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1. Summary
   The project
1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted during a development at Trinity Church, Richmond, North Yorkshire. The works comprised the monitoring of two areas of ground reduction and the excavation of a service trench prior to refurbishment of The Green Howards Museum.

1.2 The works were commissioned by The Green Howards Museum and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results
1.3 In the main gallery, the monitoring results indicate that the area has been truncated by modern activity, and no archaeological resource has been identified.

1.4 Archaeological deposits were identified in the service trench in the tower. This consisted of a post-mediæval sandstone floor surface.

1.5 Archaeological deposits relating to a former floor surface survived in the small link building, comprising three sections of brick wall and a short stretch of stone wall.

Recommendations
1.6 No further works on the archaeological resource identified is recommended.
2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The building is located in the centre of Richmond Market Place, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: NZ 17132 00884). To the south is the Town Hall and Market Hall; to the west is an obelisk and car park. To the north are shops and car parking, and the building is abutted to the east by commercial properties.

Development

2.2 The Green Howards Museum is undergoing a refurbishment, requiring extensive groundworks within the building itself.

Objective

2.3 The objective of the monitoring programme was to identify and record any archaeological features or artefacts uncovered during groundworks.

Specification

2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with Archaeological Services Standard procedures for archaeological watching briefs and North Yorkshire County Council Standard WSI for archaeological watching briefs.

Dates

2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 20th and 30th January 2014. This report was prepared for February 2013.

Personnel

2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Rebekah Watson. This report was prepared by Rebekah Watson with graphics by David Graham. Specialist reporting was conducted Dr Carrie Drew (animal bone) and Jennifer Jones (artefacts). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

2.7 The site code is GHM14, for Green Howards Museum 2014. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be transferred to the Richmondshire Museum in due course. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the Online Access$ to the Index of archaeological investigation$ project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is archaeol3-170647.

Acknowledgements

2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of William Anelay Ltd. in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

3.1 At the time of the monitoring, the development area comprised the ground floor of a church, in which some demolition work had been carried out, leaving an empty shell to begin groundworks.

3.2 The area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 135m OD. The market place itself is located to the north of Richmond Castle, which sits on a promontory above the River Swale.
3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Richmond chert of the Carboniferous Period, overlain by Devensian Till.

4. **Archaeological and historical background**

4.1 A detailed account is given in the Conservation Management Plan undertaken in 2012 (Sather 2012).

**Previous archaeological works**

4.2 Six watching briefs have been undertaken on Trinity Church and the immediate vicinity, one of which recovered any medieval deposits.

**The medieval period** (5th century to 1540)

4.3 Trinity Church probably dates from the late 11th century, and underwent alterations or repairs in the 14th/15th centuries, though the Church was not completely rebuilt at this time as some fabric dating from the 12th century still survives today.

**The post-medieval period** (1541 to 1899)

4.4 The building fell into decay after the religious upheavals of the 16th century, and in the following years was used as a courthouse, jail and shopping area, as well as a place of worship. The building was refurbished in the 1740s, with the construction of the link building between the nave and the tower, specifically intended to house shops and living accommodation to financially support the chapel. Census information records a number of different businesses occupying these shops in the 19th century, including a tailor, a cordwainer, a tobacconist and a butcher. The chapel underwent further restoration in this period.

**The modern period** (1900 to present)

4.5 Further repair works were conducted between 1920 and 1937 when some of the buildings abutting the church and the tower were demolished, causing concerns over the stability of the building. In 1973 The Green Howards Museum moved into the building, extensively altering it by the removal of Victorian church fittings, the addition of extra floors and staircases and the adaptation of part of the Chancel into a small Chapel.

5. **The archaeological monitoring**

**Introduction**

5.1 Three trenches were excavated in the locations shown on Figure 2. Trench 1 was located in the north-east corner of the main gallery, where a small staircase was removed. The trench measured 1.5m by 1.2m. Trench 2 was located in the base of the tower, where three stretches of pipe trench 0.3m wide were excavated, measuring approximately 1.8m, 2.6m and 3.8m long. Trench 3 was an area of ground reduction in the small link building between the tower and the main gallery. This trench measured 7.0m by 3.4m. All trenches were excavated by hand once the concrete floor surface had been broken. The context data is summarised in Table 1.1. Trench plans and sections are shown on Figure 3.
Trench 1 (Figure 4)

5.2 The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. At the base of the trench, a rubble hardcore was identified [11: 0.15m thick]. Immediately above this was a layer of concrete [12: 0.15m deep]. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts recovered.

