



Archaeological Services
University of Durham

**29 The Green, Richmond,
North Yorkshire**

archaeological monitoring

on behalf of

Sherpa Expeditions

Report 1429

May 2007

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29 The Green, Richmond, North Yorkshire

archaeological monitoring

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Sherpa Expeditions,

131a Heston Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, TW5 ORF

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring conducted in advance of and during a development at 29 The Green, Richmond, North Yorkshire. The works comprised archaeological monitoring during all groundwork on the site.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Sherpa Expeditions, and conducted by Archaeological Services in accordance with a project design provided by Archaeological Services and a written scheme of investigation provided by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

Results

- 1.3 Evidence for the occupation of the site during the late post-medieval and modern periods was exposed. Architectural fragments from the demolished mansion of Yorke House were also recovered, and the footings of the northeast corner of the house were identified.

Recommendations

- 1.4 It is not recommended that any further archaeological work be undertaken in connection with this project.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located at 29 The Green, Richmond, North Yorkshire (NZ 16859 00642). The site measures approximately 470 square metres and lies within the Richmond Archaeologically Sensitive Area. The site is close to the location of Yorke House, a 17th-century mansion house that was demolished in the 1820s. The site is bounded by parkland to the west and residential properties to the north, south and east.

Development proposal

- 2.2 Planning permission has been granted for the erection of a new building at the rear of 29 The Green, Richmond (RDC ref. 1/92W/995K/Full). This building is to be of split-level design, with the floor of the south side lowered to create a subterranean room.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the monitoring programme was to identify and record any archaeological features uncovered during groundwork.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation provided by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section. A Project Design was prepared by Archaeological Services (RA06.7) and approved by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between the 18th August 2006 and the 19th April 2007. This report was prepared between the 19th April and the 4th May 2007.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Janice Adams, Richie Villis, and Mark Randerson. This report was prepared by Janice Adams and Mark Randerson, with illustrations by Janine Wilson. Specialist analysis was conducted by Jennifer Jones (pottery, glass, metal, clay pipe), Daniel Still (clay pipe), Louisa Gidney (animal bone), and Richard Annis (architectural stonework). The Project Manager was Richard Annis.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **RTG06**, for **Richmond, The Green 2006**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Yorkshire Museum, York in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-26724**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of the survey the proposed development area comprised a walled garden that contained small trees, plants and shrubs with areas of paving and gravel.

Geology

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

Site and situation (Figure 2)

- 3.3 The site is situated within the town of Richmond, close to the north bank of the River Swale; it is bounded to the west by open land of the Temple Grounds, to the north and south by residential properties and to the east by The Green. The site has a mean elevation of *c.*105m OD and is positioned on a plateau of roughly level land, with the ground rising to the north, north-west and north-east.

4. Historical and archaeological background

The prehistoric and Roman period (up to 5th century AD)

- 4.1 Whilst there are sites in the surrounding area, no prehistoric activity is known from Richmond itself. In 1722, a hoard of Roman coins and a silver spoon, dating from AD 370-400, were found on the Castle Bank, north of The Green. A further single coin of the late 4th century was found in the same area in the 1950s, presumably derived from the same deposit. This appears to have been an isolated find, however, and there is no further evidence for Roman activity within Richmond (Morris 2001).

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 4.2 There is no mention of Richmond in the Domesday Book of 1086, although it is thought that one of two pre-Norman names mentioned in the survey, either *Hindrelag* or *Neutone*, relates to the town. However, no evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation has been found in Richmond so far (Tyler 1980). The name '*Riche Mont*' is Norman in origin, meaning 'strong mound' and obviously relates to the castle, which was founded some time after 1071 AD. A market town quickly developed beside the castle, although the exact location of the original market place still remains unclear. The location of The Green near to a river crossing, in addition to the triangular layout of the roads, suggests that possibly a medieval market, or some form of medieval settlement, existed near to the study area. The market later moved into the centre of the present town, towards the protection offered by the castle. A town wall was initially started in 1312 and was ruinous by the beginning of the 16th century (Hatcher 2000).

The post-medieval and modern periods (1541 to present)

