silt with ash, cinders and building rubble, contained a number of 19th century pottery sherds. Although only one side of this feature lay within the confines of the trench, making its interpretation uncertain, it may represent a robbed out wall foundation.

The trench was then sealed by mid brown grey sand silt deposit (2006), that was 0.42m thick. This deposit was cut by foundation cuts for a wall and a garden path. These were [2003] and [2005], and held wall (2001) and path (2004) respectively. Wall (2001) was aligned north south, and was made up of dark red stock bricks. The path (2004) was concrete over building rubble and was aligned north south before turning to the east and meeting wall (2001) at a threshold. The cut for the wall was filled by (2002), a mid brown grey sand silt, which was over the wall foundation. The path (2004) is still visible at the surface elsewhere on the site. The wall is clearly 20th century in date, and may once have been part of a garage reputed to have been on this part of the site.

The trench was sealed by building rubble in a mid to light grey sand silt matrix deposit (2000), that was 0.42m thick.

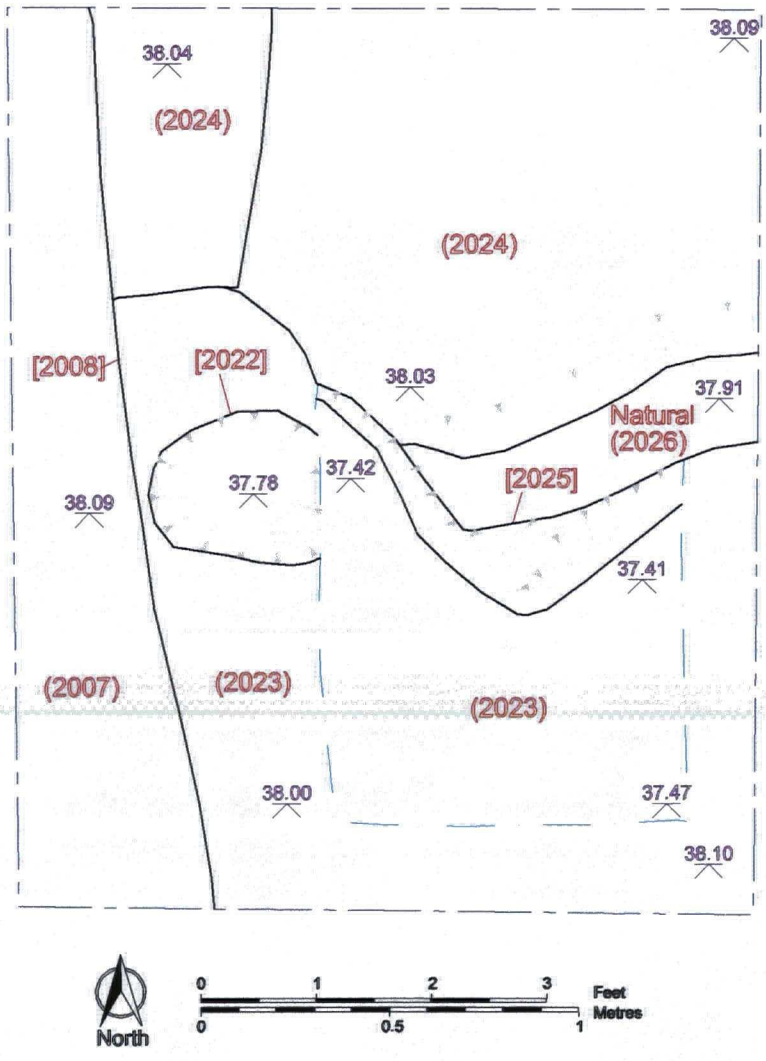

Figure 7. Trench 2, plan of [2025]. (Scale 1:20).

