

**Yorke Square car park, Richmond,
North Yorkshire**

archaeological evaluation

on behalf of

Richmondshire District Council

Report 1346

November 2005

Archaeological Services

Durham University

South Road

Durham DH1 3LE

Tel: 0191 334 1121

Fax: 0191 334 1126

archaeological.services@durham.ac.uk

www.durham.ac.uk/archaeologicalservices

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Swale House, Frenchgate, Richmond
North Yorkshire, DL10 4JE

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development at Yorke Square car park, Richmond, North Yorkshire. The works comprised a series of trenches on the car park and the bank in the north of the site. The report includes the results of an earlier desk-based assessment of the site, previously issued as Archaeological Services Report 1308 (Appendix 3, page 21 below).
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Richmondshire District Council, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University in accordance with a specification provided by North Yorkshire County Council.

Results

- 1.3 This evaluation has produced evidence of the 18th-century stable blocks, their conversion into cottages and later demolition.
- 1.4 The works have also shown that the construction of the stable blocks truncated the natural clay, to the extent that the survival of any earlier remains would be unlikely.

Conclusions and recommendations

- 1.5 The evidence indicates that the 18th-century construction work has effectively removed any likelihood of the survival of any earlier deposits.
- 1.6 The excavations have demonstrated that some parts of the 18th-century stable buildings remain. The most substantial element, a section of the foundation of the northern building's rear wall, has been badly disturbed, and it is unlikely that this wall survives over the whole of its former length. Only the lowest courses of the southern block survive, together with part of the cobbled stable yard, modern floor surfaces and below-ground features such as drains. The evidence suggests that it should be possible to record the footprint of the southern building, at least, in the course of the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- 1.7 The archaeological resources at Yorke Square are judged to be of local significance; it is considered that there is no justification, on archaeological grounds, for the preservation of the remains *in situ*. It is recommended that, if development at the site proceeds, a controlled programme of archaeological recording should be maintained. A time allowance should be programmed into any construction timetable, so that any further evidence of the 18th-century stable blocks that may be exposed can be recorded. The precise nature and extent of the archaeological recording should be agreed once a more detailed outline of likely ground disturbance is established. A proposed methodology is provided (8.5, below).

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at Yorke Square car park, Richmond, North Yorkshire (NGR: NZ 16833 00702). The site itself covers an area of 0.3 hectares. The area slopes gently upwards from south to north from approximately 104m AOD to 108m AOD. Approximately two-thirds of the area is given over to car parking on block paving while the remaining third is a grass bank (Figure 2).

Development proposal

- 2.2 A preliminary proposal for residential development is being considered for the site.

Objective

- 2.3 This site falls within the Archaeologically Sensitive Area of Richmond, as defined in the Richmondshire Local Plan (Policy 48) and has potential for the survival of archaeological remains, which might contribute towards an understanding of the origins and development of settlement at Richmond. The objective of the evaluation was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature, and scope of, any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in advance of development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a specification provided by North Yorkshire County Council Archaeology Section 05/79/1092 (Appendix 1) and are part of a phased programme of archaeological evaluation of the site.

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 4th and 11th October 2005. This report was prepared between 12th October and 22nd November 2005.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Jason Mole and Alan Rae, and supervised by Jason Mole. This report was prepared by Jason Mole, with illustrations by Janine Fisher. The Project Manager was Richard Annis.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **RYS05**, for **Richmond, Yorke Square 2005**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Yorkshire Museum, York, in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS** project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-11344**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.8 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of North Yorkshire County Record Office in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of the evaluation, two thirds of the site was in use as a car park, while the northernmost part contained a steep grass bank, with two young sycamore trees. The car park was covered with block paving; to its west was an area of level grass and in the northeast were an electricity substation and a disused public convenience.

Geology

- 3.2 The town of Richmond is largely built on Carboniferous limestone with occasional, fairly large, outcrops of Millstone Grit. This is largely overlain by glacial sands and clays. Richmond Castle stands on a massive outcrop with steep slopes to east and west of the castle and its former outer ward, now the market place; a very steep slope of Millstone Grit is evident above the River Swale directly to the south of the castle.

Site and situation

- 3.3 The site is situated within the town of Richmond close to the River Swale; it is bounded to the west and north by open land of the Temple Grounds historic gardens, to the east by the Cravengate road and The Green, and to the south by a public footpath and the entrance to the Temple Grounds. The site has a mean elevation of *c.* 106m OD and is positioned on relatively level ground at the bottom of slopes to the northwest and northeast, near to the river crossing.

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 The history of Richmond has been described by Clarkson (1821), Fieldhouse and Jennings (1979) and more recently by Hatcher (2000). A summary is provided by Tyler (1980).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 4.2 While there are prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, none are known from Richmond itself.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th Century AD)

- 4.3 A hoard of Roman coins and a silver spoon dating from AD 370-400 were found on Castle Bank in 1722, and another late 4th century coin was found in the same area in the 1950's (Tyler 1980). These appear to have been an isolated deposit since there is no other evidence for Roman occupation in the area; however, Roman lead mining activity is known from Swaledale (Morris 2001).

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

- 4.4 The town is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name '*Riche Mont*' is Norman French meaning 'strong mound' and relates to the construction of the castle. However it is thought that either one of two names mentioned in the Domesday Book, *Hindreleg* or *Neutone*, relate to the settlement. No

archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within Richmond has been discovered so far (Tyler 1980).

- 4.5 The Castle was founded by Alan Rufus in c.1071. A market town developed around this castle as people were drawn to the trading potential of the new centre. The original market place in Richmond has not been identified; possible locations have been suggested in two locations around the castle's palisades, in Frenchgate and Newbiggin to the northeast and west of the castle's outer ward. The market was later brought within the town walls. This market, in the outer bailey to the north of the castle's main entrance, rapidly rose in importance to become the dominant centre for the region. It was an attractive target for Scots raiders, and it became necessary to wall the town. The crown gave permission for the building of a defensive wall; the first murage grants were given in 1312, with others in 1332, 1338 and 1399 after damage by the Scots. It is recorded that houses were destroyed on the Earl's Land in 1341 to make room for the wall and accompanying ditch. Leland records that by the beginning of the 16th century, the walls had become ruinous (Hatcher 2000).

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 4.6 The importance of the market declined during the 15th century, due to the rise of local markets in surrounding towns. However the development of the textile industry during the 16th century regenerated the town. Richmond became a major centre for the production of woollen clothing, especially hand knitted stockings and sailors' caps. The rise of the lead mining industry in Swaledale also benefited the town. This increase in prosperity is reflected in widespread rebuilding throughout the town during the 17th century (Morris 2001).
- 4.7 The Yorke Square car park site lies outside the town walls; it may have originally been within the west field of Richmond's open field system. Evidence for this may be identified in Kay Fields to the north of the site where ridge and furrow is still present (Hepworth 1998).
- 4.8 The proposed development lay in an area known as Tenter Bank; this area was home to a series of large wooden frames, or tents, used to dry and stretch cloth from the area's fulling mills and from the industrial suburb of Richmond, the Green. The Green which lies directly to the east of the area of investigation, was known throughout the medieval and Elizabethan periods for its cloth manufacturing (Hatcher 2000, Hepworth 1998).
- 4.9 From the early 17th century until the early 19th century the site was within the estate of the mansion Yorke House, known as the Temple Grounds, and as such was subject to numerous changes in landscape design depending upon the fashion of the period. For a more detailed discussion see the previous desk-based assessment (Archaeological Services 2005, 3-7; Appendix 3, page 21 below).
- 4.10 By 1772 the formal gardens were all levelled and a new stable block, said to have been designed by John Carr of York, had been built on the area of the current Yorke Square car park.

- 4.11 In 1813 John Yorke died, starting a gradual decline for the estate which was let to tenants prior to being sold in separate parts in 1824. The mansion house was demolished; the stable block and accompanying walled garden were separated from the rest of the estate and converted into a series of cottages called Yorke Square. The rest of the estate was purchased in 1844 by the Smurthwaite family.

The modern period (AD 1900 to present)

- 4.12 In 1958 the Yorke Square cottages were demolished and in their place the Yorke Square car park was built. In 1994 the Temple Grounds were added to English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest.

Previous works at the site

- 4.13 While numerous excavations and evaluations have taken place in and around the town of Richmond itself, at Finkle Street (Young 1996; Finney 1989), Victoria Road (Abramson 1994), Rosemary Lane (Turnbull 1996), The Friary Gardens (Diamond and Pearson 2000) and Richmond Castle Barbican (Annis forthcoming), no previous archaeological work has taken place at the Yorke Square site.
- 4.14 Geotechnical investigations carried out shortly before the archaeological evaluation by White Young Green Environmental (WYG 2005, 9) found that the concrete wall near the head of the slope extends to a depth of 3.7m below the present ground level; the wall was not bottomed at this time. Excavation for this wall is very likely to have had an effect on the north wall of the northern stable block.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction (Figure 2)

- 5.1 The evaluation consisted of five trenches, three of which were placed on the steep bank in the north of the site; one was on the flat grassed area in the west of the car park and one was within the block paved area of the car park itself. Trenches 1-4 were opened initially as part of the original scheme of investigation; Trench 5 was excavated after consultation with the county archaeologist and Richmondshire District Council, to answer specific questions about the position of the south building that had been raised by the earlier work.

Trench 1 (Figure 3 + 6)

- 5.2 This trench was 14.6m by 1.6m in size, and was aligned north-south cutting into the slope in the northwest corner of the site. A natural glacial till [19] of sand and clay was identified in the southern end of the trench at 107.62m O.D. this was not reached anywhere else in the trench due to the depth of building debris covering the site. At the northern end of the trench a substantial stone foundation was uncovered [F8] (Figure 7); it was 1.5m wide and at least 1.02m deep. The foundation was constructed from four courses of edge-set, sub-rectangular sandstone blocks, bonded with a strong cement mortar. Towards its eastern end, a rectangular hole had been formed during its

construction, possibly for a reinforcement bar. This foundation is interpreted as the remains of the rear wall of the northernmost stable block; while it does not appear to be on the alignment of the original building it may have been disturbed during its demolition. Overlying, and to the north of, foundation [F8] was a firm orange-brown clay silt [7: 0.96m excavated depth]. Cutting through this to the north of the foundation was a pit or gully [F6: 1.25m wide by 0.71m deep]. The cut had a 'U'-shaped profile and was filled with a firm dark grey clay silt [5]; both this cut and deposit were only present in the western section of the trench. Butting up to this on the southern side of the foundation was a layer of loose demolition rubble [4: 0.71m deep]. Both deposits [5 and 4] lay beneath a thin cover of topsoil [1: 0.23m deep].

Trench 2 (Figure 8)

- 5.3 Trench 2 was 2m wide by 3m long and was excavated to a depth of 2.6m; it was located at approximately the mid-point of the east-west wall at the top of the slope, in the northern end of the site. With the exception of the topsoil layer [1: 0.15m deep], this trench was entirely filled with stone demolition rubble and modern building debris [2]. This trench was not cleaned or recorded due to the dangerous state of the loose material, as a consequence it was backfilled immediately.

Trench 3 (Figure 4 + 9)

- 5.4 Trench 3 was 2m wide by 3m long and was machine excavated to a depth of 1.72m below ground level (bgl) at its northern end and 0.9m bgl at its southernmost point. The trench lay south of Trench 2 near the foot of the slope. A test pit was excavated in the southeast corner of the trench to a depth of 106.77m O.D.; at its base natural glacial till [19] was identified. Overlying this was a c.0.1m thick layer of clean sand [17], into which a cobbled surface [F9] had been set. The cobbled surface extended over the entire base of the trench and is assumed to be a portion of the courtyard between the northern and southern stable blocks. Directly over the cobbles was a compacted layer of building rubble [16: 0.17m deep]. Overlying this was a deposit of loose building rubble [15: 1.48m deep], and topsoil [1: 0.25m deep].

Trench 4 (Figure 4 + 10)

- 5.5 Trench 4 was 3m long by 1.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m; it was located on a level area of grass in the west of the site. The earliest deposit identified was a layer of dressed sandstone blocks [F14] which were covered with a concrete mortar. These blocks formed half of a semi-circular structure 2.02m east-west and 1.62m north-south; its interior was excavated to a depth of 0.55m revealing three courses of stonework. This construction [F14] has been identified as an entrance to a cellar. Against the interior of this structure was a foundation deposit of compacted light grey-brown coarse mortar containing numerous small sub-rounded pebbles [F13]. This deposit was 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.55m; it followed the circuit of the stone work descending from 106.5m O.D. at the southern edge of excavation to 106.12m O.D. at its northernmost point. Set onto foundation deposit [F13] were two dressed sandstone blocks [F38], probably the remains of steps descending to cellar [F14]. The cellar appears to have been in-filled with a deposit of compacted light grey mortar containing crushed brick rubble [12].

This indicates that the cellar predates the cottage conversions, but no direct links with the stable blocks can be established. A concrete slab edged with brick [F11] was overlying this deposit. This floor or yard, was probably part of the late 19th or early 20th-century conversion of the stable blocks into cottages. Over the entire trench was a deposit of stone and building rubble [10: 0.49m deep] and a topsoil [1: 0.17m deep].

Trench 5 (Figure 5 + 11)

- 5.6 Trench 5 was 7m long and 1.6m wide and was positioned on the block paved car park, towards its northern end. A natural glacial clay [19] was identified within this trench at 106.36m O.D.; this appeared to have been truncated to provide a level building surface. At the north end of the trench the construction trench [F32] and its backfill [33] for a northeast-southwest aligned foundation [F23] was cut directly through the natural clay. The foundation [F23] was 0.6m thick and constructed from sub-rectangular sandstone blocks bonded with a lime mortar. Butting up against foundation [F23] was a northwest-southeast aligned foundation [F29]; this was 0.53m thick, 1.95m in length, and constructed in the same way as [F23]. These walls are contemporary and represent the rear and one internal wall of the southern stable block. Within the area enclosed by these adjoining walls were the partial remains of a sandstone floor [F30], laid directly onto the truncated natural ground surface. The flags butted up to foundation [F29] and were laid over construction cut [F32], and so they are assumed to be contemporary with the earliest phase of construction. Directly above the flagstone floor was a 0.29m deep deposit of stiff dark brown clay [31] onto which had been laid a concrete surface [21].
- 5.7 To the northwest of foundation [F23] was a concrete slab [36] for a yard surface into which was set a metal drain. To the southwest of foundation [F29] was a deposit of stiff dark brown clay [28] into which were cut concrete and brick structures [24, 26 and 27], one of which [24] was possibly a fireplace inserted into the internal wall, and serving the eastern room. Also set into the clay [28] was a sub-oval surface of sub-angular sandstone flags [22] in the western room. All of these features were assumed to be associated with the late 19th/early 20th-century change from stable blocks to cottages.

