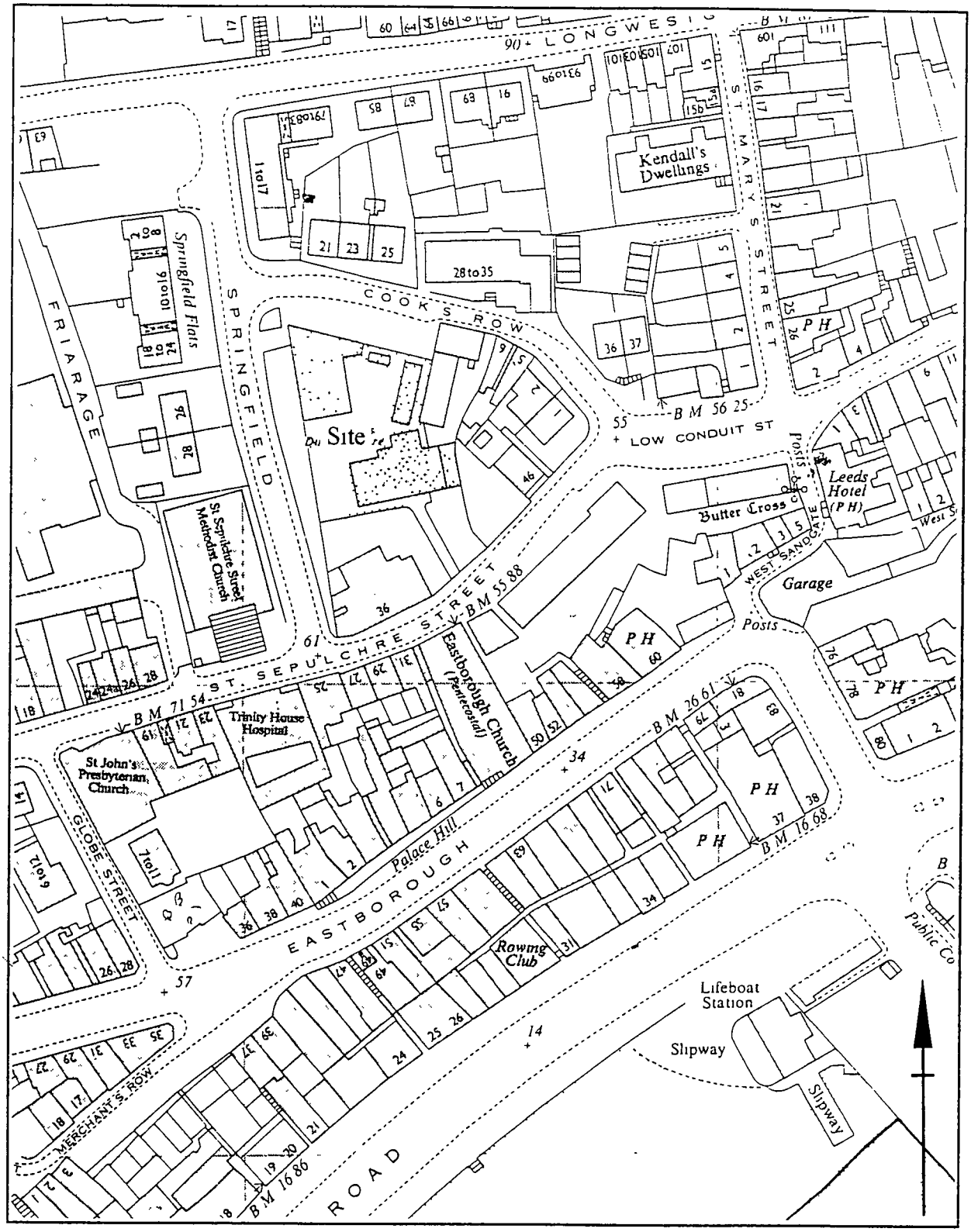


Figure 1 Site location

of the castle and 120m north of the harbour The development plot comprises an irregularly shaped parcel of land measuring up to 40m (north – south) by up to 28m (east – west) that occupies the north-west corner of a larger, roughly triangular area of land This triangular area is bounded by three streets, Springfield on the west, Cooks Row on the north-east and St Sepulchre on the south-east The ground within the development plot is on two levels. The lower area, which is fairly level, forms the overwhelming bulk of the site and occupies the eastern part of the plot The higher area, which is at the same level as Springfield, rises slightly to the north and occupies a thin strip of land on the western extremity of the site. At the interface between these two levels is a stone built retaining wall up to 2.8m high that until recently was in turn surmounted by a further Im of coursed brickwork Further walls and fences along the site boundaries, all seemingly of 19th-20th century origin, mask the site from adjacent properties and streets The land that surrounds the development plot rises quite sharply from the south up to the north Two buildings presently occupy the plot The earliest, a brick built Quaker Meeting House of 1801, in the south-east corner of the site, the other, a two-storey school for adults of 1871 in the north-west corner of the site Until recent months further structures occupied the north-east area of the site These were a large brick and concrete air raid shelter dating to the Second World War and two dilapidated greenhouses. The drift geology of the area is of glacial clays over a solid geology of the Jurassic Great Oolite Series, Geological Survey, (1957)

Although the site had been the subject of an extensive and highly informative archaeological evaluation within recent years (Pearson 1998) the present programme of work was necessitated by extensive unauthorised and unmonitored ground disturbances subsequent to the evaluation These ground disturbances took the form of two large mechanically excavated holes in the central and north-eastern parts of the site The function of these holes was to act as receptacles for the rubble and debris derived from the demolition of the air raid shelter and greenhouses that took place immediately prior to the cutting of the holes.

The aims of the on site archaeological works were principally to record, characterise and assess the extent of damage and survival of archaeological remains within the two emptied intrusions. Further to this it was intended, where readily possible, to attempt correlations between the key elements of the earlier evaluation and the present salvage works From this it was hoped that a fuller picture of parts of the archaeology of the site could be presented.