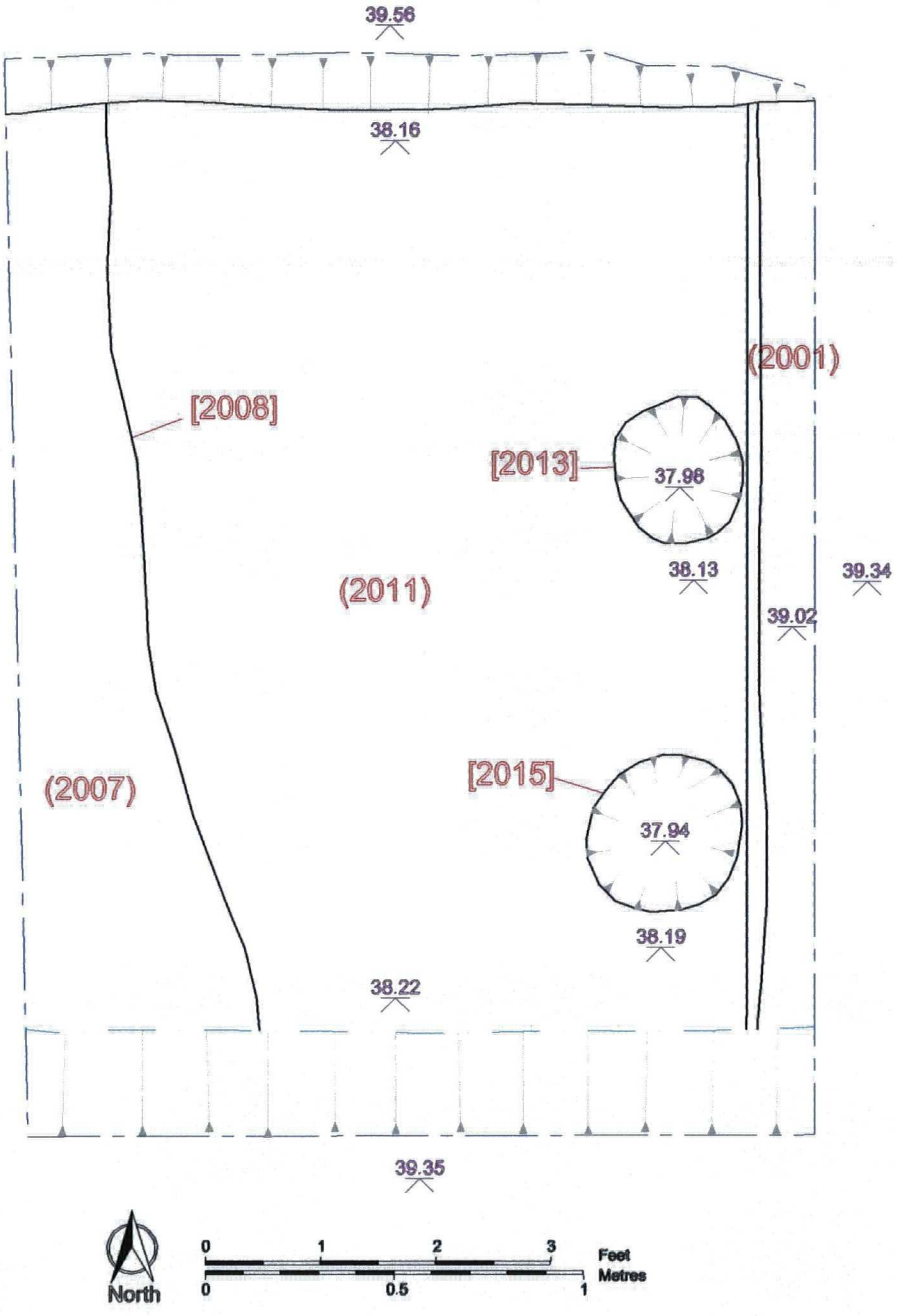

Figure 8. Trench 2, plan of postholes [2013] & [2015}. (Scale 1:20).

