Deposit (5022) was cut by the foundation for the demolished building [5055]. This was visible in the northern section of trench 3. The base of cut [5055] was 1.45m below the floor level within the demolished building, which seems excessive, so may belong to an earlier building on the same alignment. The cobble and dark grey clay silt fill (5054) of the foundation produced 2 sherds of medieval tile, 3 metalwork mould fragments, and 4 sherds of late medieval pot. It is unclear whether this reflects the date of construction of the demolished building, whether the foundation is for an earlier building, or the finds are all residual.

The stratigraphic sequence in the eastern property strip was completed by a demolition rubble and gravel hardcore surface (5018), that was 084m deep, and formed the car park surface of that property.



Figure 8. Trench 3, west facing section. (Scale 1:40).



Figure 9. Trench 3, north facing section, showing [5005] & [5007]. (Scale 1:20).







Figure 11. Trench 3, east facing section, showing pit [5049]. (Scale 1:10).



Figure 12. Trench 3, south facing section, showing foundation [5055]. (Scale 1:40).

5.5 Trenches 4 & 5, (see Plates 8-10).

A stratigraphic sequence similar to that seen in the evaluation trenches during the earlier phase of work was seen in these foundation trenches. Unfortunately because of the dangerous depth of the trenches only the general sequence was recorded. The reddish brown sand and gravel natural (6003) was seen at an approximate depth of 37.11m AOD. This was overlain by a pink clay sand (6002) approximately 1m thick. The sequence was completed by a dark grey brown clay silt deposit 0.6to 0.8m thick that contained modern rubbish(6001).

Three features were visible in the sections in trench 5, which was on the eastern property boundary. Cobble deposits (6008), possibly within a cut, were seen in both sections of trench 5. This may be the cobble foundation seen in trench 1 of the evaluation, which was on the same line. If so, the building extended across the whole property strip. The cobbles in the eastern section appeared to be slightly to the south of those in the western section. This may suggest that the cobbles were foundations for two buildings, one on each property strip, and on slightly different lines.

The second feature seen in the sections was a large pit approximately 9m to the south of the northern site boundary in trench 5. This pit [6007] was of indeterminate size, and held fill (6006) that was identified as of probable post medieval date. The final cut feature seen in the trenches was pit [6005] that held a tile fill (6004). This too was of indeterminate size, and was located three metres from the northern site boundary in trench 5.

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

The results of the watching brief add considerably to the results of the evaluation phase of work. Some of the interpretations from that phase of work can now be ruled out however. The cobble filled feature seen in the evaluation is now unlikely to be a retaining wall for a terrace. The height of the natural geology was seen to be similar on both sides of the feature. The cobbles are much more likely to be the foundation for a building, which was seen running across the property strip. There was also a hint that a similar foundation was present slightly further to the south in the property strip to the east.

In addition to the foundation/s for medieval buildings in the northern part of the site, two medieval buildings were recorded in the southern part of the site. These structures, one timber and containing a hearth/oven, and the other timber and robbed out (stone?), were probably contemporaneous. Both held primary occupation deposits indicative of industrial activity.

Quarry pits very similar to those in the evaluation trenches were recorded across the site. This activity was therefore not limited to the uppermost northern end of the property. Dating evidence from these pits also reveals that they were still being dug late in the medieval period and not just in the 13th Century as suggested from the earlier work.

The presence of more clay mould metalworking debris in a variety of features in this phase of work supports the idea that metalworking was occurring on the site, rather than the material being brought on to the site from elsewhere. This debris was associated with late medieval finds, so is likely to have occurred in the 14th or 15th century. If so, the process is likely to have been for the production of domestic goods rather than bells.

The make up of the metalwork moulds is consistent with the Magnesian limestone underlying the city. This raises the possibility that the quarrying activity on site is associated with the clay mould production, and not for building materials as the previous report suggested. This may explain the apparent contemporary existence of the buildings and the pits on the site. It would also explain the inter-cutting and re-digging of the pits in some areas of the site, as the activity occurred at a low level of intensity over a long period of time, as and when clay was needed.