6. The finds

Pottery assessment

- 6.1 A total of 11 sherds of pottery were recovered from four contexts.
- 6.2 Context [9] contained two sherds of glazed whiteware.
- 6.3 Context [16] contained two sherds of glazed whiteware and one sherd of glazed stoneware.
- 6.4 Context [31] contained one sherd of unglazed red earthenware.

- 6.5 Context [34] contained four sherds of brown glazed whiteware and one sherd of red glazed ware.
- 6.6 This assemblage all falls within a date range of 18th to 20th-century. No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Clay pipe assessment

- 6.7 Two fragments of clay pipe were recovered from context [31]. Both fragments were stem sections and therefore yielded no diagnostic dating evidence. No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Glass assessment

- 6.8 A total of 12 sherds of glass were recovered from three contexts.
- 6.9 Context [9] contained two sherds, one green and one clear; both were too small to establish any further details.
- 6.10 Context [16] contained nine sherds, two green and seven clear. All were small fragments, and probably post-medieval or modern bottle glass.
- 6.11 Context [17] contained one sherd of clear glass which was too small for identification.
- 6.12 No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Iron objects assessment

- 6.13 Two nails were identified from two separate contexts. Context [9] contained one square nail 75mm long with a square head. Context [34] contained one square nail 110mm long with a square head. The nails are not diagnostic of any period, but would fit in well with the area's use as a stable and houses. No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Copper alloy objects assessment

- 6.14 A single piece of copper alloy was found within context [16]. The object is manufactured from thin copper sheet and would have been circular and tapered, with a rectangular insert at the tapered end. The original purpose of this object is not known but may have been part of a light fitting. No further work is recommended on this object.

7. Impact assessment

Visual impact

- 7.1 The proposed development site lies directly to the east of the Temple Grounds, which are gardens of special historic interest, and close to a number of listed buildings. While direct impact will probably be small, any development at the site will form part of the foreground of the view along The Green towards the Culloden Tower.

Direct impact

- 7.2 The development of the study area has the potential to impact on any surviving archaeological deposits. There is some evidence of the survival of an 18th century building on the site.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

- 8.1 The evidence indicates that the 18th-century construction work has effectively removed any likelihood of the survival of any earlier deposits.
- 8.2 The excavations have demonstrated that some parts of the 18th-century stable buildings remain. The most substantial element, a section of the foundation of the northern building's rear wall, has been badly disturbed, and the evidence of Trench 2 shows that it is unlikely that it survives over the whole of its former length. Only the lowest courses of the southern block survive, together with modern floor surfaces and any underground elements. If the degree of survival seen in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 is representative of what remains elsewhere, then it should be possible to record the footprint of the southern building, at least, in the course of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The results of the work show that there is good correspondence between the buried remains of the stable buildings and still-visible features such as the western boundary walls. The foundations revealed are closely comparable with evidence from the latest plans of the buildings at Yorke Square.
- 8.3 No architectural stone was seen in the course of the evaluation, and it is highly unlikely that significant evidence will be present in the bottom courses that survive under the present car park. The association of the stable buildings with the architect John Carr may be thought to add significance to the surviving remains; however, the connection between Carr and Yorke Square is a stylistic attribution only, and not supported by any documentary or other evidence. The buildings are not linked as part of Carr's legacy in the list published by the York Georgian Society (1973) or the recent biography and catalogue (Wragg 2000).
- 8.4 The archaeological resources at Yorke Square are judged to be of local significance; it is considered that there is no justification, on archaeological grounds, for the preservation of the remains *in situ*. It is recommended that, if development at the site proceeds, a controlled programme of archaeological recording should be maintained. A time allowance should be programmed into any construction timetable, so that any further evidence of the 18th-century stable blocks that may be exposed can be recorded. The precise nature and extent of the archaeological recording should be agreed once a more detailed outline of likely ground disturbance is established. A proposed methodology is provided below.
- 8.5 It is suggested that the area of the southern building, yard and the south wall of the northern block should be stripped under archaeological supervision. The work should be carried out with an appropriate machine, fitted with a toothless bucket, and the overburden should be removed in spits to allow examination of

buried features. An allowance of stoppage time should be made to permit detailed photographic and measured recording of walls, floors, or other features, or excavation or sampling of any significant deposits. The removal of loose building material from the slope should also be monitored in the same manner; it is recommended that a contingency allowance should be made to cover the possibility that structural evidence might survive to a greater height under the rubble on the middle and upper part of the grassed slope. The existing electric cables will need to be re-routed or adequately safeguarded before any work is carried out.

- 8.6 It is recommended that the results of the archaeological recording, negative or otherwise, should be combined with the evidence set out above to provide a full report on the remains of the Yorke Square stables.

9. Sources

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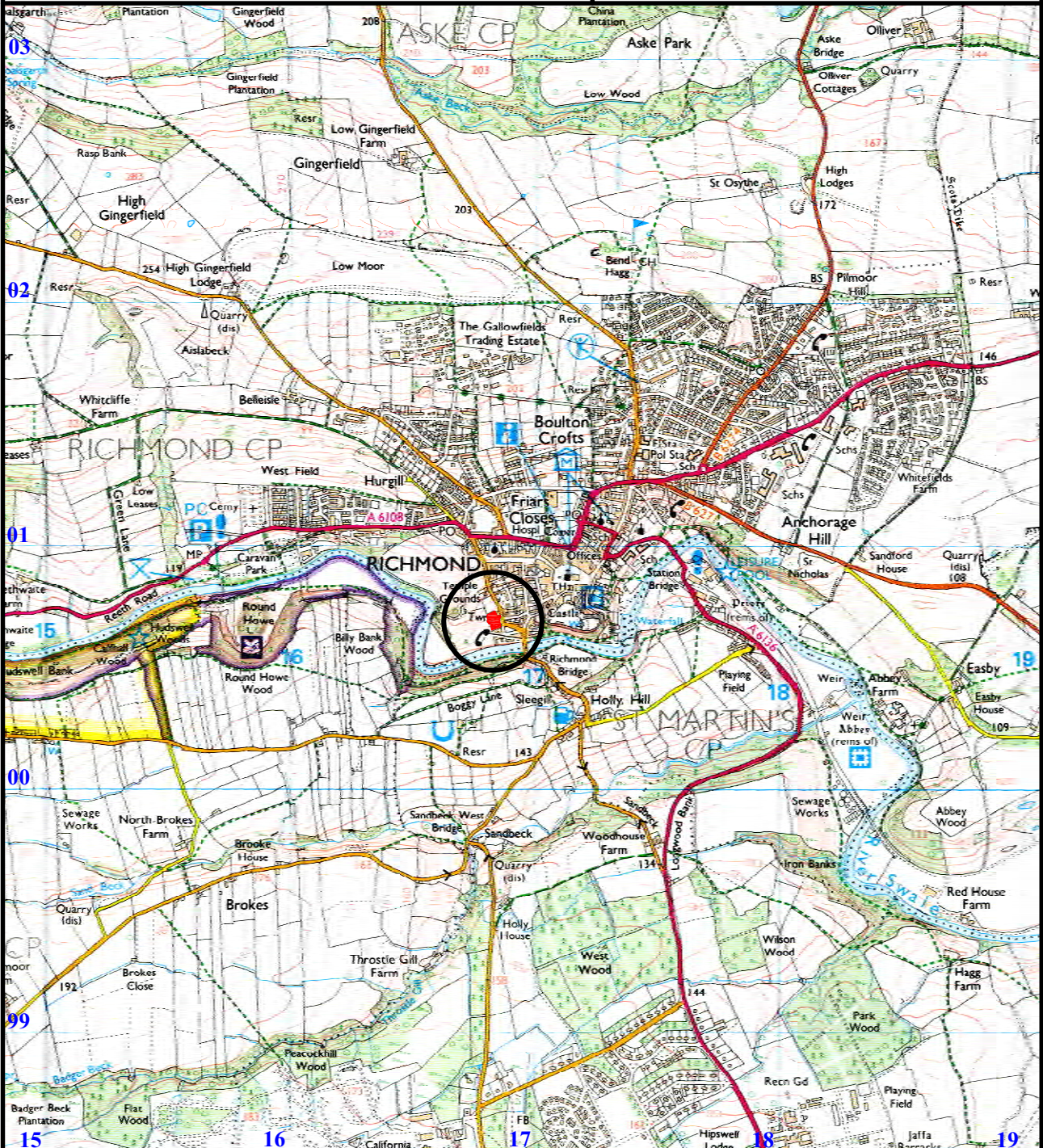
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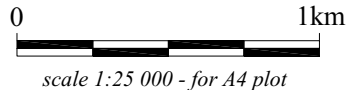
Figure 1
Location map

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council

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location of proposed
development area





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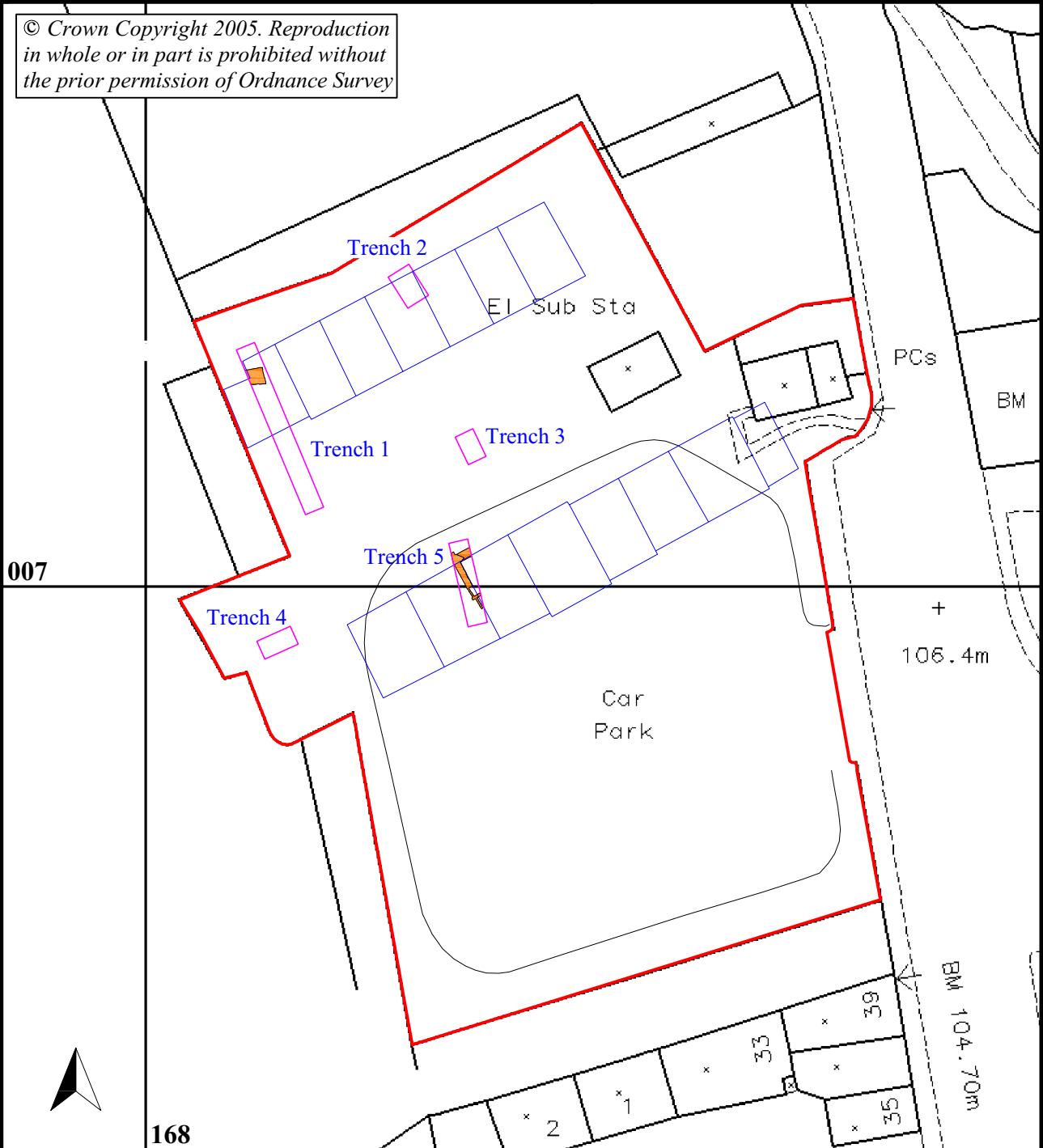
Figure 2 *Location of trenches with overlay of
plan of cottages prior to demolition in 1958*

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council



scale 1:500 - for A4 plot

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study area



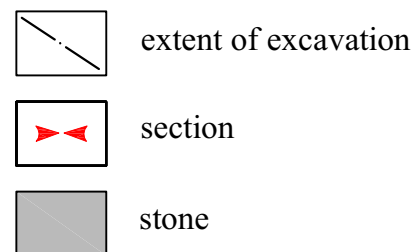
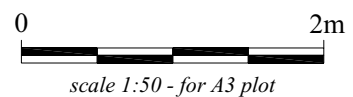
excavation
trenches



