CHAPEL FLATS

REDEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES

RIPLEY

NORTH YORKSHIRE

NGR 42842 46003

INTERIM REPORT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

FOR

RIPLEY CRICKET CLUB

JUNE 2012

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INTRODUCTION

Ripley Cricket Club instructed Kevin John Cale, Community Archaeology Ltd, to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the archaeological works that have been deemed necessary, and appropriate, prior to the realisation of a programme of works to improve the sports facilities at Ripley.

Having obtained the necessary permissions from the Local Authority, HER – North Yorkshire County Council and a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains from the Ministry of Justice, the archaeological evaluation was undertaken during the winter/spring 2012.

The archaeological works were led by Kevin Cale, Community Archaeology Ltd, with support from Janis Heward, archaeologist, and a team of volunteers drawn from community and local archaeological groups.

The works included an intensive programme of metal detecting across the study area followed by the excavation of nine trial trenches. These excavations drew on mechanised support, under archaeological supervision, to remove turf and to conclude the excavations by exploring the natural sub soil.

LOCATION AND STATUS

The study area is situated within the western half of field 4700 known locally as Chapel Flats. This 6.382 ha field of improved grassland is situated approximately 0.5km south of the village of Ripley.

A medieval inhumation cemetery occupies the southern extent of the site.

The fragmentary remains of a medieval chapel, known locally as the "Sinking Chapel" are situated down slope from the study area on a south west facing wooded terrace. The chapel is believed to be a Scheduled Ancient Monument, (NY SAM 418).

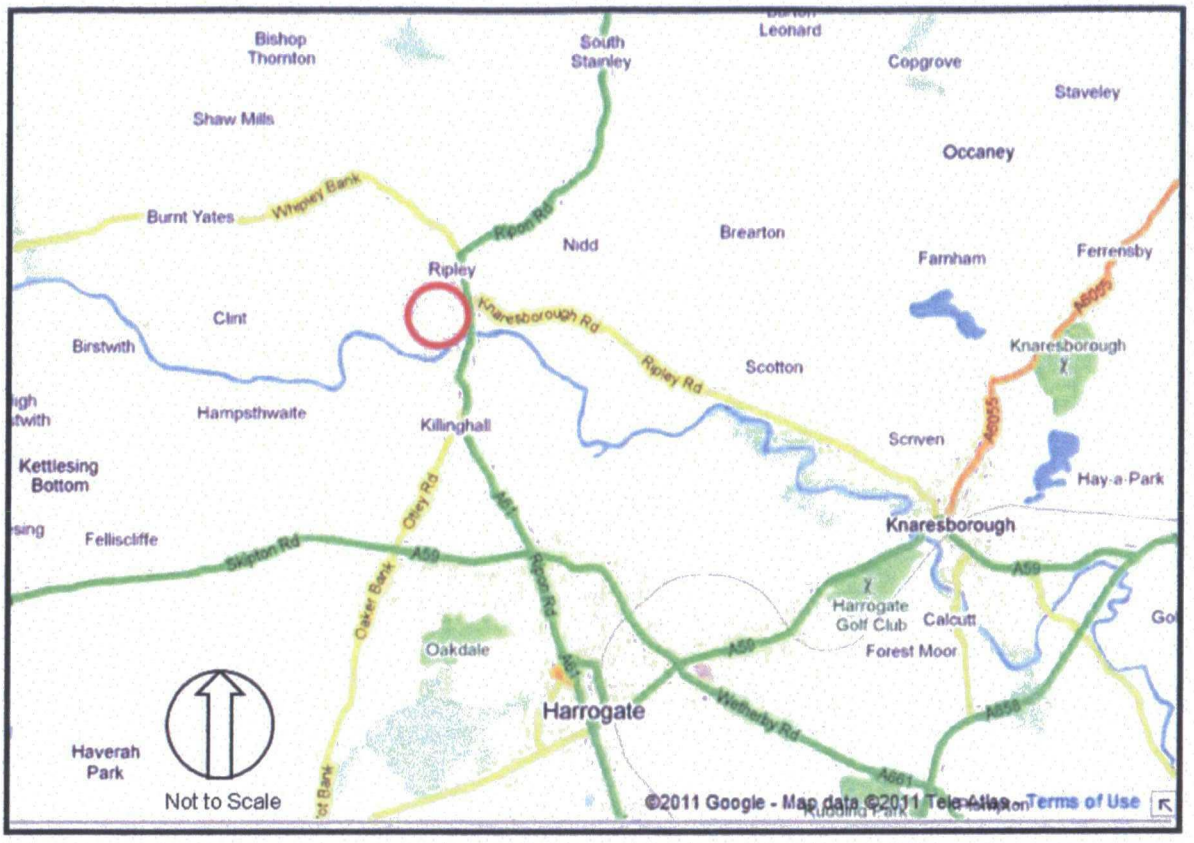

Fig. 1 - Location

SITE DESCRIPTION

Ripley

The village is situated within Lower Nidderdale, approximately two miles to the north of Harrogate.