The archaeological programme followed a scheme of works formulated by North Yorkshire County Council, County Heritage Unit "Archaeological Recording for Remediation of Breach of Contracf' All works were commissioned by Messr's Swallwell and Geraghty, builders

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historical and archaeological background of the development plot has been discussed at length by Pearson (1998) Detailed below is a "brief" background to the site.

The site lies at the heart of the "Old Borough" of Scarborough, founded as a new town by Henry II in the mid 12th century to the west of the royal castle Much of the town was laid out on a regularly gridded street pattern though curiously the streets of Cooks Row and St Sepulchre Street are at variance with the regularity of this grid. This has led to the suggestion that an

earlier settlement, perhaps focussed around the area of the development plot, was incorporated into Henry's new town (Farmer 1976) The case for this has yet to be proved Later in Henry II's reign the town was extended to roughly twice its original size by expansion further inland to both south and west This part of town became known as "New Borough" The early success of the town is indicated by a mid 14th century tax assessment which shows Scarborough to be amongst the thirty most wealthy towns in England (Hoskins 1972)

The earliest component of the site to be recorded, during the 12th century, was the small beck known as the Damyot which traverses the southern part of the plot in an approximate west – east direction That this watercourse runs through a large portion of both old and new boroughs suggests that some sort of water management may have occurred at an early date

Cooks Row was first mentioned m 1429 though the east end of this street, which was originally known as Burghwellgate, is recorded in a probable late 13th – early 14th century document This document records the names of three people who each held property extending from Cooks Row as far south as the Damyot (Jeayes 1914) Whilst it is not known if the holdings of any of these individuals extended as far as the development site it is clear that the Damyot was serving as a landholding boundary

St Sepulchre Street takes its name from a church of that dedication known to have been located at the extreme south (and further south of this still) of the site For some time at least a dependent chapel of the parish church of St Mary's, the unusual dedication suggests a 12th century origin. It is known that this church was derelict within the 16th century (Pearson 1998)

A Franciscan Friary founded in the 13th century and operating until its dissolution in 1539 occupied a large parcel of land between Longwestgate in the north and St Sepulchre Street in the south. The eastern limits of this institution are not known with certainty and it is possible their holding may have extended into the area of the site

Throughout much of the post-medieval period the land occupied by the development plot, m addition to much of that formerly belonging to the Friary appears to have been largely open ground, some of which formed gardens and pasture Certainly this is the impression gained from the earliest maps of the area startmg in the early 18th century, e.g. Cossins (1725) and Wood (1828) Earlier still, a reference of 1622 (cited in Pearson (1998)) has been used to suggest that the condition of the Damyot may even have served as a deterrent to occupation, Pearson, (1998). Sustained development of the land in this part of the town appears, again largely on the basis of cartographic evidence, to have started, or at least picked up, m the earlier 19th century Throughout the course of that century the formation of certain of the plot boundaries can be seen to develop and much of the locality, including that around the new road of Springfield, became progressively built up.

A number of archaeological observations m the vicinity are of direct relevance to the site One of the earliest of these concerns the noting of large stone walls about "3 feet under ground", almost certainly of St Sepulchre church durmg constmction of the Meeting House in 1801 Further probable remains of the church were found some years later in the adjacent burial ground Throughout the 19th century a number of church related finds were made in the neighbourhood In the 1960's – 70's archaeological recordings were made of various remains, including burials, thought to relate to St Sepulchres Withm the same time frame two small

excavations to the east and south-east were carried out on the culverted Damyot (Pearson 1998). Indeed the presence of a culvert in this area, appears to be commemorated by the street name 'Low Conduit Street'

Of direct relevance to the archaeological salvage works are the excavations carried out between December 1996 and January 1998 by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society (SAHS) This exercise consisted of the excavation of a series of evaluation trenches of various sizes and depths that covered approximately 6 4% of the development plot In the southern part of the site structural fabric of parts of St Sepulchres Church built subsequent to an earlier phase of probable timber buildings was revealed In the middle area of the site (that occupied by the Damyot) the natural watercourse was found and examined as was the stone built culvert that replaced the old beck channel The trenches covering the northern part of the site demonstrated a considerable depth of intact stratified deposits, much of which related to phases of structural activity The earliest structural evidence was of possible timber fencing located at a depth of some 3.8m BGL (15 40m AOD) that overlay waterlogged organic deposits Further waterlogged dumped deposits overlay this structure and were in turn overlain by a major stone building or buildings. All of these deposits related to the medieval period. In all three areas of the site, south of the Damyot, the Damyot and north of the Damyot, the bulk of the evidence relating to the post-medieval period was m the form of dumping and the accumulation/development of garden soils The very latest activity was marked by the construction of the 19th and 20th century structures detailed in the introduction

The results of the present programme of works are best appreciated with reference to of those of the Scarborough Society (Pearson 1998) Accordingly, although frequent reference will be made throughout this current report to that 1998, the reader is recommended to refer to the former

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological programme required the complete removal of all demolition rubble and debris from the two recently cut machine holes (Figure 2, trench location plan, (also showing location of SAHS trenches)). This was achieved by use of a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket The archaeological team was fortunate in that the re-machining was carried out by the same operator who had originally dug the holes The foreknowledge of their location and depth enabled this element of the programme to be earried out with some rapidity and accuracy The size of the holes and the amount of spoil removed in conjunction with the space available for spoil storage, necessitated that the holes be dealt with one at a time, some weeks elapsing between the works on one trench from those of the other The northern-most of the holes, Trench 1, was dealt with first This proved to be up to 12m long by up to 8 5m wide and had a multi-stepped base with depths of up to 1 9m BGL (16 70m AOD) Due to the nature of the original machining a number of only partially reduced, small, semi-isolated islands of undisturbed stratified deposits survived in the south-central and western parts of Trench 1 For the same reasons certain of the trench sections, particularly in the southern area had a considerable batter that was far from vertical The southern of the holes, Trench 2, measured some 9m by up to 4 25m and had a depth of up to 2 12m BGL (16 03m AOD) Much of the base of this trench was fairly even with a very gentle east to west slope. 'Hard digging' for the mechanical excavator during the demolition works caused by the presence of a stone constructed feature in the north-east corner of the trench resulted m a considerable rise in trench base level at

