



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**LAND BEHIND 82-86A NORTH STREET, RIPON,  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**EVALUATION & DESK BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT**

*by Huw Pritchard*

**REPORT NUMBER 2008/54**



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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## **List of Abbreviations**

YAT York Archaeological Trust

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

## **ABSTRACT**

*During late November to early December 2008, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation on the NW side of Ripon Market Place to the rear of No's. 82-86a North Street. The evaluation included a desk top assessment and the excavation of three 2m x 2m trenches, dug to depths of between 0.30m and 1.50m below ground level.*

*Trench 1 was excavated within a standing building and revealed natural deposits directly below a modern concrete floor. In both the other two trenches the upper layer was a cobblestone yard surface sealing 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century make up. Trench 2 contained a sequence of gravel/sand pits from the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century followed by an episode of truncation and levelling and further post medieval pits. Trench 3 produced some re-deposited medieval pottery and part of a stone lined post medieval well.*

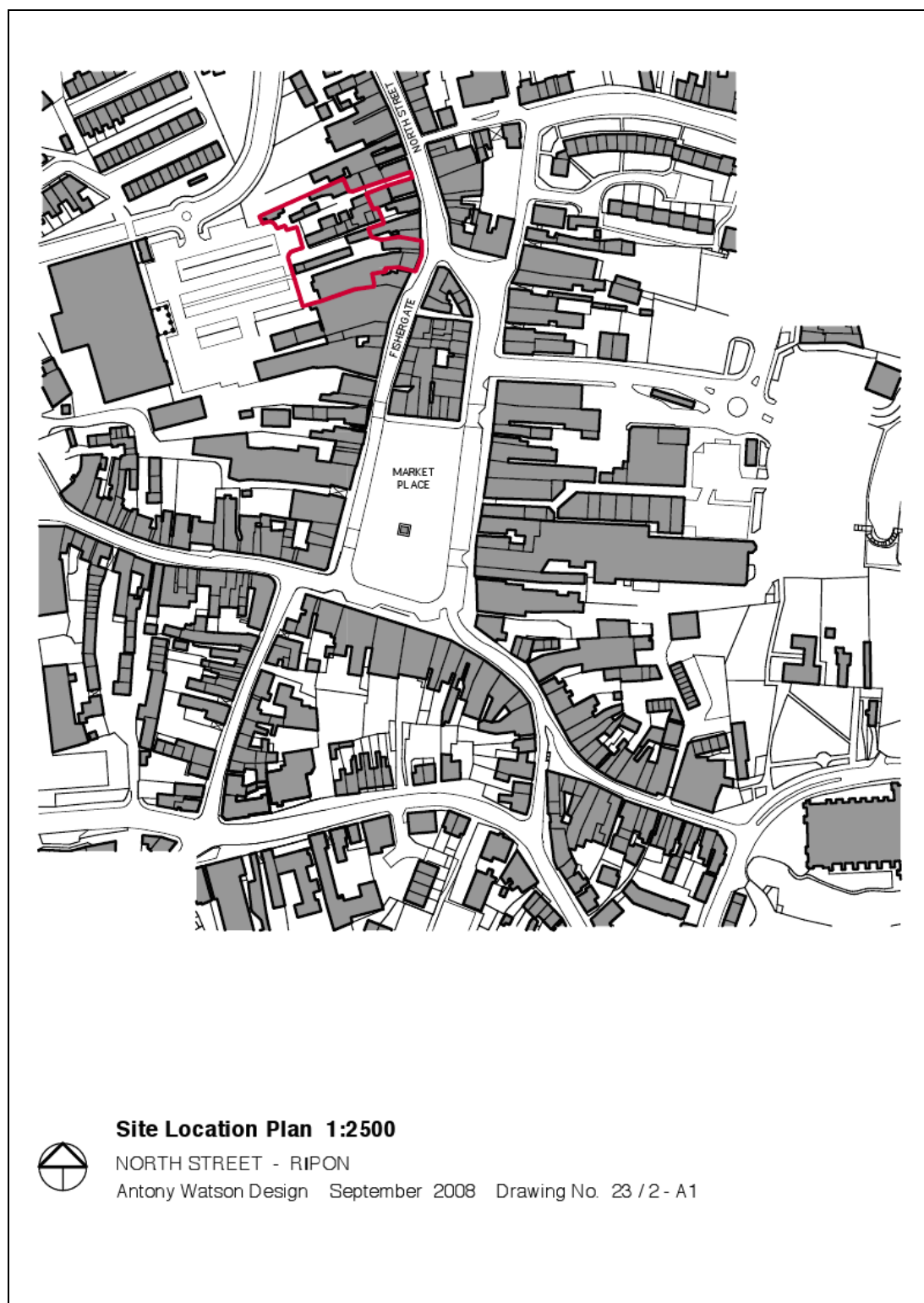
## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Between 26<sup>th</sup> November and 12<sup>th</sup> December 2008, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation to the north west of the Market Place Ripon, to support a planning application for development. The development site covers the rear of No's. 82-86a North Street and is currently occupied by single and two storey brick buildings, cobbled yard areas and alleyways which date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