The village of Ripley is situated on sand and gravels attributed to Devensian Fluvio-glacial Terrace Deposits. These deposits were laid down during the late Devensian cold stage approximately 18,000 to 14,000 years ago. Overlying the geology are the soils of the Dunkeswick 711p association, known for their seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils. The village occupies an area of relatively level ground elevated at 75 metres AOD, with falling ground to the west and east.

Chapel Flats

The relatively level 6.382 ha field occupies an elevated position at 74 metres AOD with ground levels falling away into the valley of Ripley Beck to the west and down onto the flood plain of the River Nidd to the south. The field is bounded by post and wire fence on all sides with the exception of the east where it is enclosed by the Ripley Estate cast iron fencing.

The Site

The site occupies the western half of this large field and as such is bounded to the west and south by steeply sloping terraced valley sides. Below ground to the south the site includes part of a medieval inhumation cemetery that was partially disturbed during at least two phases of trenching for mains water pipe installation.

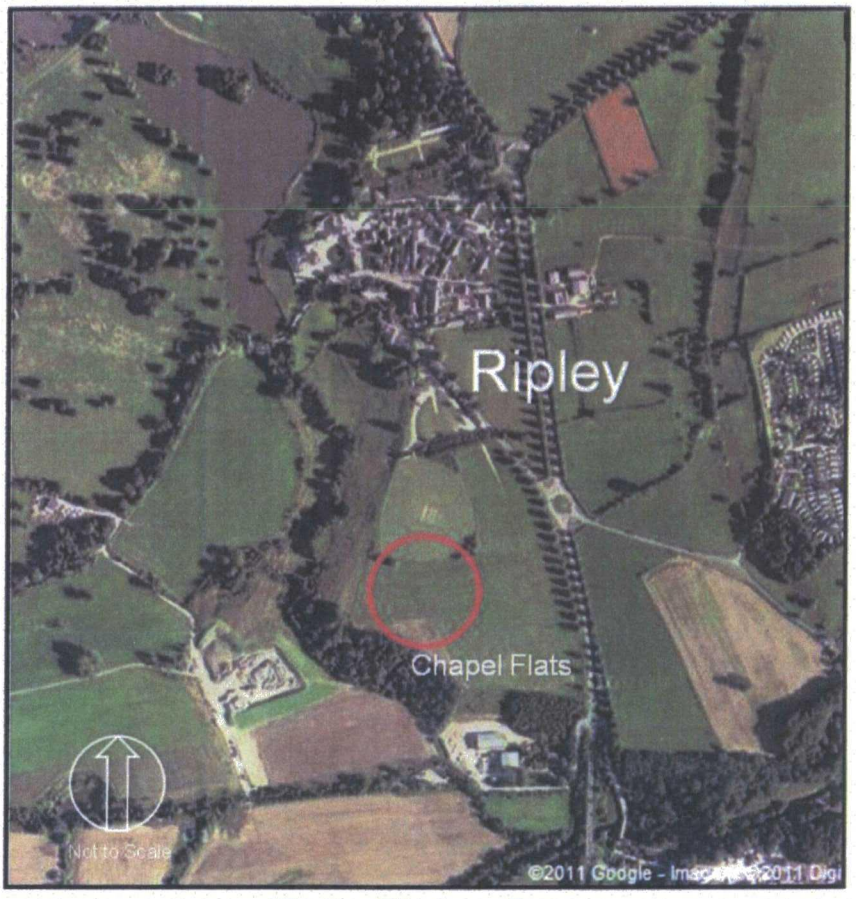

Fig.2 – Site Location

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Ripley

Roman:

The present site of the village of Ripley is thought to be situated close to the intersection of at least two Roman roads.

Thorpe (1866) and Speight (1894) both speculate on a roman road projecting north from Hollybank Lane via Back Lane to Wipley on route from Ilkley to Catterick. Thorpe also goes on to mention the existence of a roman encampment at Warren Camp on the old common south of Killinghall.

Grainge (1871) supports the Catterick to Adel route in the general area which crosses the River Nidd on route to Killinghall Moor.

Pope (1950's) records a north north east alignment to the east of the old cricket field, running between Castle Dykes (North Stainley) and Adel. A section of this conjectural road was excavated by him on the 29th September 1955 (Mem. YAS), where it intersects with the more commonly accepted east west route that passes through the northern section of the village on route from Ilkley to Aldborough.

Waight (1997) excavations at Waingates Farm lead him to opt for the Pope alignment.

Muir (2001) suggest an alternative route for that described by Waight, running from Hollybank Lane due east on route for Nidd, crossing Thornton / Ripley Beck and climbing onto Chapel Flats at the southern extent of the present cricket field. Paving stones exposed on surface of Hollybank Lane are believed to be tangible evidence of this road.

Cale's recent communications with long-term residents of Ripley have relayed the discovery by estate labourers in the early 20th century of an east west aligned track within the woods to the south of Hollybank Lane (and running parallel to same) which had been interpreted by local tradition as a section of the roman road. This alignment would converge with Hollybank Lane to the west and possibly run onto Chapel Flats to the east.