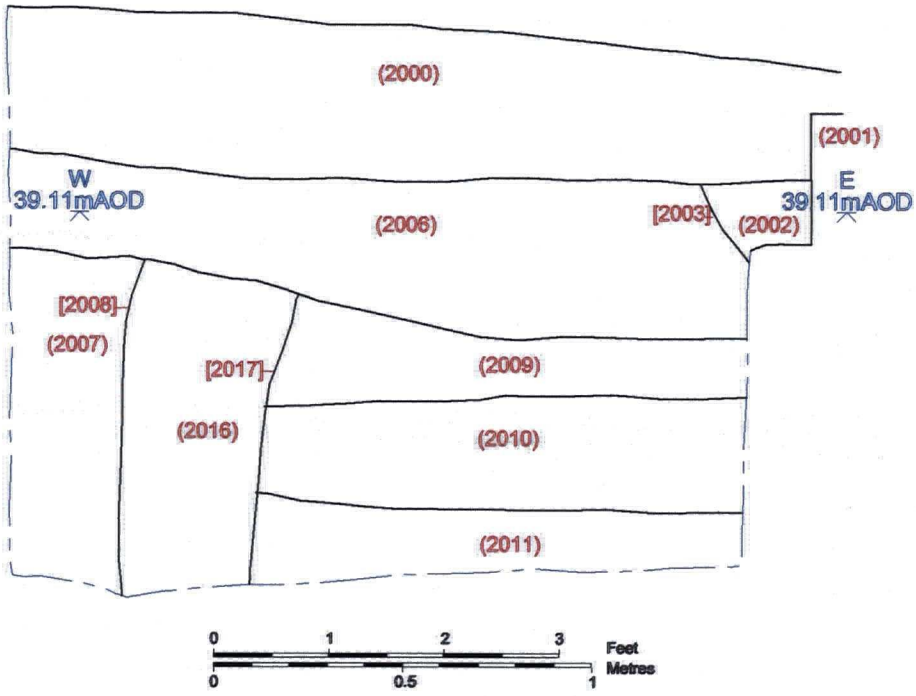

Figure 9. Trench 2, south facing section. (Scale 1:20).

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

The evaluation has encountered clear evidence for medieval activity on the site, in the form of quarrying (presumably for the underlying natural clay) terracing or land division, and possibly a post built structure. This appears to date from the mid to late 13th century at the earliest, which conforms to the documented laying out of Westgate as a thoroughfare. The quarrying may have been undertaken to provide raw materials for construction works relating to the earliest occupation on the street frontage.

Although later medieval pottery was retrieved this was recovered from a build-up deposit in Trench 1, which also contained post-medieval wares. This implies that the rear of this property, within which the trenches were placed, was not intensively exploited during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. It was probably used as an open garden.

There is evidence for later activity, with the large 19th century robber trench in Trench 2, although this may have held a significantly earlier wall. The latest remains on the site all appear to relate to the use of the site for gardens, with the exception of the garage in the northeast corner.

The remains discovered through this evaluation have the potential to yield important information regarding the medieval development of this area of Ripon. However, it should be noted that the tops of the most significant deposits and features all lie between 0.95m and 1.45m below the modern ground surface. In view of the relatively small scale of the proposed development it should be possible to design a foundation solution to enable the vast majority of the medieval remains to be preserved *in-situ* beneath any new buildings. It is conceivable that the deepest groundworks required for the development may have limited impact upon surviving archaeological remains. An appropriate level of mitigation would therefore appear to be to undertake a watching brief during any such groundworks. Any such decision must, however, lie with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit and the local planning authority.

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8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

8.1 Trench 1.

Context	Description (and interpretation)	Extent	Thickness
1000	Compact dark grey brown sandy silt	3.00m x 2.00m	0.25m
1001	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt	3.00m x 2.00m	0.60m
1002	Compact mid reddish brown sandy silt	3.00m x 2.00m	0.40m
1003	Loose building rubble	3.00m x 0.60m	0.25m
1004	Loose building rubble	1.20m x ?	0.28m
1005	Compact dark grey sandy silt	1.00m x ?	).20m
1006	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy silt	1.30m x ?	0.30m
1007	Steep sided, flat based pit	1.60m x ?	0.60m
1008	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt	0.80m x ?	0.50m
1009	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt with freq CBM	0.55m x ?	0.12m
1010	Steep concave sided pit	0.80m x ?	0.60m
1011	Compact pinkish red silty sand (natural)	Trench	?
1012	Compact mid reddish brown sandy silt with freq large cobbles	1.92m x 1.00m	0.70m
1013	Sloping sided E-W aligned linear cut	1.92m x 1.00m	0.70m

