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RIPON CITY QUARRY

RIPON

NORTH YORKSHIRE

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

REPORT
MAY 2005



**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
RIPON CITY QUARRY
RIPON NORTH YORKSHIRE**

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REPORT
May 2005



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Non-technical Summary

This report presents an archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, on behalf of Kilvers, Minerals and Waste Management Planning Consultancy, for Brown and Potter Ltd. The desk-based assessment was undertaken on an area of land centred on a plateau of river gravels and sand, flanking the River Ure to the southeast of Ripon and immediately east of Ripon racecourse (centred on NGR SE 3350 6900). This archaeological assessment formed part of a broader feasibility study and considers three potential areas of proposed sand and gravel extraction (Sites A, B and C) at Ripon City Quarry. In order to carry out the assessment, two study areas were defined. A *Detailed Study Area* (DSA) of 8km², centred on the proposed development (SE 3350 6900), was used to identify and assess the significance of known and potential archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed quarry extension and to evaluate the likely archaeological impact of the proposed development. Surrounding the DSA, a *Wider Study Area* (WSA) was defined, covering 24km² (including the DSA). The purpose of the WSA was to provide a broader archaeological and geographical context for the known and potential sites within the DSA, allowing the significance of the local archaeological landscape to be established.

The assessment was undertaken by first identifying known and potential sites from a detailed search of the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), which included lists of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings, as well as an 'events record' of previous archaeological interventions in the area. Further identification was made through consultation of the Ordnance Survey Antiquity Record, aerial photographs, the Swale-Ure Washlands Project, and a variety of published sources and original documents held at the North Yorkshire Public Records Office, Northallerton Library, York City (Reference) Library and the JB Morrell Library at the University of York. The types of cultural resources identified within the WSA were various, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, a Registered Historic Park and Garden, Listed Buildings, below-ground archaeological remains, historic structures and historic landscapes. The sites identified were graded in terms of their significance, assessed in terms of the impact likely from proposed extraction, and then appropriate mitigation strategies formulated.

The research produced evidence from the Palaeolithic to the present day and attested to a wide variety of human activity in the area. The earliest evidence within the WSA comprises palaeoecological evidence and pollen samples showing that in Palaeolithic times the area was largely part of the floodplains of the River Ure. During the Mesolithic period a rise in herbaceous plants was detected, suggesting heathland expansion associated typically with woodland clearance. This provides reasonably secure evidence for the first human activity in the area. Although few Neolithic or Bronze Age sites or finds are known within the WSA, the area sits close to a prehistoric ritual landscape within the Swale-Ure valley. Among Neolithic monuments known locally, a henge monument lies beyond the northeastern corner of the WSA. During the Bronze Age, it would appear that major prehistoric thoroughfare passed by to the northeast of the WSA. The Iron Age is very poorly represented in the WSA, but this parallels other regional evidence and suggests a possible hiatus in human activity in the area at this time. Evidence from the Romano-British period is also scarce within the WSA, although finds including Roman tombstones and a possible Roman site suggest some activity.

Ripon developed as an important ecclesiastical centre in the early medieval period commencing with the founding of a monastery by St Wilfrid in the 7th century and there is evidence to suggest that a number of the

villages within the WSA began to be settled in this period. Ripon's ecclesiastical importance continued into the medieval period and it developed as an important market centre with thriving textile and leather industries. The surrounding villages also developed at this time, including the possible site of a moated manor house at Givendale. In the post-medieval period there were two major changes within the WSA. The Enclosure Act saw the end of open fields in the area and by this time a number of medieval settlements had contracted or disappeared completely, including Givendale. A further major change saw the laying out of the park and gardens at Newby Hall in the late 17th and early 18th century. The 18th century also saw a rise of trade in the Ripon area largely due to the Ripon canal and the Leeds and Thirsk Railway in the early 19th century. The importance of the canal and railway declined in the 20th century and much of the area covered by the WSA is now used for mixed agriculture.

The assessment found that although the proposed sites for future extraction works did not directly affect any elements of the known cultural heritage resource, the possibility that such work would uncover or disturb hitherto unknown sites or finds could not be ruled out. This was particularly the case close to Hewick Bridge and the deserted medieval settlement of Givendale. Furthermore, the assessment found that during extraction work the setting of a number of sites could suffer a minor impact and that where possible steps should be taken to reduce this effect during and, particularly, restoration of the wider setting after quarrying. In response to the unpredictable nature of the cultural heritage resource within the area of the proposed quarry extension, an archaeological mitigation strategy based upon targeted pre-determination archaeological evaluation (involving archaeological site investigation to be undertaken prior to and in support of a planning application) and watching briefs, in conjunction with specific recording and recovery in those instances where finds such as random artefacts amongst the gravel deposits are encountered, were recommended.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd would like to thank Mr Steve Machin of Kilvers, for his help and support throughout this project, and Anthony Crawshaw for providing aerial photographs of the study areas.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd on behalf of Kilvers, Minerals and Waste Management Planning Consultancy, for Brown and Potter Ltd. This archaeological assessment forms part of a feasibility study for three potential sites for sand and gravel extraction in the immediate vicinity of the existing Ripon City Quarry below Hewick Bridge and on the east and west banks of the River Ure. The assessment aims to establish the immediate archaeological impact of the proposed extension to the existing quarry and to assess the significance of the wider archaeological landscape and the impact of the proposed development on this landscape.

Structure of the Study

In order to carry out an assessment of the significance of the known and potential archaeological sites, and to assess the impact of the proposed extraction work, the assessment defined two study areas. A restricted study area of 8km² (centred SE 3350 6900) focussed specifically on the area of the proposed extraction, henceforth referred to as the *Detailed Study Area (DSA)*. Within the DSA the three sites of proposed extraction were defined as Site A, B and C (Figure 1). It is acknowledged that the boundaries of these sites may be subject to change as part of the planning application process. The DSA was used to assess the significance of the known and potential archaeological sites in the immediate area of the proposed extraction and to evaluate the likely impact that further extraction work would have on the known archaeological sites and their setting. Specific mention is made to the three proposed extraction sites, where known or potential archaeological sites fall within their boundaries, or are likely to be directly affected by the proposed extraction.

Surrounding the DSA, a broader study area was defined, henceforth referred to as the *Wider Study Area (WSA)* covering an area of 24km² (including the DSA). This study area was defined in order to place the known and potential sites and monuments within the DSA in their broader archaeological and geographical context. This study area aimed to assess the significance of the local landscape and the impact that the proposed quarrying may have on sites, which have the potential to increase our understanding of the sites and monuments within the DSA, and the organisation of the broader landscape in which they lie.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The area of study covers approximately 24km² (centred on SE 3350 6900) situated east and southeast of the city of Ripon, North Yorkshire, on the western edge of the Vale of York (Plate 1). The River Ure flows through the study area in a roughly NW-SE direction and within the study area is the confluence of the Ure with the River Skell. The study area therefore largely comprises floodplains of the River Ure with rising ground to the east and west leading to a gently undulating landscape predominantly used for arable cultivation and pasture. Alluvial terraces flanking

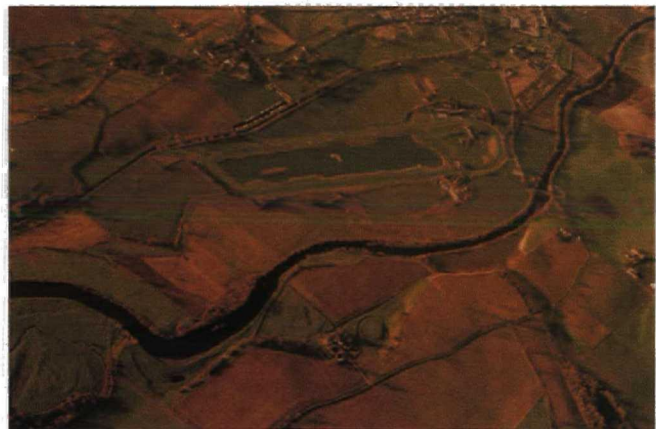
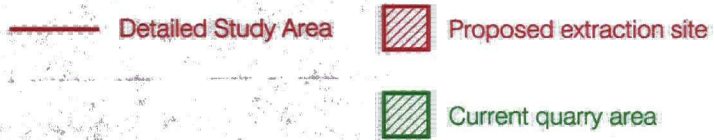
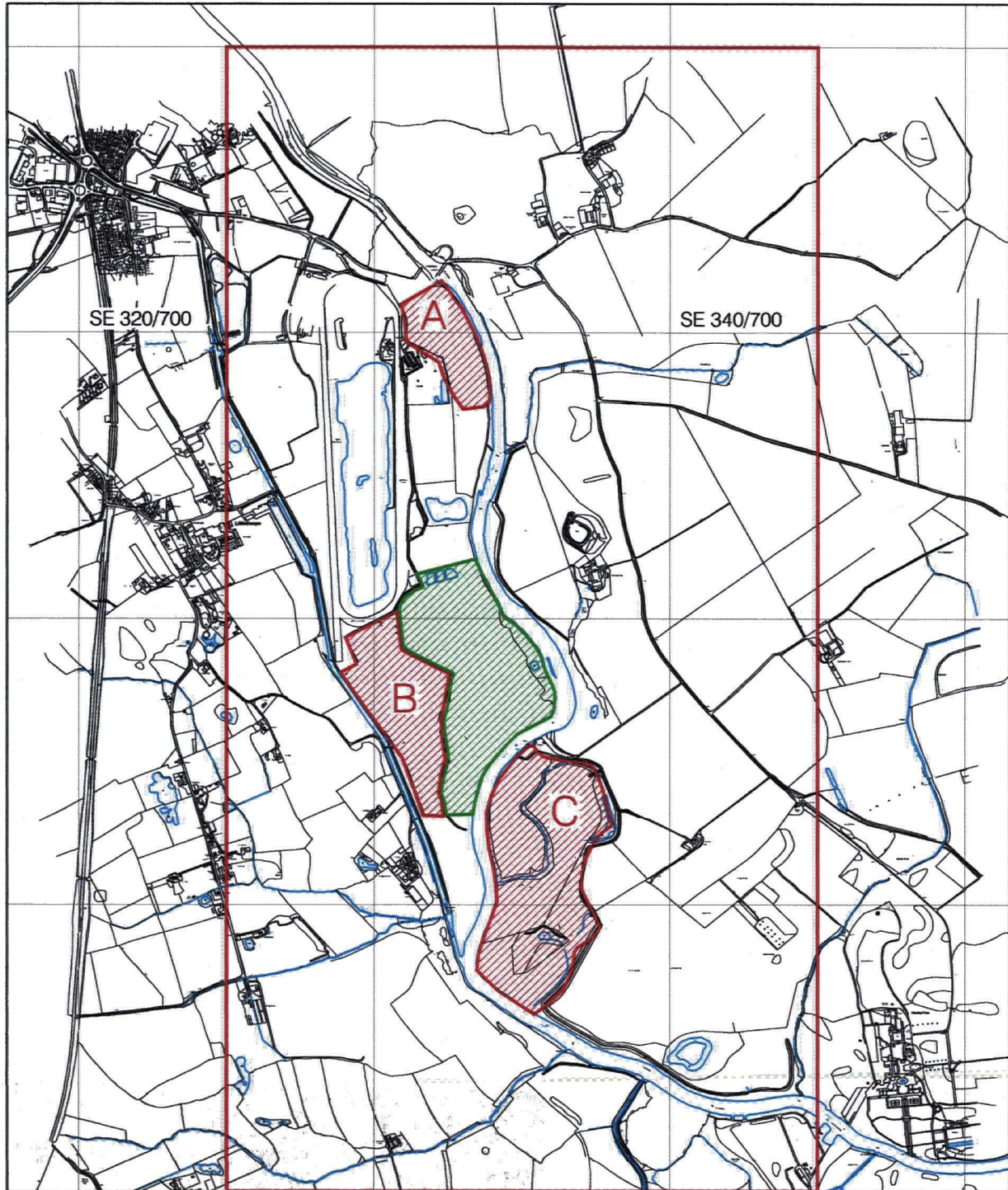


Plate 1 Aerial view across the heart of the WSA



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Location of DSA and proposed extraction sites

Scale 1:20000



Figure 1



the Ure have long been exploited for deposits of sand and gravel and the remains of a number of former extraction sites, of various dates, remain visible in the surrounding landscape.

Geology

The solid geology of the study areas is dominated by an outcrop of Magnesian Limestone and Permian mudstones, which extend in a north-south direction from Doncaster to Darlington, passing between the Pennines and the Vale of York (British Geological Survey 1979). The City of Ripon lies on the eastern side of this outcrop, overlooking lower land to the east and therefore occupying a prominent position in the local landscape. The River Ure, a post-glacial river,

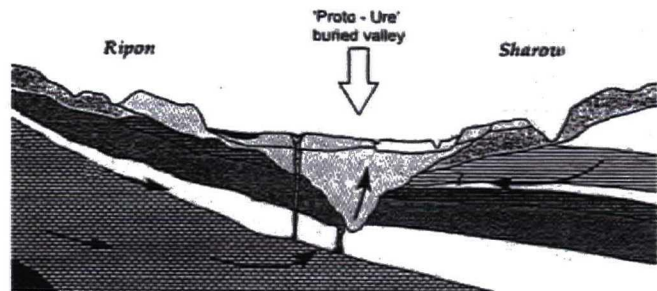


Plate 2 Diagram showing position of the proto-Ure valley (Thompson *et al* 1998, 419)

has cut through late Pleistocene glacial and fluvio-glacial sediments which infill an older, but similarly aligned buried 'proto-Ure valley' of uncertain age (Powell *et al* 1992; Cooper and Burgess 1993; Howard *et al* 2000, 31; Plate 2). The Permian and Triassic sequences and the 'proto-Ure valley' are concealed beneath a variety of Quaternary drift deposits ranging from glacial tills and glacio-fluvial sands and gravels to more recent alluvium. The glacial tills are the most widespread deposit within the area and are associated with lenses of glacial sands and gravels (Thompson *et al* 1998, 419), particularly along the route of the River Ure and the buried 'proto-Ure valley'. In many places, these sand and gravel deposits have formed natural sinuous banks flanking the River Ure, attesting both to the former route(s) of the River Ure and successive fluvial deposits following periodic flooding.

The presence of such a high quantity of alluvial deposits within the area has, however, a severe consequence for the other main geological component in the area. Within the Permian outcrop are naturally occurring gypsum deposits, the hydrated form of calcium sulphate. In the Ripon area these gypsum deposits have been found to be up to 40m thick and, unusually, in places along the River Ure the gypsum is visible in outcrops (British Geological Survey 2002). The presence of gravels in the Ure valley provide a means by which groundwater emerging from the Permian strata can escape towards the surface and this has led to the erosion of gypsum in the area (Thompson *et al* 1998, 417-421) and the partial collapse of caves within the gypsum deposits. In the Ripon area this phenomenon has had severe affects, with major subsidence recorded within an area of *c.*6km² (Cooper 1994, 28; Cooper 1998; British Geological Survey 2002), in some cases compromising the structural integrity of buildings and roads, while others have, over time, filled with peat and mollusc-rich calcareous mud forming rich humic pockets (Cooper 2000, 155). Consequently, it is common to find naturally occurring depressions within the local landscape attesting to older subsidence hollows.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment was carried out as part of a feasibility study for a prospective extension to the Ripon City Quarry for the extraction of sand and gravel from land adjacent to the River Ure. By undertaking the assessment at two levels, the WSA and the DSA, the assessment aimed to establish the following: the wider archaeological and historical context of known and potential archaeological sites; the significance of the known and potential

archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity of the proposed extraction areas; and, the archaeological impact that the proposed extraction would have on those sites and the wider archaeological and historical landscape.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

2.1 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Known and potential archaeological sites were identified by a search of the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which included lists of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings as well as an 'events records' of archaeological interventions. Further identification was made by consulting the Ordnance Survey Antiquity Record and historic maps at the North Yorkshire Records Office, aerial photographs (where they existed) of the area and from a variety of published sources, including relevant sections of the Swale-Ure Washlands project (for instance, see University of Durham n.d.). In addition, a site visit was undertaken to inspect the WSA and the DSA, with special attention paid to issues of setting with regard to the proposed extraction areas. However, the site visit was conducted on the basis of public access and it was therefore not possible to inspect closely some sites and areas within the WSA and the DSA. All sites within the WSA and DSA were assigned an individual Desk-Based Assessment number (DBA Ref.) and entered in a gazetteer (Appendix A) with cross-references to their Scheduled Ancient Monument Number (SAM), National Monument Number (NMN), Listed Building reference (LiB), North Yorkshire SMR Number (NYM) and North Yorkshire 'event number' (ENY) where applicable. The distribution of sites within the DSA was plotted onto Ordnance Survey mapping.