Anglo Scandinaivian / Medieval

In 1086 the Domesday Book records that Ripeleia was held under Merlesuan, Archil and his son Ramchil. Merlesuan being the principal landowner with the other minors holding land in Clint and Whipley and and possibly what was to become known as Godwinscales.

Merlesuan – Manor 4 carucates and half a geld land to three ploughs.

Archil and Ramechil – Two Manors 1 carucate and half for geld land to one plough.

And in the recapitulation

In Ripeleie Ralph Pagenel four carucates and a half. In the same place the King had one carucate and a half.

The Parish of Ripley was made up of the adjoining township including Clint and Killinghall both of which were situated within the Forest of Knaresborough.

The composition of the township of Ripley was made up of the hamlets of Scarah, Birthwaite, Broxholme, Godwinscales, and possibly Newton.

In 1357 Ripley was granted market town status confirmed in a in a charter of Edward III.

During the mid 16th century the manor house was rebuilt and Ripley Castle was realised.

The greater part of the current village dates to Sir William Ingilby's rebuild of 1827. This major programme of redevelopment required the demolition and clearance of the majority of the pre 19th century buildings.

The Church and the Chapel

All Saints, the present 15th century church, is situated within the heart of the existing village. It is accepted that the structure is transplant of a predecessor known locally as "The Sinking Chapel".

The Sinking Chapel:

The chapel, also dedicated, to All Saints was situated approximately ½ km to the south west of the church, occupying a shallow terrace on the steep south west slopes beneath Chapel Flats. It is understood that the chapel's demise and subsequent relocation can be attributed to subsidence accelerated by the shifting course of the River Nidd and the instability of the underlying geological deposits.

It is thought that the chapel had been finally abandoned by the mid to late 14th century. The last rector of the chapel is recorded as Rev. Richard Kendall who died at Ripley on the 4th January 1429. It is believed that selected members of the local aristocracy were exhumed and later reburied within the graveyard at the new church.

By the mid 19th Century the antiquarian J Thorpe observed that the remains of the chapel were still clearly evident and consisted of an east/west aligned foundation wall measuring approximately 80 yards in length. Furthermore it was noted that a short distance down slope from the monument fragments of broken gravestones and stone coffins were identified. Local tradition within the village believes that a number of the stone coffins along the "Weeping Cross" that currently reside at the current church had also originated at the Sinking Chapel.

Thorpe also makes reference to the existence of an ancient field known as "Chapel Garth" situated on "....the crown of the hill.." it is understood that the field had a triangular planform and was walled on its eastern aspect. The field was unfortunately destroyed during agricultural improvements in the 1820's which is also believed to have disturbed human remains.

A recent rapid surface inspection has confirmed that chapel site is under mature mixed woodland (predominantly conifers) and during most times of the year is heavily obscured by vegetation cover and tree litter / debris. However, it has been established that vestigial structural remains survive on site, on the upper to mid slope, comprising dressed sandstone block work, arranged end to end on an eastern alignment, running

parallel with the contours of the slope and fronting a shallow and relatively level terrace. The footprint of the building measures approximately 30 metres in length. Generally the monument was found to be in a poor state preservation with fragments of masonry littering the surrounding area.

Observations in the immediate locality confirmed that access to the site appears to have been from the north west via a shallow and narrow terrace. No apparent access was noted from the site to the "crown of the hill" above. A fresh water spring was identified within close proximity to the chapel site. Whilst this may have contributed to the instability of the slope, it is interesting to note that the spring is mineral rich and a calcified deposited has accumulated in a fan shape on its down slope side. The presence of such a spring close to an early Christian place of worship is unlikely to be coincidental, but rather a deliberate siting. No evidence was found to suggest that the slope and terrace had been utilised as a cemetery. However, human skeletal remains were noted above the chapel towards the ridgeline of the slope where recent erosion of the slope, accelerated by rabbit burrowing, had exposed a small assemblage of de-articulated bone fragments.

The hillside either side of the chapel has been heavily disturbed during the installation of two pipelines, the most recent of which dates to 1991/2.These excavations, to the south of the chapel, were monitored by the author as an archaeological watching brief. Earlier ground disturbance to the north of the site was undertaken in the earlier part of the 20th century and had no archaeological supervision.

ARCHAEOGICAL BACKGROUND

Chapel Flats

1991 Excavation of Inhumation Cemetery- Cale:

On the 5th September 1991 Yorkshire Water Engineering contracted K J Cale, Archaeological Consultant to maintain a "Watching Brief" on trench excavations associated with improvements to the Harlow Hill Water Treatment Scheme.

It was agreed that an archaeological watching brief be maintained during all ground disturbance in the three areas of concern, Round Fleets (River Nidd flood plain), The Escarpment (Sinking Chapel) and Chapel Flats. The watching brief failed to identify archaeology at Round Fleets or on the Escarpment. However, human remains were disturbed during the trench excavations on Chapel Flats.

In total the remains of 128 skeletons were identified of which 124 were exhumed. The remainder were left in situ.