Interestingly, the quarrying activity appears to extend into the property strip to the east. A timber building containing a hearth/oven on the site was mirrored by a timber and robbed (stone?) building in the property to the east. This was a possibly open sided structure with occupation layers made of ash and burnt material, including burnt clay. This suggests that the quarrying and metalworking were occurring over a wider area than the property strip encompassed by the site. As the property strip is likely to have been laid out in the 13th Century and the finds assemblage is dated to no earlier than the 13th Century, it is unlikely that the metalworking activity pre-dates the land division. If the same quarrying and metalworking activity was occurring properties it suggests that this part of Ripon may have been set aside for this type of industrial activity during the medieval period.

The activity on the site during the medieval period now appears to have been more intensive than originally thought. This activity also extended into the property strip to the east of the site. Features relating to three or possibly four medieval buildings have now been recorded on the two properties. These buildings appear to have been involved in industrial activity, most likely the production of domestic metalwork. The quarrying activity seen across the site was probably to produce clay for the moulds needed in the metalworking process.

In the late medieval or post medieval period the industrial activity ends and the building that has been recently demolished was constructed. A timber building may also have been built in the eastern property at that time. The rest of the site appears to have reverted to open ground, the medieval buildings having been demolished. The building to the southern end of the site was built in the 19^{th} century, and other buildings occupied the northern end of the site in the $19^{\text{th}}/20^{\text{th}}$ century as recorded during the evaluation.

7.0 Bibliography.

- North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit. (August 2002). Land rear of 8 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire. Written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation.
- On-Site Archaeology Ltd. (June 2003) Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at 8 Westgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire.