- 4.3 William de Hudswell, a local businessman, built a corn mill on the north bank of the River Swale in the mid-14th century. This mill stood to the south of the study site, closer to the current riverbank. This mill continued in use as both a corn mill and a fulling mill until 1765. Although the importance of Richmond market declined in the 15th century, the town experienced a renaissance with the rise of the textile industry in the 16th century, becoming a major manufacturing centre. This increase in prosperity led to considerable rebuilding and expansion around the town during the 17th century (Morris 2001). The Green was known throughout the medieval and Elizabethan eras as an area of cloth manufacturing, with a considerable industrial suburb standing on the north bank of the river. The area of the study site lay to the south of land known as Tenter bank, where cloth from The Green and the area's fulling mills was stretched out to dry (Hatcher 2000).
- 4.4 A mansion house was constructed on the west side of The Green in the early years of the 17th century (Clarkson 1821). This mansion appears to have been of rectangular form, standing directly to the west of the study site. It was aligned north-south with substantial grounds and formal gardens extending to the north and west. The house was initially bought by William Gascoigne of Sedbury, although it passed into the possession of the Yorke family in 1658. John Yorke began to rebuild the house soon after this date, and the mansion became known as Yorke House (Hatcher 2000). Although both the house and the formal gardens and grounds were redesigned, the estate existed in much the same form for over a century. Jackson's *Plan of Richmond*, dating from 1773 (Figure 3), shows the location of Yorke House very clearly, at the west end of the study site, with formal gardens to the east of the building and a substantial stable to the north. The mansion declined following the death of the final owner, John York, in 1813, and was demolished in 1824. The stables were renovated and converted into houses, being finally demolished in 1958 (Hepworth 2001).
- 4.5 Following the demolition of Yorke House, properties were constructed at the west end of The Green. The Tithe Plan of Richmond of 1840 shows two building plots occupying the area between the now-demolished mansion and the Green itself, and the same buildings are shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895 (Archaeological Services 2005a, Figures 7 and 8). Later Ordnance Survey plans label the study site as an inn, with buildings shown at the east end of the plot only, whilst the west end remains empty of any obvious features. The study site is currently in use as The Old Brewery Guesthouse.

Previous archaeological works

- 4.6 No archaeological works are known to have been previously carried out on the study site. However, the Yorke Square car park, north of the study area, has previously been the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment and a field evaluation (Archaeological Services 2005a & b). This programme of works demonstrated that some remains of the Yorke House stables survived within the car park, although they had been substantially affected by 19th-century construction work on the site. No earlier deposits were identified.

5. The monitoring programme

The test pits

- 5.1 Two test pits were excavated to establish the depth of the natural subsoil prior to the main works of the monitoring programme. Archaeological monitoring was maintained during the hand excavation of the topsoil and subsequent layers overlying the natural subsoil. A mechanical excavator was used to for the excavation of the natural subsoil which was machined to a maximum depth of 1.45m below ground level.

Test pit 1 (Figure 2)

- 5.2 Test pit 1 was located in the south-western area of the site and measured 2.20m long by 1.00m wide. The natural subsoil, a yellow-orange sand with gravel [4], was reached at a depth of 0.85m and was excavated to a depth of 1.42m below ground level. This subsoil was overlain by a 0.12m-thick layer of mottled light grey-brown sandy silt [3]. This contained two small pieces of brick and had mortar inclusions. Above this was a 0.35m-thick layer of dark grey brown sandy silt [2] which contained finds of modern date; these included a rubber walking stick ferrule, a piece of tin foil, six pieces of blue and white china, six fragments of glazed pottery, two fragments of animal bone and one piece of glass. Overlying [2] was a 0.40m-thick layer of topsoil [1].

Test pit 2 (Figure 2)

- 5.3 This trench was 2.00m long by 0.90m wide, and was located in the north-western area of the site. Natural subsoil, a yellow-orange sand with gravel [4], was reached at a depth of 0.3m. Overlying the natural subsoil was a 0.42m-thick layer of mottled grey-yellow brown sandy silt [7] that contained frequent flecks of mortar. Above this was a 0.46m-thick layer of sandy silt [6]. This contained modern finds such as a plastic tooth brush, a plastic bottle cap, metal pliers, fragments of clear bottle glass and glazed pottery and china. Above this layer to the east was a 0.12m-thick layer of topsoil [5], and to the west was a 0.45m-thick brown silt that contained loosely placed bricks [10]. These provided support for a concrete foundation [9] that was overlain by the base of a modern wall of rendered stone [8].
- 5.4 The evidence from the test pit excavation represents modern activity. However, deposits [3] and [7] appeared to derive from the post-medieval period; the high level of mortar inclusions noted probably relate to the demolition of Yorke House in 1824.

The foundation trenches

- 5.5 The excavation of the main foundation for the new building was also subject to a scheme of archaeological monitoring. This foundation was irregular in shape, although it occupied the majority of the west end of the study site, extending to a maximum of 12.4m north-south and 10.4m east-west. The main part of the foundation reached a maximum depth of 0.7m below the present ground level, with the south area extending to a depth of 1.2m. A series of wall foundation trenches were excavated across the foundation and

around the perimeter. These trenches reached a maximum depth of 1.6m below the ground surface.