Condition & State of Burials:

Approximately 1/3 of the skeletal assemblage consisted of displaced and disorientated scattered bone fragments. It would appear that can be largely

attributed to earlier disturbance, associated with historic ploughing and displacement by secondary and tertiary burials. The majority of the assemblage was found to be in a poor state of preservation, frequently crushed and saturated with moisture. Those comparatively shallow burials appear to have preserved less well. It is likely that this level of decomposition has been accentuated by prolonged manure storage in this area of the field.

Location & Distribution of Burials:

The greatest concentration of burials was located at the southern extent of the trench with a gradual fall off in numbers to the north. At the southern end of the trench the burials were more intensively grouped both laterally and vertically with occasional tertiary burials. The diminishing number of burials within the northern extent of the trench enables the northern extent of the burial ground to be approximated.

Alignment & Type of Burial:

The majority of the articulated skeleton was aligned east west, facing east and interned within an extended supine position. Exceptions to this were few, notably an east / west aligned inhumation that had been arranged on its left side, facing north together with a single south east / north west aligned extended supine burial.

Multiple graves, although not common, were identified along the length of the trench and most instances appear to have contained a pair of individuals that had been interned contemporaneously. It was calculated that ¼ of all multiple burials included an infant. This may indicate family graves and kinship burials.

No strong evidence was found to confirm the use of wood coffin or other burial containers. However, the prevailing acidic soil conditions across the site were not conducive to the preservation of wood or other organic materials. Of the total assemblage, five of the burials were found with flat headed iron nails which may indicate the use of burial containers by some. It is likely that the majority of individuals were interned within shrouds. The posture of the majority of the burials would suggest this. A single burial was identified as being partially contained by an arrangement of sandstone slabs, although this feature appeared to be restricted to the cranium and upper torso, it would be tenuous to assume that cist burials were practised on site.

Demographic trends amongst burials:

The assemblage included a broad cross section of the community, with an equally proportionate number of adult men and women together with children. No indication of segregation appears to have been practised.

Finds and Burials:

Approximately 1/10 of the burials were found to be associated with artefactual remains. However, there was only one instance in which it could be assumed that the artefact had arrived alongside the burial as a grave good, namely a buckle/tongue of twisted cord type in copper alloy.

The assemblage of finds was dominated by hand- made iron artefacts including flat headed nails, an iron hook and fragments of iron based metalworking slag.

A copper alloy clasp (see front cover) was excavated from the upper levels of the southern extent of the trench within close proximity to a disturbed burial. Stylistically the chip carved interlace decoration on the artefact has been attributed to a Northumbrian workshop of the mid eighth century. It is possible that whilst not in situ this most interesting and beautiful artefact could relate to Anglian activity on site. A possibility made all the more likely given the complex of features that were identified as cut into sands and gravels within the base of the trench excavation.

Features:

The features included post holes, post trenches and ditches. These were identified along the base and lower sections of the machine cut trench with noticeable fall off in their frequency towards the southern extent of the site. The greater majority of these features were identified beneath the burials confirming that they pre-date that area of the cemetery disturbed during the excavations. This may also indicate an alternative land use for this site prior to its dedication as a burial ground. The majority of these features were of a similar form and size and contained a similar fill. It is possible that they are interrelated and may well indicate a single phase of timber construction on the site. Unfortunately without stratified datable evidence it can only be speculated that this activity on the site may date back as far as the 8th century.

<u>1999 Geophysical Survey Report GP99-03</u>

During 1997 the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford carried out geophysical surveys of the Chapel Flats site.

The survey detected small areas of high resistance attributed to activity on the south facing terraced slopes. Within the Chapel Flats field several linear and curvilinear features have been interpreted as former field boundaries and ditches (possibly similar to those identified during the 1992 excavations) together with a pattern of regular striations attributed to Medieval/Post Medieval ridge and furrow.

<u>1999 Geophysical Survey Report Reanalysis GP99-03b</u>

During 2009 Dr. Armin Schmidt, Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, was consulted by K J Cale acting on behalf of Ripley Cricket Club

regarding the possibility of carrying out additional geophysics within the Chapel Flats field to complement the prospecting that had been previously undertaken in 1999. Dr.Schmidt advised that rather than undertake additional fieldwork a reanalysis of the existing data would be sufficient.

The re-analysis has provided some further details on the features previously identified, namely a broad and deep linear anomaly (feature m), interpreted as a modern service trench. Additional clarification was obtained on the patterns of ridge and furrow together with several linear and curvilinear features (features d,e,f, g,h) that traverse the field and have been interpreted as possible post medieval field systems.