At the heart of this study was an assessment of the significance of known and potential archaeological sites within the DSA, consideration of the likely impact of the proposed extraction, and the formulation of appropriate mitigation strategies where required. This involved a three-stage approach. Firstly, the importance of the individual resource was evaluated. Secondly, the importance of sites within the DSA was assigned in relation to a number of different criteria, including documentation (archaeological and historical), international, national, regional and local significance, statutory protection, survival, group value (if applicable), potential and amenity value. Thirdly, on the basis of these criteria, five different grades of importance have been ascribed to cultural heritage resources (Table 1).

Table 1 Grades of importance

Category	Grading	Importance of Resource
A	Very Important	Resources of national importance, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or those monuments in the process of being scheduled and which otherwise meet scheduling criteria, all Listed Building Grades I and II*, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Grades I and II*, and Registered Historic Battlefields
B	Important	Resources of importance within a regional or county context, including Conservation Areas, Grade II Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens Grade II

Category	Grading	Importance of Resource
C	Moderately Important	Resources of local importance. These may have been partially destroyed by past land use, whether by agricultural activity or previous built development
D	Not Important	Resources that are so badly damaged or altered that too little remains to justify their inclusion in a higher category; or which are excluded from the above on the basis of their type, date etc.
E	Uncertain	Resources of uncertain importance based upon their type or condition

The impact of development upon cultural heritage resources will either be direct or indirect, and may be adverse or beneficial. Direct impact includes destruction, demolition and alteration. Indirect impacts may include changes to the historic character of an area, site or monument, alterations to views to and from a site, accidental damage from construction work, temporary loss of amenities (largely arising during development work and including air and noise pollution, visual intrusion, increased traffic, changes in the character of a landscape or townscape). The likely impact to sites within the DSA was graded thus:

- Very High Adverse (VHA)
- High Adverse (HA)
- Medium Adverse (MA)
- Low Adverse (LA)
- Negligible/None (N)
- Low Beneficial (LB)
- Medium Beneficial (MB)
- High Beneficial (HB)
- Very High Beneficial (VHB)

Following consideration of the value of the cultural heritage resource and likely impact of development on that resource, an assessment was made of the magnitude of the effect of the impact on sites within the DSA. Assessment was based broadly on the assumption that the most significant effect will result in circumstances where the very highest impact occurs to very important archaeological remains. On the basis of these judgments various mitigation strategies may be formulated. These strategies may include mitigation by design, by record, by public involvement, by research and by the dissemination of information.

2.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Cultural Heritage Resources

The cultural heritage resource comprises all aspects of the historic environment. In the context of this assessment the cultural heritage resource comprises:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Below-ground archaeological remains

- Historic structures
- Historic landscapes

Chronology

In the context of this assessment, the following periods are of importance:

- Palaeolithic (c.250,000BC - c.8000BC)
- Mesolithic (c.8000BC - c.4500BC)
- Neolithic (c.4500BC - c.2500BC)
- Late Neolithic (c.2500BC - c.2000BC)
- Bronze Age (c.2000BC - c.700BC)
- Iron Age (c.700BC - AD43)
- Romano-British (AD43 - AD409)
- Early Medieval (AD409 - AD1100)
- Medieval (AD1100 - AD1539)
- Post-Medieval - Early Modern (AD1539 - AD1900)
- Modern: 20th Century - Present Day

2.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The relevant legal framework and national and local planning context for the assessment of the cultural heritage resource within the study areas is set by the following legal instruments:

National and Regional Planning Framework

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
- Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

Guidance

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (Planning and the Historic Environment)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)
- Register of Parks and Gardens (non-statutory) (English Heritage, 1987)

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A number of different sources were consulted as part of this assessment, in addition to the records held at the North Yorkshire SMR. A visit was made to the North Yorkshire Public Records Office in order to consult historic maps and any other primary documents germane to this assessment. These included Enclosure Awards and maps, cartographic sources generated by the Ripon Corporation, as well as maps dating to the survey of the River Ure and plans for the Ripon Canal (Ure Navigation) in the late 18th century. Further cartographic sources consulted included old editions of Ordnance Survey Data, principally dating from the 20th century, which allowed modern changes to the landscape to be identified. A variety of secondary and published sources were also consulted, including books of local interest, published works which included references to the WSA, as well as unpublished archaeological and geological reports; a major source was the Swale-Ure Washlands Project (for

instance, see University of Durham n.d.). Such sources were consulted at the North Yorkshire SMR, the North Yorkshire Public records Office, Northallerton Library, York City (Reference) Library, York Minster Library, and the King's Manor and JB Morrell libraries at the University of York.

The sources used reflect those available for consultation at the time of the assessment and easily accessible by the researcher. Every effort was made to consult all available sources and no source was omitted knowingly from the assessment. It is therefore considered that the sources used reflect accurately those available and relevant to the study areas and that no intellectual bias has been imposed knowingly on the findings of this assessment.

3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) are nationally important archaeological features (including buildings, earthworks and isolated structures) which are protected by the state through the auspices of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required if work or alteration is to take place within the boundary of the area that has been scheduled. Buildings designated as SAMs, or buildings within areas designated as SAMs, may also be Listed Buildings, but it should be noted that in such instances, legislation relating to SAMs (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) takes precedence over that relating to Listed Buildings.

The WSA includes and/or partially covers two SAMs. These are Ripon Minster Close (**DBA 93**) and Ailcy Hill (**DBA 94**). These SAMs largely attest to the monastic foundation of Ripon in the 7th century and subsequent development of the city in the early medieval and medieval periods (Hall and Whyman 1996). The boundaries of these SAMs do not encroach into the DSA.

3.1.2 Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' that are designated by local authorities under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

The WSA encompasses two Conservation Areas. Almost the whole of the Bishop Monkton Conservation Area (designated July 1970; amended 1993/4) (**DBA 2**) falls within the WSA, excepting the church and churchyard of St John the Baptist, Bishop Monkton, which lies immediately outside the boundary of the study area. The eastern edges of the Ripon Conservation Area (designated March 1969; amended 1994) (**DBA 92**) also fall within the WSA. No part of the Bishop Monkton or Ripon Conservation Areas are located within the boundaries of the DSA.

3.1.3 Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings are 'buildings of special architectural or historic interest' that are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and are included on a list compiled by the secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Listed Buildings in England are graded according to criteria recommended by English Heritage. The grades are summarised as follows:

Grade I	Buildings of exceptional interest
Grade II*	Particularly important buildings of more than special interest
Grade II	Buildings of special interest

A total of eighty-two listed buildings are located within the WSA, three of which are found within the DSA. The three listed buildings within the DSA are Grade II listed and comprise: Hewick Bridge over the River Ure (**DBA 24**), Givendale Lodge, Newby Hall (**DBA 69**), and the gates, gate piers and flanking walls at Givendale Lodge, Newby Hall (**DBA 70**).

Of the eighty-two listed buildings within the WSA, three are listed Grade I. These are the Chapel of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene (**DBA 97**), Newby Hall (**DBA 65**) and the stable block at Newby Hall (**DBA 68**). A total of three Grade II* listed buildings or structures are found within the WSA: the Sharow Cross (**DBA 163**), Deans Croft, Ripon (**DBA 112**), and St Agnes House, High St Agnesgate, Ripon (**DBA 108**). The remaining seventy-six Grade II listed buildings within the WSA represent a wide variety of different types of structures and buildings across a broad period of time, including an equestrian statue to the east of Newby Hall (**DBA 75**), former canal warehouses and wharf manager's house, Ripon (**DBA 117**), Laurel Bank Farmhouse, Bishop Monkton (**DBA 13**), the clock tower, Church Row, Copt Hewick (**DBA 30**), the church of St Michael, Littlethorpe (**DBA 58**), The Fleece public house, Ripon (**DBA 119**) and two stretches of wall close to the Minster reflecting the medieval boundary of the Minster Close (**DBA 115** and **116**).

3.1.4 Historic Parks and Gardens

The *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* has been compiled by English Heritage since the 1980s and contains over 1,300 sites. Although inclusion on the register does not afford statutory protection, it aims to ensure that important parks and gardens are safeguarded and managed appropriately, and inclusion constitutes a material consideration in planning terms. Inclusion on the list is based on a number of criteria, including survival, quality, interest of historic structure, group value, significant historic or biographical association, and the influential nature of the site in terms of contemporary tastes and fashion. Sites included in the register are divided into three bands:

Grade I	Parks and Gardens of international importance
Grade II*	Parks and Gardens of exceptional historic importance
Grade II	Parks and Gardens of national importance

The WSA includes the western half of the registered park and garden associated with Newby Hall (**DBA 66**) and the northwest and southeast edges of the registered area fall within the DSA. The park and gardens at

Newby Hall are designated Grade II*, and were developed chiefly from 1925 by Major Edward Compton, incorporating elements of 19th century gardens and parkland dating from the 18th and 19th century. The gardens incorporate a wide range and choice of unusual plants and are noted for fine stone ornaments and statues, some of which are reputed to be by Robert Adam and Fucinga.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

3.2.1 Palaeolithic (c.250,000BC - c.8000BC)

The Palaeolithic period spans the glacial and interglacial periods of the latter part of the last ice age during the late Pleistocene period. Occupation would have been sporadic and seasonal, confined to times of climatic amelioration. There is very little evidence for occupation sites until the Upper Palaeolithic when caves were inhabited, although some open sites have been discovered in southern and eastern England, often during quarrying. It was a hunter-gatherer subsistence using stone implements, and bone and antler implements were used in the latter part of the period.

There is no known evidence for human activity within the WSA dating from the Palaeolithic. However, the earliest palaeoecological evidence recovered from the area, comprising pollen samples from a sequence of peat and calcareous organic mud from the flood plains of the River Ure adjacent to Ripon Racecourse (DBA 48), has been dated to the early Holocene, on the cusp of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. These pollen samples suggest that towards the end of the Palaeolithic period much of the WSA was part of a low-lying waterlogged floodplain, possibly coeval with channel features seen on the east bank of the River Ure south of Great Givendale (Howard *et al* 2000). This indicates that the area was largely marginal and probably unoccupied. However, the paucity of late Palaeolithic evidence in the area may be related to paraglacial development of many river valleys resulting in increased water flow through the Holocene period and leading to the erosion and reworking of earlier sediments which may have contained Palaeolithic material (Church and Ryder 1972). It may therefore be the case that Palaeolithic evidence was disturbed at the end of the Ice Age and the paucity of Pleistocene material culture reflects post-depositional change rather than an absence of contemporary human activity in the area.

3.2.2 Mesolithic (c.8000 - c.4500 BC)

The Mesolithic period is characterised by a rise in temperature at the end of the ice age, c.8000BC, which caused a change in climate. The gradual melting of the glaciers resulted in a rise in sea level and led to the separation of Britain from the rest of the continent in the middle of the 7th millennium BC. The rise in temperature allowed deeper soils to form and open tundra vegetation to be replaced by woodland. This also had an affect on the type of fauna in the landscape. Hunting, gathering and fishing formed the basis of subsistence and stone, bone, antler and wooden implements were in use. Pollen analysis and the archaeological record offers evidence for land management in this period with the clearance of woodland by periodic firing, but evidence from excavations at Star Carr in North Yorkshire (Clark 1954) suggests that settlement sites were still occupied intermittently or seasonally.

Little evidence of Mesolithic date is known within the WSA, and much of the evidence known from immediately

outside of the WSA is badly provenanced and is therefore of little interpretative value (Harding and Johnson 2003, 12). Consequently, it is difficult to define the nature of Mesolithic occupation within the area of study. However, pollen samples taken from gravel deposits within the DSA, at Ripon Racecourse, have revealed something of the development of the landscape from the early Holocene through to the Neolithic period. They also suggest that the gravels within the WSA are relatively new deposits, dating from the early Holocene period.

Palaeoenvironmental samples taken from Ripon Racecourse (DBA 48) (immediately west of Site A) (Howard *et al* 2000; Rutherford 2003) and carbon dated to *c.* 9710 +/- 60 BP, have yielded pollen and plant macrofossils, *Mollusca*, *Coleoptera* and *Ostracoda*, indicating that in the early Holocene and Mesolithic periods sediments were deposited in slow moving or stagnant water, surrounded by marshy, damp grassland (Howard *et al* 2000, 31). Cooper (2000, 155) has suggested that the samples may actually have been deposited in subsidence hollows caused by the partial collapse of caves in substrata gypsum deposits, which filled subsequently with peat and mollusc-rich calcareous mud. Regardless of this counter-interpretation, it is clear that during the Mesolithic period the habitat around the Ure was waterlogged, probably a floodplain, and possibly as it had been in the late Palaeolithic. The pollen data-set also revealed a rise in herbaceous taxa indicative of the clearance of weeds or heathland expansion typically associated with woodland reduction. This provides reasonably plausible palaeoenvironmental evidence for human activity (Rutherford 2003, 2). Certainly, similar landscapes and gravel terraces have revealed conclusive evidence for intense Mesolithic activity (Harding and Johnson 2003, 12) and the same may therefore be assumed to be true of the area around the River Ure. The possibility of further peat deposits within the extensive gravel terraces within the DSA (Plate 3) and the potential for further environmental evidence cannot be over-looked and could prove to be of great importance to establishing a greater understanding of Mesolithic activity in the area.



Plate 3 Alluvial gravel terraces on east bank of the River Ure south of Great Givendale farm

The presumption of Mesolithic activity within the WSA is also supported by known Mesolithic activity outside and north of the assessment area, in the Thornborough landscape. Fieldwalking in the Thornborough area (around 10km north of the northern edge of the WSA), undertaken between 1994 and 1997, has identified evidence for later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity comprising a small but significant number of finds from across a gravel terrace (Harding 1998). The general dearth of Mesolithic archaeology within the WSA may therefore reflect a lack of any coherent fieldwork in the area rather than a real absence of occupation during the period (Harding and Johnson n.d. 26), but in the absence of any substantial evidence to date this must remain speculative.

3.2.3 Neolithic (*c.*4500BC - *c.*2000 BC)

The Neolithic is commonly subdivided in three phases, early, middle and late. The early Neolithic period saw the introduction of agriculture resulting in the clearance of areas of woodland and more permanent settlement. It also saw the introduction of ceramics. Agricultural practice gradually changed from the mixed régime of the

early period to a more pastoral economy with some forest regeneration which would appear to be associated with a greater emphasis on pig breeding, since pigs are forest dwelling animals. Society was organised in such a way as to allow the construction of great ritual monuments such as cursuses, henges, and burial enclosures.

Like the Mesolithic, the early to middle Neolithic period is poorly represented within the WSA. However, within the immediate area, a number of early to middle Neolithic sites and finds are known, and these provide a context for considering contemporary evidence within the WSA. Evidence from this period from within the region comprises principally cursuses, henges and other early Neolithic monuments, lithics including stone axes.

Within the Swale-Ure catchment area (an area encompassing the WSA and the lower reaches of the Rivers Ure and Swale extending from their confluence at Boroughbridge as far northwards as the Swale's descent from the Pennines) there are a total of five recorded cursuses, two of which have been excavated (Thornborough and Scorton). None of these sites lie within the WSA, but a possible cursus lies north of the northeastern corner of the WSA (SE 3550 7270), on a ridge between Hutton moor and Cana Barn. These monuments are particularly significant for understanding the early Neolithic and later periods in the region. Although their function remains enigmatic, their position within the landscape and association with other, usually later, features, notably burial monuments, highlights how they may have acted as important foci for local populations (Harding and Johnson 2003, 15). In particular, the proximity of five cursuses in the area emphasises that the WSA is located close to an important prehistoric ceremonial and funerary landscape.