- 5.6 Natural subsoil [27] was observed in the base of all the wall foundations, and over the floor area of the lower, southern part of the foundation. This natural subsoil was identical to that exposed in the two test pits, being composed of an orange-brown silty coarse sand, containing very frequent small to medium well rounded to sub-rounded gravel and cobbles. Occasional irregular lenses of pure sand were also noted. This deposit was overlain by another layer of subsoil, [26], obviously identical to deposits [3] and [7] recorded in the test pits. This deposit varied in composition slightly, but was generally a grey-brown slightly clayey sandy silt, with inclusions of small to medium well rounded to sub-angular gravel and moderate pea grit. On the west side of the foundation area, the subsoil layer also contained occasional small, angular to very angular fragments of sandstone and frequent flecks of decayed mortar. These inclusions were not evenly distributed, however, and became less frequent to the east side of the layer.
- 5.7 Two drainage culverts were observed cutting through this subsoil deposit. At the west side of the foundation area, a north-south culvert was recorded, running parallel with the west boundary of the site and approximately 1.1m east of the boundary. The culvert was constructed of undressed sandstone slabs and re-used slates, which were used to form the base of the drain. The two walls were composed of large cobbles, large irregular sandstone fragments, and occasional bricks, and further undressed sandstone slabs formed the drain capping. These elements, [18], were arranged in a linear construction cut, [19], which extended across the whole of the study site, and which was 0.55m wide. The culvert obviously drained to the south, with the construction cut 0.5m deep at the north end and falling to 0.6m deep at the south. Two separate fills were visible inside the culvert. The primary fill, [17: 0.06m thick], a grey fine sandy silt containing occasional pea grit, presumably representing the initial 'silting-up' of the drain. The secondary fill was of a similar thickness but was far less compact, and was composed of black silt and organic matter, with inclusions of small angular fragments of brick, small rounded gravel, and pieces of plastic, indicating that this culvert had been active as a drain again comparatively recently. The construction cut was backfilled with a deposit of mottled dark grey-brown sandy silt.
- 5.8 The second culvert was exposed on the south side of the foundation area, at a distance of roughly 1.2m away from the south boundary of the study area and again aligned parallel with the boundary, so that the culvert ran east-west. This culvert was in a linear trench [23] which was 0.55m deep and extended across the width of the new foundation. The culvert, [22], was built on a discontinuous base of undressed sandstone slabs, presumably to aid drainage into the sandy natural subsoil. The walls of the culvert were constructed of well-rounded cobbles, supporting a sandstone slab roof, creating an internal channel 0.1m wide. This culvert contained only one fill [21: 0.06m thick], a grey sandy silt containing occasional pea grit and charcoal flecks, a 'silting-up' deposit. The construction trench was deepest at the east side of the foundation, extending to a depth of 0.65m, demonstrating that the culvert

drained to the east. The culvert was backfilled with a deposit of mottled dark grey-brown sandy silt, [20], containing a moderate amount of small sub-rounded gravel.

- 5.9 At the northeastern side of the foundation, two small pits were observed cutting into subsoil layer [26]. These pits, [12] and [25], were of almost identical dimensions and shape, and both obviously represented domestic rubbish pits of the late post-medieval or Victorian eras. The pit cuts were both sub-circular, of roughly 0.6m diameter, with moderately sloping sides rounding onto flat, smooth and wide bases. The eastern pit, [12], was backfilled with deposit [11: 0.1m thick], a dark grey-brown clayey silt with inclusions of moderate small sub-rounded gravel, occasional large sub-rounded stone fragments, and occasional angular fragments of brick. To the west of this feature, pit [25] contained a similar backfill [24: 0.15m thick], although this deposit also had inclusions of occasional small irregular lenses of ash. Both pits contained frequent fragments of broken pottery (see 6.1, below).
- 5.10 The excavation of the foundation required the demolition of boundary walls on the north, south, and west sides of the study site. All these walls appeared to be of relatively recent construction, although the western wall contained several pieces of re-used masonry (see 6.5, below). The footings of these walls were also removed, to allow for the excavation of the wall foundation trenches. On the north end of the west boundary, the wall footing extended to a depth of 0.5m below the current ground level, with the wall constructed of roughly dressed stones of between 0.1m and 0.3m size, bonded with a yellow-brown friable mortar. However, at 2.9m along the boundary, the character of the wall footing changed significantly. The footing reached a depth of 1.2m below the current ground level, and was constructed of larger, well-dressed stones, bonded with a dense, compact light grey-white mortar containing moderate white flecks. At the north end of this more substantial section, a very large dressed stone was encountered, 0.9m long and 0.5m wide. This stone was dressed to form a right angle, and obviously originally formed a corner quoin at the angle of a building, with the longer side of the stone forming part of an alternating long-and-short 'rusticated' design. The return of the wall footing was visible in the west section of the excavated area, 0.7m wide and 0.6m thick. Given the size, location and general quality of construction of this footing, it seems that it represents the northeast corner of the foundation of Yorke House, with the west boundary wall of the study site constructed directly onto this footing.
- 5.11 A deposit of topsoil covered the whole of the foundation area. This layer [14: 0.5m thick], was a homogenous dark grey-brown sandy silt, containing moderate small sub-rounded to angular gravel, occasional small angular fragments of brick and tile, and moderate quantities of charcoal flecks. At the west end of the study site, a thick deposit of mixed rubble and topsoil [13: 0.7m thick] was mounded up against the west face of the boundary wall, making it visible in the west section of the foundation trench. This appeared to be of comparatively recent date, and was very loose and friable, with frequent root activity. However, the layer also appeared to be re-deposited,

containing a high proportion of post-medieval pottery and glass, and was probably derived from either the study site, or the modern building to the north.