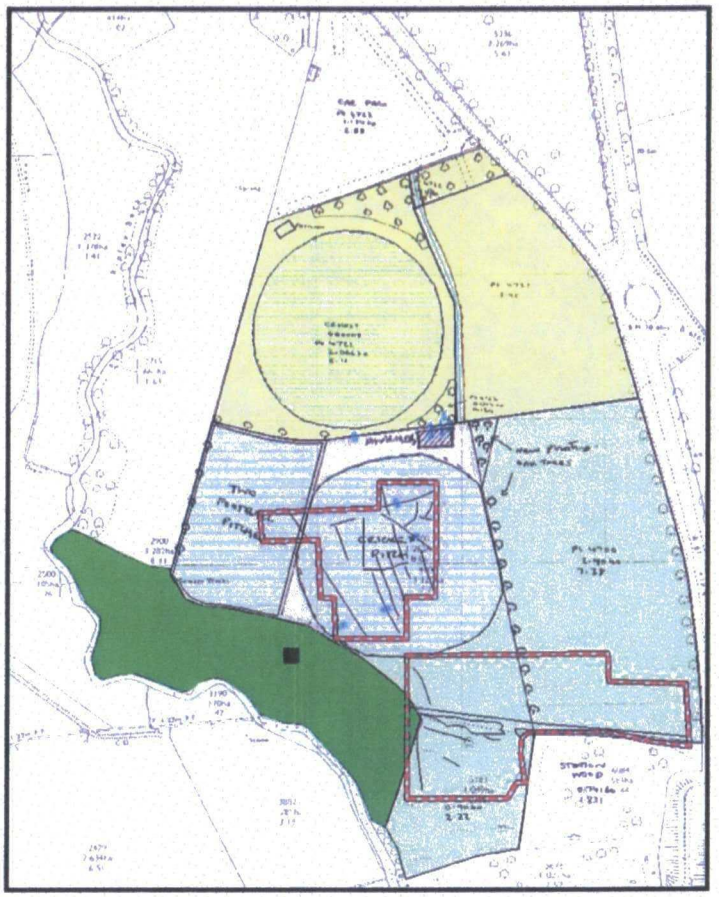

Fig.3 – Annotated Site Plan

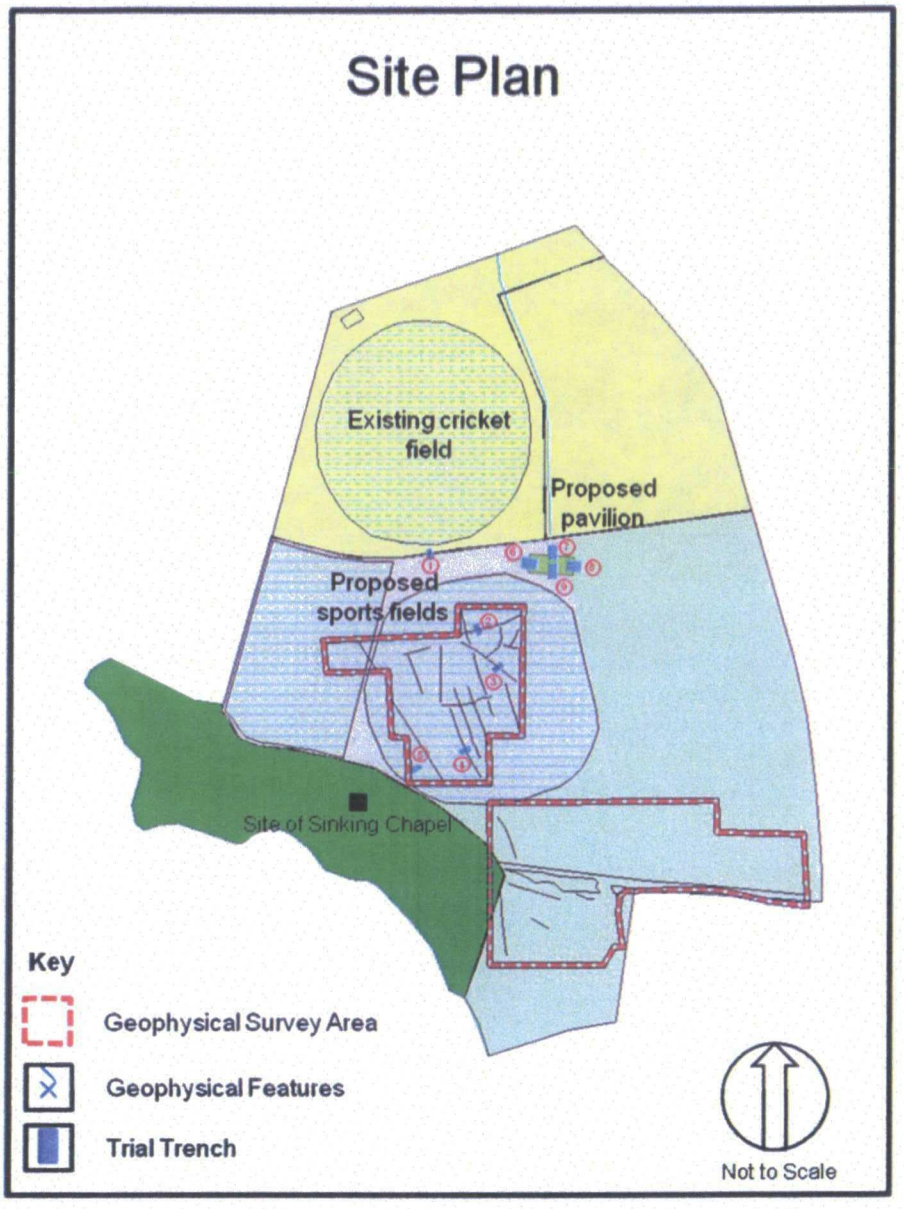

Fig.4 – Location of Trial Trenches

SUMMARY

Following the completion of the two initial phases of site works earlier this year the following can be confirmed:-

Metal Detecting

The intensive programme of metal detecting across the site was undertaken by a team of up to ten experienced individuals under direct archaeological supervision. The works were implemented over a two day period, prior to the commencement of the excavation of the trial trenches.