In addition to the cursuses, other Neolithic monuments are known from within the Swale-Ure catchment area. These include a number of funerary monuments, including mortuary enclosures and two possible areas of settlement close to the A1 corridor (Tavener 1996; Harding and Johnson 2003, 15). The first of these consisted of a large concentration of over one-hundred pits to the east of Marton-le-Moor in eight separate clusters, while a second concentration of seventeen pits was found just over a kilometre to the south. Both sites produced significant quantities of pottery, including early Neolithic Grimston Ware, later Neolithic Peterborough Ware and related plain wares (Tavener 1996, 183).

Lithic evidence from across the region is variable, and only one flint arrowhead (**DBA 38**) has been found within the WSA and securely dated to the Neolithic. Other material, including leaf-shaped arrowheads, polished axe fragments, a sickle fragment and various forms of scraper and retouched flakes have been found in the Swale-Ure catchment area. Many of these have been found on the gravel terraces to the north around Thornborough, and, compared to earlier Mesolithic evidence, suggests an increase in human activity in the area. However, these finds reflect a bias created by intensive fieldwalking in the Thornborough area (Harding and Johnson 2003, 16), and the possibility that other early to middle Neolithic material is present elsewhere in the region, particularly on the gravel terraces within the WSA, cannot be precluded. In addition to the lithic evidence, a number of stone axes have been found within the Swale-Ure catchment area, but none are so far recorded within the WSA.

Evidence for the later Neolithic is represented mainly in the region by a group of henge monuments. While none of the seven known henge monuments in the Swale-Ure catchment area are located within the WSA, one of them, the Class IIa henge at Cana Barn (SE 3608 7185) lies beyond the eastern edge of the WSA, c.1km northeast of Feedale Farm, Copt Hewick. These henges form one of the most important and significant groups

of monuments within the region. Each has an external and internal ditch with a pair of entrances and, remarkably and unique to the Ure valley, each has an almost identical external dimension of c.240m (Harding and Johnson 2003, 18). The preservation of these henges is variable, and that at Cana Barn, for instance, has been almost completely levelled by ploughing. Fieldwork around the henges has been sporadic (see for instance, Dymond 1964) and only the henges at Thornborough have been the subject of an archaeological research project. In the absence of more fieldwork and the minimal quantity of datable material from any of the henges, the exact dating of the henges is problematic, but it has been suggested (Harding and Johnson 2003, 19) that they were the product of at least two major phases of activity, the external ditch and bank preceding the more substantial and morphologically different internal bank and ditch.

Other possibly late Neolithic monuments known in the region include the Devil's Arrows standing stones at Boroughbridge (see Burl 1991), a cairn and pit concentration at Catterick (Moloney *et al* unpublished), as well as further pit clusters discovered during an archaeological watching brief at Nosterfield Quarry (FAS 2005). All of these sites are outside of the WSA, but form the landscape context of the Ripon region. Late Neolithic lithics have also been found in the region, though none from within the WSA.

Since lithic traditions remained very similar into the Bronze Age, the discussion of the lithic material from that period will be considered here. There is a clear pattern of lithics in the region, with little lithic material recovered from the area of the henge monuments around the River Ure but a greater concentration in the area of the River Swale (Harding 2000). This suggests a distinction between ceremonial and settlement sites, and would indicate that the WSA falls within a broader Neolithic ceremonial landscape with few settlements. However, this bias may reflect the lack of any extensive fieldwork in the area rather than any real distinction (Harding and Johnson 2003, 20).

It is therefore clear that within the broader Ripon region there existed a prehistoric landscape largely comprising a large group of apparently associated funerary monuments and which stretched at least from Thornborough to the north and Boroughbridge to the south (Harding 1998). Cumulatively, the evidence from the wider region for the Neolithic period suggests that the WSA would have been located to the west of an area of large-scale Neolithic activity which probably comprise the most important ceremonial landscapes in the country (Harding 2003). Comparable evidence for occupation sites in the same area should form the focus of future research (Harding and Johnson 2003, 28). However, there is no evidence for similar activity within the WSA and it would therefore appear that the ceremonial focus of this prehistoric landscape was outside of the area of study passing by to the west and north.

3.2.4 Bronze Age (c.2000 - c.700 BC)

The Bronze Age is characterised by the first use of copper and bronze and it is divided into the Earlier Bronze Age, c.2000BC - c.1200BC, and the Later Bronze Age, c.1200BC - c.700BC. The early period includes the beaker culture whose people are thought to have been nomadic and pastoral, since so few settlement sites have been found, although there is evidence for a more settled economy from finds associated with grain processing. This culture, dating from c.2300BC, is represented by pottery, burials and some settlement sites. The Bronze Age also includes the Wessex culture, from c.1400BC, represented by burials accompanied with Deverel-Rimbury pottery and some settlement sites.

In the early Bronze Age the damp woodland gave way to warm, dry conditions with more open country. The later Bronze Age witnessed a deterioration in the climate which continued into the Iron Age, and which resulted in a settlement shift from the uplands to the more hospitable lowland areas. It is suggested, therefore, that by the latter part of the Bronze Age these areas would have been densely populated (Muir 1997, 46) and there is evidence for intensive agricultural activity throughout the period.

Round barrows dominate the monumental record of the Bronze Age, and in the Ripon area are two main clusters, with about a dozen to the north near Thornborough, and a further cluster of twenty barrows around Hutton Moor and Cana Barn. Although Cana Barn is located close to the eastern edge of the WSA, only one Bronze Age barrow is known within the WSA and is located within the DSA close to the settlement of Bridge Hewick (DBA 22). While morphologically the two groups of round barrows are similar, the topographical setting of the groups differs. The cluster to the north around Thornborough lies on the fluvio-glacial terrace deposits along a slight north-south decline towards the River Ure. In contrast, those in the Hutton Moor-Cana Barn group are located on opposite sides of a higher ridge. This has led to speculation that, although probably part of the same late Neolithic-early Bronze Age ceremonial landscape, the differing location of the two groups of barrows may have had differing or complementary roles (Harding and Johnson 2003, 27).

Other Bronze Age sites and finds from the region include metalwork (including a number of Bronze axes found in central Ripon), a small number of gold objects, lithics (described above) and Bronze Age Stone axes, single pit alignments, other pits and other possible barrows; none of this evidence has come from within the WSA. However, it has been suggested that because the Devil's Arrows and the Hutton Moor-Cana Barn share the same alignment, it is possible that they follow the route of an ancient thoroughfare (see, for instance, Harding 2003). If so, then the area northeast of Ripon, and partially within the WSA, may have contained part of a major prehistoric thoroughfare. More Bronze Age finds may therefore be expected in the area, and the present relative paucity of such finds well reflect limited fieldwork in the area.

Other Bronze Age sites and finds from the region include metalwork (including a number of Bronze axes found in central Ripon), a small number of gold objects, lithics (described above) and Bronze Age Stone axes, single pit alignments, other pits and other possible barrows. None of this evidence has come from within the WSA. However, it has been suggested that because the Devil's Arrows and the Hutton Moor-Cana Barn share the same alignment, it is possible that they follow the route of an ancient thoroughfare passing to the west of the later Roman road, Dere Street (see, for instance, Harding 2003). This would indicate a major prehistoric thoroughfare to the east of Ripon and the DSA, but no contemporary Bronze Age finds have been found within the WSA.

3.2.5 Iron Age (c.700 BC - AD43)

The Iron Age in Britain is traditionally dated from c.700BC, ending with the Roman invasion in AD43. There is no clear division between the Bronze Age and Iron Age in Yorkshire and as the deterioration of the climate continued so did trends of more intensified farming and settlement in the lowland areas. This led to competition for land and resulted in the eruption of fortifications and a warrior aristocracy (Muir 1997, 58). Yorkshire was divided into the territories of the Parisi in the east and the Brigantes in the more rugged terrain of the Pennines.

Despite clear evidence of human activity in the area in earlier prehistoric periods, there is a notable absence of evidence for Iron Age occupation in the study area and no sites or finds dating from the Iron Age are known within the WSA. It is possible that sites from this period have yet to be identified and future fieldwork may lead to discoveries. Since extensive Iron Age activity has been encountered in North Yorkshire, particularly on gravel terraces such as at Scorton (FAS 1997), at Nosterfield (FAS 2005), and Catterick Racecourse (Maloney 1996) it may be the case that the Ripon area was not settled during the Iron Age. Even local sites like the Roman fort and its associated *vicus* at Healam Bridge did not produce evidence for an Iron Age foundation, despite the fact that there are numerous examples of other Roman forts in Yorkshire sited on existing settlements, including Hayton, Malton and Brough-on-Humber (Jones 1994). Furthermore, recent excavations along the A1 between Boroughbridge and Dishforth and close to the Hutton-Moor and Cana Barn henges (east of the WSA) have also failed to locate evidence for occupation or human activity after the Bronze Age (FAS 2003, 23). Tavener (1996) has suggested that this hiatus may reflect the fact that local soils had been exhausted during the Bronze Age and were not able to recover until post-medieval techniques were employed. However, despite no apparent occupation in the area in the Iron Age, it is possible that the Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in the area remained ritually important during the period.

3.2.6 Romano-British (AD43 - AD409)

The Roman invasion of Yorkshire took place in AD 69 and although there was continued unrest among the Brigantes, it is clear from the majority of sites and finds that the area was well settled by the end of the 2nd century. The Roman occupation had a significant impact on the landscape and economy of Britain with the imposition of extensive trade routes, road networks and a common coinage. Evidence from other areas suggests that large-scale reorganisation of the countryside followed, often involving the imposition of new field systems over existing Iron Age fields, as the increased populations in the towns required a greater agricultural yield.

Roman occupation within the WSA is attested by sporadic finds and no specific site has been identified with any certainty. An unclassified Roman site at Copt Hewick is noted in the SMR (DBA 27) but no further details have been found. However, a tombstone dated to the Roman period (DBA 39) has also been found at Copt Hewick as well as a second Roman tombstone at Sharow (DBA 168). The close proximity of these finds and site may suggest some form of Roman occupation in the area. The tentative suggestion that the chapel associated with Hewick Bridge over the River Ure (DBA 25) (immediately north of Site A) may be of Roman foundation may indicate some sort of Roman activity within the DSA, and might suggest an early date for Hewick Bridge over the River Ure (DBA 24) (immediately north of Site A) (Plate 4). If so, it probably represents some sort of ceremonial site close to the River Ure and on one of the main routes to Ripon from the Roman Dere Street (now the modern A1) to the east; this hints at some sort of Roman settlement in the area of the present city of Ripon. However, evidence for Roman settlement beneath the modern city of Ripon is sparse (Archaeological Services WYAS 1999). Such evidence that has been found includes Roman stonework



Plate 4 View across the River Ure to the reputed site of the Hewick Bridge chapel

incorporated into the crypt at Ripon Minster, a Roman tessellated pavement discovered close to the chapel of St Mary Magdalene, Ripon (DBA 99), a second tessellated pavement from within the city centre (DBA 135), a Roman ford reputedly surviving close to North Bridge, Ripon, and various spot finds from the area (for instance, DBA 148).

Despite a relative lack of evidence attesting to Romano-British activity from within the WSA, contemporary activity is known from within the region. Ripon lies c.10km from the intersection at Aldborough of the Roman road, Dere Street, travelling north-south and Watling Street travelling NW-SE. The nearest Roman settlement to the town was at Castle Dikes, a military outpost at North Stainley, c.8km to the northwest of Ripon (Gifford and Partners 1996). This 'background' evidence places Ripon within a broader area of Romano-British activity and it may therefore be possible that the relative absence of contemporary evidence from around Ripon actually reflects the lack of archaeological fieldwork rather than a real absence of Romano-British occupation sites.

3.2.7 Early Medieval (AD409 - AD1066)

By the start of the 5th century the Roman Empire was in decline and Britain became independent in AD409. However, after such a long period of Roman control, the British were unable to sustain the economy which had relied upon the trade routes and administration of the empire and the country slid into disorder. It is also suggested that the land itself had become exhausted following overproduction during the Roman period (Muir 1997, 87).

This period is often referred to as the Anglo-Saxon period after the Germanic peoples who migrated into the country in the early to mid-5th century, first as raiders and subsequently as settlers. These early settlers were originally divided into tribal groups but gradually the four kingdoms of Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria emerged. Northumbria was formed following the merging of two existing kingdoms that had been established in the mid-6th century: Bernicia, centred at Bamburgh; and Deira, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. At the end of the 6th century Celtic legend tells of a great Saxon victory at Catterick and the last British king to reign in Yorkshire was expelled in AD617. It is unclear how far Christianity was practised in Yorkshire in the Roman period but in AD627 Northumbria re-entered the Christian world under King Edwin. However, in AD793, the Vikings attacked the monastery and the community of Lindisfarne and throughout the 9th century there were continued attacks on churches and monasteries (Richards 1991, 16). In AD866, York was captured by the Danish army and for almost a century the Danes kept control of Northumbrian lands.

It would appear that during the Late Saxon and Viking periods in Yorkshire, there was a general reorganisation of the rural estates with the land being divided into pasture, meadow, common or waste (which included woodland or heath), and communally worked ploughland in strips distributed among large open fields (Muir 1997, 122).

The history of the Ripon region during the early medieval period is dominated largely by the establishment of a monastery within the area of the modern city in the 7th century. Although it has been suggested that there was an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the banks of the River Ure in the 6th century, no archaeological evidence has yet been found to substantiate such a claim (Gifford and Partners 1996, 8), and the development of Ripon as a settlement can only definitely be said to have occurred during the 7th century. The earliest historical account

of Ripon is made by the Venerable Bede, a Northumbrian monk, who writing one-hundred years after the event in both his *Life of St Cuthbert* and *Ecclesiastical History*, relates the story of King Alchfrid, the son of Oswiu who then ruled *Bernicia*. According to the story, Alchfrid invited the Eata, the Abbot of Melrose, to come south to his Kingdom and gave him thirty or forty *caracutes*, or hides of land at *INHRYPUM* as an endowment for a monastery (Thomson 1978, 14) (DBA 90 and 91). Etymological studies have shown that 'Hyrpum' means 'among the Hrype', an important local Anglian folk, and in the region Hrype lends itself to a number of placenames including Ripley and Ripon. For instance, by AD1000 Ripon was known as Hryopan, and by AD1100 the translation to the recognisable form of 'Rypon' had been made (Smith 1961, 165).

Bede recorded that shortly after King Alchfrid's gesture Abbot Eata's community preferred to abandon the site at Inhrypum rather than renounce their Irish-derived customs of worship and this left King Alchfrid free to grant the site of their monastery to other monks. This is consistent with the *Life of St Wilfrid* by Stephen the priest, which records that the powerful 7th century churchman St Wilfrid, was given *coenobium Inhrypis cumtera xxx mansionum* ('the monastery at Ripon together with thirty hides of land'). It is further recorded that Wilfrid then constructed a church of dressed stones, supported on columns and with side aisles a few years later. Because the early stone crypt at Ripon closely resembles a similar crypt at Hexham Abbey, which Stephen the priest stated was built by Wilfrid, the Ripon crypt has traditionally been accepted as a survival of Wilfrid's early church at Ripon.

A number of issues have been raised about these early ecclesiastical foundations at Ripon. A major issue remains the early chronology. Traditionally, the donation to Eata has been placed shortly before 660, the reallocation to Wilfrid c.660, and the construction of Wilfrid's church c.671-678. This chronology reflects a timescale established by Stephen the priest and Bede. However, it has been suggested that the 'Synod of Whitby' in 664 forced Eata's withdrawal from Inhrypum, leaving the site for Wilfrid, suggesting a date of c.671-78 for the construction of a stone church and monastery at Ripon. A further issue is the location of these early ecclesiastical foundations. Given that no settlement earlier than the 7th century is known either archaeologically or historically in Ripon it has been suggested that the site may have been chosen because of the concentration of local monumental prehistoric features in the local landscape which influenced the founding of a centre of religious and secular power in Ripon. Alternatively, the absence of earlier settlement in the local area and the fertility of the local soil may have influenced the siting of the 7th century settlement (Hall and Whyman 1996, 65).