Figure 2 Trench location plan
(also showing S.A.H.S. trenches)

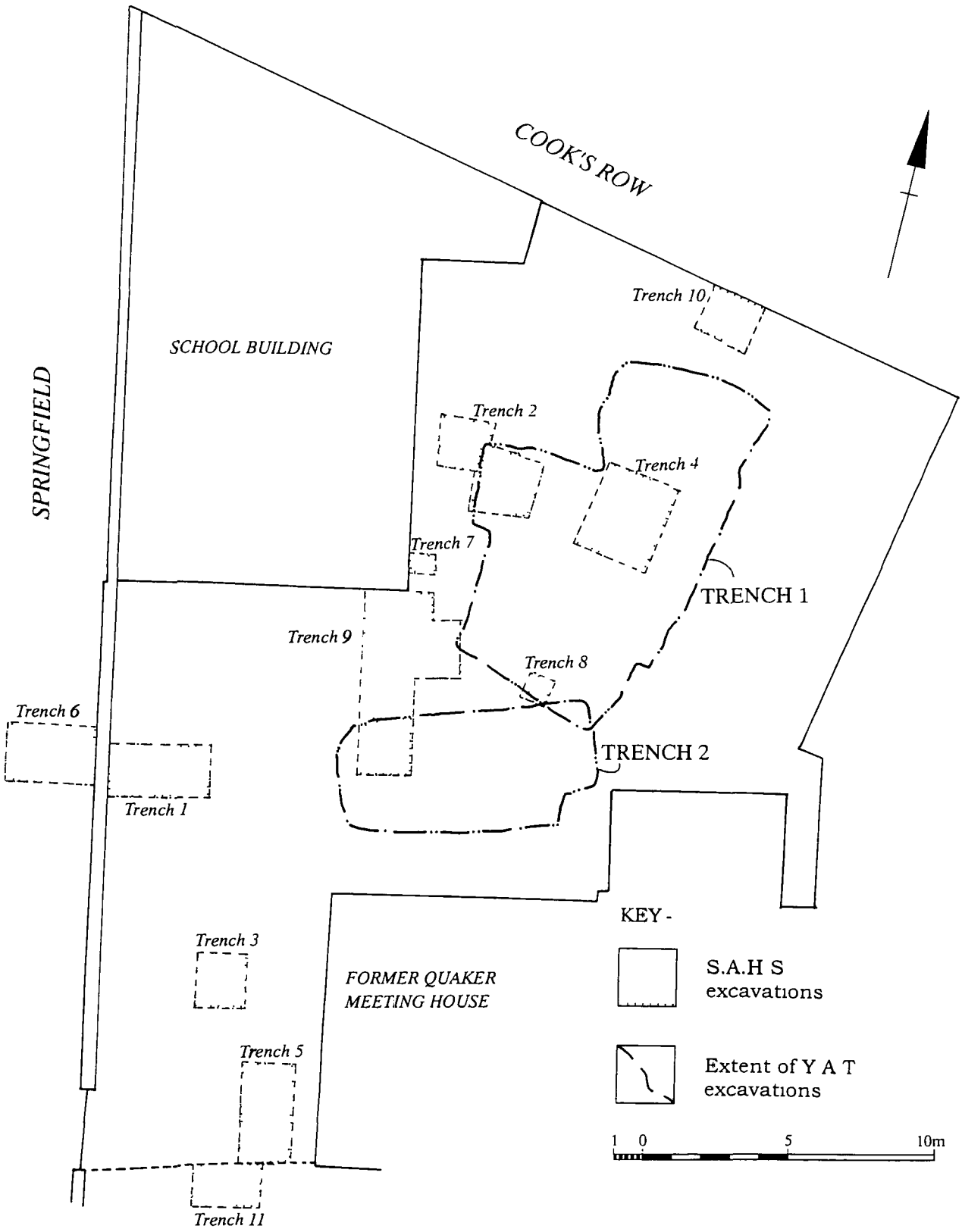
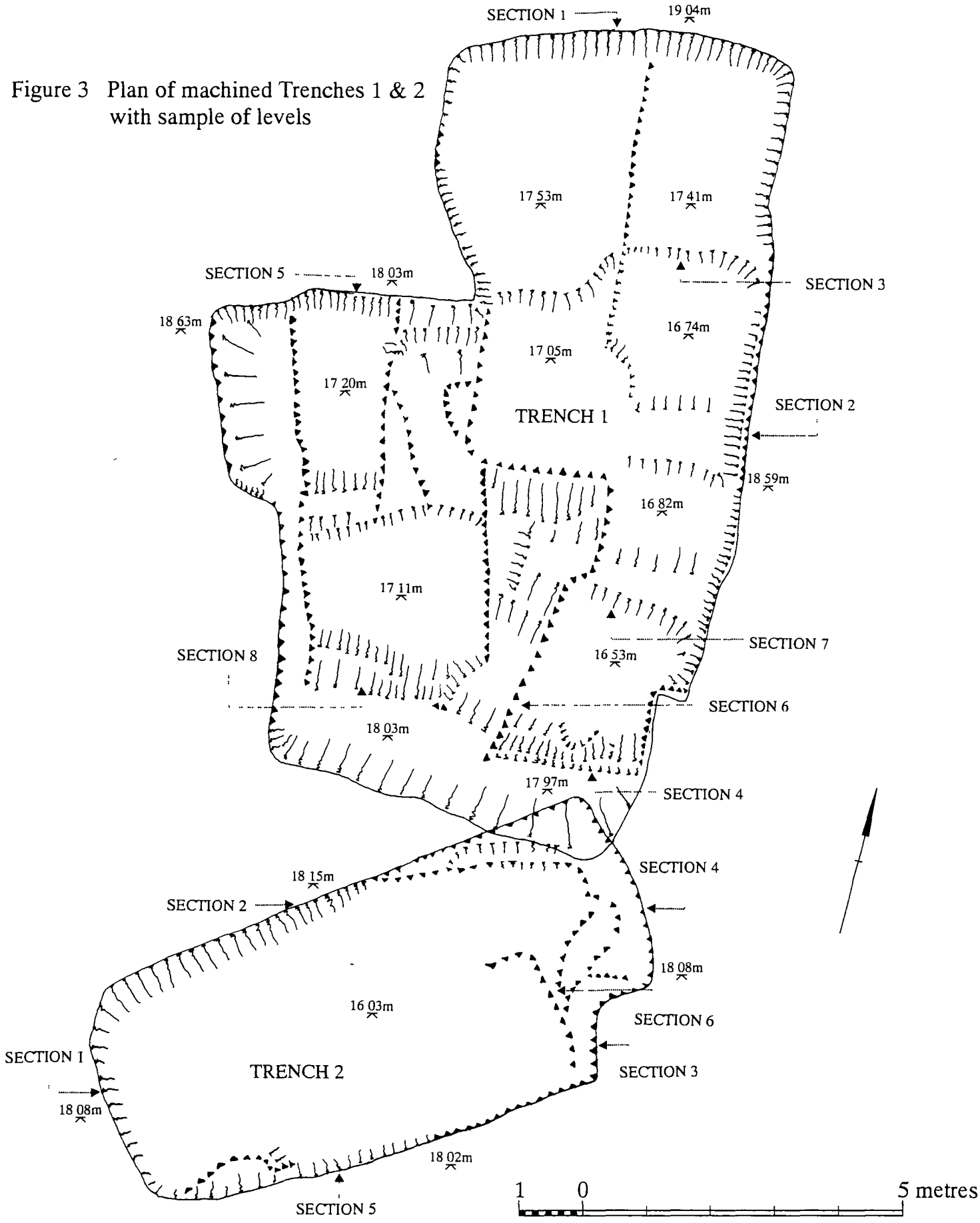