The cess tank

- 5.12 A further area was excavated to a depth of roughly 2m below the present ground surface, in the southwest corner of the study site. This area of excavation was intended to house the cess tank and drains associated with the new building. A further 1.5m length of drain culvert [22] was exposed by this excavation, but otherwise no further significant deposits were noted.

6. The finds

Pottery assessment

- 6.1 A small assemblage of 42 sherds of domestic and utilitarian pottery was recovered, dating mainly to the 18th century and later. Examples of transfer and sponge printed whitewares, plain and painted bone china or porcelain, stonewares and both yellow and brown glazed coarsewares were found. This reflects the range of wares in common use in the area in the post-medieval and early modern periods. The pottery included two sherds of medieval wares. One is a sherd of quite highly fired red earthenware and the other a rim sherd from a pale pink/red sandy ware vessel. These are likely to be redeposited. No further work is recommended.

Animal bone assessment

- 6.2 A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, including examples of butchered sheep and cow. The material can be dated to the later 18th century onwards, both because the relatively large size of the bones suggests they are from improved stock, and also because the bones have been cleanly sawn – a butchery technique not seen before the later 18th century. The presence of dogs on the site is indicated by the gnawed ends of some of the bones. No further work is recommended.

Clay tobacco pipe assessment

- 6.3 Parts of two clay tobacco pipe bowls were recovered from context [14]. One has some vertical lines of moulded chevron pattern decoration and a blunt-ended spur. This style of pipe bowl can be dated to around 1780-1820. The other more complete example has a relatively large bowl (17.5mm diam) with impressed rilling around the rim and, unusually, two short blunt spurs. The bowl is further decorated on its front with a moulded motif of what appears to be a pair of large, curved cow horns, with the letters RAOB in relief above it. This signifies the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, with the horns on the pipe bowl representing those of a Buffalo. Pipes of this form were very common, and were produced throughout the late 19th century. No further work is recommended.

Glass assessment

- 6.4 Three almost complete examples of soft drinks bottles came from context [14]. Two are examples of Codd bottles, both marked 'Watson Richmond'. This type of bottle was patented in 1875. The other bottle is part of a flat-bottomed

Hamilton bottle, marked 'Wm Cherry Richmond'. Hamilton bottles were first patented in Dublin in 1809. Context [14] also produced an almost complete, though broken, clear moulded pot or vase in clear glass. This is likely to be factory manufactured and therefore post medieval in date. No further work is recommended

Architectural stonework assessment

- 6.5 Five pieces of architectural stone were recovered. Two are of the same form, and are parts of an overhang or cornice, or of a plinth. A third stone is a section of a string course, and a fourth is a large block with an angled rebate, perhaps from a door jamb. All of these are made of fine whitish sandstone. The last piece is made of a yellow-brown slightly striated sandstone, and may be later in date; it is a section of a decorative baluster from an ornamental garden feature.
- 6.6 The cornice or plinth sections are each 200mm deep and have a shallow hollow moulding, 90mm wide, along one long edge. The stones are 170mm thick; one is 490mm long and the other 300mm long. The upper and lower faces are tooled and have mortar adhering. In the face opposite the hollow there are roughly-tooled sockets, up to 80mm wide by 50 deep. These are likely to be for fixing or keying another element but the form of this is not known.
- 6.7 The string course section is 390mm long and is in the form of a projection, 70mm deep, chamfered on upper and lower sides. This section has terminals showing where it intersected with a vertical member such as a jamb. Rough tooling and mortar on the sides of the stone show that it was not a mullion.
- 6.8 The rebated block measures 560 by 190 by 190mm; it has only one fair face and this has been covered with mortar at some time. The original function of this cannot be seen, but it is clear that it was re-used before being abandoned.
- 6.9 The decorative shaft is from a small garden balustrade. The plinth measures 170mm square in plan; above this there are simple mouldings and a square shaft, 105mm square. While this might be contemporary with Yorke House, it is equally likely to be a later import to the site. The remainder of the stones are likely to have come from the former building, but such a small group can provide no meaningful information about the old house.

Metal objects assessment

- 6.10 Two probably modern metal artefacts were found in context [9]. These were a lightly corroded and possibly complete copper alloy machine-made finial or handle, and a pair of complete, though bent, iron pincers.
- 6.11 Part of a bone scale tang knife or fork handle came from context [14]. It is 64mm long, the two 'D' sectioned bone scales attached to the tang by small iron rivets, one of which survives. Two further rivets and an area of discolouration in the bone around the end of the handle suggest that it originally had an iron end cap. Both the bone scales have incised cross hatch