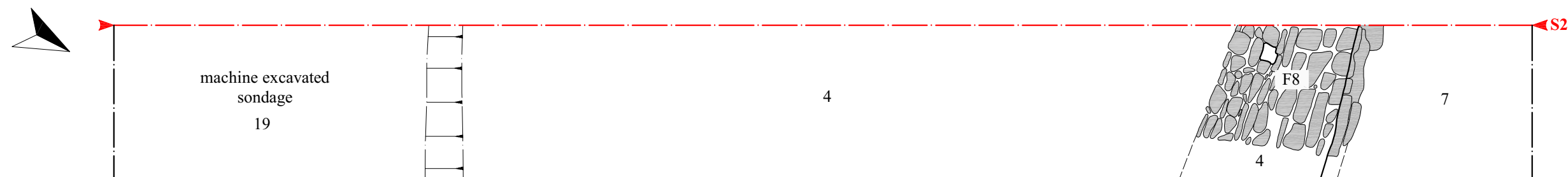
pre-demolition
plan of cottages



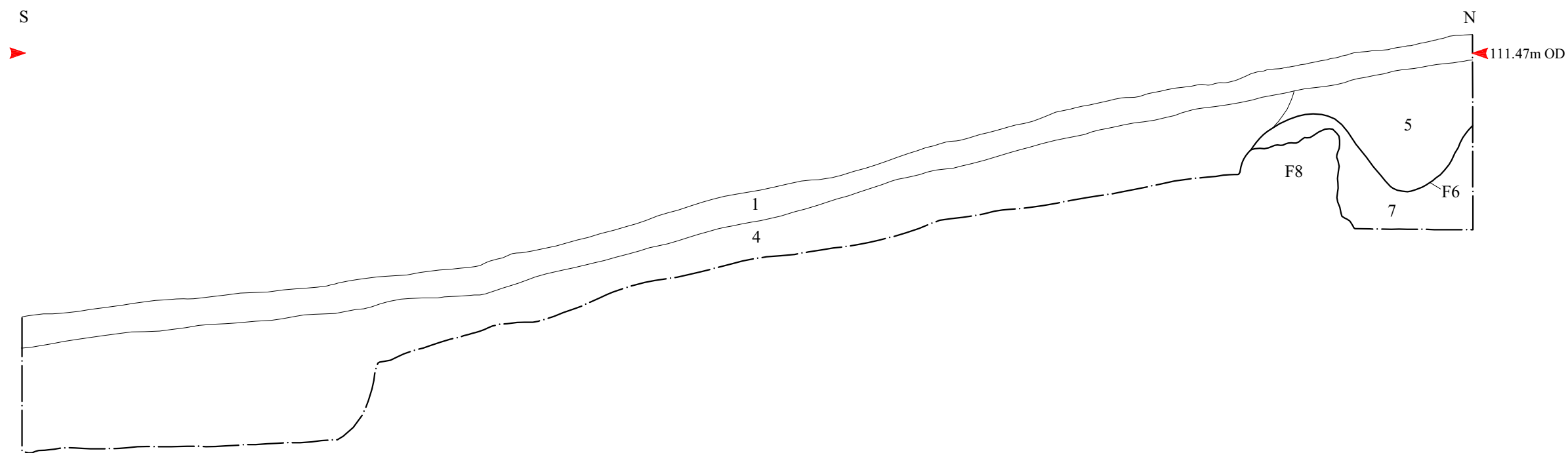
structural
evidence



Trench 1, plan



Trench 1, section



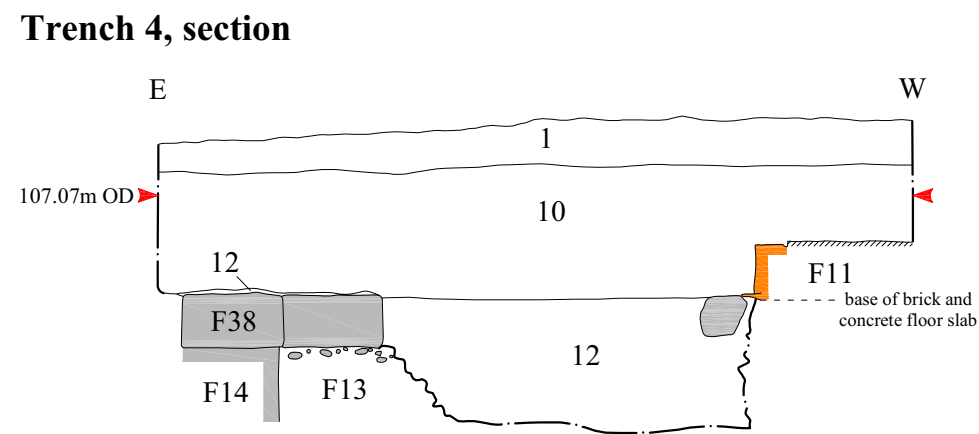
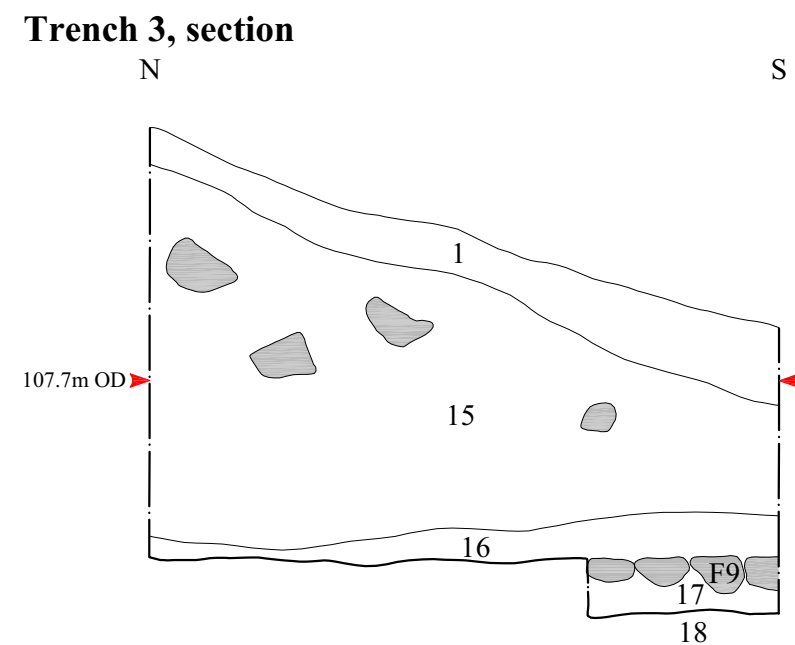
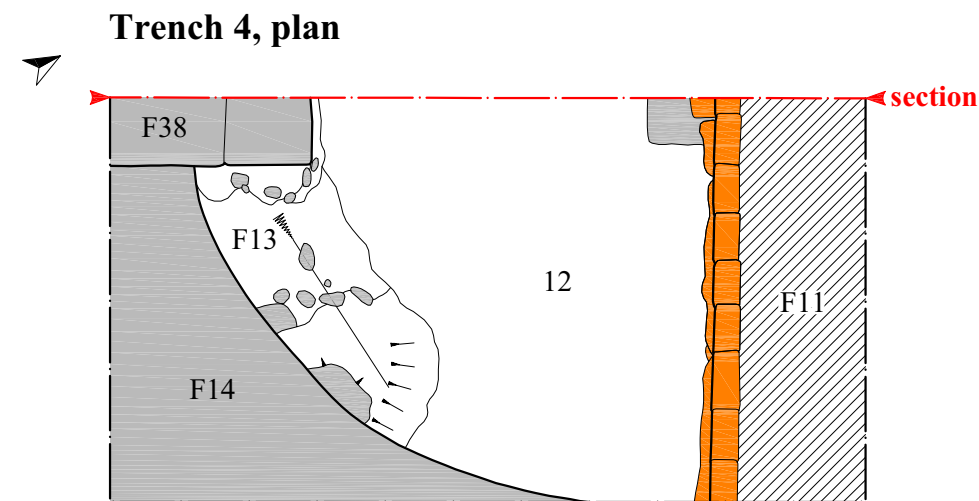
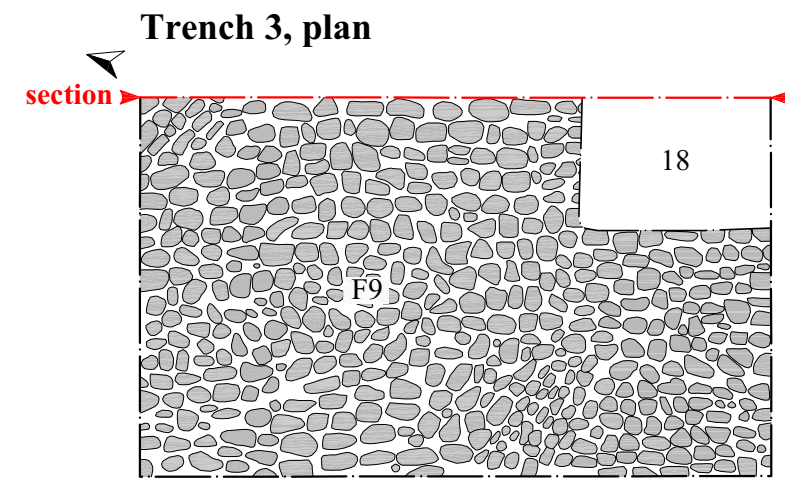
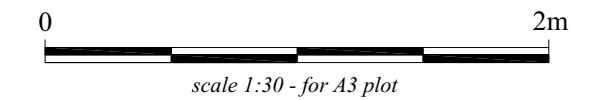
York Square car park, Richmond,
 North Yorkshire

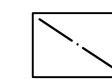
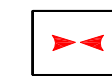
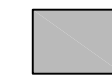
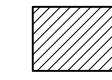

archaeological evaluation
 Report 1346

Figure 4

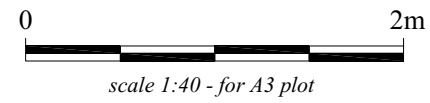
Plans and sections of Trenches 3 and 4

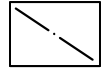




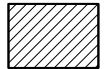
on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council



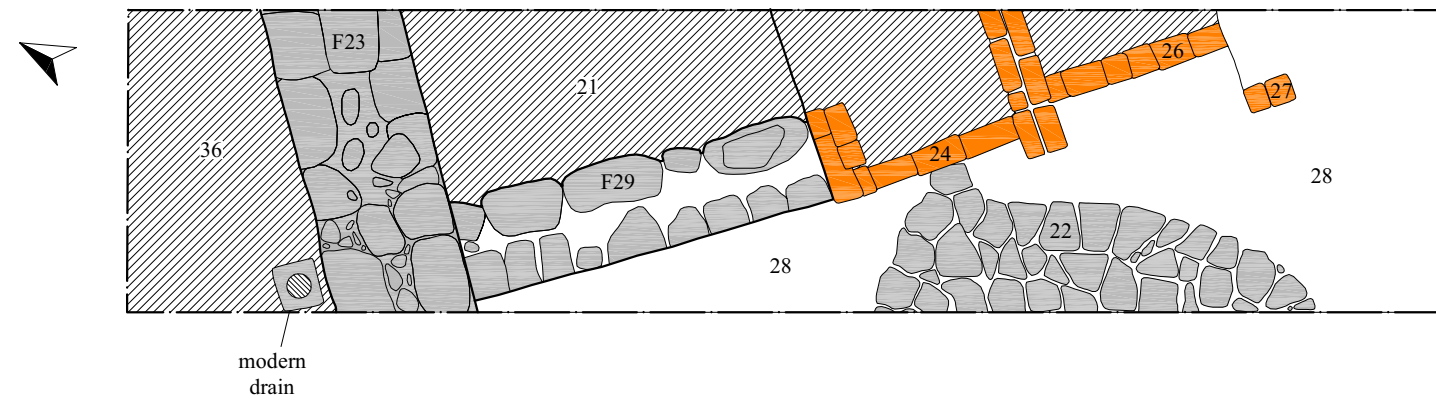
-  extent of excavation
-  section
-  stone
-  concrete
-  brick



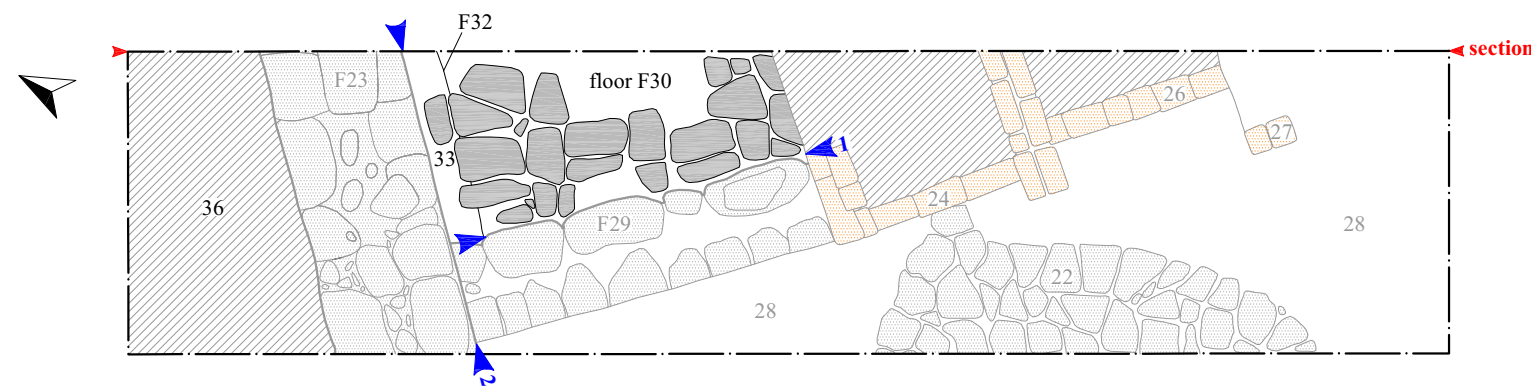


	extent of excavation		stone
	section		brick
	elevations		concrete

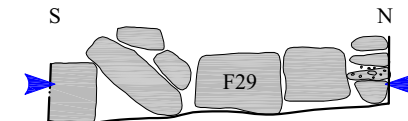
Trench 5, plan



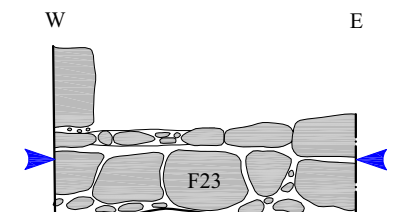
Trench 5, plan after removal of concrete 21



Trench 5, Elevation 1



Trench 5, Elevation 2



Trench 5, section

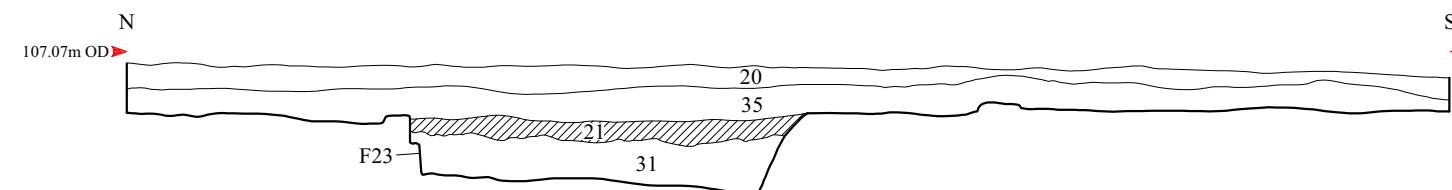




Figure 6
North facing shot
of Trench 1



Figure 7
Wall foundation
[F8] within Trench
1



Figure 8
West facing shot of
Trench 2



Figure 9
North facing shot of
Trench 3



Figure 10
East facing shot of
Trench 4



Figure 11
South facing shot of
Trench 5

Appendix 1: Context data

Summary list of contexts. The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, S slag, O other materials.