Figure 3 Plan of machined Trenches 1 & 2 with sample of levels



this particular pomt With the exception of this comer and north-east end the majority of the trench sections were vertical or near vertical, (Figure 3, Detail plan of machine holes 1 and 2 with sample levels) Ground water tended to accumulate rapidly in Trench 2 and so it proved necessary to dig a small sump at the westem end of the trench with a small dram leading to this from the east On a daily basis this sump was pumped out

Upon completion of machine emptying, the trenches were thoroughly cleaned m plan and section Composite plans were drawn of the entirety of the bases of both trenches at a scale of 1 20 and each context encountered was recorded on a separate pro-forma recording sheet Due to the irregular basal profiles of the trenches it proved necessary take several hundred levels at the bases Although no excavation of in-situ deposits took place as such, an amount of investigative trowelling in places was required to enable the elucidation of stratigraphic sequences Sections were predominantly drawn at a scale of 1 10, though in a number of mstances at 1 20 These latter for the most part consisted of sections that revealed little more than modem material All contexts encountered in section were also recorded on pro-forma sheets and their relationships to contexts observed in plan determined Stratigraphic matrices have been complied for both trenches A series of print photographs were taken during the course of the investigations. These record the site before the commencement of works, the machining out of the holes, the trenches after cleaning (plan and sections) and the removed material forming the spoil heaps

All finds and site records are currently stored by York Archaeological Tmst under the YAT accession code YORAT 1999.17 Final deposition of the archive and finds is to be with the Scarborough Museum.

4. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 4 – composite phase plan, Figures 5, 6 and 7 - sections)

Preamble

Trench 1 lay fiilly north of the Damyot and so forms part of Pearson's 'Northern' area mvestigated by SAHS trenches 2, 4, 7 and 10. SAHS trenches 4 and 2 lay completely and partially within the YAT Trench 1 respectively. SAHS trenches 10 and 7 lay just beyond the YAT Trench 1 limits to the north and west. The majority of the YAT trench consisted of areas not previously archaeologically examined The results of trenches 2, 4, 7 and 10 of the 1998 evaluation led to the determination of six principal phases of activity These can be briefly summarised thus

1. Timber structure (located at a depth of 3 80m BGL, 15 40m AOD) revealed in a test hole sunk withm trench 4 (Organic dumping observed below this)
2. Refuse dumping Approximately 1 8m of waterlogged organic dumped deposits
3. Construction work. Constmction of a wall at extreme east of SAHS trench 4, subsequently robbed Pre-dates SAHS phase 4
4. Construction of a stone building Major building works, possibly forming a large 'L' shaped building together with metalled surfaces.

5. Occupation and abandonment Demise and robbing of the major building of phase 4
6. Gardens Build up and accumulation of garden soils between 1 0 – 1 5m deep

SAHS Phases 1 and 2 were revealed at depths not reached m the current works and consequently no evidence for these was found The other four phases of activity were recognised within the YAT works

The current programme identified seven phases of activity Correlations can be made between certain of these with SAHS phases 3, 4, 5 and 6

SAHS Phase	YAT Phase
3	1
4	3
5	4
6	6

It will be noted that the YAT sequence phases 2 and 5 have no direct correlation with the individual SAHS phases However, YAT phase 2 which relates to an episode of robbing and dumping subsequent to the building of phase 1 (SAHS phase 3) was to some degree recognised by SAHS m the form of robbing of wall F419 (Pearson 1998, 23) Similarly YAT phase 5 which largely relates to dumping of debris subsequent to the abandonment of the major building of phase 3 (SAHS phase 4) was also recognised m the SAHS works (Pearson 1998, 27) This serves merely to demonstrate that different archaeologists who have recognised the same deposits and activities within the ground break down or divide their basic recorded data (generally gathered with some objectivity) subjectively and differently, albeit that that data is very similar The YAT phase 7 relates to modem 20th century activity, elements of which were recorded by SAHS within their phase 6

4.1.1 Phase 1

The earliest deposits recorded in Trench 1 were mostly located in the deepest excavated south-west comer of the trench. Further remains believed to relate to the same sequence were also noted m the east central part of the trench