In contrast to the relatively well-documented early history of Ripon, knowledge of pre-conquest settlement within the city remains sparse, and even more so in the local area. However, it is clear that the early monastic settlement was sited within several natural glacial banks and mounds of sand and gravel, in an irregularly shaped area of c.10ha (Hall and Whyman 1996, 137). This is consistent with evidence from other known early monastic sites which show a predilection towards settlement within topographically enclosed sites (see, for instance, Stocker 1993). Although the site of St Wilfrid's church is confirmed by the surviving crypt, the form of the associated monastic settlement is less clear. It is suggested that the laying out of St Marygate, Allhallowsgate and the Market Place (roughly enclosing the area of the 'Ripon Minster Close' SAM; DBA 93) may represent the regularization of a grid of streets of the early monastic settlement. This is consistent with a number of known burials from within the area producing evidence for pre-Conquest cemeteries and churches (including The Minster, Ailcy Hill (DBA 94), All Hallows Hill, St Marygate (DBA 149 and 150) Scott's Monument Yard,

and Ladykirk). This arrangement has parallels with other known early monastic settlements and has shown that such communities often comprised several scattered foci. Many important centres had a number of churches and detached chapels, and therefore the evidence from Ripon suggesting a clustering of churches and cemeteries within the monastic enclosure is of great interest (Hall and Whyman 1996, 142).

The development of Ripon as a settlement during the early medieval period is also attested by a number of finds and sites independent of the ecclesiastical core of the town. From within the WSA these include two stone crosses (DBA 136 and 154), some early medieval sculpted stone fragments (DBA 157) and a number of findspots including two coins (DBA 153 and 160) and a bone comb (DBA 156). In addition, during excavations at the site of the new Cathedral school, St Agnesgate, Ripon, between 2001 and 2003 (DBA 148), a number of early medieval Scandinavian and Anglian metal objects were recovered. It is also clear that the wider landscape was being populated during the period and a number of the villages from within the WSA, including Bishop Monkton (DBA 1), Bridge Hewick (DBA 20) (northeast of Site A) and Copt Hewick (DBA 26) are recorded during the early medieval period. Of particular interest, the early foundation for Bridge Hewick lends support to the idea that Hewick Bridge over the River Ure has an early foundation, with a possible Roman chapel on the site (DBA 24 and 25) (immediately north of Site A). Furthermore, an early-medieval stone cross at Sharow (DBA 163) may indicate that, although the earliest documented record of the settlement is in 1114 (DBA 162), Sharow in fact had an earlier foundation. Alternatively, the cross may have been placed on the main route between Ripon and Thirsk, and a settlement developed around it.

3.2.8 Medieval (AD1066 - AD1539)

This period traditionally covers the years from the Norman Conquest to the Dissolution of the Monasteries and since this encompasses almost five centuries, it is clear that the landscape in Yorkshire did not remain as it was at the time of the Domesday Survey. In general there was a steady expansion of activity in the countryside until about AD 1300 when it started to decline due to changing values and practices (Muir 1997, 155). The communal systems of open-field farming were still being established into the 13th century, but by the 16th century these systems were already in disarray with lands enclosed by agreement between groups of tenants causing the loss of common lands for the poorer farmers.

Ripon continued to be an important centre into the medieval period and, like many other towns, experienced a period of expansion starting in the 12th century (MacKay 1982, 73). The town remained important as an ecclesiastical centre, largely because of its connections to St Wilfrid, and during the archiepiscopacy of Roger II (1154-81) a rebuilding of the minster was undertaken (Plate 5). About this time, but perhaps respecting earlier foundations, the present Minster Close was established (DBA 93, 115 and 116) and many of the streets forming the basis of the modern town, including Stonebridgegate, Low St Agnesgate and St Marygate were firmly established. A number of medieval hospitals were also founded during the period, notably the hospital of St Mary Magdalene (DBA 96, 97 and 98) and also a further



Plate 5 Ripon Minster, viewed from Hewick Bridge

hospital in Bondgate (**DBA 100**) close to the new 'village' of Bondgate (**DBA 100**) which had been newly established to shelter the archbishop's agricultural tenants (Thomson 1978, 36).

Ripon was also important regionally as a market centre. It has been suggested that the earliest market place stood on the site of the current 'Fleece Inn' (**DBA 119**) on the basis of a court case in 1228 which referred to 'the place where the four roads meet which leads towards the archbishop's' (MacKay 1982, 78). The market was a focal point for religious fairs, the oldest being held by the Archbishop of York, based on a charter of Henry I dating from 1108 (Thomson 1978, 37). The market moved to its present site, immediately outside the boundary of the WSA, sometime during the second half of the 13th century and by this time the form of the town had largely developed and was to survive until expansion during the 19th and 20th century (MacKay 1982, 79). The development of different areas of the town during the medieval period is evidenced by a number of sites and spot finds from within the WSA. These include evidence for medieval activity and then abandonment between the 12th and 14th century in St Agnesgate (**DBA 148**), medieval field boundaries, rubbish pits and gravel extraction pits in the Priest Lane area (**DBA 147**) and a pottery assemblage from Stonebridgeway dating to the 12th to 14th century (**DBA 145**). Other medieval finds from the town and within the WSA vary from human skeletal remains (**DBA 159**) to surviving medieval timber elements within buildings in the town (for instance, see **DBA 158**).

During the medieval period the two major industries in Ripon were textiles and leather production. The textile industry was promoted by the town's close proximity to Fountains Abbey (for Cistercian monasteries held a strong tradition of sheep farming) and because it was on the route from the Dales to Clifton-on-Ouse from where wool and cloth merchants carried it to the port of Hull (Thomson 1978 43). The leather industry was the second staple industry for Ripon. A 12th century reference to the 'house of the fullers' may indicate an early foundation for the industry which, by the later medieval period, may have been organised by guilds in the town, and a will of 1505 refers to money for the 'Masters of the Cordwainers' (Mauchline 1972, 32). Leather finds have been recovered from the fluvial terraces of the River Ure from Givendale, within the DSA (**DBA 48 and 50**) (close to **Sites A and B**), including an unidentified leather object, possibly a quiver (Plate 6), and shoes tentatively dated to the 14th century (University of Durham *et al.* n.d., 27). They may have been dumped in the river in Ripon and deposited downstream, but were probably made locally and attest to leather production in the town. A number of mills in the town, powered by the Rivers Skell and Laver were known in the town during the medieval period and were used for tanning, fulling, paper-making and grinding corn (Thomson 1978, 45), and at least one mill, 'Bymilne', apparently owned by the Archbishop, is recorded in as early as 1086 and again in 1228 (MacKay 1982, 77). A mill race surviving to the south of Ripon Minster (**DBA 142**) may be medieval in origin and is a good example of water management for the mills in Ripon.



Plate 6 Unidentified leather object, possibly a quiver, recovered from Ripon City Quarry, 2004

Ripon's chorographic position on three rivers necessitated a number of bridges providing access to the city

centre. Hewick Bridge over the River Ure, within the DSA (DBA 24)(immediately north of Site A), is believed to have an early foundation, but the oldest surviving fabric in any of the Ripon bridges is in North Bridge and dates approximately to the 12th to 13th century (Thomson 1978, 43). In order to maintain the upkeep of the bridges, a number of them were endowed with chapels in order to encourage travellers to make donations (Mauchline 1972, 26) and a chapel is known on Hewick Bridge (DBA 25)(north of Site A). Hewick Bridge (Plate 7), in particular, appears to have been subject to a number of rebuildings. In 1697, Celia Fiennes wrote of Hewick Bridge:

‘one was a rebuilding pretty large with several arches called Hewet Bridge, it is often out of reparaire by reason of the force of the water that swells after great raines, yet I see they make works of wood on purpose to breake the violence of the streame and the middle arch is very tall and high’ (Morris 1995, 95-96).

Much of the landscape and many of the villages within the WSA also developed during the medieval period, no doubt stimulated by the growth of Ripon. All of the villages within the WSA, with the exception of Sharow, are recorded in Domesday, though no definite distinction is made between Copt and Bridge Hewick until the late 13th century (Smith 1961; Erskine 1992a; 1992b) (Plate 8). Sharow (DBA 162) first enters the documentary record in 1114 as ‘sharou’, although the existence of an early medieval cross (DBA 163) may suggest an earlier date for the settlement. It is also clear that there has been a retraction of some of the settlement in the area established during the medieval period. The clearest examples of this are the deserted medieval villages of Aismunderby (immediately west of the WSA) and Givendale (DBA 40)(north of Site C). The medieval landscape of the WSA would have been used primarily for agricultural purposes based on a system of open fields, while there were probably large areas of pasture and meadow on the floodplains of the River Ure. Evidence for the practice of strip farming has survived as earthworks, including ‘ridge and furrow’ in places across the WSA and DSA, (for instance, DBA 3, 54, 55 and 147) (Plate 9). Much of this land would have been owned by either local manors or the church. Minor industries, such as gravel extraction may also have occurred. The medieval character of land within the WSA is fossilised in local place names. For instance, Bishop Monkton means ‘the bishops farmstead’ and suggests ecclesiastical control of land in the area, while Copt Hewick means ‘High (chief) dairy farm (Smith 1961).

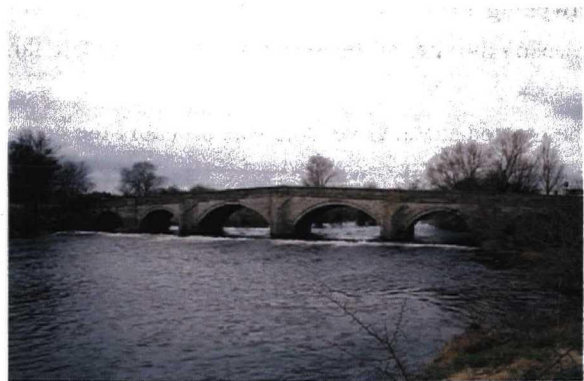


Plate 7 Hewick Bridge over the River Ure

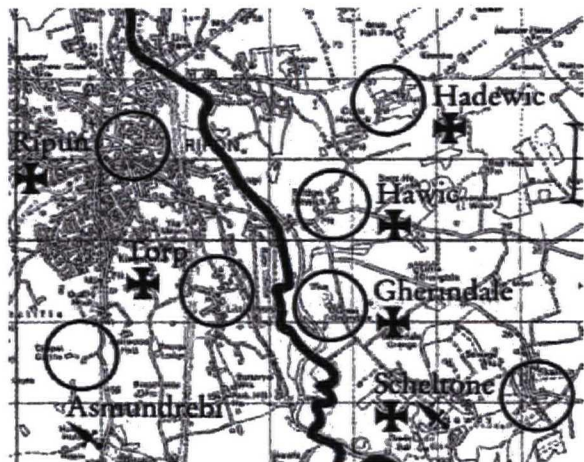


Plate 8 Settlements within the WSA recorded in the Domesday Survey, 1086 (Erskine 1992b)

Perhaps the most distinctive medieval site within the WSA is at Great Givendale, located on the east bank of

the River Ure and at the heart of the DSA (located between Sites A and C). The site of Great Givendale comprises three components: the remains of a moated site (DBA 45), the site of a possible watermill (DBA 46) and the site of a further medieval mill (DBA 47). These sites (all north of Site C) are related to a number of other sites in the immediate area, including earthworks, indicative of earlier field systems and farming practices (DBA 41-44) and the remains of the deserted settlement of 'Gherindale' (DBA 40)(north of Site C). Unfortunately, the earthworks have not been dated securely and the remains of 'Gherindale' have been severely eroded by ploughing, they were last observed clearly on aerial photographs in 1962. They were located east, and partly covering the site, of the existing Great Givendale farm.



Plate 9 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks east of Littlethorpe village (DBA 55)

The moated site at Givendale was probably the home of the Warde family, who bought Givendale sometime before 1266. The precise site of the Warde's manor house has never been confirmed, but the moated site (DBA 46)(north of Site C) (Plates 10 and 11) on the east bank of the River Ure, southeast of Site A and northeast of Site B) seems a likely location. Post-medieval farm buildings to the south of the moated enclosure reputedly incorporate re-used carved stones, possibly from a later building on the site of the moat and described by Leland as 'a fair manor of stone' (Gowland 1935, 62). The moated site is roughly rectangular and the moat itself is significantly wider at its eastern side. This unusual morphology, the position of the moat below rising ground to the west, may suggest that the eastern part of the moat follows or incorporates an earlier course of the River Ure. This is perhaps confirmed by the sinuous sand and gravel terraces to the south of Great Givendale. These probably indicate both the former course(s) of the River Ure (which, by extension, would have included the east side of the moat) and episodes of flooding and alluvial deposition. William Warde was granted the right to have a chapel and chaplain at Givendale, and this suggests a manor house of some pretensions. The later history of the moated site is unclear, but the male line of the Warde family died out in 1523. It may have been at this time that the site became disused and by the 17th century much of the lands of the manor formed part of the Newby Hall estate (Gowland 1935, 62) and the site known only as 'Givendale farmhouse'(MIC 1346/2003), reflecting the present farm built to the south of the moat.

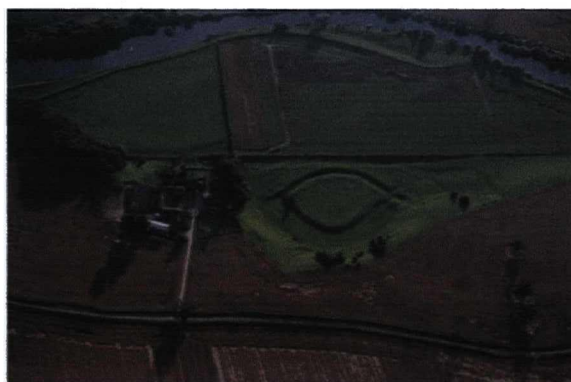


Plate 10 Aerial view of the moated site, Great Givendale

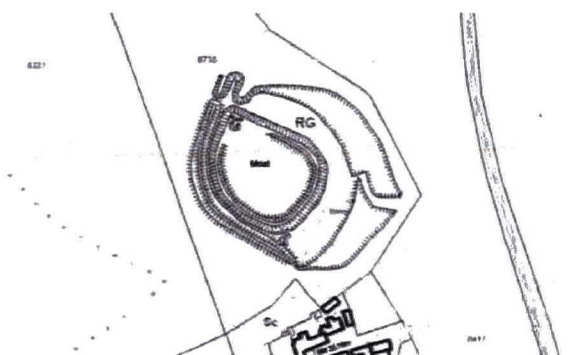


Plate 11 Plan of the moated site, Great Givendale

Associated with the moated site are reputedly the site of two mills (DBA 46 and 47), one, a watermill (DBA 46) is mentioned in an inquisition of 1250. Neither has been confirmed archaeologically and a geophysical reconnaissance survey of land to the east of Great Givendale farm failed to locate any remains though a high concentration of sub-surface anomalies were noted directly south of the moated site (FAS 1996)(north of Site C). However, the survey concluded that many of the anomalies recorded may reflect underlying gravel deposits and earlier courses of the River Ure, rather than any actual archaeological evidence. It is possible that these mills are related more closely to the deserted settlement of Gherindale to the south and east, rather than the moated site itself.

3.2.9 Post-Medieval to Early Modern Period (AD1539 - AD1900)

The Post-Medieval period is usually considered to start with the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. Feudal farming practice was being replaced with estates of enclosed land worked by tenant farmers. With the Dissolution, monastic lands were sold off to new land-owners or to existing landowners seeking to enlarge their estates. It became usual for rents to be paid in cash rather than in kind. At the end of the 18th century, Parliamentary Enclosure further changed the face of the countryside. The Modern Period is deemed to have started with the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century, which caused much of the population to move into the towns to work in factories instead of participating in small, domestic-based industries. This had an impact on the type of farming being carried out in the countryside and also meant that there was an increased demand for fuel and quarrying and extraction for building materials. The industrial revolution also witnessed a burgeoning infrastructure, including canals and railways. The demand for raw materials and agricultural produce continued to increase from the late 19th century.