No	Description	P	B	M	F	S	O
1	Topsoil						
2	Rubble, stone and brick						
3	Void						
4	Rubble and brick deposit						
5	Dark grey-brown silty clay – Fill of F6						
6	Cut of pit or linear gully						
7	Orange-brown clay silt						
8	Stone wall						
9	Cobbled surface	•		•			•
10	Rubble, stone and brick						
11	Brick and concrete floor						
12	Brick and mortar backfill						
13	Stone and rubble foundation for steps						
14	Cellar						
15	Rubble and brick deposit						
16	Compacted demolition rubble			•			•
17	Sand below cobbled surface						•
18	Void						
19	Sand and clay natural						
20	Sand make-up for car park						
21	Concrete floor surface						
22	Flagstone floor surface						
23	External stone wall						
24	Internal brick and concrete structure						
25	Void						
26	Internal brick and concrete structure						
27	Internal brick structure						
28	Make-up layer						
29	Internal stone wall						
30	Flagstone floor surface associated with walls 23 and 29						
31	Dark brown clay below floor surface 30	•					•
32	Construction cut for wall 23						
33	Backfill of construction cut 32						
34	Mixed sand and clay below concrete slab 21	•		•			
35	Made surface below 20						
36	Concrete slab						
37	Void						
38	steps over rubble deposit 13						

Appendix 2: Project specification



North

Yorkshire County Council

LAND AT FRENCHGATE HOUSE & YORK SQUARE CAR PARK, RICHMOND, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND TRIAL TRENCHING

1. Summary

- 1.1 Preliminary proposals for residential development are being considered for two sites within the town of Richmond, North Yorkshire. These sites fall within the *Archaeologically Sensitive Area* of Richmond, as defined in the Richmondshire Local Plan (Policy 48) and have potential for the survival of archaeological remains, which may contribute towards an understanding of the origins and development of settlement at Richmond.
- 1.2 In accordance with Policy 41 of the Richmondshire Local Plan, archaeological appraisal and evaluation of both sites has been advised by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to assess the archaeological impact of development proposals prior to the submission of planning applications. An informed and reasonable decision can then be taken as to whether the development should proceed. If so, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy 41 of the Richmondshire District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGRs NZ 17336 01010 & NZ 16833 00702)

- 3.1 The two proposed development sites are in Richmond, North Yorkshire. The "Station Road car park" site covers an area of c. 0.4 hectares, located on the northeastern side of the town, between Frenchgate and Station Road. The site is divided into three distinct terraces with retaining walls, the uppermost of which, on the east side of Frenchgate, is occupied by the lawned garden of Frenchgate House, which lies immediately to the south of the House. The middle and lower levels are presently in use as a weekday car park for the Richmondshire District Council offices, accessed from Station Road to the east, with a central set of steps allowing access between both levels. Parking is for permit holders only, with a barrier at the entrance. A semi-circular area at the southern end of the area of proposed development, at the junction of Frenchgate and Station Road is presently divided by a stone wall into two areas of garden, with a mixture of grass, paths, seating areas and planting beds. This area preserves the natural slope as the ground falls from west to east, from approximately 118m AOD to 112m AOD. At the northern end of the site an access road between the lower and middle levels follows a similar slope. Access from the middle to upper level is provided by two sets of steps at the northern and southern end of the terrace. The site is bounded to the north, east and west by stone walls, with gated access to and from Frenchgate for pedestrians.

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- 3.2 The sketch proposals of the preliminary development layout (Copy attached) envisage two blocks of housing at the southern end of the site, largely over the areas of existing garden, and a third block to the north of this on the lower of the three terraced levels. A further block is located at the northern end of the site, aligned north-south in the area of the sloping access road. The majority of the garden of Frenchgate House will remain and the middle of the three terraces will be landscaped.
- 3.3 The second site, 'Yorke Square Car Park' covers an area of c. 0.3 hectares west of Cravengate. This area slopes gently upwards from south to north from approximately 104m AOD to 108m AOD. Approximately two-thirds of the site is under hardstanding, with a block-paved surface; the northern third is a grassed bank planted with young trees and some shrubs, with an electricity sub-station and public toilets to the east. The site is accessed from Cravengate to the east, with a boundary formed by stone walls to the north, west and south.
- 3.4 The sketch proposals of the preliminary development layout (Copy attached) envisage two parallel blocks of housing in the northern half of the site, cutting into the raised bank at the northern boundary, with parking to the south, a picnic space and a relocated sub-station.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development areas lie within the historic town of Richmond, North Yorkshire, founded in the late eleventh century AD, primarily as a defensive military strong-point on the River Swale. There is presently no material evidence for occupation in the Anglo-Saxon period and the town is not named in the Domesday Book of AD 1088. However, the parish church of St Mary's stands outside the medieval town walls, which may suggest that there was an earlier settlement, with a church in the Frenchgate area, to which the Norman castle and town were later added. The church was in existence by AD 1150, possibly on, or near to the site of an earlier church. The original town grew up to the north of the castle, originally within its outer bailey, the site of the present Market Place. The town walls enclosed only the central part of the medieval settlement, which by the 14th century is believed to have spread beyond, with suburbs in, for example, the Frenchgate area and west of Bargate. The street pattern of the medieval town is largely preserved in the modern town and settlement is thought to have extended along the whole length of Frenchgate and as far west as Cravengate. To the west of Cravengate were tenter banks and a 13th century eye-works (Tyler 1978).
- 4.2 At the beginning of the 17th century, a mansion known as Yorke House was built on the north bank of the River Swale at the southern end of an area of open ground on the west side of Richmond, now known as The Green. The associated gardens, known as Temple Grounds, to the north and west of the area of proposed development at York Square are on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England. The house was demolished between AD 1824 and 1827, but is shown, with the presumed stable block and an associated building lying to the north of the stables on a 'Plan of the Borough of Richmond in Yorkshire' made by George Jackson in AD 1773 (NYCRO ref ZNK M 1/5) and on an 1801 'Plan of the Township of Richmond'. The stables are not shown, however, on Harman's 1724 'Plan of Richmond', nor on Bucks' 1749 'South West Prospect of Richmond', where the site is depicted as an enclosed garden or orchard. This stable block and associated building are no longer standing. In 1956, permission was granted for the clearance of unfit housing on the site of the stables. The proposed new development of the two parallel buildings reflects the understood structures formerly on the site.
- 4.3 There is potential, therefore, for the development of this area to disturb and destroy any surviving evidence of features, deposits and finds relating to former settlement in Richmond from the Norman period onwards, and potentially earlier, and for 17th century and later deposits associated with the grounds and stables of Yorke House.
- 4.4 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER.

Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Countryside Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development sites are:
- .1 "Desk Top Study" To collate available archaeological and historical information to assess as far as is reasonably possible from existing documentary and cartographic sources the likely character, extent, quality and significance of the archaeological resource within the application site and any changes in land-use through time. (See Paragraphs 9.1 and 9.2)
 - .2 First submitted document To prepare a non-presentational quality report on Objective 1 above to assist the preparation of the development proposals and to inform decisions regarding objective 3.
 - .3 On site investigation To determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum. (See Paragraphs 9.4 to 9.16)
 - .4 Second submitted document To prepare non-presentational quality-report on Objective 3 summarising the archaeological implications of the proposals as are clear from the on-site work in order to guide the final preparation of the planning applications.
 - .5 Third submitted documents To prepare presentational-quality Evaluation Reports to accompany the planning applications for developing each of the two sites. The Evaluation Reports will summarise the archaeological investigations undertaken and set out the implications for the proposed developments. In particular, the reports will specify:-
 - where the archaeological issues have required the development proposals to be modified or adjusted;
 - the mitigation and management measures proposed to be incorporated into the development and/or further recording and assessment to be carried out before commencement of development.
 - .6 Archive To prepare and submit a suitable archive as required by Paragraph 9.16 and section 10.

6. Requirements for Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their tenders in accordance with Richmondshire District Council's requirements and with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire* (Appended to this brief)
- 6.2 Tenders comprising the completed Tender Form and accompanying documents must be returned in the envelope provided herewith and that there must be nothing whatsoever written on or attached to the envelope whereby you or your firm could be identified.
- 6.3 The following must be provided through the completed Tender Form or otherwise included within the tender documents:-
- evidence of comparable work undertaken within the last three years;

- two references relating to separate schemes;
 - staff to be assigned to the scheme including their qualifications/brief c.v.'s
 - Health and Safety Policy and generalised method statements for excavation and other work on site. It will also include proposals to safeguard open excavations when the site is not supervised.
- 6.4 ANY TENDER THAT FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF 6.2. AND 6.3 ABOVE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED
- 6.5 In addition, the Council will expect that the following will be incorporated into the tenders:-
- Tender figures should be exclusive of VAT
 - Tender figures should include 10% contingencies sum
 - Within the final tender figure, separate prices should be given for the two individual development proposals;
 - Tenders should allow provision for a minimum of one Carbon 14 date for each site.
 - Tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 12 bulk samples to be taken (Paragraph 9.15)
 - For the purposes of this tender, reinstatement shall be priced separately with bill rates on the basis of 10 square metres of:-
 1. Tarmac car park
 2. Rectangular pavior blocks
 3. Grass
 4. Open soil flower beds
 - Tenders should include confirmation of compliance with programme in Section 13 of this brief

7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and Richmondshire District Council, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through Richmondshire District Council.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 Before starting any excavation work, the contractor shall submit risk assessments and method statements relating the excavations agreed in pursuance of paragraph 8.5.1 below.
- 8.4 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:
 - a) the date of commencement,
 - b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
 - c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.5 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.

- 8.6 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
- .1 a meeting or discussion at the commencement of the field evaluation to agree the number and location of the proposed trial trenches – as informed by the report on Desk Top Study (Paragraphs 5.1.1 & 5.1.2).
 - .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 - .3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft of the Evaluation Report (Paragraph 5.1.5) and archive (Paragraph 5.1.6) before their completion
- 8.7 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and Richmondshire District Council as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

9 Brief

- 9.1 To undertake a preliminary appraisal (Paragraphs 5.1.1 & 5.1.2) of documentary and cartographic information relating to the site, collating (where appropriate and/or available):
- .1 data held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
 - .2 printed and manuscript maps.
 - .3 place and field-name evidence.
 - .4 other photographic/illustrative evidence.
 - .5 published and unpublished documentary sources.
 - .6 local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence.
 - .7 oral evidence.
 - .8 engineering/borehole data subject to the programming of the engineering investigation.
- 9.2 The aim of this preliminary aspect of the work is to assess the nature and extent of available evidence for the two sites and their immediately surrounding areas within the town of Richmond, with particular reference to the archives held for this area of the former North Riding by the North Yorkshire County Record Office, the North Yorkshire HER and the Richmondshire Museum collections, Richmond. The aim of this appraisal of sources is to contribute towards an understanding of the archaeological resource associated with the medieval and later settlement, the development of Yorke House stables, and as an aid to assessing the potential impact of the development proposals.
- 9.3 With regard to Item 9.1.8 above, an Engineer is to be appointed to undertake ground investigation and to advise on the feasibility of the proposals. The specification requires the Engineer to carry out site survey work with liaison with the archaeological contractor, and it is expected that this investigation will include boreholes. The Engineer will be required to consult the Archaeological Contractor over the siting of the boreholes and to undertake at contingency cost up to two additional boreholes on each site at the time of the investigation at the request of the Archaeological Contractor. The Engineer will be required to make borehole logs available to the archaeological contractor. The quotation must therefore include provision for the inspection of boreholes at any time within the period of the contract.
- 9.4 Following a written review (Paragraph 5.1.2) of the evidence collected as part of 9.1 (and potentially 9.3) above, a minimum of four* areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the Frenchgate House site to assess the areas of proposed development, and a minimum of three* areas of trial trenching within the York Square car park site. Archaeological contractors should quote for areas of *75m² and *50m² respectively to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the sites. The precise location and size of the trenches must be agreed with Richmondshire District Council, and the

Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council prior to excavation (see 8.5.1 above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

*PLEASE NOTE – THE NUMBER AND EXTENT OF THE TRIAL TRENCHES WILL BE DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROGRAMME IN 8.5.1 AND ELSEWHERE. THE SPECIFICATION IN PARAGRAPH 9.4 IS FOR CONSISTENCY IN THE TENDERING PROCESS

- 9.5 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.3 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, the matter shall be resolved by reference to the Health and Safety documents submitted in accordance with Paragraph 8.2. with particular consideration being given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 9.6 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.7 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine approved by Richmondshire District Council fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with Richmondshire District Council within the general agreement over the excavations (8.5.1).
- 9.8 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 9.9 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 9.10 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.11 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.

- 9.12 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 9.13 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) should be followed.
- 9.14 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains shall be submitted with the report at Objective 5.1.2 and Paragraph 12.1. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones should be hand collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 9.15 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants and for this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 12 bulk samples to be taken.
- 9.16 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed (Objective 5.1.5) in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

10. Archive

- 10.1 Archive deposition (Objective 5.1.6) should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Richmondshire District Council will reserve the right to copy or quote from any part of the written material submitted by the Contractor in the promotion of the development of the sites

referred to, subject to the provision of appropriate acknowledgement of the Contractor as originating the material.