8.0 Appendix $1 \sim \text{List of Contexts.}$

8.1 Trench 1.

Context	Description (and interpretation)	Extent	Thickness	Lander .
5001	Mid grey clay silt with freq. Lg. Cobbles (foundation fill)	>3.1m x ?	0.34m max	
5002	Cut for foundation	>3.1m x ?	0.34m max	
5003	Grey brown clay silt with occ. cobbles & occ. flecks charcoal (fill of cess pit)	1.2m x >0.35m	0.60m max	
5004	Grey brown clay sand with freq. Small pebbles (fill of cess pit)	0.70m x >0.35m	>0.18m	
5005	Steep sided cut (prob. Cess pit)	1.2m x >0.35m	>0.66m	
5006	Brown grey gravel and silt sand (fill of cess pit or possibly stained natural)	1.4m x >0.4m	>0.52m	
5007	Steep sided cut (possible cess pit. Or extent of stained natural.)	1.4m x >0.4m	>0.52m	
5008	Brown grey sand	>0.7m x ?	0.18m	
5009	Pink brown clay sand (possible slumped natural)	>0.78m x ?	0.20m	
5010	Pink brown sand (fill of possible foundation)	0.72m x ?	0.56m	
5011	Vertical sided, flat base cut (possible foundation cut)	0.72m x ?	0.56m max	
5012	Dark grey sand silt (make –up)	>3.1m x >2.15m	0.16m max	
5013	Pink brown sand (fill of pit)	>1.25m x >0.6m	0.48m max	
5014	Steep sided, concave base (quarry pit)	>1.25m x >0.6m	0.48m max	
5015	Brown grey clay silt 20% gravel, occ. cobbles and freq. Flecks charc(pit fill)	>1.1m x ?	0.60m max	
5016	Pink brown sand (pit fill)	>1.02m x ?	0.22m max	
5017	Steep sided, concave base (possible quarry pit)	>1.1m x ?	0.70m max	
5018	Brown grey gravel and demolition rubble (make-up)	>6.8m x ?	0.84m	
5019	Very dark grey clay silt (fill of post-hole?)	0.80m x ?	0.50m max	
5020	Steep sided, concave base (cut for possible post-hole)	0.80m x ?	0.50m max	
5021	Light grey crushed mortar (construction layer?)	1.74m x ?	0.18m max	
5022	Dark grey brown sand silt (make-up)	.0.6m x .0.22m	0.16m max	
5023	Mid brown clay silt (make-up)	>0.62m x >0.24m	0.14m max	
5024	Dark brown grey sand silt (make-up layer)	>5.6m x ?	0.58m max	
5025	Dark pink brown clay sand	>1.34m x >0.32m	0.30m	
5026	Dark pink brown clay sand and pebbles (fill of possible foundation)	>0.48m x >0.08m	0.26m max	
5027	Steep sided, flat base (possible foundation cut)	>0.48m x >0.08m	0.30m max	
5028	Light tan brown sand silt (possible construction layer)	0.92m x ?	0.08m max	
5029	Pink brown sand (natural)	>6.8m x 0.60m	0.30m	
5030	Dark brown grey sand silt (fill of pit)	1.95m x ?	0.88m max	
5031	Mottled pink brown in brown grev clay silt matrix (fill of pit)	1.28m x ?	0.24m max	
5032	Brown grey clay silt (fill of pit)	1.18m x ?	0.22m max	
5033	Grev brown silt sand (fill of pit)	1.1m x ?	0.2m max	
5034	Steep sided flat base (cut of pit or possible robber trench)	1.95m x ?	1.18m max	
5035	Dark grey clay silt (fill of post-hole)	0.16m x ?	0.18m max	
5036	Vertical sides, flat base (cut of possible post-hole)	0.16m x ?	0.18m max	
5037	Dark grey brown clay silt. Mod. Flecks charcoal (Demolition laver?)	2.24m x ?	0.4m max	
5038	Grev brown sand silt (possible floor)	2.72m x ?	0.16m max	
5039	Mixed pink brown clav sand (fill of post-pipe)	1.0m x ?	0.7m max	
5040	Mixed pink brown and grev brown silt sand (fill of post-pipe)	0.32m x ?	0.16m max	
5041	Vertical sides, concave base (cut of post-hole or robbed post post-pipe)	1.02m x ?	0.94m max	
5042	Very dark grev silt with freg. Charcoal (occupation laver)	2.75m x ?	0.08m max	
5043	Brown orange ashy silt (occupation layer)	2.75m x ?	0.08m max	
5044	Grev brown clay sand (possible floor)	2.83m x ?	0.08m max	
5045	Brown grev sand and gravel 50/50 (natural deposit)	Trench	0.48m	
0.40	Pink brown sand (natural denosit)	Trench	0.30m	
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5047	Pink brown sand and gravel 50/50 (natural deposit)	Trench	>0.75m	