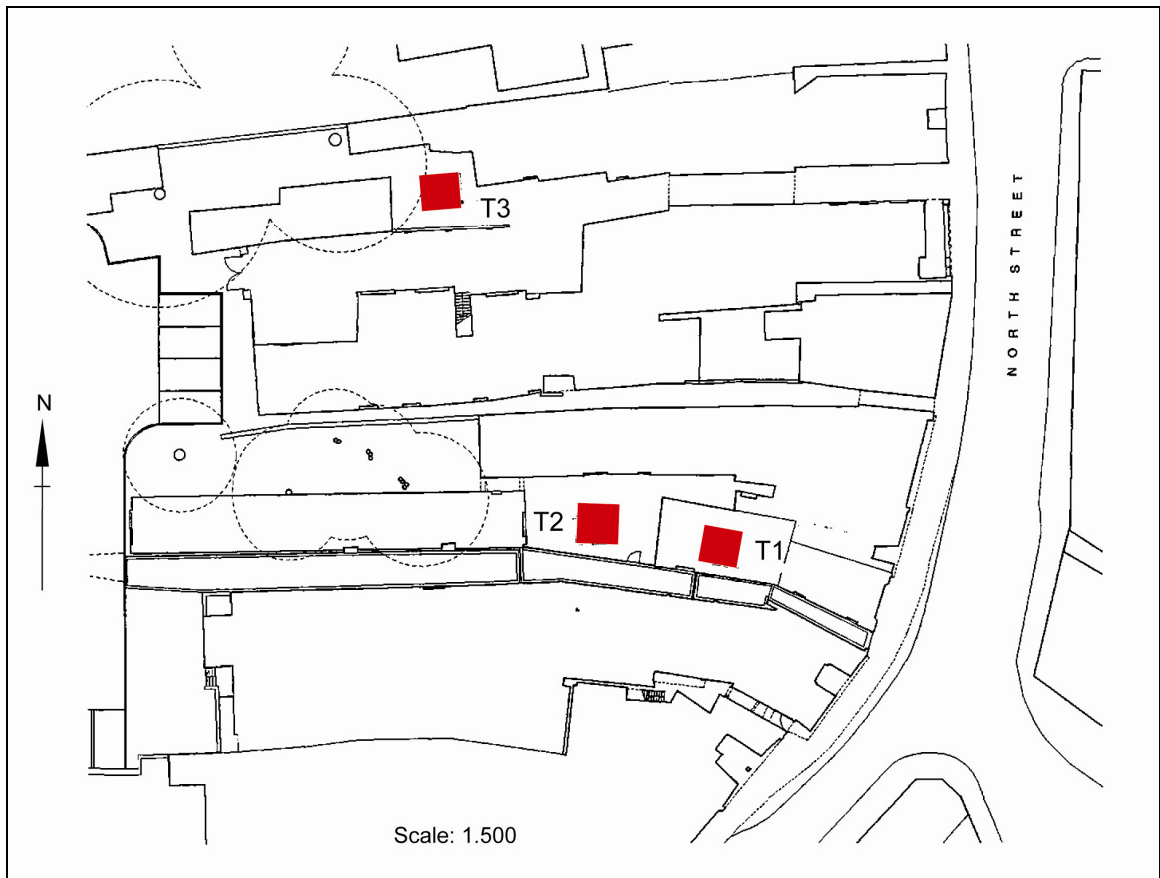
## **2. METHODOLOGY**

The archaeological evaluation included the examination of historic cartographic sources, analysis of previous archaeological work and published historic sources, consultation of the Historic Environment Record and National Monument Record and trial excavations. The finds and archive will be lodged with the Harrogate Museums Service (ACC number HARGM: 13822). The purpose of the evaluation was to establish the character, extent and state of preservation of any surviving archaeological remains in order that appropriate design mitigation and/or further archaeological work could be agreed and that the potential damage to surviving archaeological remains could be minimised as far as possible. The three 2m x 2m trial trenches were excavated to a maximum of 1.5m below ground surface, or to natural deposits, if higher. Trench 1 was located within the western part of Wells' shop, 86 North Street; Trench 2 was in the yard to the rear of Wells' shop and Trench 3 in the yard behind 82 North Street. The trenches were placed as close as possible to those areas where significant ground disturbance associated with the proposed development is currently

planned. Due to the presence and proximity to standing buildings and the use of the some of the area for car parking and access, options for locating the trenches was limited.



**Figure 1** Site location



**Figure 2** Trench location

The modern overburden was removed manually and by mechanical hammer in Trench 1, by hand in Trench 2 and by a mini excavator in Trench 3. All archaeological deposits were carefully excavated by hand and recorded using a single context recording system were following the procedures in the York Archaeological Trust Context Recording Manual (1996). All features were planned at 1:20 scale and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, and were photographed using digital photography.

As no suitable organic deposits were encountered no environmental samples were taken. The levels in this report were calculated from the flush bracket bench mark SO339 on the south door jamb on the alleyway at 86 North Street, which has the value of 38.43m AOD.

### **3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

Ripon lies on the western flank of the Vale of York, c.33km NW of York. The core of the town of Ripon is sited on a low escarpment c.45m above sea level, defined on the south by a steep slope to the River Skell and to the north and east by a more gentle slope to the River Ure. The Ure and Skell meet some 1.5km to the east of the town. To the west the land rises towards the higher Pennine moorland.

The underlying solid geology of Ripon is an outcrop of Magnesian Limestone and Permian mudstone, which extends in a north-south direction between the Pennines, to the west, and the Vale of York, to the south-east (Geological Survey 1979). Also present in the area, above the mudstones, is a deposit of Sherwood (Triassic) sandstone. Overlying this solid geology is a series of glacially deposited sands and gravels, which formed a number of mounds and ridges (kames) in the area. The kames were mostly quarried away during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century so now little remains of these former geological formations. Within the area of the Market Place the drift geology appeared as predominantly sand with bands of gravels. These were encountered at between 38.77m – 38.28m AOD (Finlayson 2000b).

The development site lies to the north west of the Market Place, between Allhallows and Queen Street. The site is currently occupied by a series of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick buildings and cobbled yards. It is bounded to the west by a car park for a recent supermarket development and to the east side by 18<sup>th</sup> century and later buildings on the street frontage. The site is on a distinct slope rising up by 1.20m over 10m from the rear of the properties on the street frontage.

### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

While there is significant archaeological evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the vicinity of Ripon, to date, no archaeological evidence from these periods has been discovered within the city except for some sherds of residual Roman pottery from excavations in the Deanery Gardens, a Roman urn from an un-known location near North Street and some unstratified Roman coins which may be later importations.

The earliest archaeological and documentary evidence for settlement at Ripon relates to a monastery founded by St Wilfred in the mid 7th century following a grant of land by King Alhfrith of Deira. The documentary sources are Stephen of Ripon's 'Life of Wilfrid' written c.709/10AD, and Bede's 'History of the English Church and People' written c.730AD.



A number of excavated remains and finds provide evidence of pre-conquest monastic activity in the area. Beneath Ripon Cathedral is a 7th century crypt generally accepted as that of St Wilfrid's church. A two celled church called Ladykirk with associated burials was excavated in 1955 and is interpreted as being of 8-10th century date (Hall and Whyman, 1996). A gold and cloisonne roundel of 7th century date, known as the Ripon Jewel, was found in excavations at the Deanery Gardens site. Secular settlement is evidenced by a cemetery of 6/7th century date at Ailcy Hill, which was replaced by a cemetery of male burials, interpreted as a monastic burial ground, of 9th century date (Hall and Whyman 1996). In addition a hoard of coins dating to the 860's was found at Ailcy Hill in 1695.

By the Norman Conquest Ripon Cathedral had developed into a college for secular canons. As one of the four principal churches of the diocese of York it continued through the medieval period as an "ecclesiastical peculiar" within a secular liberty. Wilfreds church was destroyed in the 9th century and construction of the present edifice began in the late 12th century.

The minster sat at the centre of an ecclesiastical holding whose core it has been suggested encompassed an area bounded by a ditch to the east of St Agnesgate, and along a line extending from Kirkgate across the Market Place and following North Street and the curving ridge of higher ground northwards across the neck of land between the Skell and the Ure (Whyman 1997, 160).

Little is known of the form or layout of the medieval secular settlement. There is evidence of early development along Allhallowsgate and 12th century domestic wares have been excavated to the east of the Market Place (Finlayson 2000). However a range of documentary and archaeological evidence indicates a major reorganisation of settlement and street plan in the 12th century when Royal charters for a fair and market were granted and the Pipe Rolls first mention Ripon as a borough. In c.1250 there is reference in deeds to burgage plots on Allhallowsgate (Mackay 1992). A territorial dispute of 1228 refers to St Marygate and Allhallowsgate, the latter leading to the market to the west.

An assessment by Whyman of excavations on Low St. Agnesgate undertaken by P. Mayes in 1974 and in the Deanery Gardens by D. Greenhaugh in 1977-8, reveals tangible evidence of this change. It was shown that St Marygate was a late 12<sup>th</sup> early 13<sup>th</sup> century creation and the Market Place, lying on a parallel axis obliquely to the existing route, was probably contemporary (Whyman 1997, 121). The frontages of these new streets were soon built up and the typical medieval plan form of long narrow plots of land known as burgage plots emerged. This plan form can still be recognised today.

Whilst it is likely that Ripon in common with other towns of the medieval period underwent a degree re-arrangement the form and nature of such is unknown and therefore any specific argument should be regarded as a proposition which needs to be tested against future evidence (Finlayson 2000, 8).