12. Reports

- 12.1 Non-presentational quality report on the desk-based investigations to assist the preparation of the development proposals and to inform decisions regarding objective 5.1.3 (See 5.1.2 above). This report to include the strategy required under paragraph 9.14.
- 12.2 Non-presentational quality report following evaluation summarising the implications of the proposal as are clear from the on-site work in order to guide the final preparation of the planning applications. (see 5.1.4 above)
- 12.3 Presentational-quality evaluation reports assessing the archaeological implications of proposed developments, to accompany the planning applications. (see 5.1.5 above) The report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting CheckList*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.4 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.5 Archive report and associated material (see 5.1.6 and Section 10 above)
- 12.6 All reports should be submitted to Richmondshire District Council (4 Copies plus disc), and copies provided to the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (1 Copy),
- 12.7 Additional copies of all reports should be prepared to submit with the archive to the receiving museum, and where appropriate to the OASIS on-line register and the English Heritage Regional Science Adviser.

13. Programme

- 13.1 At the time of preparing the brief, the Council have not made a final decision to proceed with these proposals. Therefore it is not possible to give a date-related programme. However, with a decision to proceed, the Council would wish to make reasonable progress to the submission of a planning application. Tenders should therefore be based on the following timescales (based on 5 day week):-
 - Week 1, Day 1 Decision to proceed transmitted to Development Team including Archaeological Contractor, Objective 1 commences
 - Week 3, Day 5 Completion of Objective 1, submission of First Submitted Document
 - Week 4, Day 1 Commencement of Objective 3 On site investigation
 - Week 6, Day 5 Submission of Second Submitted Document
 - Week 13, Day 5 Submission of Third Submitted Document for inclusion in the planning applications.

Tenders should include a statement as to whether and by how much the tender price would be adjusted with additional time in the programme. The evaluation of tenders will take into account both the programme price and the adjusted programme price.

14. Further Information

14.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

Gail Falkingham
Senior Archaeologist
North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Section
Countryside Services
County Hall
Northallerton
North Yorkshire
DL7 8AH
e: gail.falkingham@northyorks.gov.uk
Tel: 01609 532839
Fax: 01609 532558

Patrick Earle
Planning and Development Unit Manager
Richmondshire District Council
Springwell House
Richmond
North Yorkshire
DL10 4JG
e: p.earle@richmondshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01748 829122
Fax: 01748 822535

Tony Clark
Deputy Chief Executive
Richmondshire District Council
Swale House
Richmond
North Yorkshire
DL10 4JE
e: t.clark@richmondshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01748 829100
Fax: 01748 829132

Chris Dennis
P&HS Architects
Queen's House
34 Wellington Street,
Leeds LS1 2DE
e: chrisdennis@phsarchitects.co.uk
Tel: 0113 245 4332
Fax: 0113 245 9767

14.2 References

Association for Environmental Archaeology	1995	Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in
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Appendix 3: desk-based assessment

Introduction

This appendix contains the bulk of the text of the desk-based assessment, Archaeological Services Report 1308, carried out in August 2005. Paragraph numbers, here prefixed with A, are equivalent to those in the full report.

A4. Historical and archaeological development

- A4.1 The history of Richmond has been described by Clarkson (1821), Fieldhouse and Jenning (1979) and more recently by Hatcher (2000). A summary is provided by Tyler (1980).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- A4.2 While there are prehistoric sites in the surrounding area, none are known from Richmond itself.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th Century AD)

- A4.3 A hoard of Roman coins and a silver spoon dating from AD 370-400 were found on Castle Bank in 1722, and another late 4th century coin was found in the same area in the 1950's (Tyler 1980). These appear to have been an isolated deposit since there is no other evidence for Roman occupation in the area; however, Roman lead mining activity is known from Swaledale (Morris 2001).

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

- A4.4 The town is not mentioned in the Domesday Book. The name 'Riche Mont' is Norman French meaning 'strong mound' and relates to the construction of the castle. However it is thought that either one of two names mentioned in the Domesday Book, *Hindrelag* or *Neutone*, relate to the settlement. No archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation within Richmond has been discovered so far (Tyler 1980).
- A4.5 The Castle was founded by Alan Rufus in c.1071. A market town developed around this castle as people were drawn to the trading potential of the new centre. The original market place in Richmond has not been identified; possible locations have been suggested in two locations around the castle's palisades, in Frenchgate and Newbiggin to the northeast and west of the castle's outer ward. The street layout and the proximity to a river crossing, suggests that a market, or some form of medieval activity, existed on the Green, immediately east of the area of study. The market was later brought within the town walls. This market, in the outer bailey to the north of the castle's main entrance, rapidly rose in importance to become the dominant centre for the region. It was an attractive target for Scots raiders, and it became necessary to wall the town. The crown gave permission for the building of a defensive wall; the first murage grants were given in 1312, with others in 1332, 1338 and 1399 after damage by the Scots. It is recorded that houses were destroyed on the Earls Land in 1341 to make room for the wall and

accompanying ditch. Leland records that by the beginning of the 16th century, the walls had become ruinous (Hatcher 2000).

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

- A4.6 The importance of the market declined during the 15th century, due to the rise of local markets in surrounding towns. However the development of the textile industry during the 16th century regenerated the town. Richmond became a major centre for the production of woollen clothing, especially hand knitted stockings and sailors' caps. The rise of the lead mining industry in Swaledale also benefited the town. This increase in prosperity is reflected in widespread rebuilding throughout the town during the 17th century (Morris 2001).
- A4.7 The Yorke Square car park site lies outside the town walls; it may have originally been within the west field of Richmond's open field system. Evidence for this may be identified in Kay Fields to the north of the site where ridge and furrow is still present (Hepworth 1998).
- A4.8 In the mid-14th century a local businessman called William de Hudswell built a corn mill on the bank of the River Swale, to the south of the site, known as the Green Mill. This was a controversial move as the two corn mills already in the area were protected by 'soke', a medieval manorial custom preventing competition. Due to this the legality of the mill was challenged by a Bégard monk called Geoffrey. Despite this the Green Mill, which operated as both a corn mill and a fulling mill, continued in use up until 1765. Around the same time, Hudswell also built a pele tower on the high ground to the west of the site. Both of these structures are shown on the insert plan of Richmond on Speed's 1610 map of Yorkshire (Figure 3, numbers 16 and 17) (Hatcher 2000).
- A4.9 The proposed development lay in an area known as Tenter Bank, a label present on both Harman's 1724 (Figure 4) plan and Jackson's 1773 (Figure 5) map of Richmond. This area was home to a series of large wooden frames, or tenters, used to dry and stretch cloth from the area's fulling mills and from the industrial suburb of Richmond, the Green. The Green lay directly to the east of the area of investigation and was known throughout the medieval and Elizabethan periods for its cloth manufacturing (Hatcher 2000, Hepworth 1998).
- A4.10 Clarkson (1821) mentions the sale, in 1608, of a newly built mansion to Sir William Gascoigne of Sedbury, for use as his town residence. The mansion named is not evident on Speed's plan of 1610, but it would have occupied the land directly south of the proposed development area close to the north bank of the Swale. The present Yorke Street car park would have been within the mansion's gardens; the configuration of these is not known for this period (Hepworth 2001).
- A4.11 This mansion was sold in 1631 to Mauger Norton of St Nicholas, Richmond who in 1632 added to the estate by purchasing land from Sir Timothy Hutton (Hepworth 1998).

- A4.12 The estate came into the possession of a local Whig family, the Yorokes, in 1658 when Mauger Norton's daughter Mary married Sir John Yorke. As part of the marriage settlement, the mansion house and 40 acres of land in Bargate Green, some of which belonged to the local parish church as one of its medieval obits, were set aside for the couple. The land contained both the still operational Green Mill and the decayed remains of the Hudswell pele tower. Soon after this date John Yorke began rebuilding the house on the Green. This became known as Yorke House (Hatcher 2000). When Celia Fiennes visited Richmond on her travels in 1698 she was complimentary about Yorke House and gardens, proclaiming it one of two good houses in the area; the other was Hill House, belonging to a Mr Darcey, brother to the Earl of Holderness. Fiennes also passes comment on the gardens describing them as good and walled in stone. These walled gardens can be identified on Harman's 1724 plan of Richmond (Figure 4); which shows a series of formal gardens adjoining what may be fruit beds on the location of the current Yorke Square car park (Morris 1982). The estate remained in the possession of the Yorke family until 1824 when the mansion house was sold and demolished (Hepworth 2001).
- A4.13 The gardens and grounds associated with the mansion house changed quite dramatically over the next hundred years. John Yorke died in 1663; the formal gardens shown on Harman's plan of 1724 (Figure 4) are thought to have been laid out by Dame Mary after John Yorke's death. These gardens were set out in a geometric form greatly influenced by French style, and were considered very fashionable at this time. The estate had symmetrically designed lawns to the east and west of the mansion house; an orchard along the river bank; a series of hanging gardens and tree-planted walkways around the perimeter of the gardens and Tenter Bank, passing Hudswell Tower (Hepworth 2001). During the 1730's John Yorke, grandson of the first John, and his wife Anne appear to have spent considerable time altering the gardens at Yorke House; the result of that work was a *ferme ornée*. This process is evident from a series of letters from both John and Anne to their steward Francis Lodge. The letters refer to chickens, cows and horses, crops of apple, oats and asparagus, as well as the agricultural practices of spreading dung and lime (Hepworth 1998). During this time the elaborately geometric parterres were replaced with a lawn complete with viewing area, fruit beds and a glass-house (Hatcher 2000).
- A4.14 In 1746 a belvedere was built on the site hilltop of the Hudswell pele tower to celebrate the Hanoverian victory at Culloden. The tower was originally named Cumberland Temple, and later just the temple. This was the source of the landscape's name of The Temple Grounds; its name has however changed in more recent years to Culloden Tower. The tower has been described by Pevsner (1966, 46) as, '*... the most amazing and nationally most interesting monument of the early gothic revival in the riding ...*'; it is thought to have been designed by the architect Daniel Garret of County Durham, who built a similar structure at Aske Hall in County Durham for a relative of the Yorokes, Sir Conyers D'Arcy (Hepworth 2001). The folly was built with a plain cube base with two octagonal storeys; it is shown on Jackson's 1773 map of Richmond (Figure 5). On the same map alterations made to the gardens can be

identified; these include a tree lined walkway stretching from the tower and down to the River Swale, presenting a more picturesque landscape design.

A4.15 John Yorke was found dead in his garden on the 14th July 1757, and the estate passed to his brother Thomas (Clarkson 1821). Thomas demolished the Green Mill in 1765, removing the requirement for public access to the land. This change, along with the building of Cravengate, part of the Richmond to Lancaster Turnpike road, along the eastern edge of the estate led to a new phase of consolidation, building and landscaping. Thomas is credited with building another folly on the estate, the Gothic Menagerie with a walled garden known as Temple Lodge; this later became the main house for the estate. The menagerie lay in the northern corner of the estate and was completed in 1769, one year after Thomas's death. By 1772 the formal gardens were all levelled and a new stable block, designed by John Carr of Yorke and covering the area of the current Yorke Street car park, had been built. The stable blocks are evident on Jackson's 1773 map of Richmond (Figure 5); they were bordered to the north and east by a series of gardens or paddocks surrounded by an enclosing wall. The removal of the formal gardens and re-sculpting of the estates must have been a considerable undertaking, the precise nature of which is not known. By 1792 the estate had been laid out incorporating a fully picturesque landscape (Hepworth 2001).

A4.16 In 1813 John Yorke died starting a gradual decline for the estate which was let to tenants prior to being sold in separate parts in 1824. The mansion house was demolished; the stable block and accompanying walled garden was separated from the rest of the estate and converted into a series of cottages called Yorke Square. The rest of the estate was purchased in 1844 by the Smurthwaite family.

The modern period (AD 1900 to present)

A4.17 Changes in the proposed area of development can be identified in the cartographic evidence. Maps prior to 1895 show the stable blocks with no buildings directly to the south (Figures 5, 6, and 7); this changes in the Ordnance Survey map of 1895 (Figure 8) where a number of buildings are identified directly south of Yorke Square, within the proposed development area. These buildings are also evident on the Ordnance Survey map of 1913 (Figure 9); also identifiable on this map are the subdivisions for the cottages of Yorke Square. The buildings, possibly outhouses associated with the Yorke Square cottages, are no longer evident on the 1928 and 1930 Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 10 and 11), but the cottages still remain.

A4.18 In 1958 the Yorke Square cottages were demolished and in their place the Yorke Square car park was built. In 1994 The Temple Grounds were added to English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest.

A4.19 Two aerial photographs were consulted in the production of this report but no significant features were identified (see paragraph 10.5 below).