The initial element of this phase in the south-west comer consisted of a wall, context 1058, aligned approximately north – south. This wall (which was later partially robbed in phase 2) was constmcted of roughly shaped blocks of sandstone up to 0.40m m size laid two blocks wide with a total width in the region of 0 55m The only bonding material present was brown clay Further north, two more stretches of wall, both of similarly sized and shaped blocks of sandstone, were observed, contexts 1056 and 1032 In the case of the latter only the eastem side of the wall remained intact at the basal level of the trench The area to the west of wall 1032 was occupied by a mixed sandy clay deposit that contained large quantities of angular fragments of sandstone, context 1039 This context is believed to have related to the robbing of the western face of the wall during phase 2 Both 1032 and 1056 had brown clay bonding material between the walling stones though a quantity of lime mortar was also present within parts of 1056 When examined in plan, and making allowance for the robbing of certain wall faces, all of these stretches of wall follow the same course This regularity of alignment together with other consistencies of the walls, namely the use of identical stone types/sizes, similarity of clay bonding and occurrence at similar heights suggests the likelihood that they form separate parts of the same feature The

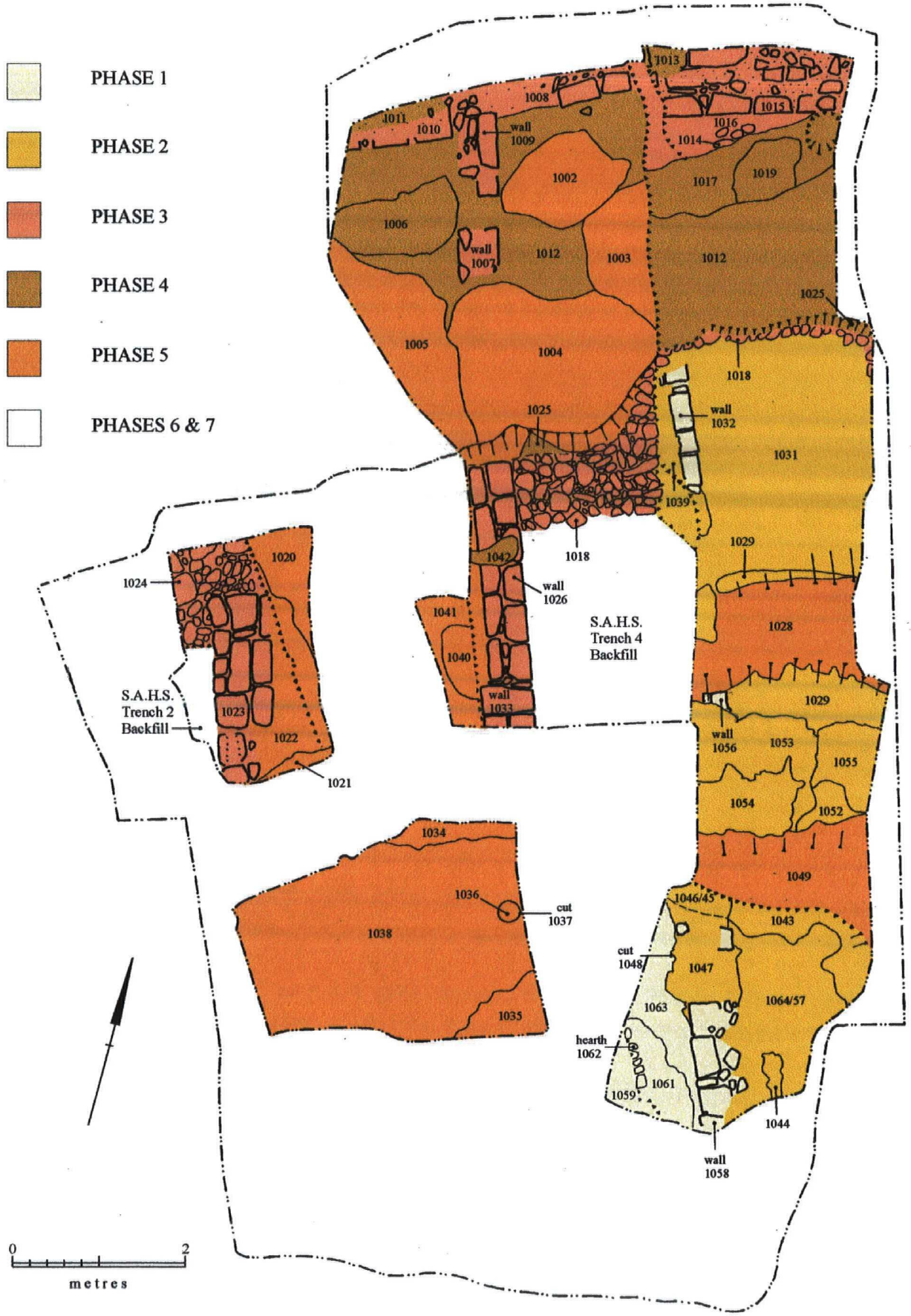


Figure 4 Multi-phase plan, Trench 1

stratigraphic relationship of the walls to overlying deposits also permits acceptance of this notion That the wall appears discontinuous on plan relates to the fact that later deposits seal the wall and in only a number of places was the stepped base of the trench deep enough to expose limited stretches Additional evidence for this single wall theory is provided by wall F419 found at the extreme east of Trench 4 of the 1998 evaluation (Pearson 1998, 23) Although covered by the Trench 4 backfill at the time of the present works this feature had been recorded as cutting into the organic dumping deposits of SAHS phase 2 Wall F419 followed an identical course, (indeed fills the gap between 1032 and 1056) occurred at a similar height and employed similar bonding material and stones

Only in the south-east corner of the trench were the excavations deep enough to reach deposits directly associated with the north-south wall To the west of the wall 1058 an interesting sequence of contexts was observed, mostly, due to the machining, m the lower parts of the sections The earliest of these was 1063, a level spread of light yellowish brown clayey silt on top of which lay an arrangement of burnt small blocks of sandstone, context 1062 Overlying 1063 and butting up to the edges of 1062 was a further level spread of compacted light brown silty clay, context 1106 Directly above and between the blocks of this stone arrangement lay deposits of charcoal, context 1061. Parts of these spreads of charcoal also lapped out onto 1106. Sealing these deposits, though visible only in section, was a spread of light to mid brown fairly compact silty clay up to 0 09m thick, context 1060, that displayed burning at the extreme southern part and contained occasional flecks of charcoal and mortar and one small fragment of coal This deposit was m turn overlain by a further light brown silty clay up to 0 12m thick, context 1059 This material contained small amounts of charcoal flecks together with tiny fragments of tile and sandstone The area to the east of wall 1058 in the south-east corner of the trench was occupied by context 1064, a somewhat mixed deposit, though essentially a brown silty clay, containing fragments of stone rubble together with quantities of charcoal and lesser amounts of coal