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5049	Moderate sides, concave base (quarry pit)	0.54m x ?	0.45m max				
5050	Mixed green grey sand silt with freq. Mortar and occ. charcoal (make up)	>4.2m x >1.6m	0.38m				
5051	Pink brown sand with occ. Stones, mod. Flecks charcoal (fill of pit)	>2.8m x ?	0.51m max				
5052	Mixed pink brown clay and sand with freq. Stones (fill of pit)	2.68m x ?	0.32m max				
5053	Moderate sided, concave base (quarry pit)	2.8m x ?	0.8m max				
5054	Mixed dark grey clay silt with occ. charcoal and occ. mortar (fill of foundation	ons) Approx 7 x 9.5m	1.46m max				
5055	Variable cut for demolished post-medieval building foundations	Appox 7 x 9.5m	1.46m max				
5056	Dark brown grey sand silt (fill of prob. Service trench)	Approx 7m x ?	0.6m				
5057	Mixed green grey sand silt with freq. Mortar and occ. charc (fill of post-hole	e) 0.30m x ?	0.28m max				
5058	Vertical sides, concave base (post-hole)	0.30m x ?	0.28m max				
5059	Dark grey ashy silt (fill of hearth)	0.52m x ?	0.15m max				
5060	Orange ashy sand (fill of hearth)	0.84m x ?	0.10m max				
5061	Dark brown ashy silt (fill of hearth)	1.04 x ?	0.10m max				
5062	Grey brown clay silt (basal fill of hearth)	1.80m x ?	0.20m max				
5063	Dk brown ashy silt (prob. Same as (5061))	0.34m x ?	0.18m max				
5064	Moderate sides, concave base (cut of hearth)	1.80m x ?	0.32m max				
5065	Dark grey sand silt (occupation layer)	0.76m x ?	0.05m max				
5066	Mixed grey brown clay sand silt (fill of post-hole)	0.56m x ?	0.46m max				
5067	Steep sided, concave base (cut of post-hole)	0.56m x ?	0.46m max				
5068	Green grey clay silt (fill of post-hole)	0.26m x ?	0.46m max				
5069	Vertical sided, concave base (cut of post-hole)	0.26m x ?	0.46m max				
5070	Pink brown clay (possible clay floor)	>4m approx x ?	0.32m max				
5071	Dark grey sand and gravel (poss. stained natural)	>0.66m x ?	0.13m max				
5072	Pink brown sand	0.88m x ?	0.78m max				
5073	Grey clay sand and gravel	0.76m x ?	0.16m max				
5074	Vertical sided, flat base (quarry pit)	0.88m by ?	0.78m				
5075	Light pink brown sand (natural deposit)	>1.5m x ?	0.18m				
5076	Pink brown clay(natural deposit)	1.02m x ?	0.03m max				
5077	Pink brown clay(natural deposit)	1.02 x ?	0.12m max				
6001	Dark grey brown clay silt(garden soil)		0.2m				
6002	Red brown clay sand(natural)		0.2m				
6003	Pink gravel(natural)						
6004	Reddish tiles(fill of pit)						
6005	Cut of pit						
6006	Fill of pit						
6007	Cut of pit						
6008	Cobble deposit						

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9.0 Appendix $2 \sim$ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Plan of trenches, southern foundations	1:50	4/08/03	DS
2	Section of cess pit [5005][5007]	1:20	4/08/03	DS
3	Section of possible foundation [5011]	1:20	4/08/03	DS
4	Section of pit [5014]	1:20	4/08/03	DS
5	Section of pit [5017]	1:20	4/08/03	DS
6	Section of eastern excavation edge	1:20	4/08/03	DS
7	Section of pit [5049]	1:20	5/08/03	DS
8	Section of pit [5053]	1:20	5/08/03	DS
9	Sect of foundation [5055]	1:20	5/08/03	DS
10	Sect of western excavation edge	1:20	5/08/03	DS
11	Sketch plan of trenches, northern foundations	Not to scale	1/09/03	FP

9.2 Photographic Register.

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Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
Film # Digital	04/08/03			
1-2	Foundation [5027] detail	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
3	Cess pit [5007]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
4	Pit [5014]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
5	Pit [5017]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
6	Pit [5011]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
7	Robbed foundation? [5034]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
8	Eastern excavation edge	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
9	Foundation [5074]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
10	Post-pipe [5041]	None	4/08/03	DS
11	Eastern excavation edge	None	4/08/03	DS
12	Eastern excavation edge	None	4/08/03	DS
13	Pit [5049]	0.5m	4/08/03	DS
14	Pit [5053]	0.5m	5/08/03	DS
15	Post-hole [5069]	0.5m	5/08/03	DS
16	Oven? [5064]	0.5m	5/08/03	DS
17	Possible foundation or post-hole [5067]	0.5m	5/08/03	DS
18	Western excavation edge	None	5/08/03	DS
19	Foundation [5055]	0.5m	5/08/03	DS
1	General trench shot	None	1/09/03	FP
2	General trench shot	None	1/09/03	FP
3	General site shot	None	1/09/03	FP
4	General trench shot	None	1/09/03	FP
5	Pit [6007]	None	1/09/03	FP
6	General trench shot	None	1/09/03	FP
7	General site shot	None	1/09/03	FP
8	General site shot	None	1/09/03	FP
9	Sample section	None	1/09/03	FP

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment.