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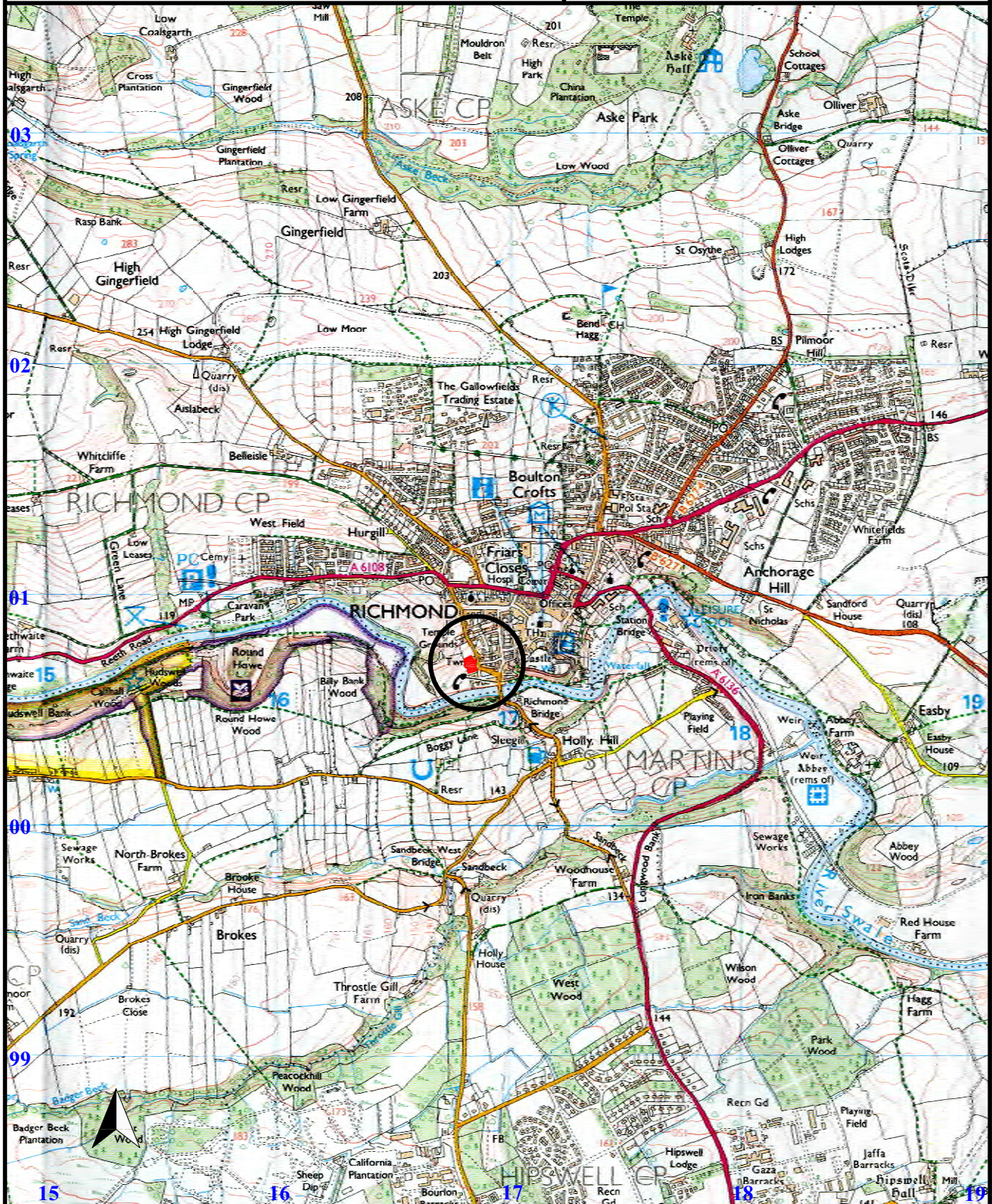
**York Square car park, Richmond,
North Yorkshire
archaeological desk-based assessment
Report 1308**

Figure 1

Location map (proposed development area in red)

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council

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Figure 2

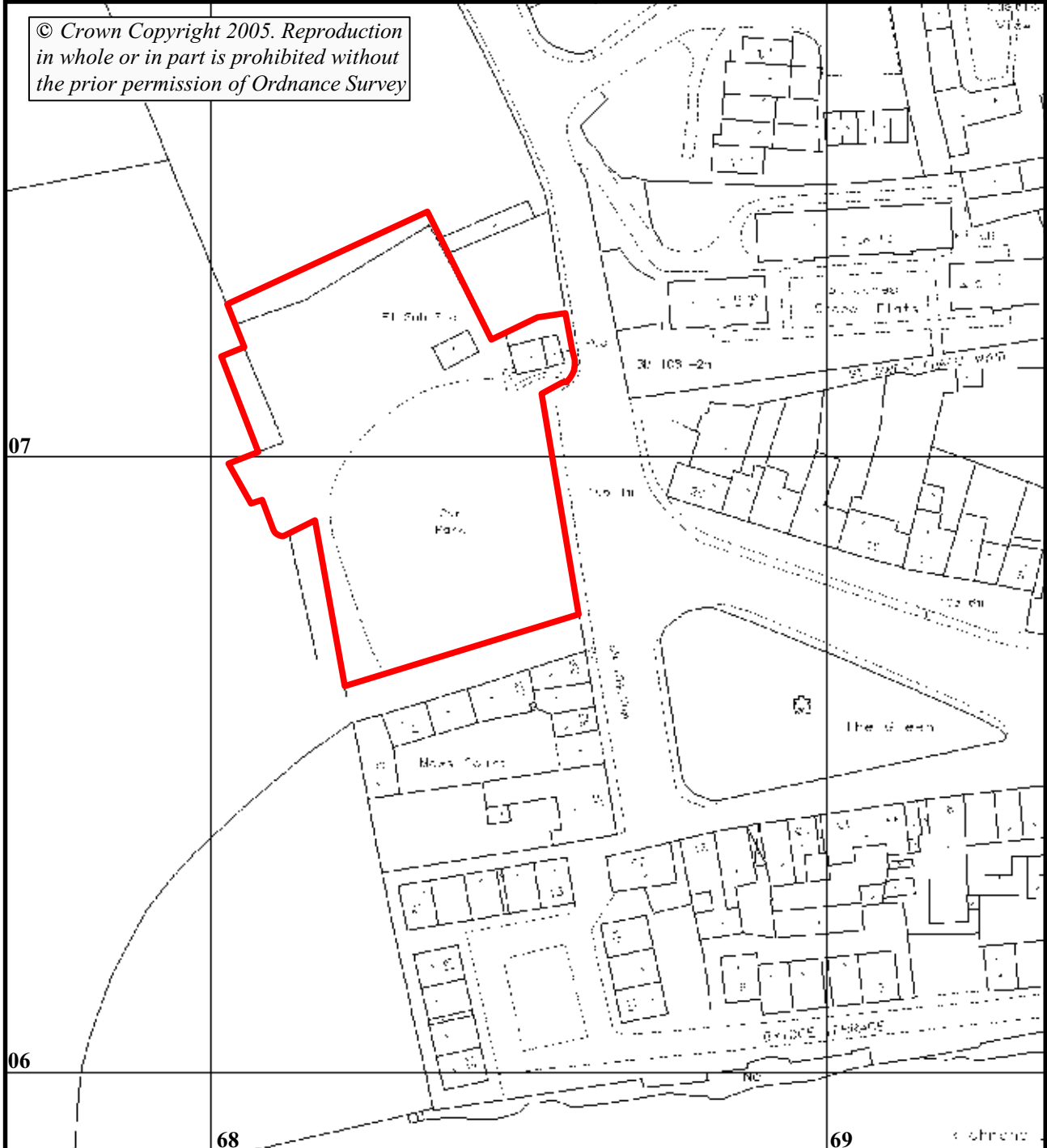
Location of proposed development area

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council



scale 1:1000 - for A4 plot

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location of proposed
development area





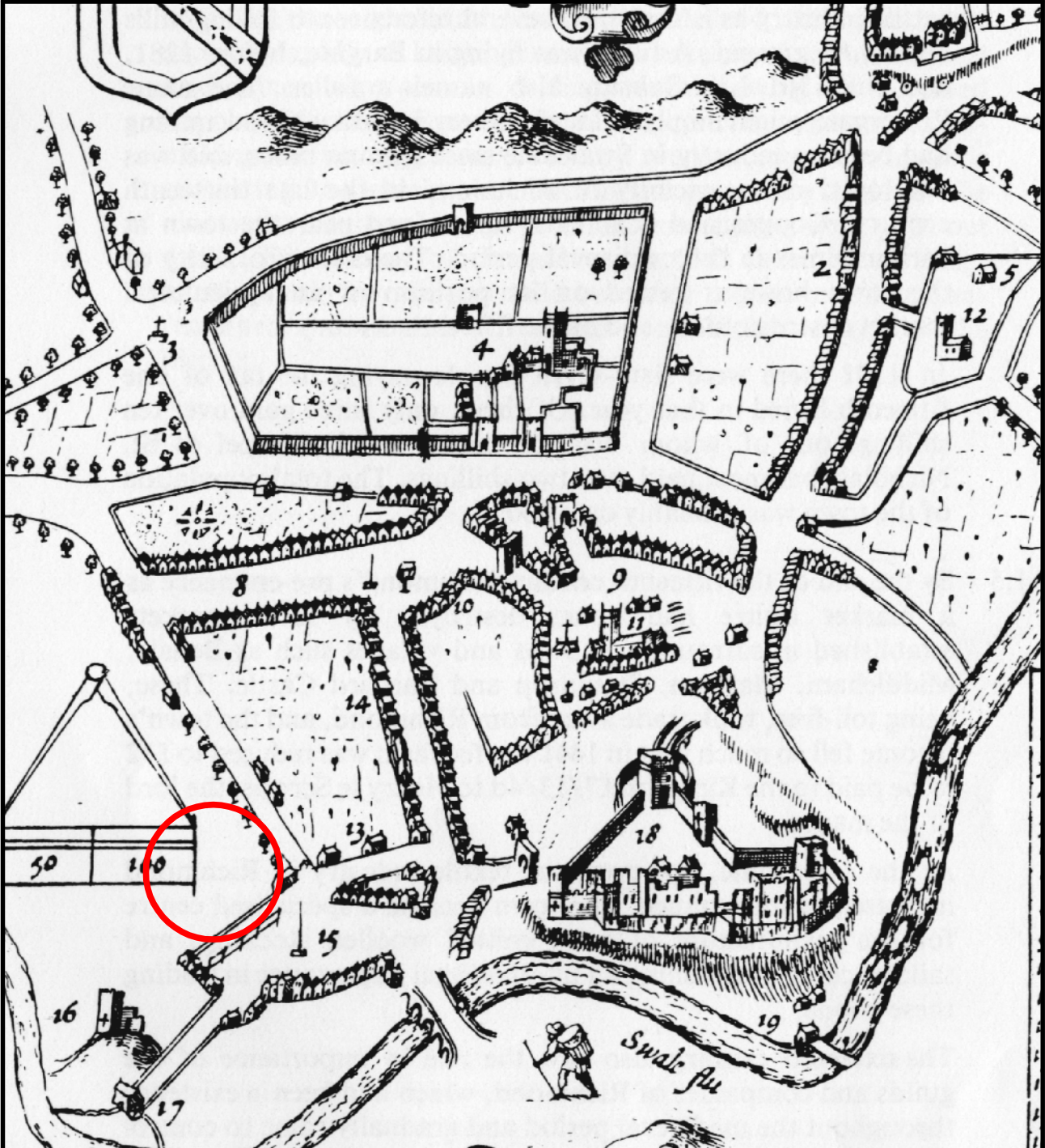
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Figure 3 *Plan of Richmond from Speed's Map of
Yorkshire of 1610*

not to scale



approximate location of
proposed development area





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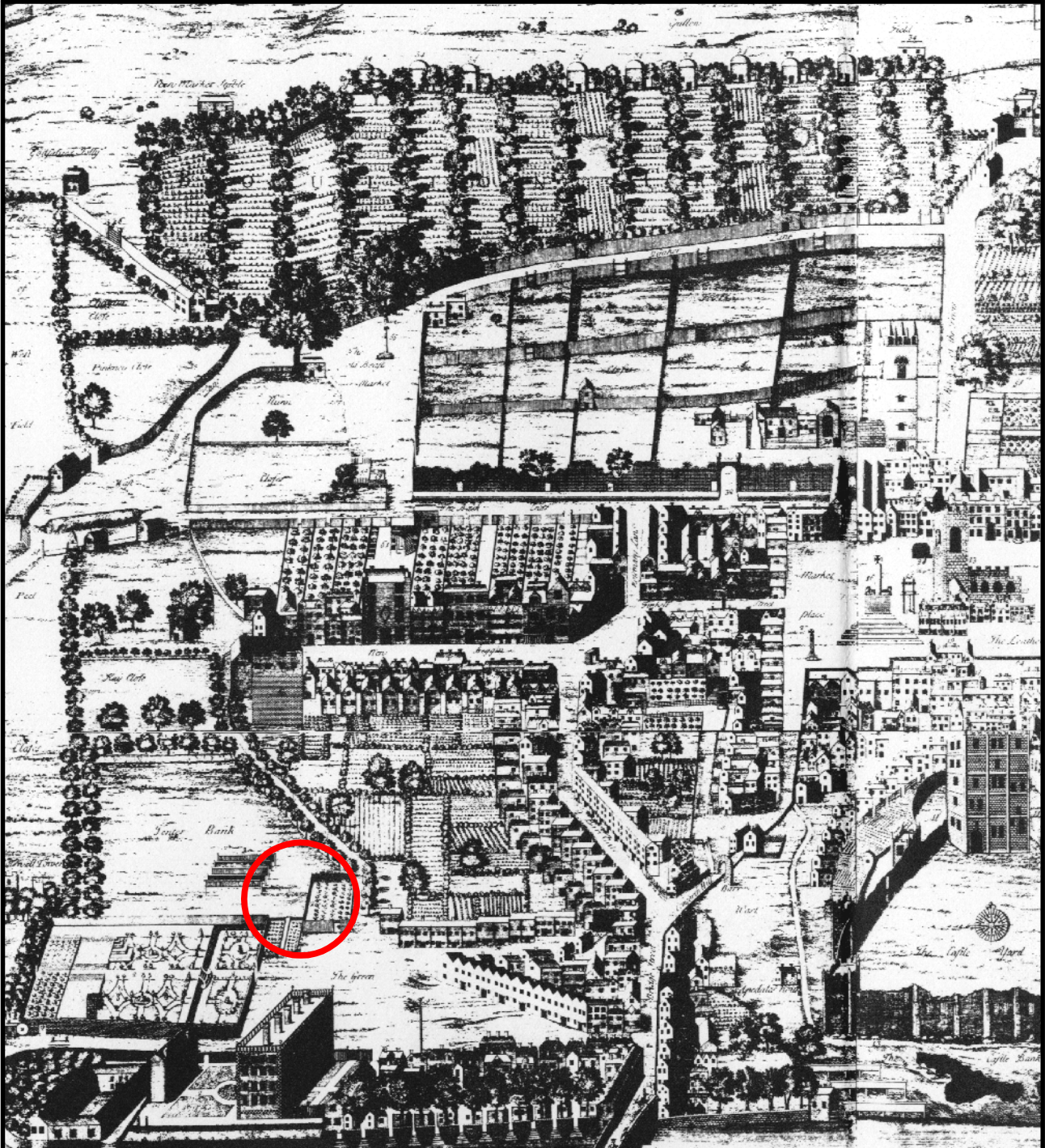
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Figure 4