decoration, which was a common motif used on the handles of 18th-century cutlery. No further work is recommended on these objects.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The monitoring programme at 29 The Green has revealed some evidence of the demolition of Yorke House, the mansion which formerly stood in the area. A layer of subsoil containing mortar fragments and building debris was exposed across the west end of the study site. This layer obviously related to the demolition of Yorke House, when a substantial amount of rubble would have been spread across the surrounding area. Several fragments of architectural stonework were observed as re-used material in the west boundary wall of the site, with the footings of the northeastern corner of Yorke House itself exposed and removed during groundworks on the site. It is also interesting to note that this footing was in almost the exact location of the northeast corner of the building as shown on the Jackson plan (Figure 3), a detail which adds weight to the identification of the wall.
- 7.2 Evidence of the occupation of the site in the later post-medieval and modern periods was also recorded. Two stone culverts were recorded. Both of these cut through the subsoil layer, [26], and thus obviously post-date the demolition of Yorke house in 1824. However, one fragment of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from the backfill of each drain. These pot sherds, although obviously re-deposited, indicate that some elements of the medieval settlement of The Green extended as far west as the study site. Two rubbish pits were observed, and sundry domestic refuse from the 18th and 19th centuries was recovered from these and from the topsoil horizon across the site. This refuse presumably derives from the use of the site as a brewery and inn throughout the early modern era. However, no evidence of any building or other activity was observed.
- 7.3 It is significant to note that the monitoring programme has enabled the accurate location of Yorke House, with the west boundary wall of 29 The Green and the properties to the south (Figure 2) apparently constructed on the footing of the east face of the mansion. However, no element of the building extended into the study site. It is not recommended that any further archaeological work be undertaken in connection with this project.

8. Sources

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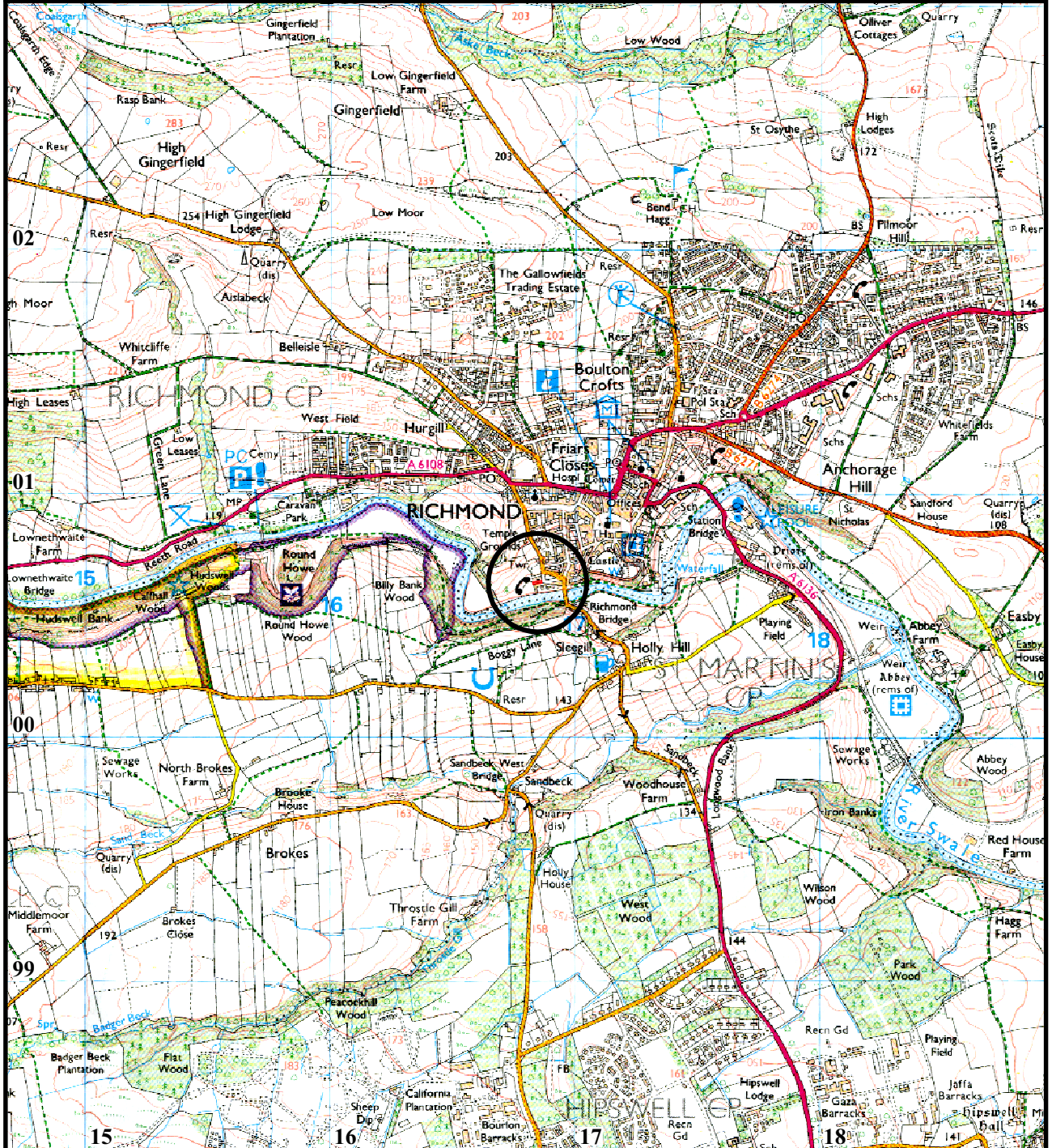
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Figure 1