Whilst the development of the Market Place is unclear analysis of the post-medieval cartographic evidence shows that the area to the north known as the Old Market Place and the present Market Place together formed a large rectangular space. The northern part was subsequently infilled with small building plots on what is now, Fishergate, Queen's Street and Finkle Street. These building plots form slightly higgledy piggledy arrangements, and none have long plots of land typically associated with medieval burgage plots. This type of development is common in market towns and it reflects that fact that within the market place the financial value of space was at a premium and that such infilling developed directly from stall holdings in the market place becoming permanent.

It seems that Ripon Market Place was established by the late 12<sup>th</sup> century although it is not until 1307 that there is direct documentary evidence where a deed dating to 1307 relates to the second burgage in Westgate (Mackay 1982, 79). Excavations of the remains of an early medieval building at the south west corner of the Market place have shown occupation of that area from the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Finlayson 2001).

Writing in 1545 the antiquarian John Leland refers to the market place as the "heart of the town" having replaced an earlier core to the north east (Chandler 1993, 556). He describes "newer building" in the Market Place and it has been suggested that this and the term Old Market Place show that the existing open Market Place was a later enlargement of the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Mackay 1982, 79).

This interpretation needs some consideration. The term "Old Market Place" first appears on Jefferies map of 1772 by which time the infilling of the northern part of the market was complete. It is entirely possible that the term Old Market may simply refer to a previous use of that area. Leland is unclear which, and where his new buildings are located and it is not known whether he was referring to replacements of earlier structures.

By the 18<sup>th</sup> century Ripon was vying with other local centres such as Knaresborough and Harrogate for regional influence and a degree of gentrification took place. Medieval buildings were faced in brick or torn down and replaced. More substantial high status buildings were erected around the Market Place which became the centre of the town dominated by a large obelisk.

From the late 18th century there is a series of maps which help illuminate the early modern history of Ripon. The earliest is in 1772 and shows the market place with a range of buildings along the street frontage with the land to the west occupied by a regular pattern of square and triangular horticultural plots. By 1800 Humphreys map shows the area divided into long narrow strips, typical of the medieval burgage plots, so it is likely that Jefferies map was more a depiction of land use than a measured survey. Subsequent maps by Thomas Langdale (1818) and a survey in the Vyner collection (1832) show development along the street frontages and linear plots to the rear. By the time of the first edition OS map of 1854 it is clear that the layout of plots with yards and buildings to the immediate rear of 82-86 was well established. The current disposition of buildings was not developed by this date in particular the print works to the rear of No. 84/85, the range of stone and brick sheds along the alleyway alongside Wells' shop and the house and sheds behind No. 82.

The cartographic evidence also shows the extent of quarrying activity which has taken place. Langdale's plan depicts mounds and hillocks to the east, north and north-west of the Market Place. By the 1850s these are gone or in one case replaced by the term gravel pit.

To date, little archaeological work has been carried out in the centre of Ripon which can offer clear evidence of the early medieval layout of the secular settlement or its development during the medieval and later periods. The documentary research and assessment of previous archaeological discoveries (Hall & Whyman 1996, Mackay 1982) indicate the potential importance of new archaeological information which could help address some of the unanswered questions regarding the development of the town. Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Ripon Market Place give an indication of the potential for the survival of medieval remains in the area. A series of watching briefs (Cale 1993,; Cale 1998; Clarke 1998,) on the north and western sides of the Market Place and North Street found natural directly beneath modern overburden at 38.5m AOD, with limited post medieval intrusions. Evidence of the survival of deposits associated with burgage plots ranging from the 11th to the 15th century have been found to the east of the Market Place (WYAS 1999; Finlayson 2000a; ASDU 2001) and to the south west of the Market Place (Finlayson 2001; OSA 2003). Investigations closest to the street frontages on both the east and west sides of the Market Place suggested that this zone had been truncated and levelled when the extant 18th century buildings were constructed (Finlayson 2000a; Turnbull 2003).

Excavations to the south west of the Market Place also show a pattern of quarrying for sand/gravel in pits now close to ground level suggesting episodes of later truncation (Finlayson 2001; OSA 2003).

Work in 2008 to the west of the site revealed post medieval rubbish pits, medieval and post medieval sand/gravel extraction pits and three infilled post medieval wells (ASDU 2008a; ASDU 2008b).

One of the more significant pieces of evidence came from evaluation work in 2001 in the Market Place. Analysis of silty deposits identified in the northern part of the market place were found to contain macrofossil data indicating that the area may have been 'wetland' through parts of the medieval period indicating a period of disuse.

Together this evidence suggests that there is higher rate of survival of medieval archaeological deposits to the east and south of the Market Place whilst the western and northern areas have suffered from truncation and levelling up. Previous work has also shown pits dug for extracting sand, gravel or clay dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The general level for the natural is c.38.5m AOD.

## **5. RESULTS**

### **5.1 TRENCH 1**

The upper part of this trench was a concrete floor overlying hard core which was removed manually and by mechanical hammer. After a depth of 0.36m the hard core gave onto a layer of ash and dark sand (Context 101). This was a blind to separate the hard core from the underlying soil.

Beneath this the natural was encountered as an orange brown sand (Context 102). A slot trench was dug along the east side of the trench to a further 0.20m. This showed the deposit 102 to be consistently "clean" gravelly sand considered to be natural. Due to the conditions within the building no further work was undertaken.

### **5.2 TRENCH 2**

#### **SUMMARY**

Trench 2 was located in the yard area to the rear of Wells shop. The upper deposits consisted of a cobble surface and a make up layer of modern brick and soil with service trenches. Beneath this was a series of medieval and post medieval gravel/sand extraction pits interspersed by an episode of levelling and dumping. Natural was encountered at 37.7m AOD.

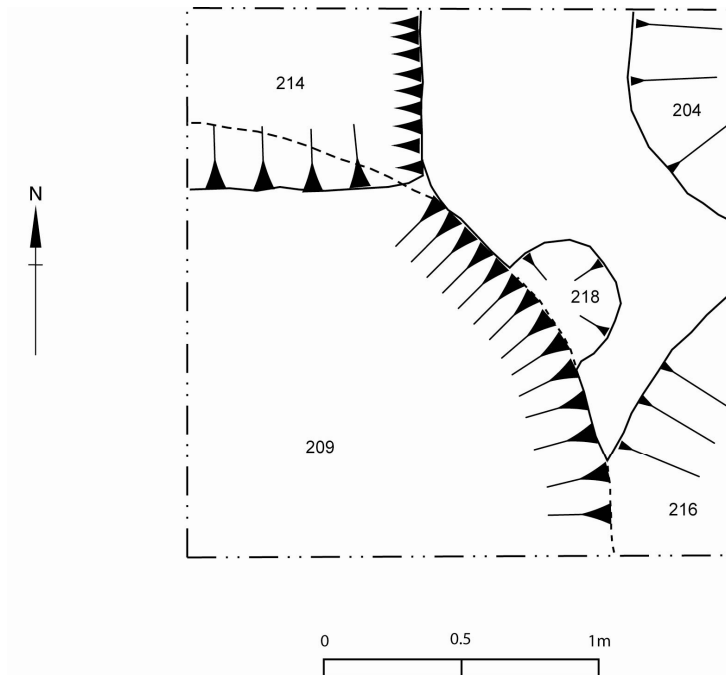
The earliest features in the trench were two pits cut into the natural (Contexts 204, 214). Pit 214 was partly exposed in the NW corner of the trench. It was not bottomed but its exposed

dimensions were 0.95m deep by 0.70m N-S by 0.90m E-W. The sides are of moderate slope merging where visible into a concave base. The lower fills (Contexts 223, 224, 225, 231,) were a series of reddish brown silty sands representing primary backfill of the pit. Sealing these was a thin layer, 0.04m thick (Context 213), of mid greyish brown silty clay. This deposit produced 4 sherds of a single large 12<sup>th</sup> century cooking pot. Above this and filling the remainder of the pit was a friable reddish brown silty sand with frequent small stones (Context 212). This produced a single pottery sherd of a medieval date. All the fills of this pit have tip lines on a broad N-S orientation indicating back filling from the south. The upper fill (Context 212) was cut into by a later feature (Context 211) which was only identified in section.

