



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



THE ARCADE, RIPON,
NORTH YORKSHIRE

REPORT ON THE EXCAVATION AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

by Rhona Finlayson

**THE ARCADE, RIPON,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

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List of Abbreviations

NMR UI	National Monuments Record Unique Identifier
NYSMR	North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record
NYM	North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record number
WYAS	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

ABSTRACT

In June and early July 2000 York Archaeological Trust carried out a programme of archaeological excavation and recording on a site to the rear of 8/9 and 10 Market Place, Ripon, in advance of development of the site. The results of the excavation indicated partial survival of deposits dating from the 11th to the 17th century within the footprints of the 18th-19th-century properties on the site and a more complete survival of deposits outside the footprints.

A sequence of structural remains relating to the medieval buildings on plots 8/9 and 10 Market Place were recorded, together with evidence of activities to the rear of the plots in the backlands. A significant boundary ditch to the rear of the properties probably marked the division between the ecclesiastical precinct to the east and the tenement property fronting the Market Place. The analysis of the pottery, alongside assemblages recovered recently from other sites in Ripon, has allowed a more definitive dating of the sequence of deposits to be made. Analysis of the artefacts and biological data from the site shows the predominantly domestic character of medieval to post-medieval activities here. Some evidence of medieval craft working, metal working and pelt working was found. Close to the boundary ditch a possible lime burning pit and metal working waste pit were found.



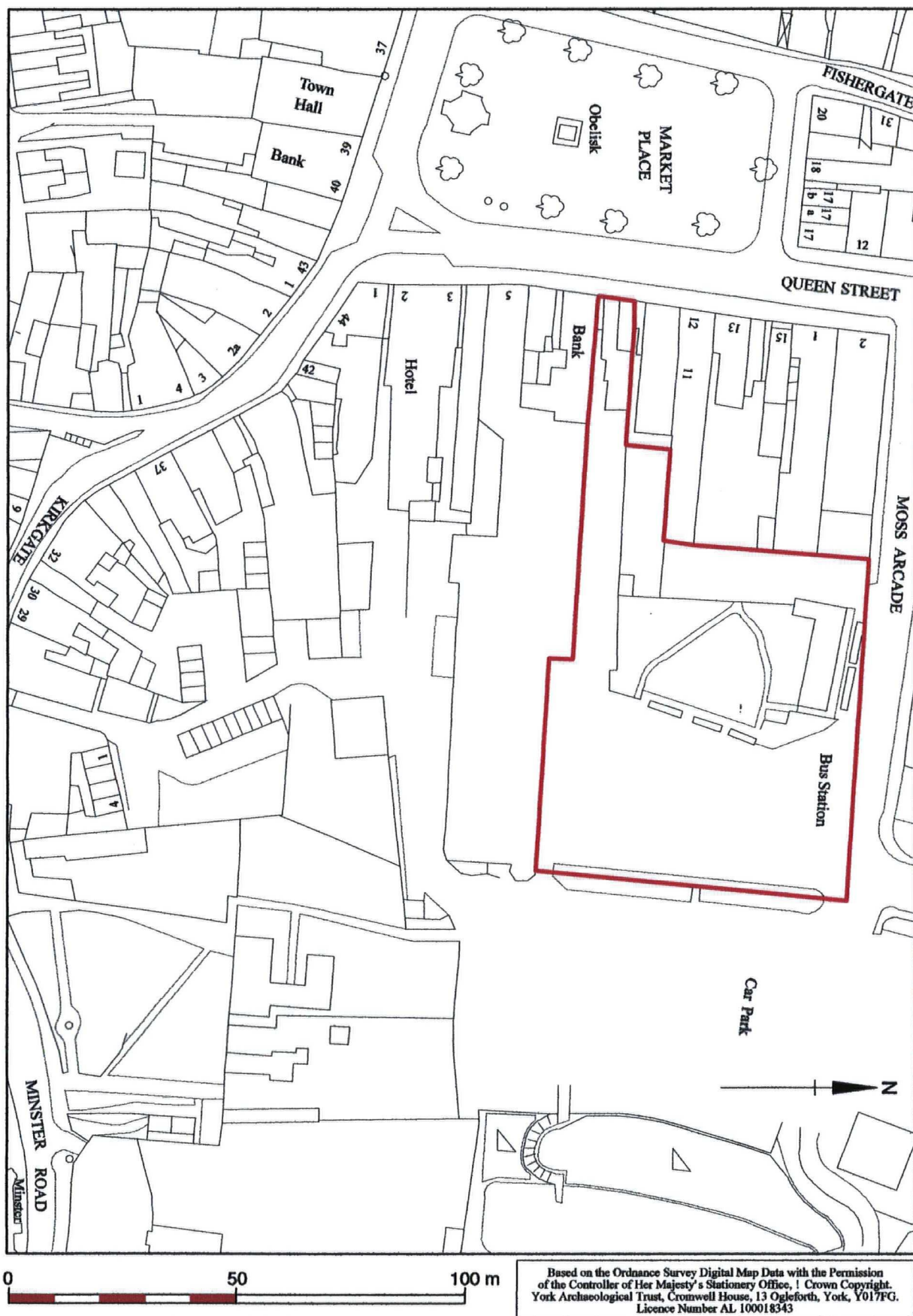
Plate 1 *Area to the rear of 10 Market Place being excavated while part of 8/9 Market Place was demolished, facing west*