Location of development area

on behalf of
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development area

0 1km



scale 1:25 000 - for A4 plot





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Figure 2

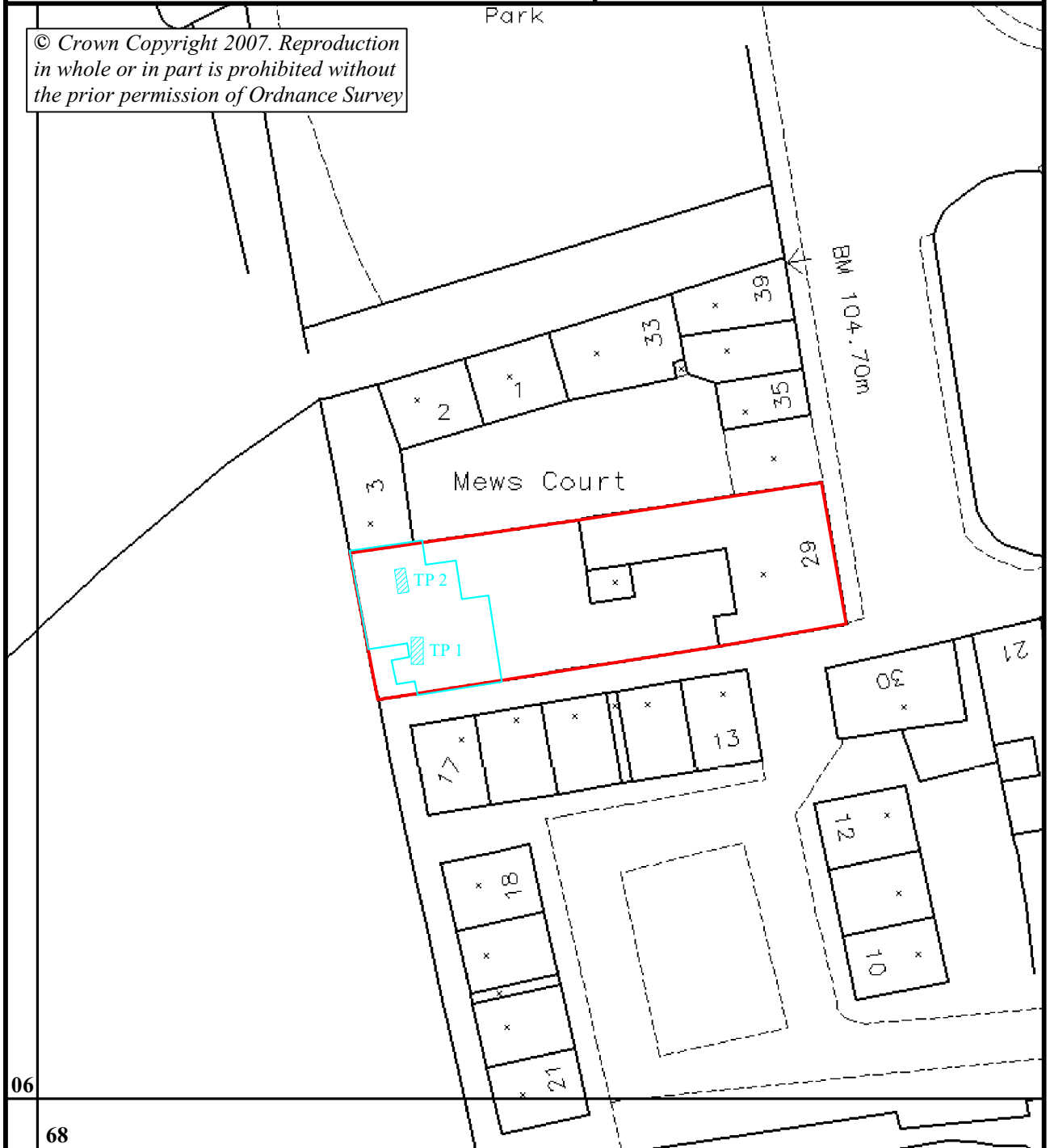
Location of development area and areas of archaeological monitoring

on behalf of
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scale 1:500 - for A4 plot