Extract from Harman's Plan of Richmond of 1724

not to scale



approximate location of
proposed development area





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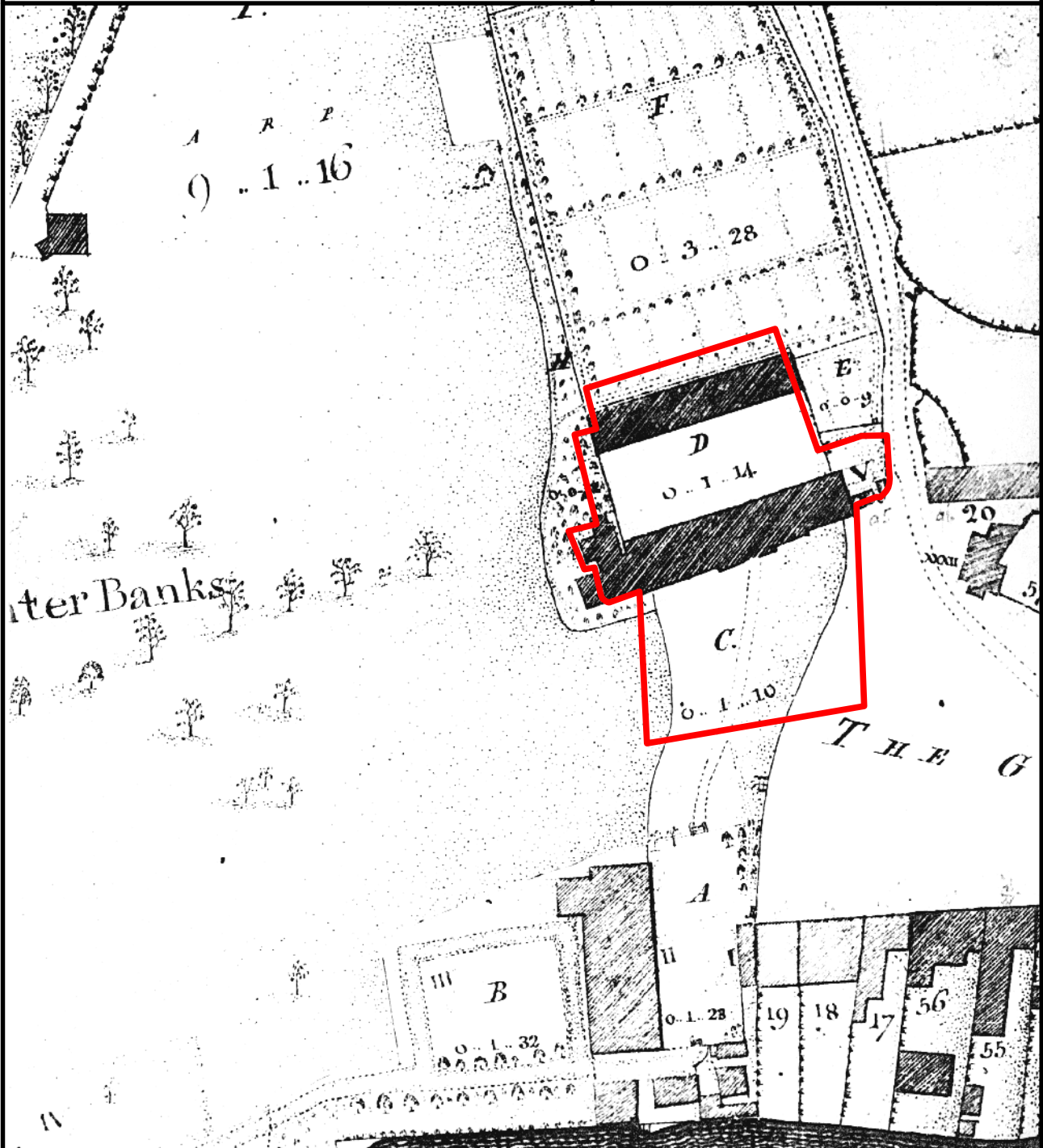
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Figure 5

Extract from Jackson's Plan of Richmond of 1773

not to scale



approximate location of
proposed development area





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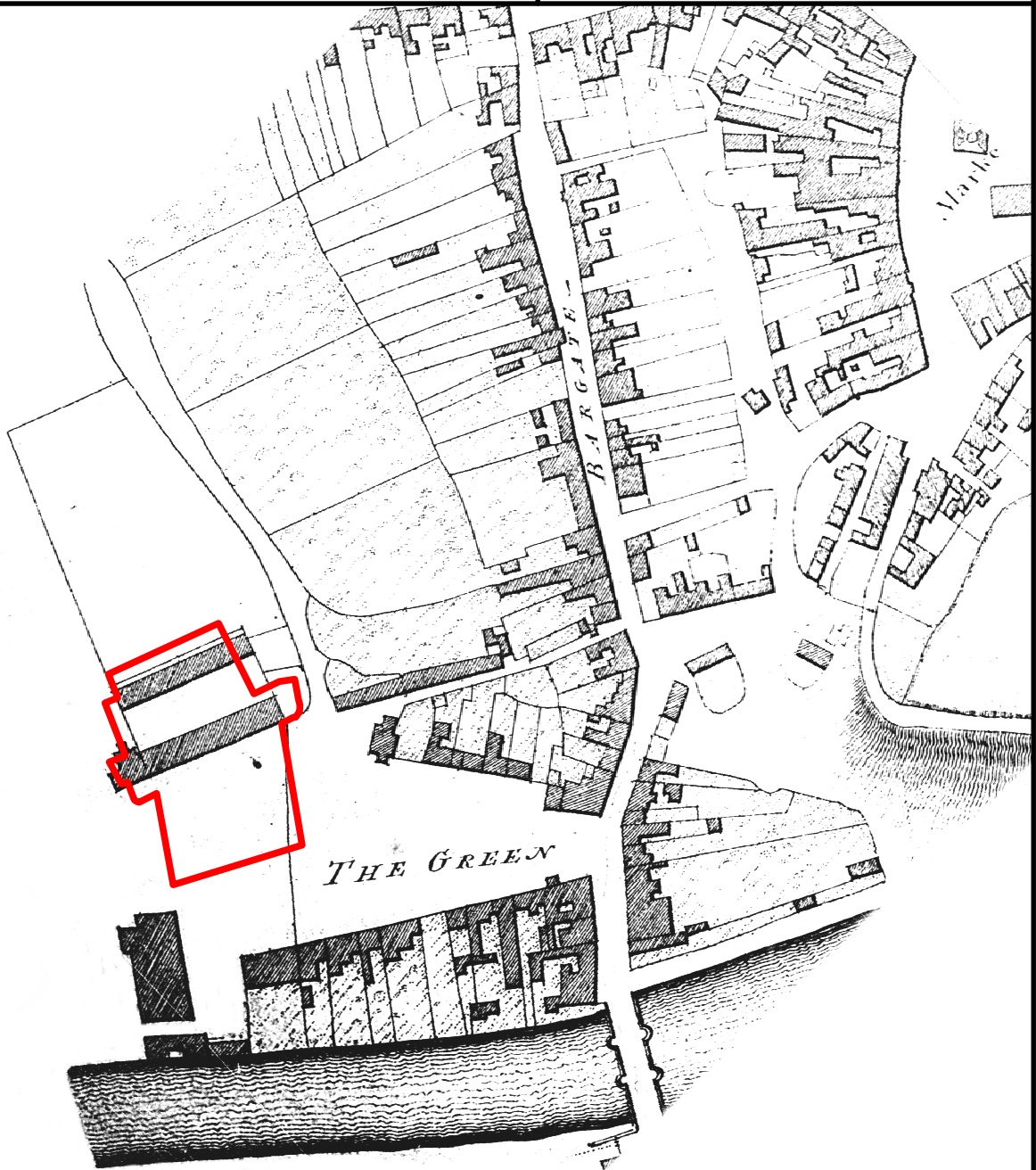
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Figure 6 *Extract from Calvert and Bradley's Map
of Richmond of 1813 (scale 27 inches to a mile)*

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council

0 100m

scale approximately 1:2000 - for A4 plot



approximate location of
proposed development area





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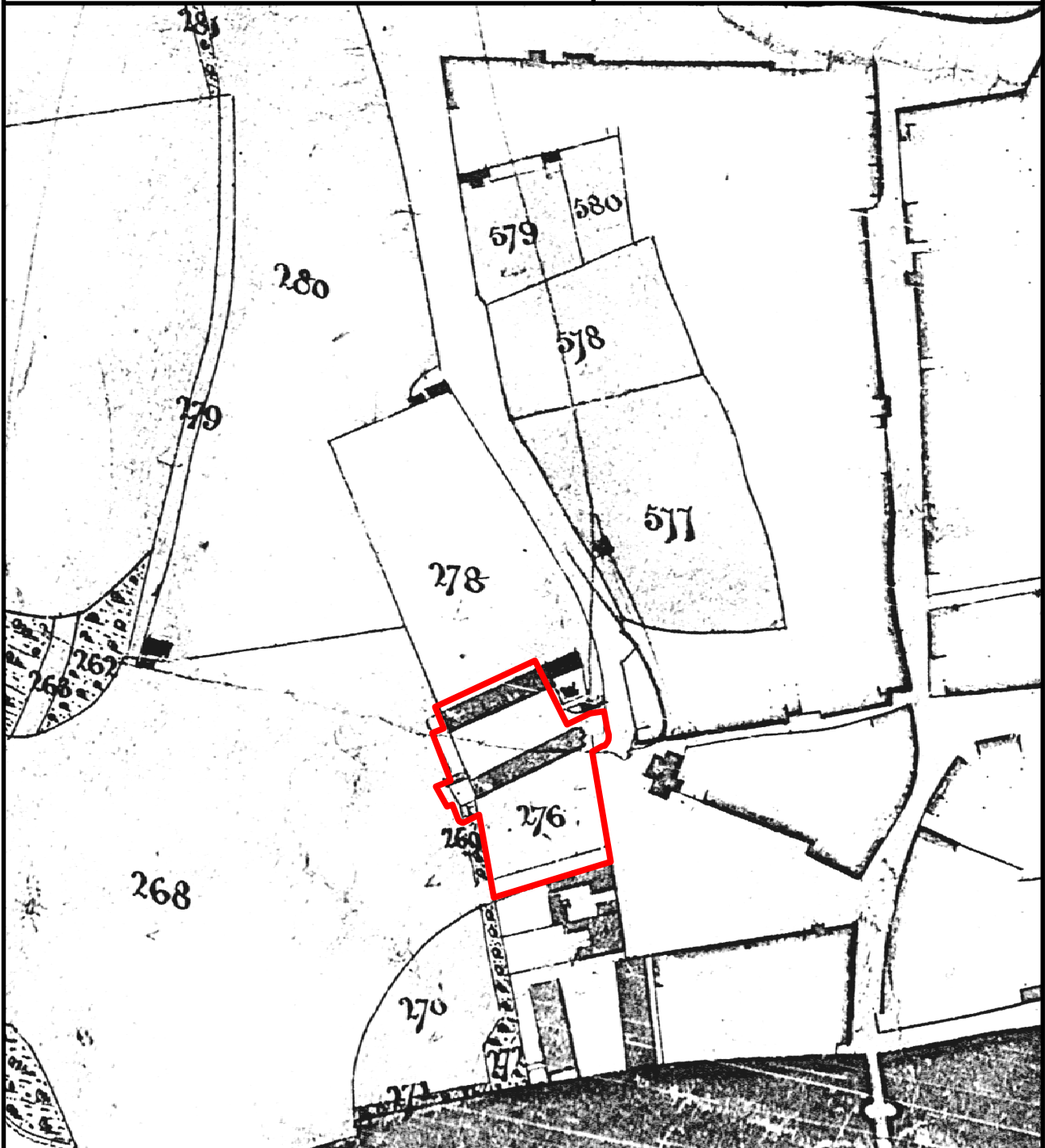
Figure 7

Extract from the Tithe plan of Richmond of 1840

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council

0 100m

scale approximately 1:2000 - for A4 plot



approximate location of
proposed development area





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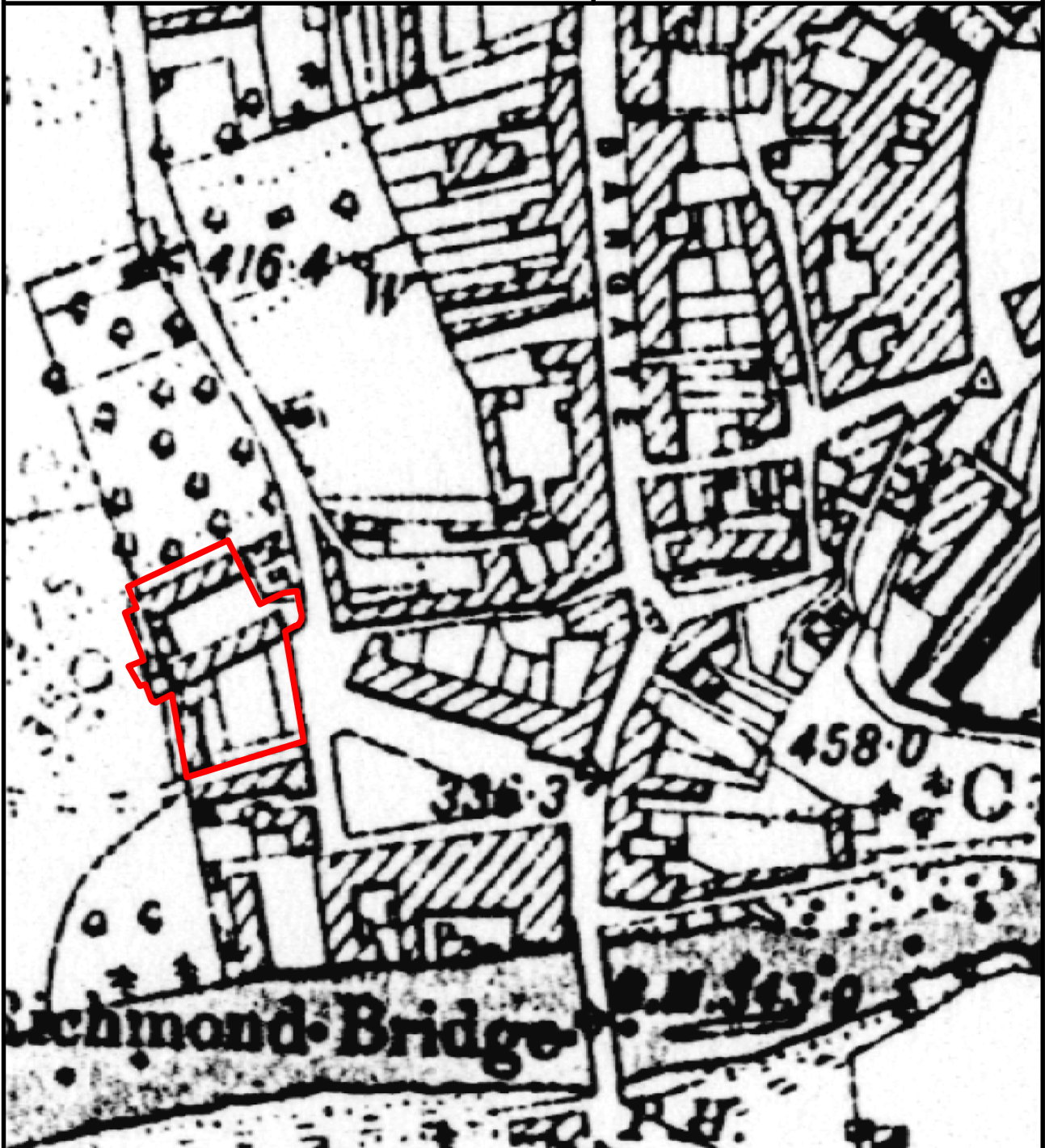
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Figure 8 *Extract from the 2nd edition, 6 inches
to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1895*