Alan Vince.

10.1 Introduction.

A collection of finds from an archaeological watching brief carried out in Ripon by *On Site Archaeology* was submitted to the author for identification and assessment (Site Code OSA02 WB20).

Although some of the finds are of types which first occur in the later 12th century most of the assemblages contain material of late 13th to 14th or late 14th-century and later date and it is quite likely that none of the material is earlier than the mid 13th century. Alongside the finds of pottery, ceramic building material and ironwork, all of which indicate typical occupation and structural debris, there is a small group of mould fragments which are waste from the casting of copper alloy vessels such as bells or cauldrons. The production of such vessels was limited in the medieval period both because of the skill required to make them and the cost of the raw materials and transport of the finished items.

10.2 Description.

10.2.1 Ceramic Building Material.

Four fragments of flat roof tile, two fragments of pantile and one fragment of brick were recovered. The flat roof tiles were tempered with a coarse sand or gravel consisting of a mixture of calcareous and sandstone fragments up to 2.0mm across. They occurred in association with medieval and later finds and are probably of medieval date (late 12th to 15th century). The brick has a distinctive fabric, consisting of lenses of inclusion-less clay interleaved with lenses containing abundant fine quartz sand. It is probably of post-medieval date and was found in association with the two pantile fragments, which also have a silty groundmass but with a moulding sand containing a mixture of quartz and calcareous inclusions. Pantiles are a post-medieval introduction into England and are likely to date to the later 17th century or later.

10.2.2 Fired clay.

Two small fragments of burnt clay were recovered from context 5043. Neither fragment had any form and both were traversed with numerous fine circular holes, probably from roots. The fabric has a smooth soapy feel, containing no quartz inclusions over 0.1mm, as is mainly black from unburnt carbon. In one area, however, the carbon has been burnt out indicating an offwhite colour.

Fine off-white, inclusionless clays in the Ripon area are likely to be Coal Measure Seatearths. The only outcrop of this type close to the site is to the west of the city. However, the fragments appear to be simply burnt subsoil rather than daub or clay flooring, since they lack any sign of working. Larger samples would be required to interpret these pieces more fully.

10.2.3 Iron.

Two nails were recovered from the watching brief, from contexts 5043 and 5066. Both are associated only with medieval finds and it is likely that they are both of medieval date.

10.2.4 Metallurgical Waste.

Five fragments of mould were found, in contexts 5015, 5054 and 5057. These moulds are debris from the manufacture of copper alloy vessels, such as bells, ewers, mortars, skillets and cauldrons. Unfortunately, none of the pieces has any distinctive diagnostic traits. The clay is heavily tempered with organic material, which medieval references indicate are likely to be horse or donkey dung {Hawthorne & Smith 1979 #27543} and in addition contains quartz and calcareous silt. The calcareous nature of the fabric suggests that it contains material derived from Permian strata, such as the Magnesian Limestone which underlies the city.

10.2.5 Pottery.

Medieval.

Twenty five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the watching brief. A number of these are of types which are not known to the author (coded here as MEDLOC). These include several quite distinct fabrics. These include vessels with a coarse sand temper derived from the Millstone Grit, which outcrops to the west of the city as well as forming the majority of the clasts in fluvio-glacial sands in the vale of York, vessels with a fabric containing only a fine micaceous silt and vessels with a sand temper consisting of sparse matt-surfaced quartz (from the Yellow Sands at the base of the Permian strata) and a fine-grained white sandstone. The visual examination of these fabrics suggests that with further work it would be possible to identify their sources.

Six sherds of Brandsby-type ware were found. This ware, which has an offwhite colour when oxidised and contains abundant fine quartz sand grains and variably amounts of muscovite, was produced in the Hambleton and Howardian hills areas to the east of the city from the later 13th to the 15th centuries.