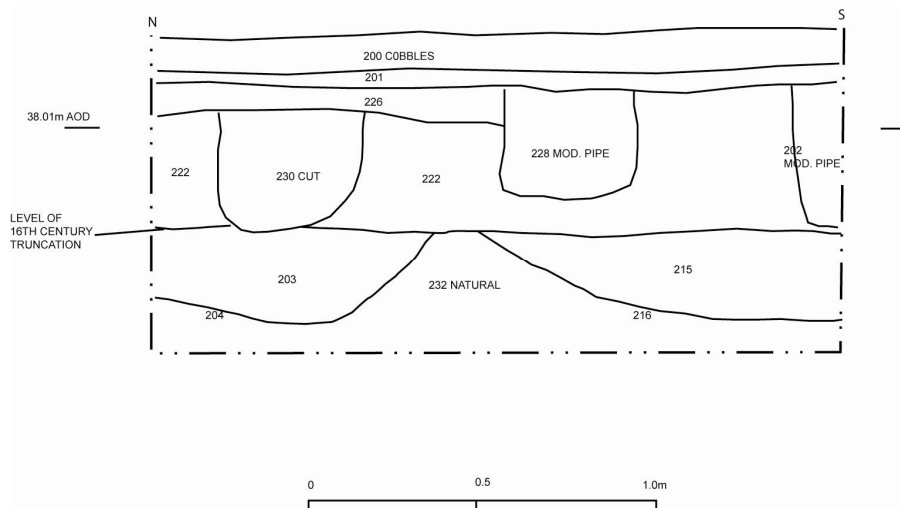
Pit 204 lay in the NE corner of the trench. It was a shallow cut 0.60m E-W by 1.10m N-S and 0.28m deep. Its single fill was mid greyish brown clay silt which produced 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Also grouped with these features are three other small pits (Contexts 210, 216, 218). These were all shallow features up to 0.30m deep and between 0.40 and 1m across.

All the above features, save for 211 which cut into the upper fill of 214, were cut into the natural. Whilst contexts 211, 216 and 218 did not produce any dating evidence they are grouped with 204 and 214 as they are all sealed by a dump deposit (Context 222). The interface between layer 222 and the underlying archaeology and natural was a level surface and pits 204, 216 and 218 were shallow features all of which had been truncated horizontally.

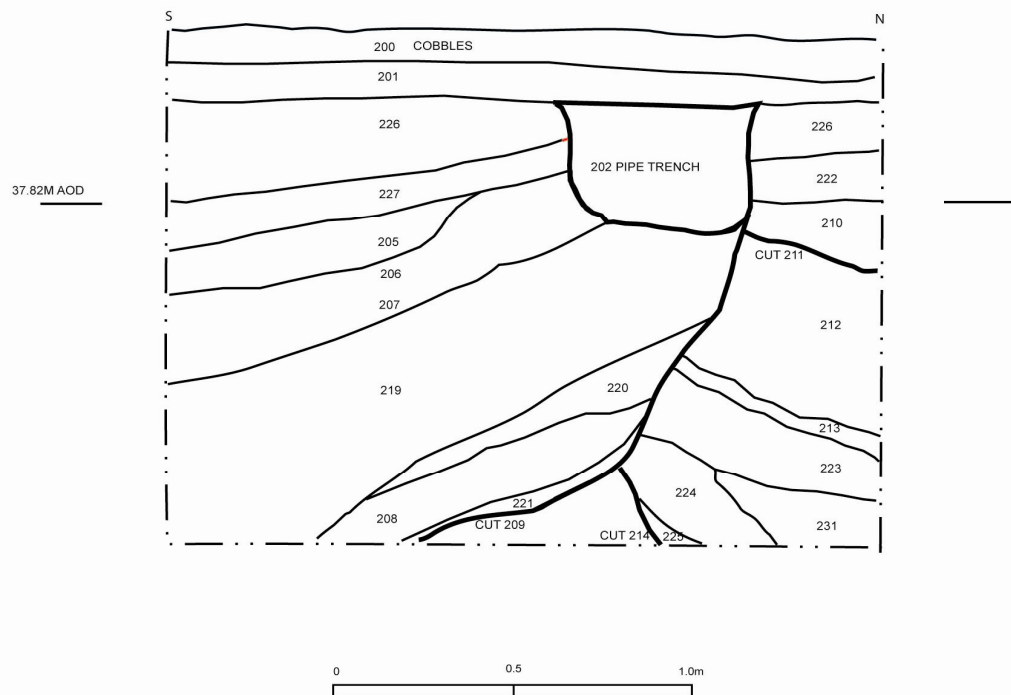
Layer 222 was a mixed red-brown clay sand c.0.80m thick. It covered the whole of the eastern and northern parts of the trench and was cut on the western side by a pit (Context 209). Pit 209 curved across the SW quadrant of the trench and was only partly exposed and not completely bottomed. The visible part was a steep sided feature measuring 1m deep by 1.45m east to west by 1.65m North to South. The primary fill of this (Context 221) was a band of reddish brown sand along the edges of the cut which was the result of weathering and slumping from the surrounding natural showing that the pit was open for a period. Above 221 on the northern side was a deposit (Context 208) which comprised a reddish brown sand initially thought to be natural but which was found to contain 12<sup>th</sup> –14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The main fill of the pit 209 was a grey brown clay silt c.1.20m deep. Above this were three deposits (Context 205, 206, 207) comprising dark grey clayey silts each with mortar fragments and in the case of the latest (Context 205) limestone fragments. This last context also represented the final fill of 209. These three deposits produced 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Sealing 209 were two deposits (Context 227 226) which infilled the depression and brought the ground level up to immediately beneath the 19<sup>th</sup> century cobbled yard surface.



**Figure 3** Trench 2 Plan of excavated features



**Figure 4** Trench 2 West facing section



**Figure 5** Trench 2 East facing section

## DISCUSSION

Pit 214 is believed to have been excavated for the extraction of sand/gravel and the sequence of fills show it was partly backfilled with re-deposited natural, and was then left open and used for the dumping of domestic waste (Context 213) containing 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This sequence is in accord with other excavations in the centre of Ripon (Finlayson 2001). The other dateable feature (Context 204) was heavily truncated and may have been a refuse pit.

Layer 222 did not produce any dating evidence itself but it was sandwiched between contexts dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The zone of truncation underlying this deposit may have related to the extraction of sand or gravel. Layer 222 is a consistent material which shows no evidence of the development of soils and is thus a dump material to level up the area. Currently no date for the action of truncation and deposition can be ascribed (see General Discussion below).