During the post-medieval period two major landscape changes occurred within the WSA: the Enclosure Acts and the creation of Newby Hall, park and gardens. The enclosure of the countryside was a gradual process, a conversion, which saw large open fields characteristic of the medieval landscape, converted to hedged or walled fields. Enclosure prior to c.1700 is poorly-documented, but instances of early enclosure between landowners was not uncommon. However, such agreements were seldom easy to achieve and during the course of the 18th century increasing use was made of the process of the private act of Parliament. The first instance of this in Yorkshire was at Fangfoss-cum-Spittal with Scagglethorpe in the East Riding in 1726, and the process was still common into the late 19th century (English 1985, xi). The chronology of enclosure in the Ripon area is varied. Land, including Ripon, Littlethorpe and Bondgate was subject of an Enclosure Award in 1747 (MIC 1540/484), land at Copt Hewick in 1772, at Skelton in 1794 (MIC 600), Hutton Conyers (including Rainton with Newby and Melmerby) in 1815 (MIC 315 and MIC 1539/321, Bishop Monkton in 1816 (MIC 1506/350), and further a further act for Ripon, Bishopton, Sharow and Littlethorpe (exonerating lands enclosed by the 1747 Award) in 1858 (MIC 602).

The descriptions of the land enclosed by each award gives some idea of the pre-enclosure character of the area around Ripon, including parishes within the WSA, and the use of the land. The majority of the land is described as 'open fields' or 'stinted pasture' which clearly indicates agricultural use. Pastoral use is implied by 'Sharow Oxclose' and 'Littlethorpe Oxclose' (which later gave its name to the entrance to the Ripon Canal and Oxclose Lock) (DBA 57). Furthermore, much of the land within the parishes of Ripon, Skelton and Bishop Monkton is described as 'waste' and this probably refers to marginal land on the floodplains of the River Ure, some of

which, like that to the northwest of Hewick Bridge, was designated as common land and largely used as pasture. The impact of the Enclosure Awards on the WSA is clear through a comparison of pre- and post-enclosure maps. Maps of the area prior to the mid-17th century are not particularly detailed, but Beckwith's map of the 'common fields of Ripon, Littlethorpe and Bondgate, c.1744' (MIC 1540/474) shows open fields and a system of strip farming (Plate 12). In contrast, maps of the area c.1831-2 (MIC 2707/26 and MIC 2707/40) (Plate 13) show a pattern of enclosed fields, the outline of which remained relatively unaltered on later OS maps in 1892 (MIC 2236/381), 1909 and 1929. Following Enclosure, the major landowners were Earl de Grey, Lord Overstone, Lord Grantley, Mrs E.P. Lawrence and Mrs. Hodgson and John Hodgson. Following enclosure, a greater number of established farmhouses were built in the area and many of the listed buildings within the WSA reflect this development (for instance, **DBA 10, 11 and 18**).

Located in the southeast corner of the DSA are the western edges of the park and gardens associated with Newby Hall (**DBA 67**). Furthermore, over half of the area covered by the park and gardens, which are registered as a Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest and Graded II* (English Heritage 1984) (**DBA 66**) fall within the WSA. Newby Hall, a large red-brick mansion with stone dressings, was built c.1695-1705 for Sir Edward Blackett of the Newcastle and Wallington family who had amassed great wealth from coal-mining (Pevsner and Radcliffe, 1967, 375). Previously, the land had been owned by the Nubie family from at least the 13th century and later succeeded by the Wardes of Givendale (Gowland, 1935, 65). By the 17th century the land belonged to Sir Jordan Crosland and was sold to Sir Edward Blackett in 1689 and shortly afterwards construction of Newby Hall began. The interior was remodelled by Robert Adam in c.1767-1780. Wings were added on the east side by John Carr and William Belwood c.1780 who were also responsible for the stable block (though the facade of the stable block may well be by Robert Adam) (**DBA 67**) and gate lodges and gate piers to the estate at Skelton. The Adam interiors at Newby are widely considered amongst the finest of their date anywhere in Europe (Pevsner and Radcliffe 1967, 375) and reflect the Grade I listed status of the house. There are two main approaches to the house. The principal entrance is from Skelton to the east with an entrance screen with lodges (probably by William Belwood, c.1774) and located outside of the WSA. A second entrance, known as Givendale Lodge (**DBA 69**) lies at the northwestern tip of the parkland and has a fine set of gate piers, gates and flanking walls (**DBA 70**) (Plate 14) and is located just inside of the boundary of the DSA.

When the original house was built in the late 17th and early 18th century, Blackett laid out extensive gardens, which were possibly designed by an assistant of London & Wise, Peter Aram, who was Blackett's head

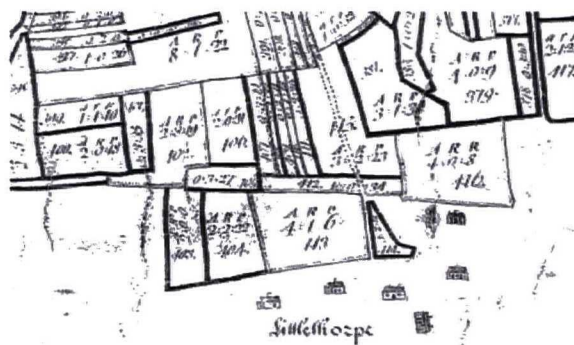


Plate 12 Extract from Beckwith's map, c.1744, showing open fields and strip farming in Littlethorpe parish (MIC 1540/474)



Plate 13 Extract from 1832 OS map showing post-enclosure field system in Littlethorpe parish (MIC 2707/40)

gardener. It is these gardens that are shown in an engraving by Knyff and Kip and which were described by Celia Fiennes, *c.*1697 as 'two large gardens on each side [of the house]; you enter one through a large Iron Barr-gate painted green and gold tops and carv'd in severall places...' (Morris 1995, 96) and by Daniel Defoe, *c.*1724-6, as 'not only well laid out, but well planted, and as well kept' (Defoe 1991, 266). The estate remained in the Blckett family until 1748 when it was sold to William Weddell, rich virtuoso and collector of antique sculpture. Alterations were made to the park and gardens at this time, largely by Thomas White (1736-1811) and changes continued to be made throughout the 19th and 20th century, including the creation of the Rock Garden in the late 19th century to designs by Ellen Willmott, and the Rhododendron Walk in the 1930s. Much of the work undertaken in the park and gardens in the 20th century were carried out by Major Edward Compton (Plate 15). The gardens are especially notable for their statuary, and various features including gate posts, walls, and a former orangery, some of which are attributed to Adam and Fucinga (see DBA 71-89). All of the formal gardens lie outside of the DSA, but within the WSA. The parkland, the westernmost fringes of which are within the DSA, is largely open pasture with scattered trees and includes 'man-made' landscape features including a pond and contrived woodlands, largely to the designs of Thomas White. A kitchen garden is located *c.*300m to the southeast of Newby Hall alongside the River Ure (and within the WSA), but are now grassed and include visitor amenities including a restaurant and children's play area.

The Ripon Canal (DBA 57) is located within the WSA and its confluence with the River Ure at Ox Close Lock is within the DSA (south of Site B; canal forms the western edge of Site B; on the opposite bank of the River Ure and west of Site C) (Plate 16). Until the mid-18th century, Ripon had no canal communication with other parts of the country. In 1736, twelve men of Ripon wrote to their MP, William Aislabie, begging him to stop the proposed canal to Richmond and instead to consider one to Ripon (Anon 1839, 81; Thomson 1978, 46). Subsequently, in 1767, an Act of Parliament was obtained for the digging of a canal to the River Ure and for the extension of the waterway, via the Ure to the River Swale (Anon 1839). This established an important waterway to Ripon from the Humber estuary via the Humber, Trent, Aire, Ouse, Swale and Ure rivers. In order to build the canal, commissioners were appointed and empowered to borrow whatever money was required (Hadfield 1972, 111), and much of the money was



Plate 14 Givendale Lodge and gates, Newby Hall



Plate 15 Aerial view of Newby Hall, park and gardens



Plate 16 Confluence of the River Ure and the Ripon Canal at Ox Close

raised through shares subscribed to by the local gentry and tradesmen (Bumstead 1972, 53). The line of the Ripon Canal was surveyed by William Jessop and built under the supervision of the famous canal engineer, John Smeaton. Work on the Ure Navigation began as soon as the Act was passed, but the cutting of the canal did not commence until 1770 and the whole opened in 1773 at a cost of £16,400.

The construction of the Ure Navigation and the Ripon Canal was accompanied by the surveying of the entire waterway (MIC 1346/2003), and provides evidence for the local topography in the late 18th century. These surveys, including maps, show that the course of the River Ure has altered little since the late 18th century with the exception of the cutting of the Ripon Canal itself. However, as the River curves round to the east below Givendale, the survey map indicates the line of the 'old course'; on balance it seems reasonable to suggest that this indicates the course of the Ure prior to the canal junction being constructed at Ox Close (in the area of Site C). However, one of the late 18th century maps shows a number of islands, probably gravel and sand banks, in the middle of the River Ure level with Givendale Farm House and placed centrally within the DSA. The map also names some of the owners and uses of land flanking the River Ure within the DSA. Land to the south of Hewick Bridge and on the east bank of the Ure was known as 'Mr Braithwaite's Pastures' and land immediately northwest of Hewick Bridge is entitled 'Hewick Green' - presumably denoting common land.

The canal played a major role in the local economy and soon after it was opened the tolls on the Boroughbridge and Ripon Turnpike road were affected. The canal was used principally for the movement of local dairy produce and lead from the Dales away from Ripon, flax for the Knaresborough linen industry and timber and coal into Ripon. The canal suffered when the railway came to Ripon in the mid-19th century and its role in local trade diminished steadily (Edwards 1972, 231). Various structures along the course of the canal have survived, including within the WSA, the Lock House (DBA 118) and the former canal warehouse and Wharf Manager's house (DBA 117) at the end of the canal in Ripon, and a pair of gateposts leading to Canal Saw Mills (DBA 133). The canal was largely responsible for the development of the area of Bondgate (DBA 100), located at the terminus of the canal, and set up in the medieval period as a 'village' for the archbishop's agricultural tenants. By the mid to late 19th century Bondgate had become a suburb of Ripon.

Passing through the WSA in a roughly north-south direction is the line of the disused Leeds and Thirsk railway (DBA 161). The first passenger train ran from Ripon to Thirsk on May 31st 1848 and in September 1848, the line was extended to Harrogate and onto Leeds (Thomson 1978, 46). At the same time as the railway opened, the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company purchased the Ripon Canal in order to eliminate competition and consequently the majority of trade to Ripon stopped being waterborne and instead came and went by rail. The new railway offered a direct route from the industrial West Riding to County Durham, and hence the coal fields of northeastern England (Bumstead 1978, 70). The railway also brought a number of famous visitors to Ripon, including Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), and prime minister William Gladstone. The construction of the railway entailed the construction of a number of bridges in the area, particularly where the line of the railway crossed the Rivers Skell and Ure, and some of these have survived within the WSA (see, for instance, DBA 129 - 132).

Some idea of the importance of the canal and railway to trade and the subsequent development of Ripon during the post-medieval period is shown by demographic change in the city. Between 1800 and 1900, the population of Ripon doubled from 300,000 to more than 600,000 (EC Harris 2001, 5).

Although Ripon was a focal point for local industry and trade, other industries were located within the surrounding landscape. A map of the Ure Navigation and Ripon canal surveyed in 1841 for the Ripon Corporation (DC/RIC XVI 1/3) (Plate 17) shows a lime quarry to the west and outside of the WSA at Quarry Moor and the site of 'Askwith's Old Brick Yard' (DBA 63) on Littlethorpe Lane and immediately outside of the western edge of the DSA. No further references have been found to this brickyard. However the presence of the brickyard provides further evidence for the continued exploitation of local resources of clay and sand in the Littlethorpe and Bishop Monkton area since at least the 17th century (<http://www.uwic.ac.uk/IRAC/issue004/origins4.htm>).

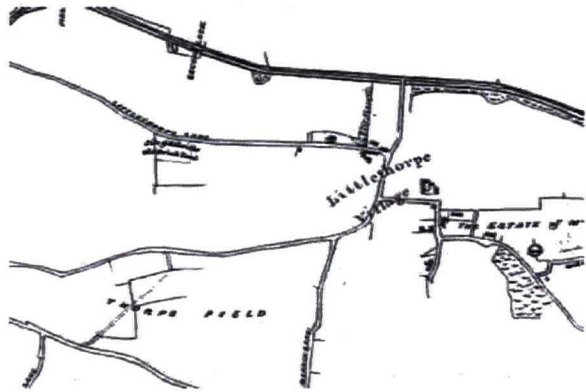


Plate 17 Extract from map, 1841, showing 'Askwith's Old Brickyard' close to Littlethorpe village (DC/RIC XVI 1/3)

Perhaps the most prominent example of the exploitation of local clay and sand deposits is the Littlethorpe Potteries (DBA 62) at Park Hill (Plate 18). The Littlethorpe Potteries was founded in 1831 by James Foxton and was initially concerned with the production of bricks and building tiles for the Foxton's family building business as well as small quantities of brown earthenware. The opening of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway boosted the local economy and, along with the repeal of the brick tax, the pottery enjoyed a period of relative success. By 1908 the works had divided into two parts, the Littlethorpe Brick and Tile Company and the Ripon Brick and Tile Company and after successive changes in ownership the site was re-named the Littlethorpe Potteries in 1920 under F. Richardson. Arthur Fell, grandfather of the present owner of the works bought the site in 1922 with a view to providing his coal mine near Bradford, West Yorkshire, with a guaranteed market by using the coal to fire the potteries numerous kilns. Brick and tile production ended at the site in the 1940s in the face of fierce competition from mass-produced building products. However the potteries continue to produce high-quality earthenware pots using traditional methods of production that have changed little since the late Georgian period (<http://www.uwic.ac.uk/IRAC/issue004/index.htm>).



Plate 18 Littlethorpe potteries

The site of Littlethorpe Potteries covers an area of approximately 8 hectares and comprises a clay pit, wagonway and buildings associated with the production of pots. Buildings at the site reflect the evolution of the works from the mid-19th century, but this development was limited and relatively slow and the 1909 and 1929 OS maps show only minor changes to the site. Consequently the works not only retain traditional working practices, including clay cutting and transportation via the wagonway, but are also structurally traditional. Since the 1966 the main change at the site has been the truncation of the bottle kiln south of the kiln shed and a newer building has been erected immediately south of the clay preparation shed. The Littlethorpe Potteries is not only important because of its preservation of traditional working practices, but also because it is a highly

visible site in close proximity to the Ripon Canal and remains of the Leeds and Thirsk railway and therefore an important reminder of the region's industrial past (Carlton 2001, 4).

3.2.10 20th Century to Present Day

While some industries continued to develop and expand in the early 20th century, by the 1930s, many industries were beginning to experience decline and retraction. More recent technological developments have brought about further relocation in industry, often internationally, and has changed the dominant methods of production in many industries. Urban centres continued to experience growth, though the decline of industry has necessitated programmes of regeneration in many former industrial towns. The late 20th century saw the expansion of the road network, but, conversely, some retraction of the railways. Other infrastructures, like the canals, have largely ceased to have an economic role, instead fulfilling an amenity and leisure function. Agricultural practices also changed during the Modern Period, largely brought about by the introduction of large-scale and intensive methods of farming. This has led to the removal of hedgerows and other boundaries to increase field size and an increasing amount of land has been converted from pasture to arable, often through programmes of land drainage.

Despite the important role played by the Ripon Canal (DBA 56) and the Leeds and Thirsk Railway (DBA 160) in the local economy in the late 18th and 19th century, the 20th century saw a retraction of industry and associated infrastructures. In 1956 the Ripon Canal was abandoned but then subsequently re-opened largely through amateur effort (http://www.waterscape.com/waterwaysguide/waterways/Ripon_Canal/Ripon_Canal.html). It is now used solely for pleasure craft and forms an important amenity in the area for boaters and walkers. The area around the canal wharf at Bondgate Green Lane and Canal Road (including a number of listed structures associated with the former Canal Wharf, Bondgate, Ripon (DBA 100, 116, 117 and 132) has been the focus of recent regeneration and redevelopment and is now the site of a mixture of commercial, light-industrial and residential buildings (Plate 19). The railway also suffered during the closures of the 20th century and the line of the Leeds and Thirsk line is now fossilised in the local landscape, part of which was used as the line for the Ripon Bypass (DBA 151)(FAS 1995).

A number of the railway bridges in the area have also survived (DBA 128 - 131), although the finest of these, the railway aqueduct crossing the River Ure close to North Bridge (immediately outside of the WSA) has been demolished and only remnants of its superstructure remain in the river banks (Thomson 1978, 46).