Four sherds of Humber ware were found. However, two of these have an off-white silty fabric which suggests that they may also have been made from the Jurassic clays which outcrop around the fringes of the Howardian and Hambleton hills.

Five sherds of Walmgate-type ware were found. The fabric of this ware contains moderate quantities of coarsegrained Millstone Grit sandstone and wasters have been found at Walmgate, York. However, in Ripon, it is possible that a more local source might have been responsible for their manufacture. All five sherds appear to come from the same vessel.

A single fragment of Midlands Purple ware was found. As its name suggests, this ware was probably manufactured in the midlands (it is particularly common in Nottinghamshire). The vessel is unglazed and appears to have been a jar with a flattened body. This might be

accidental but could also indicate that the vessel was a standing costrel, used for carrying liquids about the person when travelling.

Post-medieval.

Two sherds of Ryedale ware were recovered in the watching brief, Neither was stratified. Ryedale ware was produced in the same area as Bransdby-type ware in the early post-medieval period

10.2.6 Stone.

Two fragments of stone were recovered. Neither shows any sign of human working and they are probably natural components of the subsoil. One is a calcareous micrite nodule and the other is a fine-grained, micaceous sandstone, probably of Permian age.

10.3 Assessment.

Finds were recovered from 12 contexts and these can be assigned *terminus post quem* dates on the basis of the starting date of the latest type present. Given the uncertainty of the dating of the MEDLOC sherds and the long period of use of Brandsby-type ware it is possible that most of these contexts were actually deposited in the late medieval period (Table 1). However, contexts 5033, 5043 and 5066 are potentially the earliest investigated since they contain neither Brandsby-type ware nor definite late medieval types such as Midlands Purple, Humber ware or Walmgate ware.

The copper alloy mould fragments were all associated with late medieval pottery, which suggests that this activity was of late medieval date. A late date such as this makes it more likely that the vessels being produced were domestic utensils, such as cauldrons, rather than bells, since the use of these metal vessels was much more common in the late 14th and 15th centuries than earlier.

Table 1.	
Context	TPQ
5003	Late medieval
5015	Late medieval
5030	Late medieval
5033	medieval
5043	medieval
5050	post-medieval
5051	medieval
5054	Late medieval
5057	Late medieval
5060	medieval
5062	medieval
5066	medieval
US	post-medieval
Grand Total	

These finds indicate that the medieval material of culture of Ripon has great potential for a variety of studies, amongst them the study of pottery and ceramic building material supply and

the production of cast copper alloy vessels. On their own, the finds from this watching brief do not warrant further work but they do indicate the potential of Ripon, and of this site in particular.