It was agreed that the intensive, walk-over survey of the entire study area was undertaken in a random, non gridded pattern. Upon excavation each artefact was bagged and labelled with a ten figure grid reference. The resulting assemblage of artefacts was retrieved from the top 250mm of the buried ground levels. As anticipated the majority of these artefacts were metal with only a small quantity of lithic and pottery.

The assemblage was dominated by modern detritus with the exception of a few more notable finds including a Post Roman lead weight (see Appendix B). Given the sites historical value, the results were disappointing. The paucity and quality of the metalwork recovered indicated that the site had been previously subjected to a thorough programme of metal detecting.

A small team of detectorists returned to prospect the site and the spoil generated from the trench excavations throughout the evaluation.

Plate 1 – Pre excavation prospecting

Plate 2 – Prospecting during excavation

Trial Trenching

The required nine trial trenches were hand excavated with the turf and lower natural deposits being machine excavated under archaeological supervision.

No archaeological features were identified during this evaluation (see Appendix A), However, as anticipated, the works generated a small but interesting assemblage of finds (see Appendix B).

Plate 3 – Excavation of Trial Trench 5

Plate 4 – Conclusion of Trial Trench 3

Trial Trench No.1

NGR:	428425	460088
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.35 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	north	

The trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels on the south side of the post and wire fence line that forms the northern boundary to the study area. The trench was excavated in order to evaluate the conjectural line of the Roman road.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole. The depth of the trench was excavated an additional 0.15 metre to ascertain if the remains of a Roman road lay close to or just beneath the required depth of excavation. No such feature was identified.

A small assemblage of finds were recovered from these excavations including clay pipe stems, modern pottery, medieval pottery together with worked and unworked flint. The lithics were identified in the base of the trench and these included a microlith. This small tool from the Mesolithic period (8000 – 4000 BC) is the earliest

known artefact recorded from the Ripley area and indicates that following the retreat of the last Ice Age prehistoric man was soon active.

To conclude the investigation, the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No.2

NGR:	428454	460041
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.20 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	north north west	

The trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the central area of the proposed sports field. The trench was located to best evaluate *feature d* as detected in the recent reanalysis of the geophysical survey.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole. It can only be concluded that, should these features survive, they do so at a depth greater than that evaluated. The excavation terminated at the required depth within a deposit interpreted as ploughsoil.

A small assemblage of finds were recovered from these excavations including a single sherd of medieval pottery together a single lead musket shot and a small number of fragments of un-worked flint.

To conclude the investigation the base of the trench was metal detected and a fragment of lead dross was recovered from the ploughsoil.

Trial Trench No.3

NGR:	428466	460018
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.20 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	north east	

The trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the central area of the proposed sports field. The trench was located to best evaluate *features f, n* as detected in the recent reanalysis of the geophysical survey.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole. It can only be concluded that should these features survive they do so at a depth greater than that evaluated. The excavation terminated at the required depth within a deposit interpreted as ploughsoil.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including a fragment of metal working slag, iron nails, lead dross and ceramic pipe stem. The date of this material could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recorded. A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation, the base of the trench was metal detected. A lead weight was recovered. The weight was shaped into a truncated cone - a form consistent with Roman to Medieval typology.

Trial Trench No.4

NGR:	428446	459967
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.20 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	east north east	

The trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the southern area of the proposed sports field. The trench was located to best evaluate *feature h* as detected in the recent reanalysis of the geophysical survey and interpreted as ridge and furrow. The trench is situated within the eastern extent of the medieval cemetery and as such the trench may detect its eastern boundary.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole. It can only be concluded that should these features survive they do so at a depth greater than that evaluated. The excavation terminated at the required depth within a deposit interpreted as ploughsoil.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including a fragment of lead dross, iron nails, window glass and ceramic pipe stem. The date of this material could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recorded along with a very small sample of human bone. A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation, the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No.5

NGR:	428417	459956
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.20 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	east north east	

The trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels beneath the southern western area of the proposed sports field. The trench was located to best evaluate *feature 12* as detected in the recent reanalysis of the geophysical survey and interpreted as conjectural burials within the Chapel Flats medieval cemetery.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole. It can only be concluded that should these features survive they do so at a depth greater than that evaluated. The excavation terminated at the required depth within a deposit interpreted as recently disturbed ground relating to the modern groundworks/trenching associated with the installation of water services.

A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including a modern pottery; together with iron nails, window glass and ceramic pipe stem. The date of this material could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded along with a small sample of human bone. The presence of human bone in this location and context was expected. The bone assemblage was small, fragmentary and poor condition. Given this, it is not recommended that it be subjected to any Acheao-Osteological examination or dating.