The origin of 1064 to the east of wall 1058 is not entirely certain though is thought to relate to robbing of phase 2 Those deposits to the west, however, are believed to relate directly to the wall The earliest of the sequence seen, 1063, butts flush against the intact western face of wall 1058 The thin, level and clayey nature of 1063, 1106, 1060 and 1059 together with the fact that they succeed one another, thereby producing a profile of laminated appearance, argues the case for them representing a succession of floor surfaces. The stone setting of 1062 and its associated charcoal layer 1061 are seen as the remnants of a hearth and its associated use deposit The burning present on the southernmost part of floor 1060, which seals hearth 1062, argues for the presence close by of a later hearth associated with this floor. This sequence of clay floors and hearth/s points towards their being within a building The relationship of the floors to wall 1058 (and by extension to walls 1056, 1032) indicates that this early north – south wall formed part of a building, as opposed for example to a boundary wall The presence of context 1064 to the east of the wall precludes any determination as to whether this area was interior or exterior to the building Stratigraphic evidence indicates that this early building equates directly with that of SAHS phase 3

Due to the presence of a considerable depth of intact stratified archaeological material above the remaining elements of phase 1 it is not possible to state with any certainty if the early building formed a separate entity in its own right or was part of a larger range It is known that in phase 2

the north – south wall belonging to the phase1 building was robbed and that some dumping of debris (parts of which certainly derived from the robbing) took place at this time Subsequently, phase 3 is marked by a further episode of building, parts of which can be demonstrated to be stratigraphically later However, because many of the components attributed to phase 3 are separated by other deposits from the observed phase 1 structure it cannot be ruled out that certain of these were not originally associated This is particularly the case with the major east – west wall 1010/1008/1015 and possibly walling/structure 1023, both of which are aligned at 90 degrees and parallel respectively to the phase 1 wall Were the remains of the phase 1 structure to be associated with these then the building would probably have been part of a range that underwent the deletion of earlier components (phase 1), and was subsequently expanded in phase 3 In the absence of excavation and on the basis of the evidence available both possibilities remain viable, (see also phase 3) Areas of interface between the southern end of the phase 1 deposits and the stream and culvert of Trench 2 were, sadly, not available for examination and so the relationship of these features is not known No dating material relating to this phase was recovered

4.1.2 Phase 2

The deposits relating to phase 2 were again concentrated m the deeper parts of the trench in the south-east corner and east central areas

In the south-east corner the earliest deposits, contexts 1064 = 1057, 1093, 1043, 1051, 1092, 1050 and 1044 were quite varied in terms of extent, thickness and texture. Two of these, 1050 and 1051, were comprised almost exclusively of fuel type residues of charcoal, though both contained quantities of coal The remaining contexts of the group were essentially clayey silts of colours ranging from yellowish brown to light greyish brown, that contained amounts of building type material sandstone fragments, tile fragments and small amounts of mortar, together with lesser amounts of domestic type debris, principally, charcoal, small quantities of coal, oyster and limpet shells Stratigraphically later than these deposits were two irregularly shaped cuts, contexts 1048 and 1091, located directly over parts of the course of the phase 1 wall 1058 The fills of these cuts, contexts 1047, 1046, 1045, 1090, 1089 and 1088, were all essentially light brown clayey silts containing quantities of sandstone fragments The attributes that served to distinguish one context from another were variations in the proportions of stone rubble and the additions of certain other inclusions, principally charcoal, coal, mortar and small quantities of tile

In the east central parts of the trench a clay and stone deposit, context 1039, similar to that occupying cuts 1048 and 1091 was noted immediately west of the 1039 component of the phase 1 wall Other deposits present in this area were 1053, 1055, 1054, 1052, 1031 and 1029 This latter group were very varied in nature, 1052 and 1055 for example being composed very largely of fuel ash, charcoal and coal, whilst others, e g. 1054 and 1029 were almost exclusively of mortar and sand respectively The remaining deposits were essentially clayey silts containing quantities of sandstone fragments and other building related debris

Interpretation of the phase 2 contexts leads to their breaking down into two groups The first of these is formed by cuts 1048 and 1091 and their fills (1047, 1046, 1045, 1090, 1089 and1088) together with 1039 The clayey and stone rubble nature of these contexts in conjunction with their location directly over the phase 1 wall points towards them being the waste residues derived from the robbing of this wall The remaining group can be placed within the broad

category of dumping Clearly certain of this group, m particular 1051, 1050, 1055 and 1052 relate directly to the discard of fuel type residues of either domestic or industrial origin Certain of the other contexts of the group may relate to spreads of demolition or robbing debris A point of some interest highlighted by the stratigraphy of these deposits is that in the south-east comer of the site wall robbing had taken place subsequent to dumping whilst m parts of the east central area dumping or levelling up was taking place after wall robbing This suggests that for a while at least both processes are likely to have been occurring at the same time, possibly on a somewhat piecemeal basis The small quantities of potiery recovered from the phase 2 contexts spanned the 13th – 15th centuries

4.1.3 **Phase 3**

The activity of phase 3 was marked by a series of masonry walls and cobbled surfaces that equate directly with SAHS phase 4 Stratigraphic links make it certain that components of these walls were contemporary for at least some time In certain cases however stratigraphic isolation of elements of the stmctural components has lead to their inclusion within this phase on the less secure grounds of spatial arrangement and compatibility of heights