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development area



archaeological monitoring





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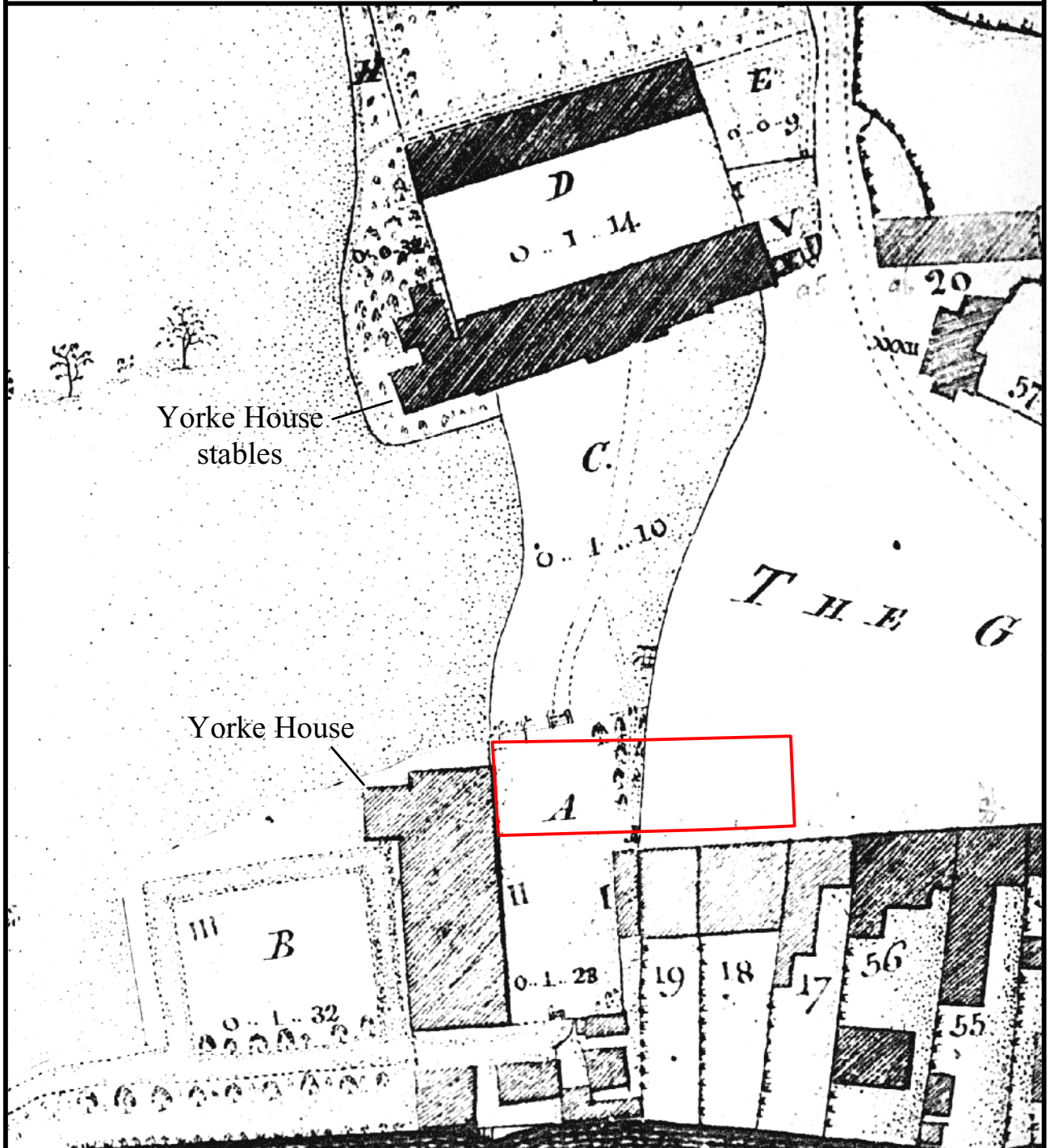
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Figure 3 *Extract from Jackson's Plan of Richmond of 1773, showing the location of Yorke House in relation to the development area*

on behalf of
Sherpa Expeditions



approximate scale 1:800 - for A4 plot



 development area





Figure 4
Base of decorative
balaster found during
the monitoring
programme



Figure 5
The foundation area,
looking north, prior
to the excavation of
the wall trenches.
The uppermost slab
of culvert [18] can be
seen at the top left of
the frame



Figure 6
Pit [12], with fill [11]
shown half-sectioned.
The pit can be seen
as being very
shallow, having been
obviously truncated
by later gardening
activities



Figure 7

The stone quoin, removed from the west boundary of the study site. The high-quality dressed and smoothed finish of the stone is obvious, as is the right-angled edge

Appendix 1: Context data

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

No	Description	P	B	M	O
1	Topsoil in TP 1	•			
2	Disturbed topsoil/garden soil				
3	Subsoil				
4	Natural subsoil				
5	Topsoil in TP 2				
6	Disturbed topsoil/garden soil				
7	Subsoil				
8	Modern wall footing				
9	Concrete foundation			•	
10	Loose brick rubble				
11	Pit fill	•			
12	Pit cut				
13	Rubble & topsoil dump deposit				
14	Topsoil	•		•	•
15	Backfill of [19]	•			
16	Secondary drain fill				
17	Primary drain fill				
18	Stone culvert				
19	N-S construction cut				
20	Backfill of [23]	•			
21	Drain fill				
22	Stone culvert				
23	E-W construction cut				
24	Pit fill	•			
25	Pit cut				
26	Subsoil				
27	Natural subsoil				