A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No 6

NGR:	428470	460080
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.90 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	east	

This trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels along the western gable of the proposed pavilion. The trench was excavated in order to evaluate the conjectural line of the Roman road.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole.

A sub-set was hand excavated at the western extent the trench to evaluate the deposits beneath the depth of 0.20m. This was reduced down to the required 0.90m. Having established the nature of the sub soil, the remainder of the trench was machine excavated under direct archaeological supervision.

The excavation terminated at the required depth within natural sub-soil deposits. These were found to be predominantly sands and gravel.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including an iron nail, metal working slag, bottle glass and ceramic pipe stem. The date of this material could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. A small number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded along with a single fragment of animal bone. A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation, the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No 7

NGR:	428485	460089
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.90 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	north	

This trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels along the northern elevation of the proposed pavilion. The trench was excavated in order to evaluate the conjectural line of the Roman road.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole.

A sub-set was hand excavated at the northern extent the trench to evaluate the deposits beneath the depth of 0.20m. This was reduced down to the required 0.90m. Having established the nature of the sub soil, the remainder of the trench was machine excavated under direct archaeological supervision.

The excavation terminated at the required depth within natural sub-soil deposits. These were found to be predominantly sands and gravel.

Only two artefacts were recovered from these excavations, namely a sherd of modern pottery and a ceramic pipe stem.

To conclude the investigation, the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No 8

NGR:	428501	460080
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.90 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	east	

This trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels along the eastern gable of the proposed pavilion. The trench was excavated in order to evaluate the conjectural line of the Roman road.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole.

A sub-set was hand excavated at the eastern extent the trench to evaluate the deposits beneath the depth of 0.20m. This was reduced down to the required 0.90m. Having established the nature of the sub soil, the remainder of the trench was machine excavated under direct archaeological supervision.

The excavation terminated at the required depth within natural sub-soil deposits. These were found to be predominantly sands and gravel.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including a fragment of modern pottery and an iron concretion. The date of the latter could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. A small number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded.

A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

Trial Trench No 9

NGR:	428484	460070
Length:	4.00 metres	
Width:	2.00 metres	
Depth:	0.90 metres	
Planform:	rectangular	
Aligned:	north	

This trial trench was excavated to ascertain the nature of the buried ground levels along the southern elevation of the proposed pavilion. The trench was excavated in order to evaluate the conjectural line of the Roman road.

No archaeological features were identified within the trial hole.

A sub-set was hand excavated at the northern extent the trench to evaluate the deposits beneath the depth of 0.20m. This was reduced down to the required 0.90m. Having established the nature of the sub soil, the remainder of the trench was machine excavated under direct archaeological supervision.

The excavation terminated at the required depth within natural sub-soil deposits. These were found to be predominantly sands and gravel.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these excavations including a fragment of modern pottery and an iron concretion. The date of the latter could not be accurately established, but a post medieval date seems likely. A small number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded.

A small assemblage of flint was identified. This was mainly natural but included non diagnostic fragments that had been worked.

To conclude the investigation the base of the trench was metal detected. No artefacts were identified.

CONCLUSION

The results from the recent archaeological evaluation indicate that human activity has extended over the site for at least 10,000 years. However, the impact humans have made on the site is less tangible and cannot be clearly identified within those upper levels of statrigraphy affected by the proposed development.

Furthermore due to the high level of disturbance resulting from historic ploughing and more importantly the effects of modern agriculture and the installation of numerous services, the survival of this archaeology in the upper levels appears to be negligible.

RECCOMENDATIONS

In light of this recent archaeological evaluation it is recommended that, should the development of this site proceed in the manner as indicated, then the following archaeological provisions are required.

Metal Detecting

Post Grading

It is proposed that the entire development area is subjected to a controlled programme of metal detecting. This will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision. This will be undertaken following the machine stripping of the site in order to retrieve and accurately locate the distribution of metal artefacts from the exposed ploughsoil.

Landscaping

This exercise should then be repeated following the landscaping / levelling of topsoil across the western half of the site, prior to re-seeding in order to retrieve unstratified metal artefacts from the re-deposited topsoil.

The Watching Brief

It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is required during the following:-

Landscaping

It is anticipated that up to 200mm of turf and topsoil/ploughsoil **will now be removed from the both east and western area of the site** and later re-deposited, following the importing and making up of ground levels across the slightly lower western half of the site.

Building

There is the potential to reveal stratified archaeology during the excavation of 900mm deep strip foundation trenches.

Drainage

There is the potential to reveal stratified archaeology during the excavation of 750mm deep drainage trenches and the associated soakaway (the dimension of which has not been specified).

Services

There is the potential to reveal stratified archaeology during the excavation of 750mm deep service trenches the exact location of which has not been specified.

Access

It is understood that the formation of the access road to the pavilion will be formed with the least possible ground disturbance.

In order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on these excavations, it will be necessary for the archaeologist: -

to be present, on site, during these excavations down to the required depth or to the surface of any archaeology that maybe encountered

It is suggested that a metal detectorist accompanies the archaeologist to prospect for metal artefacts during all aspects of the groundworks.