Plate 19 Redeveloped Ripon Canal Wharf, Bondgate, Ripon

One of the major landscape features and public amenities within the local area, and located in the western half of the DSA, is Ripon Racecourse (DBA 48) (immediately west of Site A and north of Site B) (Plate 20). Although the history of horse racing in Ripon stretches over several centuries the present racecourse was not constructed until 1900, replacing earlier courses at High Common and Red Bank, Ripon (Thomson 1978, 91). On the 1892 OS map, the area now occupied by Ripon Racecourse is shown 'liable to flooding' and largely

covered by fields. Part of the site is also shown occupied by 'Low Farm', a structure that is shown on later OS maps within the interior of the racecourse enclosure and where it remains today. On the 1928 and 1979 OS maps the interior of the racecourse is shown as open ground, but during the late 20th century the interior of the racecourse was quarried by Ripon City Quarry, and subsequently flooded.

A major industry of quarrying within the DSA is the extraction of sand and gravel. Quarrying has been an important industry within Yorkshire for many years and the exploitation of local Magnesian limestones and sandstones is known since Roman times (Page 1912, 376). In the Ripon area, the extraction of local alluvial deposits of gravel and sand has been important for a number of centuries, particularly from along the banks of the River Ure. Located within the DSA is the site of Ripon City Quarry (Plate 21). Planning permission for the quarry was first granted in 1964 and extraction has been concentrated on land close to the River Ure. Following extraction, land has been restored to

agriculture, a wetland nature reserve and used to form the Ripon Racecourse Marina for the Ripon Canal. The only other major 20th century industry within the WSA is the Littlethorpe Potteries, which has continued to work as a traditional pottery (see above).

Much of the landscape around Ripon remains used for agriculture and land within the WSA is a mixture of arable and pasture land located on gently undulating higher ground above the floodplains of the River Ure. Much of the area close to the river is used as pasture when flooding does not occur. The landscape is punctuated with small, isolated farms and copses. The development of more intensive farming practices in the later 20th century have led to some hedgerows being removed to create larger fields. A comparison of the OS data for 1929 and 1979 make this process clear. Within the DSA, for example, the 1929 OS map shows a number of long fields within a triangular-shaped parcel of land immediately west of Great Givendale and to the south of Skelton Lane. In contrast, the 1979 OS map shows only two fields in the same area. Continued ploughing in the area has damaged a number of sub-surface archaeological deposits and reduced their visibility in the landscape. For instance, the deserted medieval settlement of Givendale (DBA 40)(north of Site C; Plate 22) was apparently visible as earthworks in the 1960s, but it is now not



Plate 20 Grandstand buildings, Ripon Racecourse



Plate 21 Ripon City Quarry



Plate 22 Site of the medieval deserted village of Gherindale, lying partly beneath Great Givendale Farm and badly damaged by later ploughing

possible to make out the settlement, close to the site of Great Givendale Farm, either on the ground or on aerial photographs.

During the 20th century tourism has played an important role in the economy of the Ripon area. Ripon itself has become a popular tourist destination, as has nearby Fountains Abbey. Within the WSA, Ripon Racecourse, Ripon Canal and Newby Hall, park and gardens are major public amenities and the road from the A1 passing through Bridge Hewick and across the northern half of the DSA is one the major routes into Ripon.

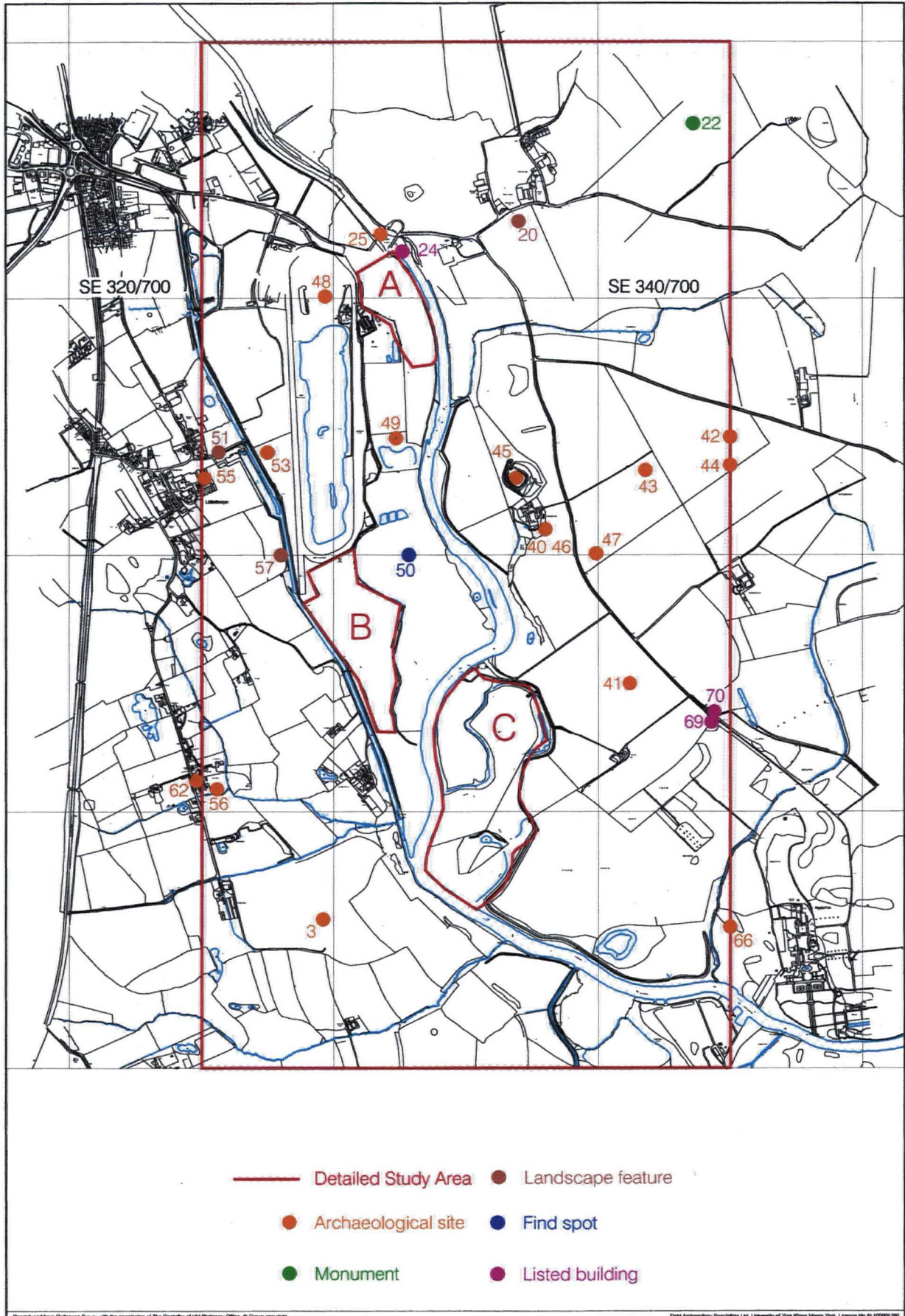
4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The known and potential cultural heritage resources identified within the DSA were plotted as a distribution map (Figure 2) and ascribed a number of different levels of significance, ranging from Very Important (A) to Uncertain (E), but the majority ranged between Important (B) to Not Important (D). In addition to this grading, a number of comments specific to the three prospective extraction sites have been made. In terms of overall impact of the proposed extraction, none of the proposed sites (Sites A, B and C) affected directly any known cultural heritage resources within the DSA, because many of these archaeological sites are located on the periphery of the DSA and therefore away from the core areas of proposed and existing extraction.

Generally, except where discussed in more detail below, the known cultural heritage resources will experience negligible impact from the proposed works, although some located close to the site of extraction may experience Low Adverse affects caused by disruption, extra traffic, visual impairment etc., but only during the life of the proposed extraction. However, an important consideration is the possible effect on the archaeological context and setting of the local landscape and the sites within it. Crucially, this assessment has found that the DSA lies close to, and potentially within an important prehistoric landscape, and also contains important post-medieval sites attesting to elements of Ripon's recent history, particularly during the late 18th and 19th century. However, the proposed extraction sites are located on alluvial sand and gravel terraces known to date from the early Holocene period onwards, with continued deposition until at least the medieval period. The gravels are therefore relatively young and indicative of the changing courses of the River Ure, and this considerably reduces their archaeological potential. In terms of the local post-medieval landscape, the proposed extraction sites will not directly affect any known archaeology dating from the post-medieval to modern periods, nor will it directly affect the setting or archaeological context of these sites. In particular, the cutting of the Ripon Canal in the mid- to late 18th century is likely to have disturbed any archaeology along its route and therefore the western boundary of Site B, which is formed by the Canal bank, is unlikely to have any archaeological potential. The grading of significance and likely impact were as follows (Table 2):

Table 2 Significance and impact grading of known and potential sites within the DSA

DBA Ref	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
3	SE 3296 6758	Field System - Bishop Monkton	?	E	N	
20	SE 3370 7030	Bridge Hewick Village	e-med - mod	B	LA	During quarrying - traffic, noise?



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Distribution of known and potential sites within the DSA

Scale 1:20000



Figure 2



DBA Ref	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
22	SE 3436 7068	Round Barrow- Bridge Hewick	BA	E	N	Only Bronze Age site within the DSA
24	SE 3322 7030	Hewick Bridge (over the River Ure)	Rom?-med	B	LA	Immediately north of Site A. Listed Grade II. During quarrying - traffic, noise?
25	SE 3325 7030	Chapel associated with Hewick Bridge	Rom? - med	C	N	Immediately north of Site A
40	SE 3380 6910	Deserted settlement of 'Gherindale'	med	C	N	North of Site C; on opposite bank of River Ure and east of Sites A and B
41	SE 3412 6850	Hollow Way, Givendale	?	E	N	
42	SE 3450 6946	Rectangular Enclosure, Givendale	?	E	N	
43	SE 3418 6933	Ditch?, Givendale	?	E	N	
44	SE 3450 6935	Ditch?, Givendale	?	E	N	
45	SE 3369 6930	Moated Site, Givendale	med	C	LA	North of Site C; on opposite bank of River Ure and east of Sites A and B. During quarrying - visual
46	SE 3380 6910	Watermill?, Givendale	med	D	N	North of Site C; on opposite bank of River Ure and east of Sites A and B. Unless encounter site
47	SE 3400 6900	Mill, Givendale	med	D	N	North of Site C; on opposite bank of River Ure and east of Sites A and B. Unless encounter site
48	SE 3318 6990	Ripon Racecourse	neo - mod	C	MA	Immediately west of Site A and north of Site B. Palaeoecological evidence dating from early prehistory below. Amenity Value
49	SE 3320 6950	Ripon City Quarry	mod	D	N	Between Sites A and B. Palaeoecological data

DBA Ref	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
50	SE 3328 6899	Unidentified leather object, from Ripon City Quarry	med?	B	MA	Between Sites A and B
51	SE 3230 6920	Littlethorpe Village	med	B	LA	Only partly within DSA During extraction - traffic, noise, visually?
53	SE 3275 6940	Ditch - Littlethorpe	?	E	N	
55	SE 3251 6930	Ridge and Fuurow, close to Littlethorpe Marina	med?	C	N	
56	SE 3256 6809	Ridge and Furrow, close to Littlethorpe Potteries	med?	C	N	
57	SE 3280 6900	Ripon Canal	p-med	B	MA	Forms western edge of Site B; confluence with River Ure is opposite Site C. Confluence with River Ure is within DSA. Amenity Value During extraction - traffic, noise, visually? Close to canal banks
62	SE 3249 6812	Littlethorpe Potteries	p-med	B	N	Part of land attached to potteries is within DSA. Important survival of traditional working techniques
66	SE 3525 6755	Registered Historic Park and Garden, Grade II*, Newby Hall	p-med	A	N	Only the eastern most edges of parkland within DSA
69	SE 3443 6835	Givendale Lodge, Newby Hall	p-med	B	N	Listed Grade II. Proposed sites are not visible from this site
70	SE 3444 6836	Gates, gate piers and flanking walls, Givendale Lodge, Newby Hall	p-med	B	N	Listed Grade II. Proposed sites are not visible from this site

Site A

Located to the north of the existing Ripon City Quarry, the major cultural heritage resource considerations associated with Site A concern Hewick Bridge over the River Ure (DBA 24) and the chapel associated with the bridge (DBA 25). Hewick Bridge lies immediately north of the northern corner of Site A, and it is therefore possible that the proposed extraction work may encounter the remains of any former crossings at this point.

Remains may date from the Roman to the modern period, particularly since the bridge was subject to a number of rebuildings throughout its later history. Furthermore, although the site of the chapel associated with Hewick Bridge is believed to have been on the north side of the bridge, it is possible that either the chapel or other structures associated with the bridge may be located on its south side and therefore immediately north of **Site A**. Additionally, Hewick Bridge is an attractive structure and together with Ripon Racecourse and the Ripon Canal, forms an attractive approach into Ripon from the east. Efforts should therefore be made to ensure that the close proximity of the extraction works in **Site A** does not compromise this important visual and historic setting. As **Site A** is located adjacent to existing gravel extraction works (Ripon City Quarry - **DBA 49**) which have occasionally yielded various leather artefacts from within the gravels (**DBA 49** and **50**), it is therefore possible that same gravel deposits in the area of **Site A** will yield similar finds. The extraction therefore constitutes a Moderately Adverse impact to such occasional finds, although their recovery and curation makes an important contribution to the local archaeological and historical record.

Site B

The proposed extraction from within **Site B** would not directly affect any known or potential sites identified within the DSA. However, the site is bounded to the west by the Ripon Canal (**DBA 57**) and to the north by Ripon Racecourse (**DBA 48**), both of which have played an important role in the development of Ripon in the post-medieval and modern periods. However, apart from having a Moderately Adverse affect on the setting of these two features during extraction work, further impact will be negligible. Of particular interest, pollen samples from gravels within Ripon Racecourse have provided important palaeoenvironmental evidence (Rutherford 2003) and similarly important evidence is therefore likely to be contained within **Site B**. The proposed extraction work would have a Moderately Adverse affect upon such deposits. Furthermore, and like **Site A**, it is possible that organic finds, such as the leather objects occasionally recovered during existing extraction work at Ripon City Quarry) may be found within **Site B**.

Site C

The major implication of extraction work within **Site C** is its potentially close association with known and potential elements of the settlement of Givendale. A number of features to the north and northeast of **Site C** attest to the deserted medieval settlement of 'Gherindale' (**DBA 40**), the moated site where the manor or the Warde family seat was probably located (**DBA 45**), as well as other miscellaneous features (**DBA 41 - 44**) and the possible site of two mills (**DBA 46** and **47**). Although **Site C** is clearly located on alluvial terraces and partly formed by former course(s) of the River Ure, implying it would have been marginal land much of the time and unsuited to occupation, it is possible that within the area are undiscovered finds and features associated with Gherindale and, perhaps, the as yet unlocated sites of the two medieval mills (**DBA 46** and **47**).

Site C may also potentially contain important palaeoenvironmental evidence (similar to that recovered from Ripon Racecourse **DBA 48**), including topographical evidence for former courses of the River Ure, which would make an important contribution to our understanding of the development of this part of the Ure valley and the relationship between the deserted settlement of Gherindale, the moated site at Givendale and the River Ure. It is also possible that further organic objects, such as the leather artefacts occasionally recovered during existing work at Ripon City Quarry (**DBA 49**), survive within the gravel deposits.

5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Although none of the three proposed sites for gravel extraction affect directly any known cultural heritage resources identified within the DSA, there is the possibility that all of the sites contain archaeological remains and that the setting of known or potential sites within the DSA will be affected by the proposed works. Many of the sites within the DSA are located some distance away from the proposed quarry extension and are therefore unlikely to be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed extraction. Other sites within the DSA are located closer to the areas of proposed extraction and demand specific attention.

Site A

The possibility that archaeological remains associated with Hewick Bridge over the River Ure (**DBA 24**) and its associated chapel (**DBA 25**) will be affected by the proposed works may require targeted pre-determination archaeological evaluation, particularly in the northern corner of **Site A**. During extraction, the setting of Hewick Bridge (Listed Grade II) may be compromised, but the planned planting of trees close to the bridge at the edge of the quarry should limit the overall visual impact.