Appendix 2: Project specification

29 THE GREEN, RICHMOND, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

1. Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted for the erection of a new building to the rear of 29 The Green, Richmond, North Yorkshire. The site lies within the *Archaeologically Sensitive Area* of Richmond, as identified in the District Local Plan (Policy 41) and adjoins the Grade II registered park and garden of Temple Grounds. The area of proposed development is one with potential for the survival of remains relating to the complex and gardens of the former mansion of Yorke House, the original focus of Temple Grounds. Development of the site may, therefore, encounter evidence associated with post-medieval and later activity. Such remains would contribute significantly to our understanding of the development of this part of Richmond.
- 1.2 In response to a full planning application for the proposed building (Richmondshire District Council ref. 1/92W/995K/FULL), a programme of controlled archaeological recording during the construction of the building has been advised by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. This written scheme of investigation has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological recording at the request of the applicant, Mr F McCready.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policies 40 and 41 of the Richmondshire District Local Plan (June 1998) and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. The scheme does not comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR NZ 16859 00642)

- 3.1 A full planning application was submitted by Mr F McCready to Richmondshire District Council in February 2004, application ref. 1/92W/995K/FULL. The development proposal comprises the construction of a new building for 3 guest rooms and manager's apartment at 29 The Green, Richmond, North Yorkshire. The total area of the footprint of the proposed building is approximately 82m². According to a drawing supplied by Mr McCready (72.53C) the foundation for the building is to be a concrete raft. The drawing indicates that excavations for the perimeter ground beam will extend to a maximum depth of 500mm in the northern half of the building and 1100mm in the southern half. The development site is presently part of the garden of the property and is bounded to the west by Temple Grounds.
- 3.2 The development site lies in the south-western corner of modern Richmond on the western side of The Green, to the south of Mews Court.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development lies within the *Archaeologically Sensitive Area* of Richmond, as identified in the District Local Plan (Policy 41). The site adjoins the Grade II registered park and garden of Temple Grounds. The area of proposed development is one with potential for the survival of remains relating to the complex and gardens of the former mansion of Yorke House, the original focus of Temple Grounds, which was built in the early 17th century and demolished in the 1820s. Ground disturbing works caused by the foundation excavations and new services

for the proposed new building may, therefore, encounter evidence associated with post-medieval and later activity.

- 4.2 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Countryside Service, Planning and Countryside Unit, Environmental Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological recording work are:

- .1 to locate, sample, record and interpret any archaeological deposits exposed during excavation for the garage foundation,
- .2 to locate, recover, identify and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed,
- .3 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work,
- .4 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work*.

7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the work confirming:
- a) the date of commencement,
 - b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
 - c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging appropriate monitoring points as follows:
- .1 a preliminary meeting or discussion prior to the commencement of the work.

- .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 - .3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

9. **Brief**

9.1 The archaeological contractor should maintain a presence on site to supervise ground disturbance works associated with the initial site preparation and topsoil strip for the site of the new building followed by excavations for the raft foundation, landscaping and service trenches. The archaeological contractor should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of site preparation and excavation works associated with the development proposal. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).

9.2 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include:

- Supervision of the initial removal of topsoil down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Mechanical excavation equipment may be used for the excavation of topsoil and demonstrably disturbed or recent deposits, using a back-acting 360° excavator or mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket only.
 - Once overburden has been removed, or when the top of archaeological deposits has been reached, machine excavation should be halted to allow the archaeological contractor to observe, clean and assess the remains on the site.
 - Where complex structures, soil features and finds of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by topsoil removal works, the archaeological contractor shall fully excavate and record these features and finds within the area to be disturbed by development.
 - Where less complex archaeological remains are uncovered, a sufficient sample of features and deposits may be investigated, as opposed to full excavation, in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to natural deposits, or to the depth to be affected by the development, whichever is the higher. In case of query, the advice of the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC should be sought and a site meeting convened where appropriate.
 - Heavy plant or excavators should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeological contractor has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Subsoils and sterile parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision using a toothed bucket.
- 9.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. The excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.4 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 9.5 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments,

biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.

- 9.6 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.7 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley, Dungworth & Paynter (2001) should be followed.
- 9.8 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 9.9 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of English Heritage (2004) should be followed.
- 9.10 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones should be hand collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 9.11 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants as appropriate, and tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 2 bulk samples to be taken.
- 9.12 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must obtain and comply with the conditions of, a Home Office licence, as appropriate. Burials should be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards compatible with McKinley & Roberts (1993). The guidance of Brickley & McKinley (2004) and Mays, Brickley & Dodwell (2004) should be followed.
- 9.13 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

10. Archive

- 10.1 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 10.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.

11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 11.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

12. Report

- 12.1 A report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the local planning authority, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 12.4 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 12.5 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

13. Further Information

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

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North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Section
Countryside Service
County Hall
Northallerton **e: sylvina.tilbury@northyorks.gov.uk**
 North Yorkshire **Tel: 01609 533310**
DL7 8AH **Fax: 01609 532558**

13.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

13.3 References

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