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APPENDIX A – EXCAVATION / CONTEXT RECORDS

SITE NO: CF11 CHAPEL FLATS, RIPLEY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

DETAILS OF CONTEXTS - PART B

This Part B is a continuation of Part A

Context No	Stratigraphy											Matrix	Description	Interpretation	Finds		Date	Photos	Excavator	Drawings	Input	Levels
	Earlier than				Contemporary with			Later than							Ref	No						
	Covered by	Filled by	Cut by	Butted by	Part of	Includes	Same as	Covers	Fill of	Cuts	Butts											
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	101	-	-	-	100 | 101 | 102 | 103	Level area of field sloping very gently from East to West. The layer was machine-excavated. The trench was positioned to evaluate / identify the conjectural line of the / a Roman road	Turf. Modern field (pasture improved)	-	-	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
101	100	-	-	-	-	-	201 301 401 501 601 701 801 901	102	-	-	-	100 | 101 | 102 | 103	Moist friable layer of modern topsoil identified beneath the turf across the trench. Constant depth averaging 0.08 m. Inclusions dominated by root. The layer was machine excavated	Topsoil	BAE	1	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
102	101	-	-	-	-	-	202 302	103	-	-		100 | 101 | 102 | 103	A moist, well compacted, orange-brown, clayey sand identified beneath the topsoil across the trench. Machine excavated and hand trowelled. The surface of the layer sloped very gently to the West & South. As a result the layer increased in depth to the South from 0.50 m in the North to 0.18 m in the South. Noticeable concentration of cobble within the base of the machine trench excavation in the centre and South of the trench.	Buried ploughsoil / sub-soil interface. Layer contained medieval / post medieval pottery, flint fragments possible microlith	BAC, BAD, BAF, BAH, BAK, BAM, BAN, BAO, BAP, BAQ, BAR, BBA(1), BBA(2), BBK	14	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine & Team	-	KJC	-
103	102	-	-	-	-	-	603 703 803 903	-	-	-	-	100 | 101 | 102 | 103	A moist, friable layer of loamy sand with a striking orange-brown hue identified at 0.36 m below existing ground level and predominantly excavated by machine with some hand excavated cleaning. The layer contained a high quantity of inclusions dominated by water-rolled cobble / pebble. The surface of the layer slopes comparable to that of Context 603 & 903	Sub-soil ?	-	-	27-Jan-12		Machine & Team	-	KJC	-
200	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	201	-	-	-	200 | 201 | 202	Level area of field sloping very gently to the South-West. The layer was machine excavated. The trench was positioned to evaluate a rectilinear feature (identified in the geophysical survey)	Turf. Modern field (pasture improved)	-	-	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
201	200	-	-	-	-	-	101 301 401 501 601 701 801 901	202	-	-	-	200 | 201 | 202	A moist friable layer of modern topsoil identified beneath the turf across the trench. Constant depth averaging 0.10 m. Inclusions dominated by root. The layer was machine excavated	Topsoil			26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
202	201	-	-	-	-	-	102 302	-	-	-	-	200 | 201 | 202	A moist, friable / semi-plastic layer of sandy, clayey loam identified beneath the topsoil at 0.13 - 0.15 m below existing ground level. The surface of the layer was bedded relatively level, being closer to existing levels at the western side. Such was the high level of cobble / pebble, it was suspected that there maybe a cobbled surface. This was unfounded. Presumably the cobbles had accumulated in this intensity as a result of medieval & modern ploughing. The cobble intensification was photographed prior to excavation of the layer.	Ploughsoil ? Open field context	AXI, AXJ, BBA, BDI, BDJ, BDK, BDM, BDN, BDO, BEP	10	26-Nov-11	Yes	Team	-	KJC	-
300	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 200 400 500 600 700 800 900	301	-	-	-	300 | 301 | 302	Level area of field sloping very gently from East to West. The layer was machine-excavated. The trench was positioned to evaluate / identify a rectilinear feature from / on the geophysical survey	Turf. Modern field (pasture improved)	-	-	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
301	300	-	-	-	-	-	101 201 401 501 601 701 801 901	302	-	-	-		A moist friable layer of modern topsoil identified beneath the turf across the trench. Constant depth averaging 0.10 m. Inclusions dominated by root. The layer was machine excavated	Topsoil	-	-	26-Nov-11	Yes	Machine	-	KJC	-
302	301	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	-	-	-	300 | 301 | 302	A moist, friable / semi-plastic layer of sandy, clayey loam identified beneath the topsoil across the entire trench at 0.12 - 0.14 m below existing ground level; the differing levels being accounted for by the gently sloping existing ground levels from NE to SW. A high level of pebble & cobble (see Context 202) was identified after the initial clean. Such were the high levels of stone, it was speculated that this could be a crude surface but given that the field was ridge & furrow & more recently ploughed, this was unlikely at this shallow depth. The cobbles were photographed before being excavated with the rest of the context.	Ploughsoil. Open field context	AXE, AXF, AXG, AXH, AXL, BAY, BBM, BBP(1), BBP(2), BFN, BFO, BFQ, BFS, BFT	14	26-Nov-11	Yes	Team	-	KJC	-