Trench 2 (Figures 3 & 5)

5.3 A brown-grey sandy-clay [3] was identified at a depth of 0.3m. This contained one fragment of clay pipe and a wig curler. Above this was a layer of orange sand [2: 0.15m deep], possibly forming a bedding layer for a sandstone surface [F1: 80mm deep]. This surface was made up of irregular shaped but generally flat stones (Figure 5), and was identified in all three arms of the trench (see Figure 3). However, the surface was very fragmentary in all but the easternmost arm, where it was much more complete. Overlying this surface was a layer of rubble hardcore [11: 50mm deep], over which was a layer of concrete [12: 70mm deep].

Trench 3 (Figures 3, 6-10)

5.4 An orange-brown very sandy-clay [6] was identified at approximately 0.7m below the ground surface. At the south end of the trench was a rough stone wall [F9: 0.2m to 0.3m deep], oriented east to west. This was two courses high, and bonded with lime mortar (Figure 6). However, the individual stones were difficult to distinguish as there was a lot of concrete surrounding it. Cutting through this was a brick wall [F7: 0.35m deep], running north to south up the centre of the trench for 4.8m. This wall stood up to four courses high, with the third course incorporating regular gaps, probably as a form of air vent (see Figure 7). Approximately 0.4m to the east of wall [F7] was another parallel brick wall [F4: 0.25m deep], built in a much rougher fashion, using both complete and broken bricks (Figure 8). This wall was only two courses high. Along the eastern edge of the trench was another brick wall [F8: 0.35m deep], up to three courses high. This ran along the very edge of the trench for 1.8m before turning a right angle to head west for 0.6m then turning another right angle to head south for another 0.65m (Figure 9). All the bricks in [F8], [F7] and [F4] were machine cut, and those in [F8] and [F7] were bonded with lime mortar. These brick walls probably formed support for a timber floor prior to the later concrete (Figure 10). In the north-eastern corner of the trench was a large block of moulded concrete [10: 2.9m by 0.9m, 0.35m deep]. This was lying above the sandy-clay layer [6] and against the brick wall [F8]. It was sloping down from the east to the west and had a linear indentation running north to south down the centre. Overlying [6] and [10] was a grey-brown silty-clay [5: 0.3m to 0.4m deep], containing a large amount of rubble. Fragments of animal bone, pottery, glass, iron, tile and four wig curlers were recovered from this deposit. Overlying the whole trench was a layer of rubble hardcore [11: 0.15m deep], and immediately above this was a layer of concrete [12 0.15m deep].

6. The artefacts

Pottery assessment

6.1 Two joining sherds from a 19th century buff stoneware jar were found in context [5]. They have a black, pitch-like material adhering to the inside, suggesting the vessel has been re-used from its original role as a foodstuff container.
Recommendation

6.2 No further work is recommended.

Animal bone assessment

6.3 The hand-recovered assemblage is small, comprising four fragments of bone (two of which refit and are likely to have broken post-exavation) from context [5] (Table 1.2). The bone is in relatively good condition, with only limited flaking to the surface. The assemblage identifiable to species comprises a fragment from a single cow left femur, and a left pig radius shaft. Two refitting fragments from a cattle-sized rib were also present. The rib contains several cut marks to the medial surface of the bone. The pig radius had no evidence of working, but displayed evidence of burning to the distal end. The radius was unfused at both ends, with both epiphses absent; indicative of an individual of under 12 months in age (Reitz & Wing 2008). The cattle femur was broken mid-shaft, with an unfused distal epiphysis, indicative of an individual of under 3.5-4 years in age (Silver 1969), although the absence of the proximal end of the bone does not allow this age to be refined further. The cow bone has been heavily worked, with several large chop marks noted across the area just above the distal articulation. This is likely to reflect heavy butchery at the knee joint, potentially to disarticulate the carcass or remove the lower limb, suggestive of butchery of the animal for consumption or disposal.

Discussion

6.4 The overall assemblage is extremely small and provides little information beyond the presence of cattle and pig, with butchery of the cattle and heating of the pig bones indicated. No gnawing on the bones is noted, suggesting swift disposal of the waste. Such a species range is typical for medieval and post-medieval assemblages. The recovery of well-preserved bone demonstrates the potential for further bone to be recovered from the site. The cut/chop marks noted provides evidence of some form of modification of the individuals after death, probably butchery for consumption or disposal.

Recommendation

6.5 No further work is recommended on this assemblage due to its small size.

Clay pipe assessment


Recommendation

6.7 No further work is recommended.

Wig curlers assessment

6.8 Five wig curlers were recovered, one from context [3] and four from context [5], made from white pipe clay and ranging from 65-79mm length. They are circular in section, c.10mm diameter in the centre, with bulbous ends between 14-17mm diam. They were used for curling wigs and are of 18th-century date.