The later pit Context 209 is also thought to be a gravel/sand extraction pit. It contained some 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery but this was within a matrix of natural red brown sand rather than grey clay silt showing that it was residual material within a block of re-deposited natural. The

significant layers within 209 were the three contexts containing mortar and limestone fragments (Context 205, 206, 207). These are typical of deposits formed by demolition material from a building located somewhere in the vicinity. Although identifiable as separate layers they are considered to represent the same episode. From the pottery found within them, these deposits cannot be earlier than the 18<sup>th</sup> century and are likely to be associated with the clearance of a building around that date.

## **5.2 TRENCH 3**

### **SUMMARY**

Trench 3 was located in the yard area to the rear of 82 North Street. As with Trench 2 the upper deposits consisted of a cobble surface and a make up layer of modern brick and soil with service trenches. A foul water pipe ran across the northern part of the trench. Beneath the modern overburden was a stone structure thought to be a post medieval well and a later gravel/sand pit. Natural was encountered at 37.90m AOD.

The earliest feature in this trench was a stone structure (Context 313) partly revealed in the SE corner of the trench. It was made up of large angular and rounded stones measuring up to 0.20m across. They were laid in four rough courses with spaces in between filled with small stones. Although only a small portion was exposed it was clear that this structure formed a curve. Investigation showed that the stones continued below the level of excavation within a cut (Context 318). Immediately behind and above the structure was a void at the base of which was a gravelly deposit (Context 304) and below that a deposit (Context 314) comprised of loose stone, brick and tile all badly disturbed by root action. These deposits are dated from pottery and brick to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

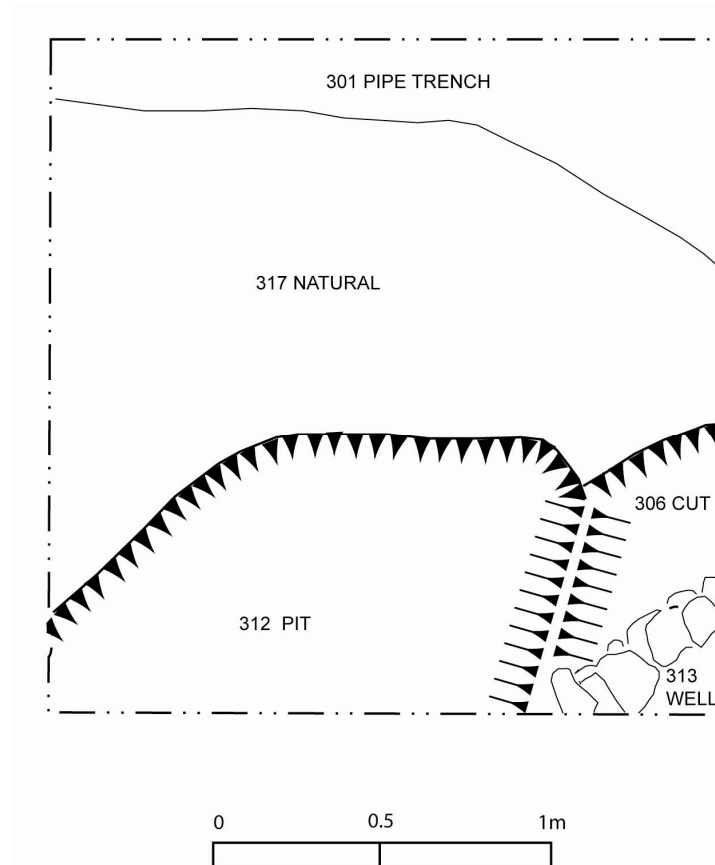
The stones were exposed within a wide cut feature (Context 306) which measured 1m N-S by 0.90m deep. The E-W extent was obscured by a later cut (Context 312). The lowest fill (Context 305) was a dark sandy silt which pressed up against stone feature 313. This produced 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Above this, within cut 306, and overlying the stones was deposit 304 (see above).

These features are interpreted as follows. The stone structure was the outer face of a stone lining (313) for a well shaft (318). When this went out of use the top of the well was exposed by cut 306 in order to cap off the well head and some of the stones from 313 along with other brick and tile was pushed in to fill the well. The cut feature 306 was then backfilled with deposits 305 and 304, the latter also being an upper fill to the well backfill.

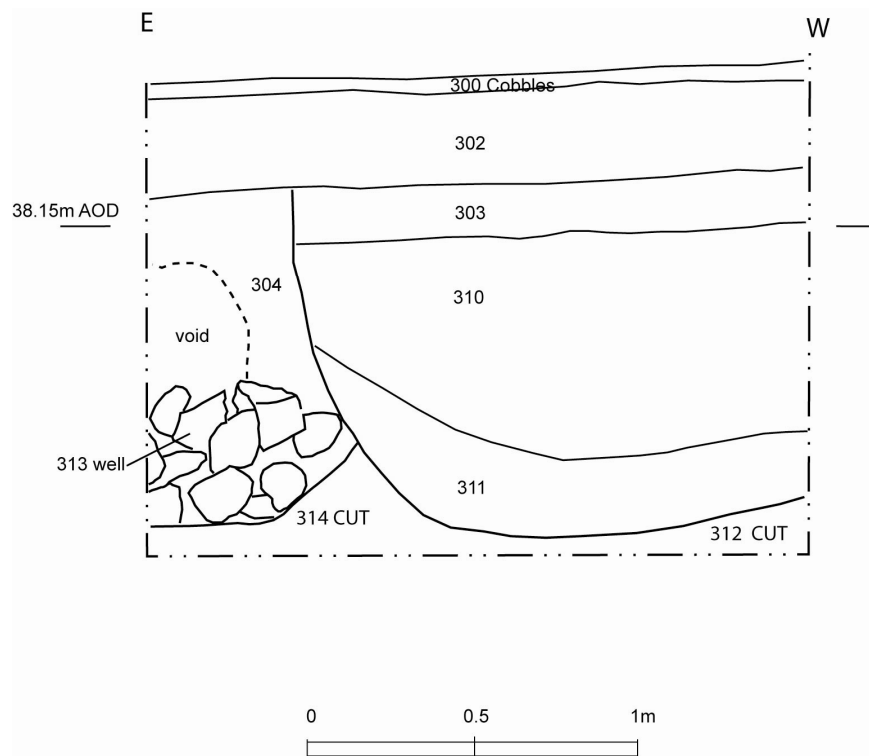


The upper fill 304 was cut to the west by a later pit 312. This measured 1.5m E-W by 0.80m N-S and was c.1m deep. It was filled predominately by a mix of red brown sand and gravel, and at the base was a dark grey clayey silt which produced two late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle necks.

To the north across the trench, was a layer of medium brown sandy silt (Context 307) which is dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 6** Trench 3 Plan of excavated features



**Figure 7** Trench 3 North facing section

#### DISCUSSION

The interpretation of the stone feature 313 as a well head is supported by other evidence from the area. The 1854 OS map has 'pump' and 'cistern' marked in a number of places to the rear of North Street indicating water extraction and management. In addition archaeological excavations to the west of the site in 2008 exposed three stone or brick lined wells (ASDU, 2008a; ASDU, 2008b). The date range of material associated with the well being backfilled firmly places that activity to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The sequence in Trench 3 shows that the well was taken out of commission prior to the laying down of the cobbled surface and that pit 312, which was later than the wells demise, was open for a while whilst the deposit 311 accumulated. The backfilling by fill 310 was in order to level up for the laying down of the yard surfaces.