8.2 Trench 2.

Context	Description (and interpretation)	Extent	Thickness
2000	Friable mid / light grey sandy silt	Trench	0.42m
2001	N-S aligned red brick wall	3.00m x ?	0.17m
2002	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt	3.00m x 0.28m	0.22m
2003	Steep sided linear cut	3.00m x 0.28m	0.22m
2004	Concrete over CBM rubble	0.80m x ?	0.20m
2005	Shallow construction cut for concrete path	? x 0.80m	0.20m
2006	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt	Trench	0.42m
2007	Loose mid to dark sandy silt with ash and cinders	3.00m x 0.90m	0.90m
2008	Vertical sided linear cut	3.00m x 0.90m	0.90m
2009	Friable light brown sandy silt	3.00m x 1.27m	0.29m
2010	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt	3m x 1.28m	0.30m
2011	Friable mottled light red brown and grey brown silty sand	3.00m x 1.30m	0.24m
2012	Friable dark reddish brown sandy silt	0.39m x 0.37m	0.15m
2013	Circular steep sided concave based posthole	0.39m x 0.37m	0.15m
2014	Friable dark reddish brown sandy silt	0.42m x0.38m	0.21m
2015	Oval steep sided concave based posthole	0.42m x0.38m	0.21m
2016	Friable mottled mid grey brown / light red brown sandy silt and silty sand	? x 0.45m	0.90m
2017	Steep sided cut	? x 0.44m	0.89m
2018	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt	0.34m x ?	0.25m
2019	Concave posthole seen in section	0.34m x ?	0.25m
2020	Friable light grey brown silty sand	0.32m x 0.30m	0.28m
2021	Plastic light brown / grey brown clay /silty sand	0.44m x 0.38m	0.28m
2022	Oval steep sided concave based posthole	0.44m x 0.38m	0.28m
2023	Friable mixed light reddish brown / mid grey brown silty sand and sandy silt	1.60m x 1.60m	0.55m
2024	Friable mixed light reddish brown / mid grey brown silty sand and sandy silt	1.40m x 1.20m	?
2025	Irregular steep sided pits	1.60m x 1.60m	0.55m
2026	Friable light reddish brown silty sand, with seams of light yellow green clay (natural)	Trench	?

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Tr 1, E facing section	1:10	140503	FP
2	Tr 2, plan of [2003] (2001)	1:20	140503	DS
3	Tr 2, plan of [2013] (2015)	1:20	140503	DS
4	Tr 2, S facing section	1:10	150503	DS
5	Tr 1, plan of (1012)	1:20	150503	FP
6	Tr 1, E facing section [1013]	1:10	150503	FP
7	Tr 1, plan of [1013]	1:20	150503	FP
8	Tr 2, post-ex plan	1:20	160503	DS/GB
9	Trench location sketch plan	Not to scale	160503	DS

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
Film # Digital 160503				
1-3	Tr 1, (1001)	none	140503	FP
4	Tr 1, (1002)	1m	140503	FP
5-8	Tr 1, (1012)	0.5m	150503	FP
9-12	Tr 1, [1013]	0.5m	150503	FP
13-14	Tr 1, E facing section	1m	150503	DS
15	Tr 2, Post hole [2013]	0.5m	140503	DS
16	Tr 2, Posthole [2015]	0.5m	140503	DS
17-20	Tr 2, Final view of trench	1m	160503	DS
21-22	Tr 2, Lowest horizon pre-exc	1m	140503	DS
23	Tr 2, posthole [2022]	0.5m	150503	DS
24-28	Tr 2, quarry pits [2025]	1m	160503	DS
29-30	Tr 2, top of layer (2009)	1m	140503	DS
31-35	W site boundary wall	none	160503	GB

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment.

Alan Vince, Jane Young & Barbara Precious[1].