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Context	class	Cname	Form	Description	date	Nosh	NoV	Weigh	tSubfabric	Part	Use	ion
5003	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	GLAZE SPOT EXT;WT PLAIN	12.2	1	1	7	A SSTMG >1.0MM;RED BODY	BS	WHITE	
5003	POTTERY	WALMGATE	JUG	gl;combed ext	14.2	4	1	64		BS	DEPO INT	
5015	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		12.2	1	1	3	CALC AND SST SAND	BS		
FOAF	METALLUR				mod	4		12	ORGANIC TEMPER;SILTY;CAL	BC		
5015	GICAL	FOLAT	MOULD		meu		1	15	POSSIBLE CONCRETION WITH BROWN CORE AND PINK	00		
5015	NONE	STONE	GEOL		NONE	1	1	11		BS		
5015	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JUG JAR	GL;KT EXT UNGLAZED;GRO OVES ON SHOULDER;FLA TTENED BODY (ACCIDENTAL? DELIBERATE?)	12.2	1	1	13	FINE	BS		
				REDUCED CORE AND INT;EXT PLAIN				452	OFFWHITE FINE			
5030	POTTERY	ном	JUG	gl Plain ext Gl;sagging	14.2	1	1	153	SANDT	В		
5033	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JUG	BASE DIFFERENT FABRIC AND APPEARANCE	12.2	1	1	21	SILTY MICACEOUS SOFT;OFFWHITE WHERE NOT DK GREY/BLACK;ORG ANIC TEMPER -	BS		VAB
5043	fclay	FCLAY	?	FROM MOULDS	nd	2	1	3	ROOTS?	BS		
5043	IRON	IRON	NAIL		nd	1	1	1		BS	SOOTE	
5043	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JAR	HM?	12.2	1	1	11	SSTMG>2.0MM	В	DEXT	
5050	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		12.2	1	1	6	SAND	BS		
5050	СВМ	PMTIL	BRICK		16.2	2	1	35	SILT/FINE SAND;VARIEGATE D WITH UNTEMPERED LENSES	BS		
5050	0.004	DATU	DANT		17.0	[60	SILTY;CALC/QUAR	BC		
5050	CBM	PMTI	PANT?		17.2	1	1	7	SOFT;MICACEOUS	BS		
				EXT GROOVED DEC;EXT PLAIN					SPARSE MATT Q >1.0MM;SPARSE FINE WHITE SST			
5050	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JUG	GL	12.2	3	1	7	>3.0MM	BS		
5051	POTTERY	BRANDSBY	JUG	EXT CUGL	13.2	2	1	16	CALC AND COT	BS		
5054	CBM	MTIL	FLAT		12.2	2	2	7	SAND	BS		

On-Site Archaeology Ltd. December 2003

OSA03WB20 - 8 Westgate, Ripon

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Contex	t class	Cname	Form	Description	date	Nosh	Nov	Weigh	(Subtabric	Part	Use	ion
5054	METALLUR	FCLAY	MOULD		med	3	3	68	ORGANIC TEMPER;SILTY;CAL CAREOUS	BS		
									LOOSELY- CEMENTED WELL- SORTED SST;Q GRAINS >0.3MM;MUSC >1.0MM;PERMO-			
5054	NONE	STONE	GEOL		NONE	1	1	93	TRIASSIC?	BS		
5054	POTTERY	BRANDSBY	JUG		13.2	1	1	3		BS		
5054	POTTERY	HUM	JUG	REDUCED CORE AND INT	14.2	2	2	35	ORGANIC TEMPER;SILTY	BS		
5054	POTTERY	MEDLOC	JUG	PLAIN EXT GL	12.2	1	1	1	SST SAND	BS		
5057	METALLUF	FCLAY	MOULD		med	1	1	1	ORGANIC TEMPER;SILTY;CAL CAREOUS	BS	SOOTE	
5057	POTTERY	BRANDSBY	JAR		13.2	1	1	7		BS	D EXT	
5057	POTTERY	HUM	JUG		14.2	1	1	1	OFFWHITE FINE SANDY	BS		
5060	POTTERY	BRANDSBY	JUG	ID?:PLAIN GL	13.2	1	1	22		BS		IRON PAN COAT ED
5062	POTTERY	BRANDSBY	JUG	GROOVED	13.2	1	1	7		BS		
5066	CRM	мти	FLAT		12.2	1	1	1	CALC AND SST	BS		
5066			NAI	0	nd	1	1	15	0,110	BS		competition ditable
5066	DOTTERV	MEDLOC			12.2	1	1	5		BS	SOOTE	
US	POTTERY	RYEDALE	JUG/CI ST JUG/JA	BH JOIN WITH GLAZE OVER CRACK ACROSS HANDLE AND HALFWAY ACROSS BODY WALL;EXT CUGL;THREE THUMB IMPRESSIONS	16.1	1	1	147		BS		
US	POTTERY	RYEDALE	R	PLAIN EXT GL	16.1	1	1	3		BS		
US	POTTERY	WALMGATE	JUG	PLAIN GL;COMBED EXT	14.2	1	1	15		BS	WHITE DEPO INT	