#### GENERAL DISCUSSION

The evidence from these three trenches is in line with the results from other recent work in the area. The archaeology is dominated by extraction pits for the quarrying of sand, gravel or clay and ranges in date from 12<sup>th</sup> century to the post medieval period. The presence of domestic pottery in early pits shows a degree of domestic occupation in the area prior to the laying out of the market place. Trench 2 however offers more scope for understanding the nature of these deposits as an archaeological sequence was identified.

The early pits in trench 2 were clearly truncated by an episode of levelling. A similar phenomenon was found at other nearby sites where apparently truncated features were close to the ground level (OSA 3003: ASDU 2008)).

The current topography of the development area has a distinct slope rising up westwards by some 1.5m over 50m starting from approximately 10m back from the street frontage. In Trench 1 the natural was directly below the building footprint. This suggests that the land was levelled at the front and scarped to the rear forming flat if not level land. This street frontage levelling reflects the situation to the east of the Market Place, described on page 7 above, where natural was recorded directly beneath the 18<sup>th</sup> century street frontage properties (Finlayson 2001).

If this episode of truncation is mirrored elsewhere to the west of the market place then it is likely to predate the laying out of the burgage plots, indeed this truncation and levelling may have been precisely in order to create this settlement form.

Layer 222 is a deliberate act of levelling up and is cut by a feature containing 18<sup>th</sup> century building debris in one of its later fills. It is possible that this debris relates to the levelling and rebuilding of the street frontages in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. If the deposit 222 and its associated episode of truncation is a medieval phenomenon it could be for related to a development phase which Leland was to recognise in his visit in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Such a development could be the result of 're-generation' after periods of decline suggested by the environmental evidence of a possible wetland habitat (ASDU 2001, 21).

This has implications for understanding the development of the medieval Market Place. The 12<sup>th</sup> /13<sup>th</sup> century origins have been outlined above, but little is understood about its development into the post medieval period. Such a period of re-generation is obviously a tentative interpretation which cannot yet be confirmed.

The post medieval use of the site is well represented in Trenches 2 and 3 with evidence of typical backyard activities, in particular the presence of a well. The 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the site is well preserved through map evidence and a brief evaluation of the existing buildings show them to be of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century origins and of piecemeal accretion.

## 6. FINDS ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 THE POTTERY

The small assemblage from the site produced a range of pottery types from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Wares represented included the gritty wares typical of Ripon assemblages from the mid 12<sup>th</sup> century in the characteristic cooking pot forms of the period (context 213). Slightly later material of the later 12<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century included decorated glazed pitcher and jugs. There is then little material to span the remaining medieval period (13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries) other than a few fairly undiagnostic sherds, probably from jugs.

The post-medieval material is heralded in by Cistercian wares and late Humber-type wares and Ryedale-type wares. After this a few sherds of brown glazed wares and stonewares and later cream wares continue the post medieval and early modern sequence. A single sherd from an imported German Bartman *krug* is the only import recovered.

The early material is the more interesting as it includes large sherds from relatively complete examples of Norman cooking pots. Their completeness suggests that they were recovered from the primary deposit. The remaining material, however, is represented by small sherds and may well have been re-deposited. The range of wares is typical of Ripon assemblages and is essentially domestic in character.

The only further work required for this material would be to draw and include the early 12<sup>th</sup> century cooking pots in any publication of this material.

CONTEXT	NO. OF SHERDS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
201	17	18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	2 sherds of reduced gritty ware 1 brown glazed 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 19 <sup>th</sup> century 1 brown stoneware - 18 <sup>th</sup> 7 sherds of late post medieval lead glazed vessel - Ryedale type 3 sherds of pale oxidised fabric - 17 <sup>th</sup> ? 3 sherds from large cistern/jug
203	42	12 <sup>th</sup> century	35 sherds of a fine walled gritty ware cooking pot 7 sherds of a lead glazed pitcher with applied rouletted strips
205	9	16/17 <sup>th</sup> century	3 sherds of Cistercian ware 2 gritty ware 2 sherds of Ryedale type 2 late Humber type earthenwares
207	7	17th/18 <sup>th</sup> century	2 sherds of grey ware

			1 sherd Ryedale type 1 sherd of German Bartman krug 1 gritty ware 1 early gritty ware 1 brown glaze
208	7	14 <sup>th</sup> century	4 gritty ware 1 12 <sup>th</sup> century strap handle - gritty ware 2 ?14 <sup>th</sup> century copper green glazed sherds
212	1	?Medieval	1 pale oxidized ware with spots of glaze/slip. Part of neck of jug?
213	4	12 <sup>th</sup> century	4 sherds of 12 <sup>th</sup> century reduced gritty ware with external sooting - part of a single large cooking pot

**Table 1** Trench 2 pottery

CONTEXT	NO. OF SHERDS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
302	4	18 <sup>th</sup> century?	3 stoneware 1 black earthenware
303	1	17 <sup>th</sup> century	1 sherd of ?17 <sup>th</sup> century white ware
304	5	17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> century	2 brown glazed ware 1 Cistercian ware 2 sherds medieval copper green glazed
305	6	19 <sup>th</sup> century	2 cream ware 1 stoneware 1 brown stoneware 2 medieval sherds
307	5	13 <sup>th</sup> century	3 gritty wares 2 medieval jug frags (NB context has tobacco pipes)

**Table 2** Trench 3 pottery

## 6.2 GLASSWARE

Three contexts produced fragments of wine bottles, those from context 311 are of early forms than those from context 101.

## 6.3 SMALL FINDS

Fourteen small finds were recorded from the site including a number of quite dateable objects which seem to reinforce the information gained from the pottery, that there was activity on this site around the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century and again in the post medieval period. Some recommendations for further analysis are made.

A barrel padlock key (sf3) was recovered from context 208. The stem widens to form an elongated oval shape plate and finishes in a looped terminal. The bit, set at 90° to the stem, is rounded with a central rectangular cut out that operates the lock. There is also a

square cut into the side of the bit, a practice observed in York. Keys of this description occur elsewhere as early as the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century but continue in use into the later medieval period. As is usual with keys of this sort, the X-Ray does not show any decoration or plating. Further investigative conservation could confirm this if necessary.

Small find 4 (context 207) is an iron pin with a simple shaft and looped head. It appears from the X-Ray to be undecorated. The buckle or brooch to which it originally belonged may have been used as a dress fitting or formed part of horse harness.

Three nails were found. Two (sfs 2, 7 from contexts 304, 205 respectively) appear to have flat heads. Small find 12 from 201 is headless. It is difficult to date nails as their shape changes little through time. An obviously modern iron nail was recovered from context 305. This and a modern beer bottle top (context 101) were recorded as bulk finds. It is recommended that these two objects be discarded.

Small finds 5, 6 (both context 207) and 8 (contexts 205) can only be described as iron fragments. It is not possible to identify the object they were originally part of due to them not having retained any recognisable features.

Metalworking debris was recovered from contexts 305 (sf13) and 310 (sf14). A metalworking expert should be consulted to identify the processes from which these items derive.