10.1 Introduction.

Seventy-two objects from an archaeological evaluation at 8, Westgate, Ripon (Site code 0SA03 EV05) were submitted for identification and assessment. They consist of a collection of medieval, post-medieval and early modern pottery, medieval or post-medieval flat roof tiles, daub from a timber-framed structure with lath-infilled panels and fragments of mould from the manufacture of copper-alloy cast vessels or bells.

10.2 Description.

10.2.1 Ceramic Building Material.

Three fragments of flat roof tile of medieval or post-medieval date were recovered, from contexts 1012 and 2014.

10.2.2 Clay Tobacco Pipes.

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from context 2007. Their bore diameters suggest that they are of 18th or 19th-century date.

10.2.3 Fired clay.

Fragments of burnt clay were recovered from five contexts, 1001, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2023. They are have three fabrics:

1. abundant fine-textured organic inclusions in a silty, micaceous groundmass.
2. abundant fine-textured organic inclusions in a calcareous groundmass
3. abundant coarse straw inclusions in a calcareous groundmass.

The fragments come from daub and copper-alloy vessel or bell moulds.

10.2.4 Daub.

Daub fragments come from contexts 2014 and 2023 and in both cases are of Fabric C. That from context 2023 consists of a lump of daub with impressions of two wooden laths and a gap of about 30mm between them. The body of the fragment is hardly burnt but the flat surface has been burnt in an oxidizing atmosphere. There is no evidence for carbonisation of the straw inclusions at it is possible that by the time the daub was burnt these had decayed. The

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fragments from context 2014 are to small for positive identification but the similarity in fabric suggests that they come from a similar structure.

The use of laths suggests that the daub was used as infilling in a timber-framed structure. There is no evidence for any plaster or s=skimming of the surface.

10.2.5 Moulds.

Fragments of mould were recovered from contexts 1001, 2011, 2012, and 2023. They have smooth whitened surfaces where they were in contact with the metal and in one case there is a green concretion on the surface which may contain metal.

The mould surfaces include fragments with both concave and convex surfaces and therefore come from both the inner mould (core) and outer mould (cope) of the vessel(s). One fragment probably comes from close to the rim of the vessel and has a coarser outer layer rich in straw inclusions. Copper alloy bells were produced using this method from at least the 10th century onwards, continuing throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. During the 13th century the production of domestic vessels – such as ewers, mortars and cauldrons – began and these vessels gradually became the mainstay of bellfounders with the production of bells being a minor but prestigious part of their trade. Given the size of the fragments it is impossible to say for certain what was being cast in this case but if metal could be extracted and analysed from the concretion on the fragment from context 1001 then this might well provide an answer since lead was used in higher quantities in cast vessels and tin in higher quantities in bells, since lead would have dulled the tone of the bell.

10.2.6 Iron.

A single nail was recovered from context 2023.

10.2.7 Pottery.

Medieval.

Thirty-nine fragments of medieval pottery were recovered. Most are small sherds and some are abraded and it is not clear to what extent they have been recycled from earlier deposits or brought onto the site as sherds (Table 1). Two sherds may be examples of York Gritty ware, although both have reduced cores, uncommon in this ware, and have no certain traces of being thrown on a wheel. They may, therefore, be a handmade, more local ware. Sherds of York Glazed ware, Brandsby-type ware and Hambleton-type ware were present. These wares were probably made in the Hambleton Hills about 25 miles to the east of Ripon (although evidence for the production of Hambleton ware at Castle Howard, in the Howardian hills, has recently been found). A few sherds of Tees Valley ware, an oxidized ware with, typically, a thick white slip, were also found. This ware is probably of later 13th century and later date and produced somewhere in the Tees valley, about 40 miles to the northeast of Ripon. The majority of the sherds, however, are of unknown types probably made closer to Ripon. They tend to contain

coarse fragments of sandstones and in some cases have a white-firing body and in others a red-firing body.

The presence of Hambleton-type ware suggests that the collection extends to the end of the medieval period whilst the York Glazed ware is probably of mid 13th-century or earlier date although found in the same deposits as the later wares.