Recommendation

6.9 No further work is recommended.
Glass assessment
6.10 Eight pieces of mid and dark green bottle glass were recovered from context [5]. These include two base fragments from a thick-walled cylinder type wine bottle with kick-up, dating to 1850+, and the neck and rim from a wine bottle with a champagne-type closure of late 19th or early 20th century date.

Recommendation
6.11 No further work is recommended.

Tile assessment
6.12 Context [5] had 9 glazed wall/fireplace tile fragments (1180g wt). They are in a white earthenware with shiny dark green glaze. Some fragments have elements of an Art Nouveau stylised floral design. The reverse of the tiles has parts of stamps reading ‘H & R J’ and ‘PATTERN NO 38’. The tiles probably come from the same decorative scheme and are of early 20th century date.

Recommendation
6.13 No further work is recommended.

Metal objects assessment
6.14 Six objects were found in context [5]. Three are nails or nail fragments, including a large, lightly corroded hand wrought example 178mm long, with a rectangular shank 12 x 14mm and a rectangular, slightly chamfered head 20 x 22mm. An ‘L’ shaped wall holdfast 22mm long and a probable handle 227mm long x 22mm wide x 7mm thick were also found.

6.15 The remaining object is of uncertain use. It comprises two (broken) iron bolts 90mm+ long and rectangular in section to which shaped copper alloy frames c80mm wide x 38mm deep are fastened. The frames have lugs with small eyes at each end to which copper alloy wire is attached, joining the two bolt/frame elements. They could be part of a system for fixing or training plants against a wall, with the iron bolts fixed into the masonry, and the copper alloy frames carrying the wire which kept the plants in position. All the objects are post-medieval to early modern in date.

Recommendation
6.16 No further work is recommended.

7. The palaeoenvironmental evidence
7.1 No material suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment was recovered.

8. The archaeological resource
8.1 In the main gallery, the monitoring results indicate that the area has been truncated by modern activity, and no archaeological resource has been identified.

8.2 Archaeological deposits were identified in the service trench in the tower. This consisted of a post-medieval sandstone floor surface.

8.3 Archaeological deposits relating to a former floor surface survived in the small link building, comprising three sections of brick wall and a short stretch of stone wall.
9. **Recommendations**

9.1 No further works on the archaeological resource identified is recommended.

10. **Sources**


Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1.1: Context data
The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of artefacts of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic building material, O other materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>O</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stone surface</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sand layer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sandy-clay layer</td>
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<td>F4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rough brick wall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rubble-filled layer</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>•</td>
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<td>•</td>
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<td>F8</td>
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<td>Eastern brick wall</td>
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<tr>
<td>F9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rough stone wall</td>
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<td>Rubble hardcore</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Concrete floor surface</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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Table 1.2: Data from animal bone assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand-recovered bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone (left radius)</td>
<td>pig 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone (left femur)</td>
<td>cow 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone (rib)</td>
<td>cattle-sized frag 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices

Trench 1

12
Concrete

11
Hardcore

Trench 2

12
Concrete

11
Hardcore

F1
Floor surface

2
Layer

3
Layer

Trench 3

12
Concrete

11
Hardcore

F4
Layer

5
Concrete

10
Concrete

F8
Walls

6
Layer
Figure 1: Site location

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Figure 2: Location of trenches on behalf of The Green Howards Museum.

Trinity Church
Richmond
North Yorkshire
archaeological monitoring report 3346

Extent of Excavation:
1: Late C11 to Mid C15
2: 1740 - 1773
3: 1849 - 1864
4: 1920 - 1937
5: 1973
6: ca 2006

Do not scale from this drawing.
Trench 2, plan

Trench 3, plan

Trench 3, overlay plan

Section 1

Section 2

Section 3

Figure 3: Trench plans and sections

Trinity Church
Richmond
North Yorkshire
archaeological monitoring
report 3346

on behalf of
The Green Howards Museum

extent of excavation
section
stone
brick
mortar

scale 1:50 for A4 plot
Figure 4: Trench 1, looking north

Figure 5: Sandstone surface [F1], Trench 2, looking south-west
Figure 6: Stone wall [F9], Trench 3, looking south

Figure 7: Brick wall [F7], Trench 3, looking west
Figure 8: Rough brick wall [F4], Trench 3, looking west

Figure 9: Brick wall [F8], Trench 3, looking east
Figure 10: Trench 3, looking north-east