A single copper alloy pin with a wire wound head was found in context 201 (sf1). It was probably used as a fastener. Analysis of larger pin assemblages from other sites suggests they can date to as early as the 13<sup>th</sup> century but are more typically found in 15<sup>th</sup> / 16<sup>th</sup> century and later deposits, they continue to be manufactured until mechanisation is introduced in the post medieval period.

Twelve fragments of window glass, none of which appear to be painted, came from context 205 (sf9). It is recommended that these fragments be dried and further assessed by the conservation department.

Fired clay tobacco pipes are common finds on most archaeological sites. An almost complete bowl and a small stem fragment came from context 307 (sf11), and a bowl fragment from context 305 (sf10). Both bowls are undecorated and unstamped. Their small size suggests they are early examples, perhaps dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> / early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. A further stem fragment from context 304 was recorded as a bulk find.

Find	Acc Code	Material	Keywords	Context
SF00001	HARGM:13822	Copper alloy	Pin	201
SF00002	HARGM:13822	Iron	Nail	304
SF00003	HARGM:13822	Iron	Key	208
SF00004	HARGM:13822	Iron	Buckle pin	207
SF00005	HARGM:13822	Iron	Fragment	207
SF00006	HARGM:13822	Iron	Fragment	207
SF00007	HARGM:13822	Iron	Nail	205
SF00008	HARGM:13822	Iron, stone	Fragment	205
SF00009	HARGM:13822	Glass	Window fragment	205
SF00010	HARGM:13822	Fired clay	Tobacco pipe	305
SF00011	HARGM:13822	Fired clay	Tobacco pipe	307
SF00012	HARGM:13822	Iron	Nail	201
SF00013	HARGM:13822	Slag	Slag	305
SF00014	HARGM:13822	Slag	Slag	310

**Table 3** *Small finds*

#### **6.4 ANIMAL BONE.**

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the following contexts; 203,205,206,206,212,213,305,307. The bone from context 212 includes a fragment of horn core.

#### **6.5 SHELL AND MORTAR.**

One oyster shell fragment was recovered from context 305. A fragment of mortar was found in context 207.

#### **6.6 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

A total of 6.85g of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was examined from the site. This consisted of 3 fragments of brick and 2 of pan tile. Three of the bricks were slop moulded and ranged in size from 228mm long, by 107-9mm wide and 65-73mm thick. These were of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. All three bricks were from Context 314. The two fragments of pan tile, of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later date were from Contexts 314 and 305. Too little CBM was present from the site to merit any work on fabrics. No further work is recommended.

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Pottery Assessment	Ailsa Mainman
Finds Assessment	Rachael Cubitt
CBM	Jane McComish

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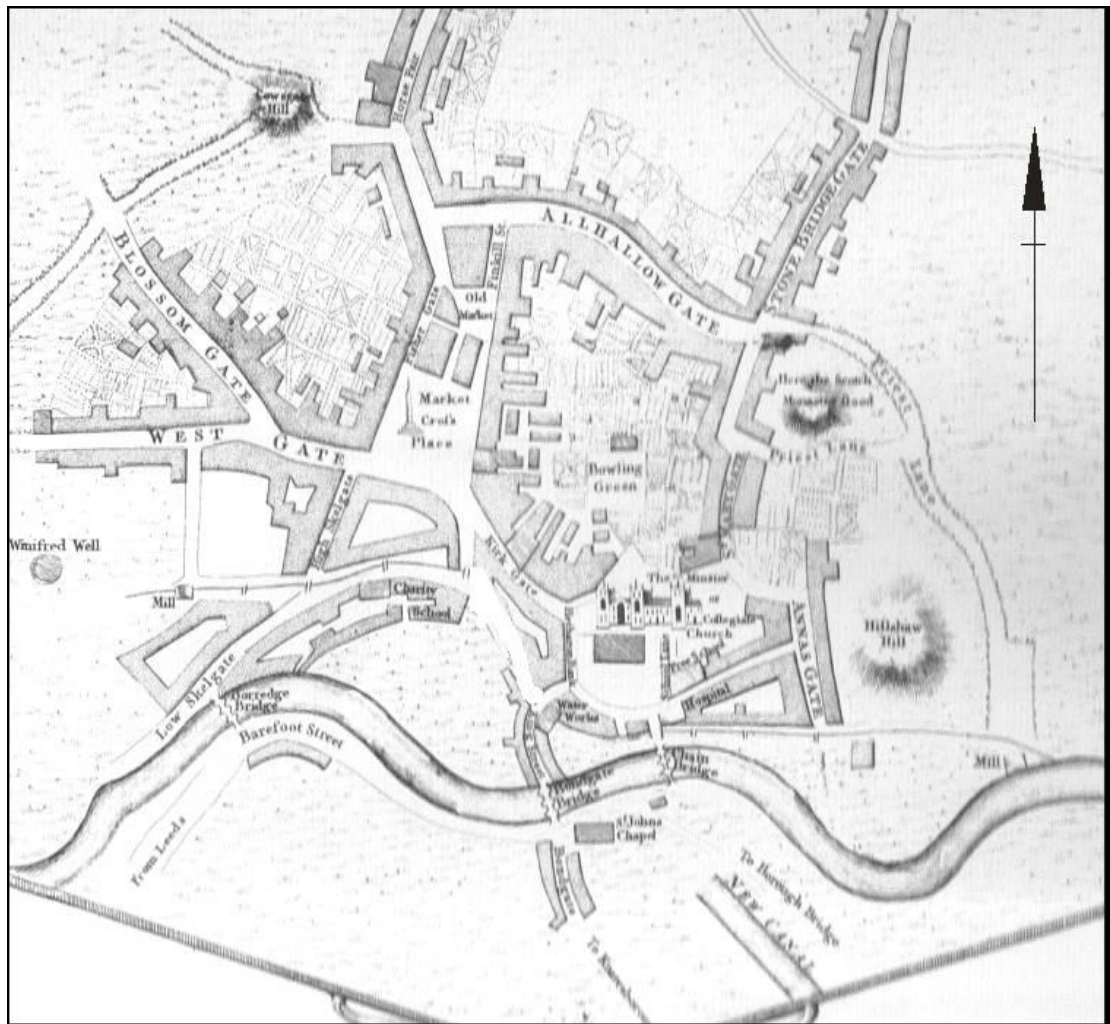
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**Figure 8** Jefferies Map of Ripon, 1772