Table 1

Context	cname	?	BOWL	JAR	JUG	Grand Total
1002	BRANDSBY				1	1
	HAMBLETON				1	1
	MEDLOC	1	2	5	5	13
	TVW			2	3	5
	YG			1		1
	YORK			1	4	5
1012	BRANDSBY				1	1
	MEDLOC			1	4	5
2011	MEDLOC				2	2
2023	CMW			2		2
	YG			1		1
US	CMW				1	1
	HAMBLETON				1	1
Grand Total		1	2	13	23	39

Post-medieval.

Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from context 1001. They include a Staffordshire mottled-glaze ware tankard of early 18th-century or later date, a Ryedale ware pancheon, a sherd of a Late Humber Ware bowl and three sherds from a slip-trailed vessel. The fine-textured, dark red body with abundant quartz sand inclusions is reminiscent of vessels from the northeast of England, such as Sunderland. The glaze is almost completely colourless which suggests that it was applied as a frit rather than taking its silica (and consequently iron) from the body. The white slip-trailed decoration was enhanced by the use of a light green glaze colourant over a trailed leaf. A later 18th-century date is likely for this vessel, and therefore for the deposition date of the context.

Early Modern.

Early modern pottery was recovered from context 2007. It consists mainly of mass-produced factory products such as Pearl ware (PEAR), transfer-printed wares (TPW), and other whitewares (WHITE). There are also, however, two sherds of black-glazed coarseware bowls. Both have a fine-textured calcareous body. The source of these vessels is not known, but they do not occur in York and have not be noted elsewhere in North Yorkshire and so may have been made close to Ripon.

10.3 Assessment.

The evaluation at 8, Westgate, indicates that there is likely to have been activity on the site in the later medieval period and perhaps as early as the mid 13th century, or earlier. There is evidence for the production of cast copper alloy vessels, or bells, nearby, although these mould

fragments were so numerous and bulky that they were used as hardcore and, in the city of London, as road metalling. The foundry may therefore not lie on the site itself. It is interesting that the mould fragments and daub both use straw as filler, although the main material in the moulds is likely to have been horse or donkey dung as recommended in contemporary documents. Whether there is any stronger connection between the moulds and the daub (such as the daub coming from a structure associated with metalworking) is doubtful but worthy of investigation should more work take place on the site.

Appendix A: List of Finds.

Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Part	Use
1001	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPER AND SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	MOULD	2	1	COPPER ALLOY SLAG ON INT	BS	
1001	CERAMIC	LHUM?		BOWL	1	1		BS	
1001	CERAMIC	RYEDALE		PANC	1	1		R	
1001	CERAMIC	SLIP	FINE SANDY REDWARE;LOOKS LIKE SUNDERLAND	TANK	3	1	SLIP-TRAILED DEC WITH LTGR GLAZE OVER WHITE LEAF	BS	
1001	CERAMIC	STMO		TANK	1	1		BS	
1002	CERAMIC	BRANDSBY		JUG	1	1	RECT RSD;CUGL	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	HAMBLETON		JUG	1	1	OVAL HANDLE;THREE DEEP GROOVES DOWN BACK;CUGL	H	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	MIGHT BE NYWW BUT A BIT COARSE	JUG	1	1	PLAIN GL EXT	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	WHITEWARE WITH BLACK CORE AND SST TEMPER	JUG	4	4	PLAIN GL EXT	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	WHITEWARE WITH BLACK CORE AND SST TEMPER	JAR	1	1	PLAIN GL INT	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINKISH;MICACEOUS WITH SSTMG >3.0MM	JAR	1	1	UNGLAZED	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINKISH;SLIGHTLY MICACEOUS	?	1	1	PLAIN GLAZED INT AND EXT	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINKISH;SLIGHTLY MICACEOUS	BOWL	2	2	INT PLAIN GL	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINKISH;SLIGHTLY MICACEOUS	JAR	2	2		BS	
1002	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINKISH;SLIGHTLY MICACEOUS	JAR	1	1		BS	SOOTED EXT
1002	CERAMIC	TVW		JUG	2	2		BS	
1002	CERAMIC	TVW		JAR	2	1		BS	
1002	CERAMIC	TVW		JUG	1	1	WHITE SLIPPED EXT	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	YG		JAR	1	1	LOOKS HANDMADE?	BS	SOOTED EXT
1002	CERAMIC	YORK		JAR	1	1		BS	SOOTED EXT
1002	CERAMIC	YORK		JUG	1	1		BS	
1002	CERAMIC	YORK		JUG	1	1	WAVY COMBING;CUGL	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	YORK		JUG	1	1	RECT RSD;CUGL	BS	
1002	CERAMIC	YORK		JUG	1	1	ROD HANDLE	BS	
1012	CBM	MTIL	SALT-SURFACED; SA Q, RQ (PYS?), SST	FLAT	1	1		BS	
1012	CERAMIC	BRANDSBY		JUG	1	1	CUGL	BS	
1012	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	WHITEWARE;MICACEOUS; SST SAND	JUG	2	2		BS	
1012	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	PINK BODY	JUG	1	1	CUGL	BS	
1012	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	STREAKY WHITE/PINK BODY;SSTMG >3.0MM	JUG	1	1		BS	
1012	CERAMI	MEDLOC	WHITEWARE;MICACEOUS;SS	JAR	1	1		B	SOOTED