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council

0 100m

scale 1:2000 - for A4 plot



location of proposed
development area





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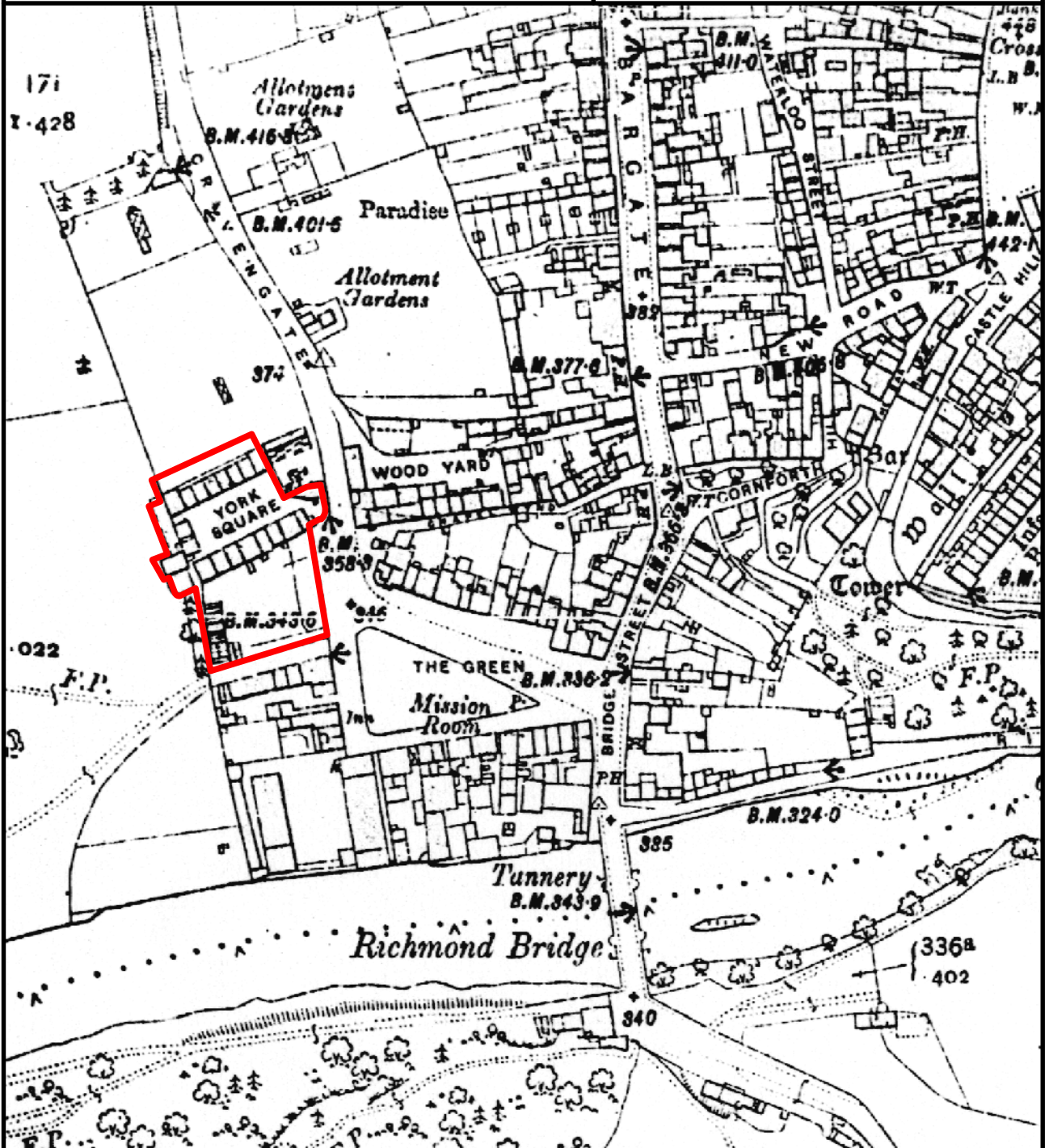
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Figure 9 *Extract from the 1st edition, 25 inches
to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1913*

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council



scale 1:2000 - for A4 plot



location of proposed
development area





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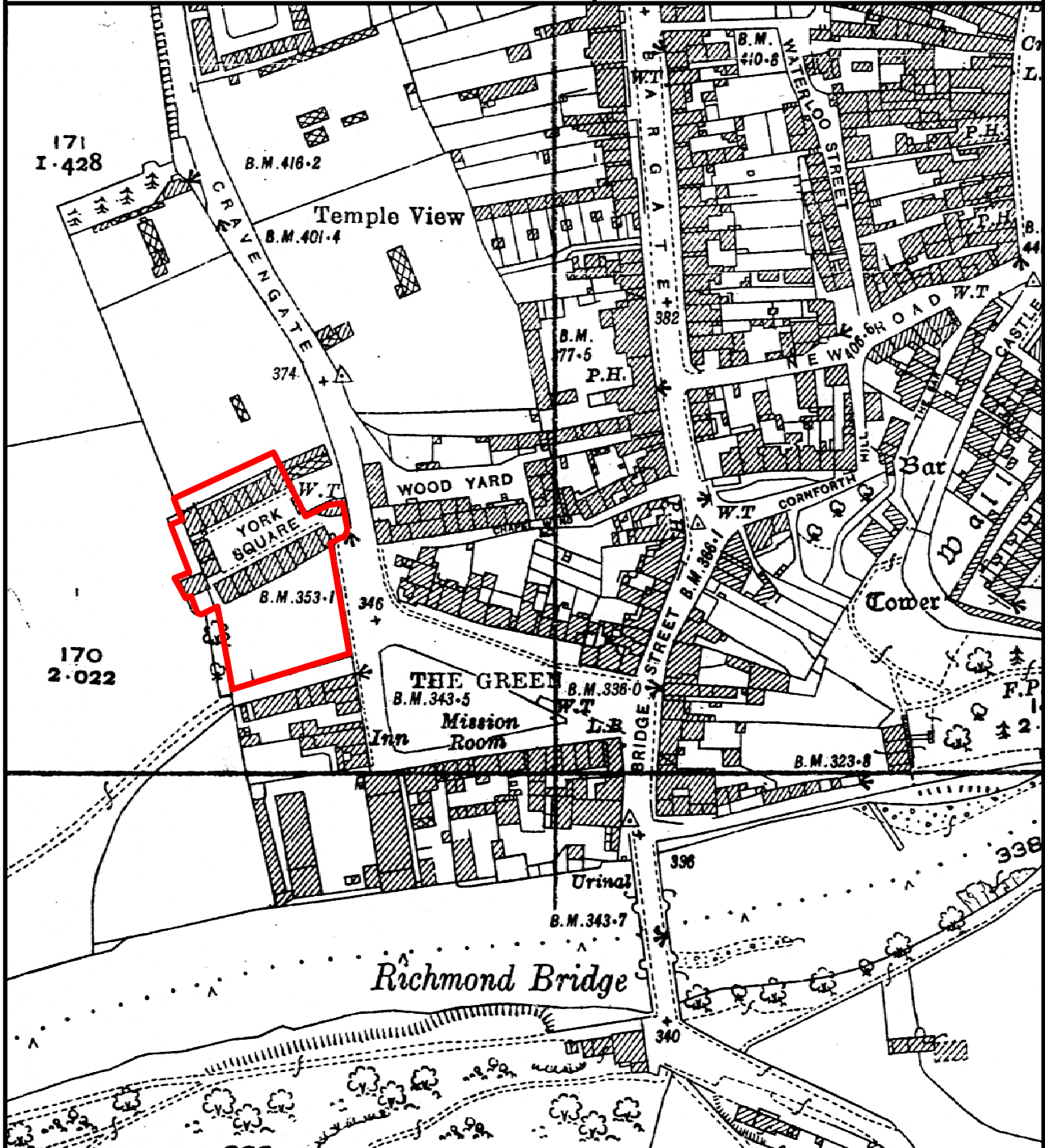
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Figure 10 *Extract from the 2nd edition, 25 inches to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1928*

0 100m

scale 1:2000 - for A4 plot



location of proposed
development area





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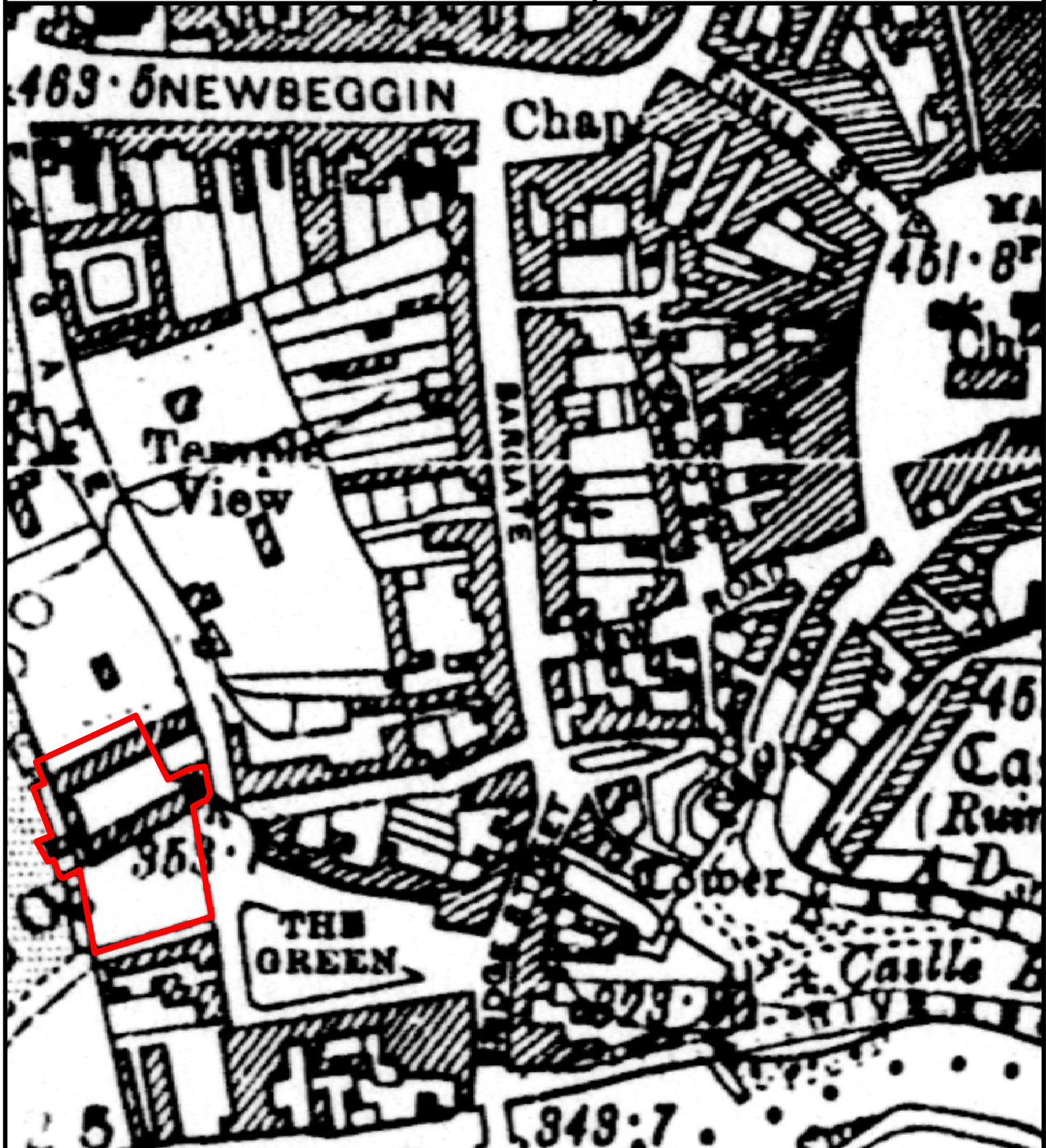
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Figure 11 *Extract from the 3rd edition, 6 inches
to a mile, Ordnance Survey map of 1930*

on behalf of
Richmondshire District Council



scale 1:2000 - for A4 plot



location of proposed
development area



Historic Environment Record

Historic Environment Record:

(SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

PRN:	SAM:	Description:	Date:
	15617	Richmond Castle	11 th century

Listed buildings:

Listed building no.	Description:	Grade:
NE 5/64	No.1 Cravengate Garden Cottage	II
NE 5/64A	Wall to No.1	II
NE 5/61	Temple Lodge	II
NE 5/62	Culloden Tower	II*
NE 5/34	No.1 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/106	No.1 to 7 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/107	No.9 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/108	No.15 and 17 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/109	No.19 and 21 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/110	No.30 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/111	No.29 The Green (west side)	II
NE 5/112	No.35 The Green (west side)	II
NE 5/113	No.37 and 39 The Green (west side)	II
NE 5/114	No.26 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/115	No.24 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/116	No.18 and 20 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/117	No.14 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/118	No.10 and 12 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/119	No.8 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/120	No.4 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/121	No.2 The Green (north side)	II
NE 5/372	No.11 and 13 The Green (south side)	II
NE 5/374	No.22 The Green (north side)	II