Site B

Notwithstanding the possibility of unidentified finds within the gravel deposits (see below) extraction work within **Site B** should not directly affect the cultural heritage resource. During extraction this work may affect the visual and physical setting of the Ripon Canal (**DBA 57**) and Ripon Racecourse (**DBA 48**), both of which are important to the post-medieval and modern history of the area. Measures should be adopted to minimise this visual impact during extraction and appropriate landscaping and remediation undertaken following extraction to restore the historic setting of these two sites.

Site C

Although **Site C** does not contain any known sites, its close proximity to the deserted settlement of Givendale (Gherindale) (**DBA 40**) and the moated site at Great Givendale (**DBA 45**) raises the possibility that other potential and as yet unidentified cultural heritage resources lie within this area. In particular, a number of potential sites mentioned in the documentary record, but hitherto unlocated archaeologically, including two medieval mills and their associated watercourse, reputedly associated with Givendale (**DBA 46** and **47**) may lie within **Site C**. Furthermore, environmental and topographical evidence from within **Site C** may help further our understanding of the former course of the River Ure in this part of the Ure valley and, in particular, elucidate further the relationship between the river, the deserted settlement of Givendale and the moated site at Great Givendale. Consequently, a programme of targeted pre-determination archaeological evaluation, involving on-site archaeological evaluation prior to and in support of the submission of a planning application for the proposed works, and/or watching briefs in the area would be appropriate ahead of actual extraction work.

At a general level, occasional discoveries of water-logged artefacts within the gravels currently being extracted at Ripon City Quarry (**DBA 49** and **50**) may indicate that future extraction will uncover similar finds. However, the unpredictable nature and occurrence of this particular resource and the practicalities of undertaking a watching brief during extraction works at the quarry make such a mitigation strategy unfeasible. However, the quarry has hitherto shown itself to be a most responsible developer to the archaeological resource. Although not specified by planning permission, the quarry has commissioned watching briefs to ensure appropriate

archaeological monitoring during extraction work (FAS, forthcoming) and has been committed to the recovery and curation of finds within the gravels, such as those leather objects already discovered. It is therefore appropriate to recommend that such finds or features as may be discovered during future work should be dealt with, if and when they subsequently occur.

6.0 CONCLUSION

While the three sites of prospective gravel extraction (Sites A, B, and C) will not affect directly any known elements of the cultural heritage resource, the possibility of potential sites or finds being uncovered or disturbed by future extraction in the area cannot be ruled out. A programme of targeted pre-determination archaeological evaluation would help to establish the extent to which such potential cultural heritage resources, if they exist, will be affected and appropriate measures may then be adopted. The major areas of potential sites are in the area of Hewick Bridge (Site A) and in the area of Great Givendale (Site C). Furthermore, during extraction it is likely that the visual setting of all the known and potential sites within the DSA will be compromised, but following work, the settings will be responsibly restored. Previous remediation work following quarrying at the site of Ripon City Quarry shows this to have been undertaken thoughtfully and with no apparent detriment to the cultural heritage resource.

During production of this assessment every attempt has been made to use all available sources of information relating to the study areas. No source has been knowingly omitted or excluded from the assessment. All judgements concerning the significance of resources within the study areas and the impact of the proposed extension to the Ripon City Quarry have been made using professional judgement and a high degree of confidence is placed in the accuracy of all the information and statements made above.

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Abbreviations:

EH = English Heritage

FAS = Field Archaeology Specialists (York) Ltd

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- MIC 600 Enclosure Award, 30th August 1798 - Skelton (by Ripon)
- MIC 602 Enclosure Award, 25th February 1858 - Ripon, Littlethorpe, Bondgate and Sharow
- MIC 1346/2003 Codbeck and Swale Navigation Papers, 1758, 1767 - 1772
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- MIC 1539/321 Enclosure Award, 25th May 1815 - Hutton Conyers, Rainton with Newby and
Melmerby
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OS 1979 Sheet SE 37 SE 1:10000

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APPENDIX A GAZETTEER

Abbreviations:

SMR = Sites and Monuments Record (North Yorks.)
 OS = Ordnance Survey (maps)
 NYM = North Yorkshire Monument
 LiB = Listed Building Number
 GD = Registered Park/Garden Number
 WSA = Wider Study Area
 NYPRO = NY Public Records Office

SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument
 NMN = National Monument Number
 FAS = Field Archaeology Specialists (York) Ltd
 ENY = Event Number North Yorkshire SMR
 DSA = Detailed Study Area

RPG = Register of Historic Parks/Gardens

NB: Where an entry covers an area of land (i.e conservation area) rather than an individual find spot, the centroid co-ordinate is given.

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
1	NYM19608	WSA	SMR Smith 1961	SE 3293 6636	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton village. First recorded in 1034 as 'muneca tun'	e-med
2		WSA	SMR	SE 3270 6620	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton Conservation Area	Conservation Area - Bishop Monkton; designated 1970, amended 1993/4	med- mod
3	NYM 19619	DSA	SMR	SE 3296 6758	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton	Field System - unknown date	med?
4	NYM19618	WSA	SMR	SE 3297 6696	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton	Hollow Way - unknown date	
5	NYM 23755	WSA	SMR	SE 3310 6680	Bishop Monkton	Site of (?) Watermill, Bishop Monkton	Site of watermill based on conjectural and documentary evidence	p-med
6	NYM19609	WSA	SMR	SE 3318 6678	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton	Moat (Type A2(B))	med
7	NYM 196117	WSA	SMR	SE 3269 6690	Bishop Monkton	Bishop Monkton	Ditch - unknown date	
8	ENY1049	WSA	SMR	SE 3213 5504	Bishop Monkton; Ripon; Skelton	Yorkshire Water CSO Schemes		
9	LiB 330928 NYM9131	WSA	SMR	SE 3293 6640	Bishop Monkton	Rosedene with forecourt wall railings and gate	Listed Grade II. Early - mid 18th century house with contemporary forecourt wall, railings and gate	p-med
10	LiB 330933 NYM9135	WSA	SMR	SE 3290 6634	Bishop Monkton	Burngarth	Listed Grade II. Early - mid 18th century house	p-med
11	LiB 330925 NYM9130	WSA	SMR	SE 3315 6658	Bishop Monkton	Fern House	Listed Grade II. Mid - late 18th century house	p-med
12	LiB 330934 NYM9136	WSA	SMR	SE 3298 6615	Bishop Monkton	Ings Farm House	Listed Grade II. Modern reconstruction of post- medieval house	p- med- mod
13	LiB 330930 NYM9132	WSA	SMR	SE 3289 6639	Bishop Monkton	Laurel Bank Farmhouse	Listed Grade II. Late 18th century stone farmhouse	p-med
14	LiB 330924 NYM9129	WSA	SMR	SE 3311 6652	Bishop Monkton	Bridge House	Listed Grade II. Late 18th century house	p-med
15	LiB 331002	WSA	SMR	SE 3358 6669	Bishop Monkton	The Old Barn, north east of Low Farmhouse	Listed Grade II	

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
16	LiB 330926 NYM9137	WSA	SMR	SE 3323 6672	Bishop Monkton	The Old Corn Mill with attached pigsty and stable	Listed Grade II. Late 18th century mill with 19th century additions, wheelhouse to rear (wheel removed) but other machinery survives intact. Attached pigsty and stables	p-med
17	LiB 330932 NYM9134	WSA	SMR	SE 3298 6622	Bishop Monkton	The Cottage and Dennison Cottage	Listed Grade II. Early – mid 18th house, split into two houses	p-med
18	LiB 330931 NYM9133	WSA	SMR	SE 3286 6637	Bishop Monkton	Village Farmhouse	Listed Grade II. Mid 18th century farmhouse, cobble and brick construction	p-med
19	LiB 330927 NYM9127 NYM9128	WSA	SMR	SE 3323 6670	Bishop Monkton	Old Paper Mill	Listed Grade II. Late 18th - early 19th century; 3 storey, 3 bay industrial range and contemporary detached brick house	p-med
20		DSA	Smith 1961	SE 3370 7040	Bridge Hewick	Bridge Hewick	Bridge Hewick, settlement: Recorded as 'Pons de Hewyk' in 1362, but earliest reference to a bridge here is in 1290 and a settlement of 'Oper Heawic' in 972	e-med -mod
21	NYM19676	WSA	SMR	SE 3535 7046	Bridge Hewick	Bridge Hewick	Ring-ditch - unknown date	
22	NYM19851	DSA	SMR	SE 3436 7068	Bridge Hewick	Bridge Hewick	Round Barrow	BA
23	NYM19714	WSA	SMR	SE 3525 7179	Bridge Hewick	Bridge Hewick	Moat?	med?
24	LiB 330953	DSA	SMR	SE 3322 7030	Bridge Hewick	Hewick Bridge over Rive Ure	Listed Grade II	rom? - mod
25	NYM19832	DSA	SMR	SE 3325 7030	Bridge Hewick	Chapel?, Hewick Bridge	Chapel? A chapel is known to have existed at Hewick Bridge and was recorded by Leland in 1536	rom? - med
26		WSA	Smith 1961	SE 3400 7130	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick Village: known as 'Heawic' in 972 and distinguished from Bridge Hewick in 1297 with prefix 'Copped' meaning 'having a peak' which refers to the hill upon which the village stands	e-med - med
27	NYM19820	WSA	SMR	SE 3450 7180	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick	Unclassified site - Roman?	rom?
28	ENY1750	WSA	SMR	SE 3395 7123	Copt Hewick	Survey of Copt Hewick	Building survey of 2 buildings by Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group as part of the 2002 YVBSG conference	med
29	LiB 330954	WSA	SMR	SE 3409 7132	Copt Hewick	Church of the Holy Innocents, Copt Hewick	Listed Grade II	

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
30	LiB 330955	WSA	SMR	SE 3406 7130	Copt Hewick	Clock Tower	Listed Grade II	p-med
31	NYM23639	WSA	SMR	SE 3387 7125	Copt Hewick	Manor House Farm	Post-medieval farmhouse	p-med-mod
32	LiB 330958 NYM23638	WSA	SMR	SE 3395 7124	Copt Hewick	Yellow House	Listed Grade II. Timber framed house, part of original structure surviving	p-med-mod
33	LiB 330959	WSA	SMR	SE 3454 7175	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
34	LiB 330961	WSA	SMR	SE 3451 7177	Copt Hewick	Stable courtyard, north of Copt Hewick Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
35	LiB 330960	WSA	SMR	SE 3453 7174	Copt Hewick	Balustrade to garden, south side of Copt Hewick Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
36	LiB 330956	WSA	SMR	SE 3408 7131	Copt Hewick	School	Listed Grade II	p-med
37	LiB 330957	WSA	SMR	SE 3410 7132	Copt Hewick	Boundary wall with gates to church and school	Listed Grade II	p-med
38	NYM19810	WSA	SMR	SE 3400 7200	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick	Findspot - flint arrowhead	neol
39	NYM19819	WSA	SMR	SE 3450 7180	Copt Hewick	Copt Hewick	Stone tombstone	rom
40	NYM11239	DSA	SMR Smith 1961	SE 3380 6910	Givendale	Givendale	Deserted settlement, known as Gherindale in Domesday (1086). In 1297 there were 8 taxable people. Soil marks and depressions showing on aerial photographs. Substantial plough damage but depressions still visible in 1962	med
41	NYM19620	DSA	SMR	SE 3412 6850	Givendale	Givendale	Hollow Way - unknown date	
42	NYM19623	DSA	SMR	SE 3450 6946	Givendale	Givendale	Rectangular enclosure - unknown date	
43	NYM19621	DSA	SMR	SE 3418 6933	Givendale	Givendale	Ditch? - unknown date	
44	NYM19622	DSA	SMR	SE 3450 6935	Givendale	Givendale	Ditch - unknown date	
45	NYM19599	DSA	SMR	SE 3369 6930	Givendale	Givendale: Moat	Moat (Type A1(A/B), possibly remains of the manor house of the Warde family who came into possession of Givendale by 1266. Carved stones from house possibly surviving in modern farm to south of moat	med
46	NYM11241	DSA	SMR	SE 3380 6910	Givendale	Givendale	Small watermill is mentioned in 1250 inquisition at desert village of Givendale	med

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
47	NYM19603	DSA	SMR	SE 3400 6900	Givendale	Givendale	Medieval mill known to have existed in area - as yet, unlocated	med
48	ENY1303	DSA	SMR	SE 3318 6990	Givendale	Ripon Racecourse	Ripon Racecourse - moved to present location in 1900. Environmental sampling by University of Durham May 2003, leading to discovery of leather items including a probably 14th C shoe and also animal bone and antlers of unknown date	neol - mod
49		DSA		SE 3320 6950	Givendale	Ripon City Quarry	Quarry - Sand and gravel extraction. Active since 1964	mod
50		DSA		SE 3328 6899	Givendale	Unidentified leather object	Unidentified leather object discovered during gravel extraction at Ripon City Quarry	med?
51	NYM9227	WSA DSA	SMR Smith 1961	SE 3230 6920	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe Village	Littlethorpe village, known as 'Torp' in Domesday (1086) and listed as one of the berewics of Ripon.	med-mod
52	NYM9231	WSA	SMR	SE 3217 6935	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe	Macula. Area approx. 10m by 10m. Cropmarks of vague 'splodges', probably not of archaeological significance	mod?
53	NYM19624	DSA	SMR	SE 3275 6940	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe	Ditch - unknown date	
54	NYM9230	WSA	SMR	SE 3223 6895	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe	Area approx. 10m by 10m of ridge and furrow	med
55		DSA		SE 3251 6930	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe	Area of ridge and fuurow on rising ground to west of Littlethorpe Marina, Ripon Canal	med?
56	ENY2206	DSA	SMR	SE 3256 6809	Littlethorpe	Ridge and Furrow - Littlethorpe Potteries	Field survey of area of ridge and furrow adjacent to site of the potteries by University of Durham, June 2000	med?
57		WSA DSA		SE 3280 6900	Littlethorpe ; Ripon	Ripon Canal	Part of Ure Navigation built after Act of 1767. From Ox Close Lock to basin within city of Ripon	p-med
58	LiB 330975 NYM9229	WSA	SMR	SE 3236 6932	Littlethorpe	Church of St Michael	Listed Grade II. Built c.1880 in brick. 4 bay nave and 1 bay chancel. Bellframe in west gable with wooden lantern and lead-covered spire above	p-med
59	LiB 330972 NYM9232	WSA	SMR	SE 3242 6952	Littlethorpe	Manor House	Listed Grade II. Late 18th -early 19th century house	p-med

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
60	LiB 330971 NYM9233	WSA	SMR	SE 3241 6948	Littlethorpe	Gates, gate piers and boundary wall to Manor House	Listed Grade II. Late 18th-early 19th century rusticated ashlar square section gate piers with pyramidal finials. Wrought iron decorated gates and boundary wall extending approx. 60m from Manor House	p-med
61	LiB 330970 NYM9226	WSA	SMR	SE 3170 6863	Littlethorpe	Thorpe Lodge	Listed Grade II. Early 19th century brick house of 2 storeys	p-med
62	ENY162 ENY163 ENY2155	WSA DSA	SMR	SE 3249 6812	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe Potteries	Documentary and fieldwork assessment and field survey by Dept of Archaeology, University of Newcastle, followed by excavation of 3 trenches. Important survival of traditional working techniques	p-med-mod
63		WSA	DC/RIC XVI 1/3 NYPRO	SE 3240 6990	Littlethorpe	Askwith's Old Brick Yard	Site of Askwith's Old Brick Yard, shown on map of Ripon Canal by Thomas Robinson, c.1841	p-med
64	LiB 330974 NYM9234	WSA	SMR	SE 3237 6914	Littlethorpe	Littlethorpe House	Listed Grade II. Late 18th century rendered house with slate roof, pedimented doorway	p-med
65	LiB 330973 NYM9235	WSA	SMR	SE 3234 6913	Littlethorpe	Boundary wall with gate piers, gates and railings, west side of Littlethorpe House	Listed Grade II. Rusticated limestone gate piers with moulded capstones and two-leaved wrought iron gates to Littlethorpe House. Shaped boundary wall of 90m	p-med
66	GD 2069 NYM19600 NYM19601 NYM23830	WSA DSA	RPG SMR	SE 3525 6755	Newby with Mulwith; Bishop Monkton; Givendale; Skelton; Westwick	Registered Historic Park and Garden, Newby Hall	Grade II* Parkland and Gardens associated with Newby Hall. Parkland probably covers site of deserted medieval settlement and ridge and furrow earthworks (NYM19600) known to have included a 'Great Hall' (NYM19601)	med-mod
67	LiB 331785	WSA	SMR	SE 3478 6743	Newby with Mulwith	Newby Hall	Listed Grade I. Mansion built c. 1695-1705, with later additions by Robert Adam, John Carr and William Belwood	p-med
68	LiB 331787	WSA	SMR	SE 3479 6752	Newby with Mulwith	Stable block, Newby Hall	Listed Grade I. c.1780. By John Belwood and facade possibly by Robert Adam	p-med
69	LiB 330962	DSA	SMR	SE 3443 6835	Newby with Mulwith	Lodge to Newby Hall (Givendale Lodge)	Listed Grade II	p-med