Context	class	cname	subfabric	Form	Nosh	NoV	Description	Part	Use
	C		T SAND						EXT
2007	CERAMIC	BL	PINK CALCAREOUS BODY	BOWL	1	1	INT BLACK GL	BS	
2007	CERAMIC	ENGS		FLAG	2	1	SPRIGGED LABEL 'N & Co'; '12.' STAMPED ON SHOULDER	BS	
2007	CERAMIC	PEAR		PLATE	1	1		BS	
2007	CERAMIC	WHITE		JAR	1	1	GREEN-GLAZED EXT;ZONE OF HORIZ GROOVES ON GIRTH;UNGLAZED INT	BS	
2007	CERAMIC	WHITE		JAR	3	1	SPONGED DEC	R;B	
2007	CTP	PIPECLAY		PIPE	2	2	18TH/19TH C BORE	STEM	
2011	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPER AND SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	MOULD	2	2		BS	
2011	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPER AND SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	MOULD	1	1		BS	
2011	CERAMIC	MEDLOC	WHITEWARE;MICACEOUS; SST SAND	JUG	2	2	RECT RSD	BS	
2012	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPER AND SILTY MICACEOUS GROUNDMASS	MOULD	2	2		BS	
2014	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	STRAW TEMPERED;CALCAREOUS	DAUB?	1	1		BS	
2014	CBM	MTIL		FLAT	2	2		BS	
2023	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	STRAW TEMPERED;CALCAREOUS	DAUB	1	1	TWO LATH IMPRESSIONS WITH WIDE GAP BETWEEN;EXTERNAL SURFACE BURNT RED INTERNAL PROBABLY HARDLY BURNT AT ALL	BS	
2023	BURNT CLAY	FCLAY	ORGANIC TEMPER AND CALCAREOUS? GROUNDMASS	MOULD	1	1		BS	
2023	CERAMIC	CMW	RED SST >3.0MM	JAR	1	1		B	
2023	CERAMIC	CMW	RED SST >3.0MM	JAR	1	1		B	SOOTED EXT
2023	CERAMIC	YG	REDUCED CORE;SSTMG >4.0MM	JAR	1	1	HANDMADE?	BS	
2023	IRON	IRON		NAIL	1	1		BS	
US	CERAMIC	BL	PINK CALCAREOUS	BOWL	1	1		R	
US	CERAMIC	CMW	A SA Q >1.0MM;S SA SST >4.0MM	JUG	1	1		BS	
US	CERAMIC	HAMBLETON	DARK GREY CORE AND INT	JUG	1	1	FLAT BALUSTER BASE	B	
US	CERAMIC	TPW		LID	1	1	KNOPPED	BS	
US	CERAMIC	TPW		JAR	1	1	MARKED 'MEDAL AWA' 'ALADE'	BS	

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ Zooarchaeological Remains Assessment Report.