Figure 9 Humphrey's Map of Ripon 1800

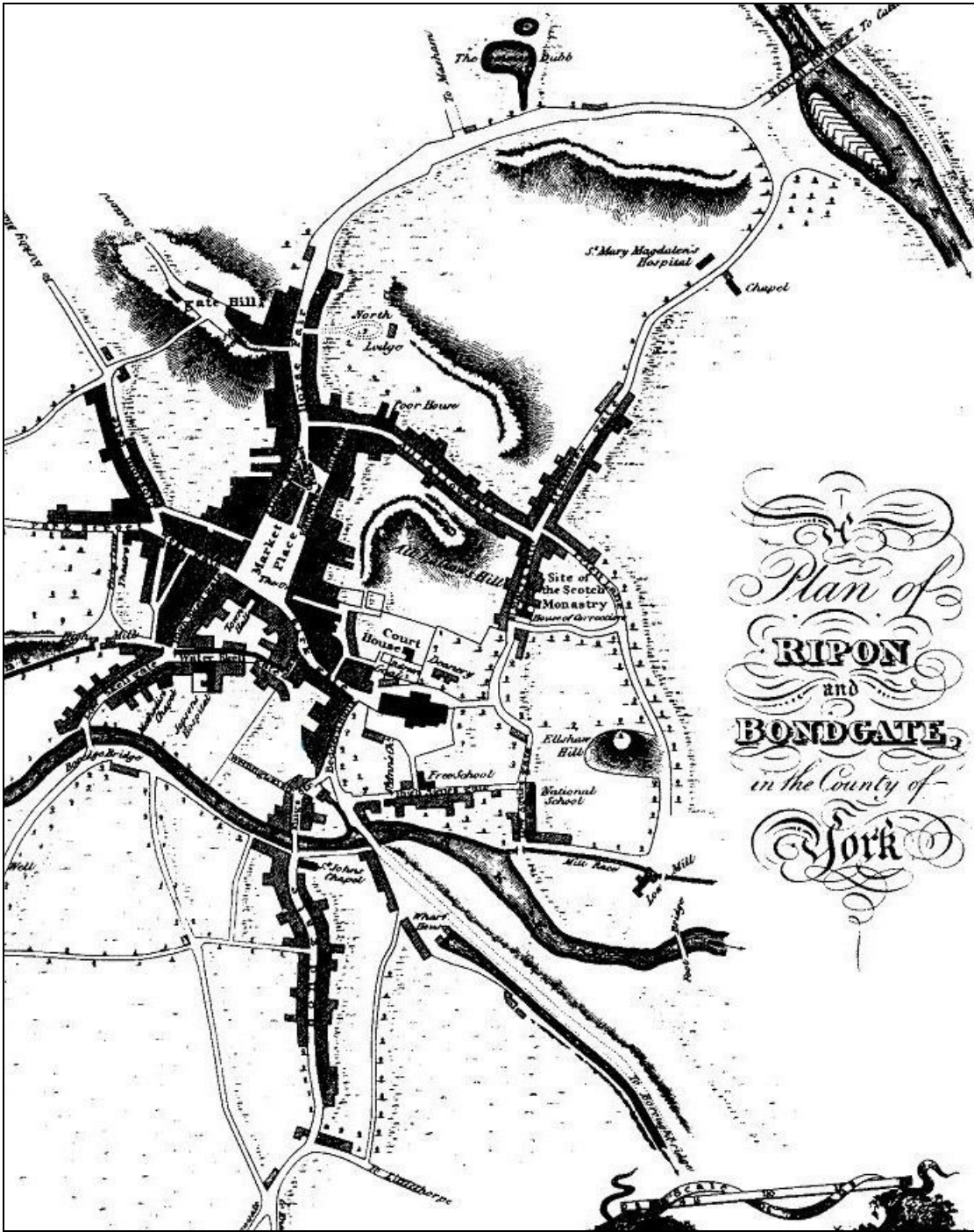


Figure 10 Langdale's Plan of Ripon, 1818

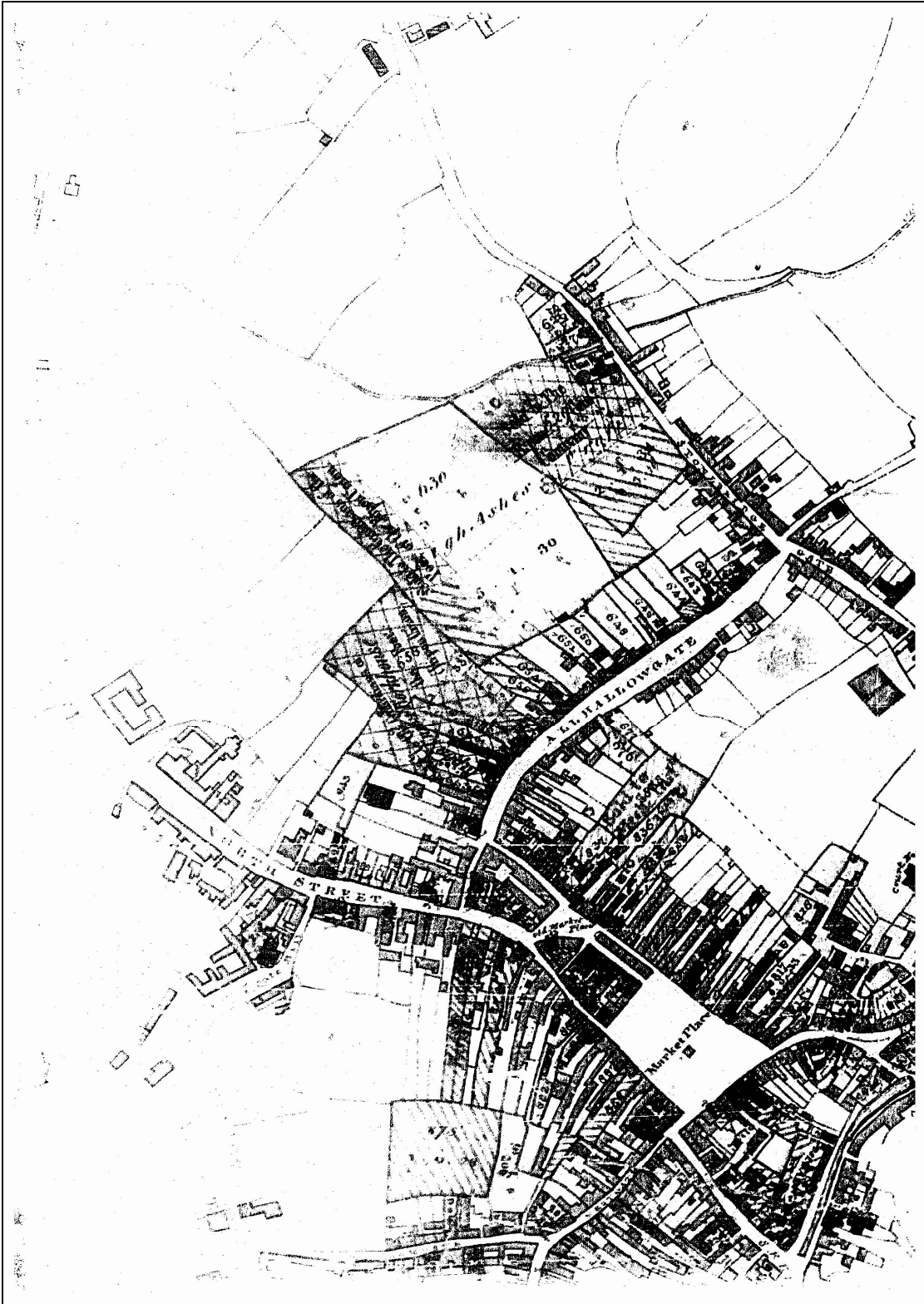


Figure 11 Survey of 1832



Figure 12 Extract from first edition OS Map 1854



**Plate 1** Trench 2 location



**Plate 2** Trench 2 cobble surface



**Plate 3** Trench 2 north facing section



**Plate 4** Trench 2 east facing section





**Plate 5** *Trench 3 location*



**Plate 6** *Trench 3 north facing section. Well 313 to left*



**Plate 7** Trench 3 west facing section



**Plate 8** Detail of well 313 during removal of stones