The largest element of phase 3 was an east – west aligned wall at the extreme north of the site, contexts 1010/1008/1015 The duplication of numbering relates to the fact that machining to different levels resulted in what was the same wall appearing in three isolated stretches This wall was constmcted of a sandstone mbble and mortar core with a facing of finely dressed sandstone blocks of a size up to 0 43m, again bonded with mortar The maximum width of the wall visible extended from the southem face to the mside edge of the rear (northem) facing blocks, a distance of some 0 70m Given an average width of 0 22m for the southem facing blocks, and assuming that those on the northern side are of similar proportions, then an estimate for the total wall thickness would be in the region of 0 92m Visible for up to two courses deep, the presence of post phase 3 deposits to the south of this wall prevented its tme depth from being accurately determined

Aligned at 90 degrees to the major east – west wall and apparently keyed into it (the junction occurring m an area of partial machine dislodging) was a discontinuously visible wall, contexts 1009, 1007, 1026 and 1033 The alignment of these discontinuous parts together with their relative heights and similarity of constmction points to them all collectively forming a single entity The multiplicity of numbers allocated again relates to the individual recording of the stretches of this wallmg whilst the large gap in the north central area was due solely to the presence of later overlying deposits Measuring around 0 42 m thick the wall was constmcted of roughly faced blocks of sandstone of a size up to 0 46m laid two courses wide. The only bonding material visible, in all four component parts, was greyish brown clayey silt Trench 4 of the SAHS evaluation examined the uppermost eastem parts of the southern end of this wall, contexts 1026 and 1033, when it was noted as F406 (Pearson 1998, 24) The evaluation surmised the feature to be paving, a reasoned interpretation given the limited exploration, particularly in terms of depth An irregularity of the southemmost end of the wall, context 1033, was an apparent widening to the west The presence of baulks of intact stratified deposits to both south and west precluded examination of the significance of this, though it may indicate a westwards return The keying m of this wall to the major east – west wall indicates that, for some time at least, both walls were contemporary Apparent disparities of character between the walls in terms of size, quality of stonework and bonding materials suggests that one may have been an addition to the other It may be the case, as was suggested in the phase 1 text, that the

east – west wall had an early origin (perhaps initially associated with the phase 1 wall) but a long period of use such that wall 1009/1007/1026/1033 was later incorporated into it

A further piece of evidence, cobble surfacing, serves to suggest a temporal link between the major east – west wall and the north – south wall An extensive spread of cobbles, context 1018, (severely truncated by machine on the eastern side (also revealed in SAHS works as F405 (Pearson 1998, 24)) generally of one cobbles thickness and on a bedding of darkish brown clayey sand, context 1030, was seen to butt up to the eastern edge of the southern part of the north – south wall and extend eastwards from this point as far as the limits of the ttench This surface, which was clearly contemporary with the north – south wall, was seen in both plan and section to he directly over the earlier phase 1 wall Immediately south of the eastern end of the major east – west wall traces of further cobbling (1014 and 1081) were observed in two small machine hollows that penetrated through later deposits The cobbles of 1081 butted up to the southern edge of the major east – west wall in the manner of cobbles 1018 to the north – south wall, whilst a brown clayey sand bedding (1016), similar to 1030, was observed under cobbles 1014. The cobbles visible in these hollows were of a size comparable to those of 1018, generally 0 05m – 0 30m and comparisons of levels between the three spreads demonstrates close similarities of height to within a few centimetres of each other

The remaining component tentatively attributed to phase 3 was stonework 1023 and an associated cobble surface 1024, located in an area of deeper machining on the western extremity of the trench This part of the site had previously been examined in the 1998 evaluation within SAHS Trench 2 which also took in an area further to the west (which revealed a large wall F210 and a hearth F424) beyond the limits of the YAT trench Within the SAHS trench stonework 1023 was interpreted as stone paving numbered F208 whilst the cobbling was numbered as F215 (Pearson 1998, 24) The stratigraphic relationship between the features had been determined by SAHS as the stonework 1023 lying over the cobbles 1024 It seems reasonably clear that the cobbles form a surface Examination of the levels of cobbles 1024 with those of the other cobble elements of phase 3 shows broad similarity (within 0 10m of 1018) and it is considered a probability that they form part of a contemporary related surface, albeit separated by the north – south wall The stonework represented by 1023 is more problematic Constructed of large crudely dressed blocks of sandstone and bonded only with clayey silt, 1023 possessed a level upper surface some 0 20m above the cobbles 1024, and displayed vertical edges The full extent and shape of 1023 is not known although its western edge lay parallel to the north – south wall and also to SAHS wall F210 some 1 20m to the west. Occupying no construction cut and built up directly from the cobble surface 1023 it is possible that 1024 represents neither paving or walling but rather, for example, an exterior stair foundation giving access to an upper storey of SAHS wall F210 In such an arrangement an angled wooden staircase with the lower parts resting on 1023 would lean against/be connected to the eastern face of SAHS wall F210 and lead into a first floor doorway On the basis of the present evidence however this must remain a speculative suggestion only

The key components of phase 3 can be summarised as consisting of at least two walls, one on a north – south alignment that keys into a second, larger, east – west aligned wall Whilst both walls need not necessarily have been constructed at the same time they were for a while, at least, contemporary The quality of stonework suggests the likelihood that both of these walls relate to a large building Associated with the walls was a series of metalled surfaces separated by the line of the north – south wall and of a type common to yards and building exteriors The

stonework towards the west of the trench, 1024, may be indicative of a standing for an exterior staircase that itself points to a building with a first floor storey The evaluation of 1998 revealed further elements likely to belong to this period of activity which corresponds to SAHS phase 4. These additional features include a north – south aligned wall, F1002, immediately north of, and possibly joining, the major east – west wall m SAHS Trench 10 (Pearson 1998, 26) together with the north – south wall F210 previously noted m SAHS Trench 2 Hearths immediately west of wall F210 indicate this area to have been internal to the building The results of the 1998 evaluation led to the suggestion that an "L" shaped building was likely to be represented by the walls and surfaces of SAHS phase 4 (Pearson 1998, 26) This remains a valid proposal, indeed the addition of further detail provided by phase 3 of the new works can be regarded as strengthening the case No dating evidence was recovered from the phase 3 contexts, however, the presence of a 15th century pot sherd within phase 2 indicates a 15th century or later date