Tania Kausmally.

11.1 Summary.

A small quantity of animal remains were recovered during an evaluation carried out by On-Site-Archaeology at 8 Westgate in Ripon during May 2003. The remains revealed the presence of domesticated species such as cattle, pig, sheep/goat and fragments of bird. The remains were recovered from features and deposits dated to the 13th century or later. One rib fragment from a larger mammal exhibited saw marks.

Keywords: Ripon, Yorkshire, Animal Remains, Medieval (13th Century)

11.2 Introduction.

A limited number of animal remains were recovered from 6 contexts (1001, 1002, 1012, 2011, 2014 and 2023) during an evaluation carried out by On-Site-Archaeology at 8 Westgate in Ripon during May 2003. The features containing animal bones were dated to the 13th Century or later.

11.3 Methods.

The animal remains were washed and identified by On-Site-Archaeology. Each element was identified to species where possible. Observations were made on stage of fusion, dental eruption/attrition, modifications, butchery, sex criteria and pathology. All the data was entered into an Excel spread sheet and analysed. The Minimum Number of Elements (MNE) and the Number of Identified Species (NISP) as well as the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated on the basis of each context being an entirely separate event unless otherwise stated. Any dental attrition was compared to the wear stages outlined by Grant (1982) and fusion data based on Silver (1969).

11.4 Results.

The results of the animal bone analysis have been summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below. A total of 49 elements were recovered from 6 contexts in Trenches 1 and 2, with 65% of the fragments being recovered from context (1002). The general preservation of the remains was good though the fragmentation was abnormally high and 65% of the assemblage could not be identified to species.

The species represented were mainly from domesticated animals such as sheep/goat, cattle, pig and bird. The MNI showed that cattle were the most frequently represented by 3, despite the lower number of elements (MNE) of 8% cattle compared to 15% sheep/goat. Sheep/goat was represented by 2 individuals and pig by 1 only. The bird fragments could not be identified to species but were definitely from 2 medium-sized birds. Unidentified bone fragments derived

mainly from long bones (37%) and ribs (28%) mostly from medium sized animals, such as sheep/goat and pig (46%).

Table 1 Number of elements and individuals

Species	MNE	%	NISP	%	MNI	%
Cattle	4	8	4	22.5	3	37.5
Pig	4	8	4	22.5	1	12.5
Sheep/goat	7	15	7	41	2	25
Bird	2	4	2	12	2	25
Total			(17)	(100)	(8)	(100)
Sml mam	1	2	-	-	-	-
Med mam	23	47	-	-	-	-
Lrg mam	8	16	-	-	-	-
Total	(49)	(100)				

The elements represented were mainly of long bone extremities and teeth, perhaps not surprisingly as these are the most readily identifiable and tend to survive better. No burning or any other modifications, such as carnivore gnawing was observed on any of the elements. One rib fragment was severed at both ends, leaving a fragment of 41mm in length. Both ends exhibited clear saw marks and one end had a breakage point to the anterior part of the rib, indicating that the rib was cut from inside and out.

Table 2: Body part distribution.

Species	Sk/ma	Teeth	Scap	Hum	Rad	Uln	Pel	Fem	Tib	Metap	Foot
Cattle	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Sheep/goat	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	2

Epiphyseal fusion data was limited to only five elements in context (1002). The results revealed one ox of less than 2-2.5 years, one sheep/goat less than 3-3.5 years and a one pig of more than 2 ¼ years of age. Dental age was considered, as all teeth present were loose. None of the elements contained any sex distinguishable features.

11.5 Discussion.

The animal assemblage from this site was too limited for any major zooarchaeological considerations. The elements, which were identified, revealed the remains of domesticated species such as cattle, pig, sheep/goat and bird. Though the highest number of elements derived from sheep/goat the MNI revealed that cattle and was the most prevalent species. The remains are probably domestic refuse and remains of butchering activities, though only one rib fragment exhibited saw marks from butchering.

11.6 Archive.

All material is currently stored by On-Site-Archaeology Ltd, York along with paper and electronic records pertaining the work described here.

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