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
70	LiB 330963	DSA	SMR	SE 3444 6836	Newby with Mulwith	Gates, gate piers and flanking walls at lodge to Newby Hall (Givendale Lodge)	Listed Grade II	p-med
71	LiB 331786	WSA	SMR	SE 3486 6743	Newby with Mulwith	Inner and outer pairs of gate piers with gates, east of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
72	LiB 331804	WSA	SMR	SE 3493 6717	Newby with Mulwith	Walls on east and west sides of kitchen gardens with linking wall between, Newby hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
73	LiB 331789	WSA	SMR	SE 3473 6761	Newby with Mulwith	Former Orangery and gateway to right, approx. 100m northeast of stable block, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
74	LiB 331803	WSA	SMR	SE 3491 6714	Newby with Mulwith	Wheelhouse to west of West Garden Wall, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
75	LiB 331805	WSA	SMR	SE 3495 6742	Newby with Mulwith	Equestrian statue, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II. Equestrian Statue, east of Newby Hall	p-med
76	LiB 331799	WSA	SMR	SE 3470 6730	Newby with Mulwith	Urn and pedestal to south of west end of Statue Walk, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
77	LiB 331800	WSA	SMR	SE 3484 6736	Newby with Mulwith	Urn and pedestal to north of east end of Statue Walk, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
78	LiB 331798	WSA	SMR	SE 3467 6732	Newby with Mulwith	Bench at west end of Statue Walk, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
79	LiB 331796	WSA	SMR	SE 3470 6734	Newby with Mulwith	Urn and pedestal to north of west end of Statue Walk, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
80	LiB 331797	WSA	SMR	SE 3479 6733	Newby with Mulwith	Statue Walk with 6 statues and 5 sets of steps with flanking balustrades, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
81	LiB 331795	WSA	SMR	SE 3478 6736	Newby with Mulwith	Four urns and pedestals on vista south of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
82	LiB 331794	WSA	SMR	SE 3477 6740	Newby with Mulwith	Balustrade 2 sets of steps and stone bench, south side of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
83	LiB 331790	WSA	SMR	SE 3476 6744	Newby with Mulwith	Two lead urns west of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
84	LiB 331791	WSA	SMR	SE 3477 6743	Newby with Mulwith	Two lead water tanks on terrace west of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
85	LiB 331792	WSA	SMR	SE 3476 6742	Newby with Mulwith	Garden ornament, approx. 10m west of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
86	LiB 331793	WSA	SMR	SE 3473 6742	Newby with Mulwith	Garden ornament, 30m west of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
87	LiB 331788	WSA	SMR	SE 3477 6754	Newby with Mulwith	Watering trough in centre of stable block yard, Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
88	LiB 331801	WSA	SMR	SE 3474 6724	Newby with Mulwith	Memorial of the Nidd Ferry Disaster in grounds of Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
89	LiB 331802	WSA	SMR	SE 3491 6719	Newby with Mulwith	Um and pedestal - Newby Hall	Listed Grade II	p-med
90	NYM19773	WSA	SMR Smith 1961	SE 3163 7132	Ripon	Ripon	City of Ripon: recorded as Inhrypum (7th century) and as 'Rypon' by 1100.	e-med - mod
91	NYM19763	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Monastery in Ripon	Early medieval/Dark Age to Medieval monastic foundation	e-med
92		WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon Conservation Area	Conservation Area - Ripon; designated 1969 and amended 1994	med- mod
93	SAM NY1282 NYM19776	WSA	SAM SMR	SE 3145 7116	Ripon	Ripon Minster Close	Ripon Minster Close - reflecting boundary of the ecclesiastical precinct from at least the 12th century	med
94	SAM NY265 NYM19780	WSA	SAM SMR	SE 3170 7114	Ripon	Ailcy Hill	Peri-glacial mound, containing burials, 6th-10th century	e-med
95	ENY1749	WSA	SMR	SE 3150 7107	Ripon	Survey of Ripon buildings	Building survey of 5 buildings by Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group as part of the 2002 YVBSG conference	med
96	NYM19775	WSA	SMR	SE 3170 7180	Ripon	Hospital of St Mary Magdalene	Site of hospital of St Mary Magdalene	med
97	LiB 330124 NYM19774	WSA	SMR	SE 3172 7178	Ripon	Chapel of the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene	Listed Grade I. Chapel associated with the Hospital of St Mary Magdalene	med
98	LiB 330125	WSA	SMR	SE 3171 7176	Ripon	Almshouse of Hospital of St May Magdalene	Listed Grade II	med?

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99	LiB 330123	WSA	SMR	SE 3165 7181	Ripon	Chapel of St Mary Magdalene	Listed Grade II	med
100	NYM19839	WSA	SMR	SE 3150 7040	Ripon	Bondgate	Bondgate 'village'. Established in med period as a village for the archbishop's agricultural tenants. Possible site of a medieval hospital	med
101	LiB 330023	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7082	Ripon	3, Canal Road	Listed Grade II	
102	LiB 330208	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7129	Ripon	21, St Marygate	Listed Grade II	
103	LiB 330209	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7128	Ripon	22,23 & 24, St Marygate	Listed Grade II	
104	LiB 330210	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7127	Ripon	25 & 26 St Marygate	Listed Grade II	
105	LiB 330213	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7133	Ripon	28 & 29, St Marygate	Listed Grade II	
106	LiB 330214	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7134	Ripon	30, 31 & 32, St Marygate	Listed Grade II	
107	LiB 330072	WSA	SMR	SE 3159 7104	Ripon	29-32c High St Agnesgate	Listed Grade II	
108	LiB 330071	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7102	Ripon	St Agnes House	Listed Grade II*	
109	NYM023637	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7102	Ripon	St Agnes Lodge, Ripon	Extant building of unknown date	
110	LiB 330024	WSA	SMR	SE 3176 7077	Ripon	Field House	Listed Grade II	
111	NYM23888 ENY2188 ENY2189	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7129	Ripon	Ripon House of Correction	16th century House of Correction, 19th century prison, 19th century treadmill and late 19th century police station. Now a museum run by The Ripon Museum Trust. Watching brief carried out Jan 2004 in exercise yard - drain associated with House of Correction identified	p-med-mod
112	LiB 330257	WSA	SMR	SE 3171 7101	Ripon	Warehouse at HBC Depot	Listed Grade II	
113	LiB 330212	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7131	Ripon	Deans Croft	Listed Grade II*	med-p-med
114	LiB 330122	WSA	SMR	SE 3173 7191	Ripon	Albion Terrace	Listed Grade II	
115	LiB 330211	WSA	SMR	SE 3154 7124	Ripon	Abbot Huby's Wall, from No. 26, St Marygate to Minster Road	Listed Grade II. Part of boundary wall of Ripon Minster Close	med
116	LiB 330112	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7115	Ripon	Stretch of wall on west side running from junction with Minster Road for approx. 100 yards	Listed Grade II. Part of boundary wall of ecclesiastical precinct	med
117	LiB 330027	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7084	Ripon	Former canal warehouse and the Warehouse Manager's House	Listed Grade II. Part of Ripon Canal wharf, Ripon. Both now remains of Canal Saw Mills	p-med-mod

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118	LiB 330015	WSA	SMR	SE 3236 7042	Ripon	Lock House	Listed Grade II	p-med-mod
119	LiB 330207	WSA	SMR MacKay 1982	SE 3154 7138	Ripon	The Fleece public house	Listed Grade II. Possibly on the site of Ripon's earliest market place	
120	NYM19794	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7123	Ripon	Ripon	Rectory/Vicarage	med
121	NYM19795	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7121	Ripon	Ripon	Rectory/Vicarage	med - p-med
122	NYM19791	WSA	SMR	SE 3168 7180	Ripon	Ripon	Chapel?	med
123	NYM19840	WSA	SMR	SE 3170 7200	Ripon	Ripon	Chapel	med
124	NYM19770	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7120	Ripon	Ripon	Chantry Chapel	med
125	NYM19803	WSA	SMR	SE 3150 7105	Ripon	Ripon	House	p-med
126	LiB 330025	WSA	SMR	SE 3166 7078	Ripon	Danby House including attached gate posts on west side	Listed Grade II	
127	LiB 330026	WSA	SMR	SE 3161 7081	Ripon	Gate piers to Danby House and Field House	Listed Grade II	
128	LiB 330084	WSA	SMR	SE 3208 7039	Ripon	Pendle House	Listed Grade II	
129	LiB 330057	WSA	SMR	SE 3195 7094	Ripon	Skell railway bridge	Listed Grade II	p-med-mod
130	LiB 329980	WSA	SMR	SE 3185 7161	Ripon	Railway bridge near the Recreation Ground	Listed Grade II	p-med
131	LiB 329979	WSA	SMR	SE 3192 7110	Ripon	Railway bridge near Hillshaw House	Listed Grade II	p-med-mod
132	LiB 329981	WSA	SMR	SE 3184 7171	Ripon	Railway bridge near The Beeches	Listed Grade II	p-med-mod
133	LiB 330014	WSA	SMR	SE 3151 7089	Ripon	Pair of gate piers to Canal Saw Mills, corner of Bondgate Green Lane	Listed Grade II	p-med-mod
134	NYM19809	WSA	SMR	SE 3160 7000	Ripon	Ripon	Gallows	p-med
135	NYM19764	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Pavement - tessellated sub surface deposit	rom?
136	NYM19769	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Stone Cross. Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
137	NYM19765	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Burial - Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
138	NYM19807	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Burial	med
139	NYM19790	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7120	Ripon	Ripon	Inhumation burial	med

DBA Ref	Cross Refs	Area	Source	NGR	Parish	Site	Details	Date
140	ENY91	WSA	SMR	SE 3154 7140	Ripon	Rear of 4, Stonebridgegate, Ripon	Controlled intervention between Nov 1999 and June 2000 by On Site Archaeology prior to construction of 4 dwellings. Area 120m sq hand cleaned and 3 test trenches and a test pit. Some archaeological features encountered.	p-med
141	ENY192	WSA	SMR	SE 3165 7121	Ripon	Priest Lane	July 2000 - YAT undertook an archaeological watching brief during excavation of six geotechnical test pits ahead of construction of new primary school. Number of potentially archaeological features identified.	med - p-med
142	NYM23528 ENY269	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7100	Ripon	Ripon	Mill race south of Ripon Minster. Watching brief during drainage works.	med? -p-med
143	ENY212 ENY1791	WSA	SMR	SE 3168 7123	Ripon	Ailey Hill playing fields / Priest Lane	YAT archaeological excavations Aug - Sept 2000 ahead of construction of new primary school. Number of 11th -14thC and 17th - 20thC finds and features recovered. Also, watching brief July 2001 - Mar 2002 by YAT during excavation of drainage and foundations for new school.	med-p-med
144	ENY317	WSA	SMR	SE 3150 7130	Ripon	'The Arcade', 8-9 Market Place, Ripon	June 1999 - WYAS undertook watching brief during excavation of geotechnical test pits in area of proposed coach park. No significant archaeological features or finds recorded.	
145	NYM23709	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7140	Ripon	4, Stonebridgegate	Sub surface deposit - pit containing pottery assemblage suggesting activity between the 12th and 14th century.	med
146	ENY368	WSA	SMR	SE 3153 7142	Ripon	47, Allhallowgate, Ripon	Controlled intervention by Brigantia Archaeological Practice Feb 2001. No significant archaeological remains encountered.	
147	NYM23721	WSA	SMR	SE 3165 7124	Ripon	Area of medieval and post-medieval activity, Priest Lane, Ripon	Field boundary, rubbish pit, gravel pit, wall and boundary ditch suggesting medieval and post-medieval activity.	med - p-med

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148	ENY438 ENY1322	WSA	SMR	SE 3162 7107	Ripon	Cathedral School, St Agnesgate, Ripon	Desk-top study of Ripon Cathedral School by YAT, Sept 2001 and controlled intervention June 2003 leading to discovery of some R Samian ware, Anglo-Scandinavian and Anglian metal objects (8th-10th C) as well as med finds indicating abandonment of area after 14th C.P-med and mod features also encountered	rom - mod
149	ENY620	WSA	SMR	SE 3154 7123	Ripon	St Marygate, Ripon	Watching brief by YAT, May 2001 during pavement replacement works. Disarticulated bone and fragments of 9th-11th C bone comb recovered, probably associated with early med church excavated near to site in 1955	e-med - med
150	NYM23724	WSA	SMR	SE 3154 7124	Ripon	St Marygate Cemetery, Ripon	Sub surface deposit - cemetery, Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
151	ENY1290	WSA	SMR	SE 3150 7140	Ripon	20, Stonebridgegate, Ripon	Controlled intervention, Brigantia Archaeological Practice, May 2003	
152	ENY1718	WSA	SMR	SE 3134 6966	Ripon	Ripon Bypass	Watching brief by FAS during construction of Ripon Bypass Oct 1993 - June 1994. 19th C and mod features identified, largely relating to a Victorian dump and WWI Military camp	p-med - mod
153	NYM19771	WSA	SMR	SE 3165 7120	Ripon	Ripon	Findspot - hoard coin. Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
154	NYM19768	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Stone Cross (Collingwood Type A?). Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
155	NYM19824	WSA	SMR	SE 3210 7045	Ripon	Ripon	Cross	med- mod
156	NYM19766	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Findspot - stratified find. Bone comb - Hog Back. Early medieval/Dark Age	e-med
157	NYM19767	WSA	SMR	SE 3152 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Findspot- stratified find. Sculptured stone fragments. Early medieval/Dark Age	e-med
158	NYM19788	WSA	SMR	SE 3156 7119	Ripon	Ripon	Remains of wooden buildings	med
159	NYM19808	WSA	SMR	SE 3155 7124	Ripon	Ripon	Findspot - Human bone skeleton	med
160	NYM19772	WSA	SMR	SE 3165 7120	Ripon	Ripon	Findspot - silver coins: stycas. Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med

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161		WSA		SE 3205 6900	Ripon; Littlethorpe	Disused Leeds and Thirsk Railway	Disused railway line	p-med
162			Smith 1961	SE 3265 7195	Sharow	Sharow	Sharow Village; recorded as 'Sharou' in 1114	e- med?/ med
163	LiB 330995 NYM19816 NYM19817	WSA	SMR	SE 3235 7197	Sharow	Sharow Cross	Listed Grade II*. Stone cross, shaft fragment. Early medieval / Dark Age	e-med
164	LiB 330998	WSA	SMR	SE 3299 7161	Sharow	Sharow Hall	Listed Grade II	
165	LiB 330999	WSA	SMR	SE 3301 7163	Sharow	Stable block, Sharow Hall	Listed Grade II	
166	LiB 330997	WSA	SMR	SE 3286 7175	Sharow	Sharow Grange	Listed Grade II	
167	LiB 330996	WSA	SMR	SE 3286 7178	Sharow	The Manor House	Listed Grade II	
168	NYM19811	WSA	SMR	SE 3233 7196	Sharow	Sharow	Findspot - stone coffin	rom
169	NYM19458	WSA	SMR	SE 3550 6640	Westwick	Westwick	Deserted settlement	med- mod