4.1.4 Phase 4

The deposits of phase 4, contexts 1042, 1011, 1013, 1077, 1006, 1019=1025, 1017, 1012 and 1075, equate with the later parts (abandonment) of SAHS phase 5. Although some textural variation was apparent between the phase 4 contexts, which ranged from stone mbble to sandy clay, most of the deposits shared two common atiributes in abundance, angular and sub-angular fragments of sandstone together with fragments and flecks of mortar. In a number of instances the spatial relationship of deposits, in addition to their texture and inclusions, serve to mdicate their origin For example the mortar and stone deposits, contexts 1011 and 1013, lying directly over the remnants of the phase 3 east – west aligned wall are almost certainly derived from that wall and are likely to relate to discarded waste from the robbing of it Possibly associated with the robbing of the same wall was the spread or dump of mortar fragments, context 1006 Quite why this was such a pure mortar deposit (virtually no other inclusions being present) is not certain though it may for example relate to waste mortar being systematically cleaned off freshly robbed stone Again, a small deposit probably relating to wall robbing was context 1042 that lay directly over the southern part (1026) of the of the clay bonded phase 3 north – south wall This context was brown sandy clay that is likely to represent discarded wall bonding material The remaining contexts of the group were of somewhat varied texture but characterised by quantities of stone mbble and mortar An absence of materials characteristic of domestic debris withm the deposits, e g animal bone, shell, charcoal, etc was noted

The disposition of the phase 4 deposits directly over the remnants of the phase 3 stmctures, together with their textural characteristics which are derived largely from building type mbble, argues the case for all the contexts of this group relating to the robbing and/or collapse/decay of those stmctures subsequent to their abandonment The only dating evidence associated with this phase was provided by five sherds of 14 – 16th pottery from context 1012

4.1.5 Phase 5

A total of 26 deposits comprise phase 5, contexts 1022, 1020=1021, 1098, 1038, 1037, 1036, 1034, 1035, 1111, 1110, 1041, 1040, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1074, 1028, 1076, 1080, 1079, 1049, 1087, 1086 and 1085. Whilst a number of these were present at the base of the trench subsequent to the emptying out of the machine hole many were only visible above this height in section On the basis of this observation and given that a number of the phase 5 contexts were not particularly extensive it seems highly likely that certain deposits belonging to this phase in the more central areas of the trench have been lost without record

This extensive group of deposits was very varied in terms of texture, inclusions and extent but may all be grouped under the loose heading of 'dumping' Texture was noted as ranging from sandy silts to clayey silts whilst the primary inclusions present included animal bone, stone, mortar, coal, charcoal, brick and tile, oyster and limpet shells and lumps of clay Certain of the contexts were in excess of several metres across whilst others extended for only small fractions of a metre Although most of the deposits appeared to display fairly flat or gently undulating profiles this was not always the case and some dipping of profile, probably caused by processes of tipping, was apparent Many of the individual deposits were of somewhat mixed makeup and inclusions It is likely that these relate to the discard of what was essentially domestic debris Others, however, were comprised of just one or two principal components Context 1004 for example was approximately 80% stone mbble and as such may be indicative of the discard of building debris Contexts 1034, 1040, 1005, 1074 and 1080 each contained very large amounts of coal, ash and some charcoal and clearly represent the discard of waste fuel and fuel residues A particularly interesting single component deposit was context 1003 comprised almost exclusively of limpet shells Limpets, although now seldom used, were for centuries employed as readily available bait for 'long-lining' in inshore fishing It may be that this particular deposit provides a tangible link to this practice Late in the phase 5 sequence and restricted to the western part of the trench an extensive, level deposit of yellowish clayey silt of clean appearance, contexts 1022, 1038, 1041, was noted This material effectively sealed earlier deposits in this part of the trench The clean nature of the deposit may argue against this being dumped waste material and it is possible that the context may be indicative of deliberate action to level up the ground in this part of the site A solitary cut feature, probably a small posthole, cut 1037/fill 1036, occurred at a stratigraphic position immediately above that of the clean clayey silt 1038

The activity of phase 5 can be summarised as representing a period of abandonment of this part of the site after the robbing (phase 4) of the phase 3 buildings It must be assumed that at this time the immediate area was little more than a parcel of waste-ground onto which was thrown a variety of debris, much of which was of a domestic character and some of which may relate to fishing and building demolition. Although few finds were recovered from these deposits what pottery there was predominantly related to the later medieval – post-medieval periods Whilst much of this material may be residual it cannot be ruled out that this episode of debris dumping was a prolonged one

4.1.6 Phase 6

A considerable build-up of soils with a total depth of up to 1 50m sealed the dumped deposits of phase 5, contexts 1097, 1096, 1109, 1108, 1072, 1071, 1078, 1073, 1084, 1083, 1101, 1082, 1105, 1102, 1094, 1067, 1066 and 1107 All essentially sandy silts, the colour and inclusions, principally stone, shell, gravel, coal, brick and tile, of these deposits showed some, albeit generally slight, variation It should be noted that the multiplicity of numbers allocated to these soils relates in part to separate numbering of contexts in section within areas where stratigraphic links to other areas of related soils were not present Two steep sided features up to 1 0m across and up to 0 47m deep were visible in the sections, cuts 1070 and 1104 The fills of both, contexts 1069 and 1103 respectively, were gravelly sandy silts Whilst no obvious refuse type materials were present it is likely that both features represent pits Datable materials recovered from these soils spanned the 18th – 19th centuries

The deposits of this phase equate with SAHS phase 6 (gardens) This activity spans a period likely to extend from the 17th/early 18th century to the later 19th century when the school in the north-west comer of the site was built Cartographic evidence, in addition to archaeological, would suggest that these deposits are relict garden soils, through which pits had periodically been dug The accumulation of such a depth of soil is noteworthy and may relate to ongoing processes of debris discard at the site

4.1.7 Phase 7

Features of phase 7 relate entirely to the modern period These include a brick built manhole and drain, contexts 1099, 1095, 1113 and 1112 in the west central part of the trench and a 0.20m thick concrete slab at the extreme east of the trench that formed the base of the recently demolished air-raid shelter The latest features encountered within the trench were the basal parts of the SAHS Trenches 2, 4 and 8.