1. INTRODUCTION

Between 5 June and 7 July 2000 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an archaeological excavation on the site to the rear of 8/9 and 10 Market Place, Ripon, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 31317128). The site (Fig. 1) lies on the east side of the Market Place, extending eastwards from the rear of properties fronting the Market Place to include the site of the bus station. Bounded to the south by Morrison's supermarket, to the east by a car park and to the north by Moss Arcade, the area totalled approximately 0.7ha. The work was carried out for the William Gower Partnership and WPL Design and Management on behalf of Redring Investments and Westcourt Group Ltd as part of a planning condition before the development of the site as new retail facilities and a library. The new development is known as The Arcade. The excavation was carried out to a specification provided by The Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council. The excavation followed a staged programme of works which had included a desk-based assessment, buildings recording, a geotechnical investigation and the archaeological excavation of four evaluation trenches which had been carried out by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS 1999). An assessment report of the excavation results was completed in 2000 (Finlayson 2000a). Subsequently further research has been carried out on the pottery, artefacts and biological samples recovered from the site. The structural sequence of deposits recorded has been examined more closely alongside the specialist research and also in the light of data from other excavations carried out at a number of nearby sites in Ripon. The specialist research and further analysis is reported here.



Plate 2 *The Arcade development site, from Ripon Minster, facing north-west*



Scale 1:1250

Fig. 1 Site location

2. EXCAVATION AND POST-EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The strategy for the archaeological work was firstly to monitor, by close archaeological supervision, the machine stripping of the whole site. This was carried out by means of a JCB with a smooth-edged bucket to specific predetermined depths of construction formation. Large areas were then cleaned by hand and the archaeological features revealed were recorded; sections through the stripped material were also recorded. Four areas (see Fig. 2) were designated by the archaeological specification for closer archaeological examination. Of these, Area 1 was found to contain no deposits of archaeological interest. Area 3 lay within part of the site where the formation level for construction was found to be within 18th- or 19th-century deposits. These deposits were therefore recorded and no further excavation in this area was carried out. After the modern overburden had been removed, careful hand excavation was carried out within Areas 2 and 4. Here all archaeological deposits were recorded at a scale of 1:20 using a single context planning system, following the procedures in the York Archaeological Trust Context Recording Manual (1996). All significant archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 and were photographed using colour print film. A programme of systematic soil sampling was implemented to recover environmental evidence. All finds and site records are currently stored by YAT under the Harrogate Museum accession code HARGM: 10214.

The conditions under which the excavation was carried out should be noted. Demolition of part of 8/9 Market Street was carried out while the excavation was in progress and part of Area 2 was released for archaeological excavation after this demolition had taken place. This could have resulted in some contamination of deposits in Area 2. It was also evident after demolition ceased that the machine operation had resulted in churned deposits and some items had been pushed into deposits below. While every effort was made to remove parts of deposits contaminated in this way, it is still possible that contamination has derived from this source.

During post-excavation an assessment of the site was made and reported on in 2000. Subsequently further analysis of the pottery, artefacts, metal working, environmental samples and animal bone has been carried out. The structural sequence has been examined in the light of this specialist research and in the context of data from other nearby sites excavated in the period 2000–2003. The relationships in the stratigraphic matrix (Fig. 3) remain unaltered but the specialist research has allowed a more closely dated structural sequence to be established. This is discussed below, period by period, and is summarised in Table 1.

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Market Place in Ripon is located on a plateau of higher ground which overlooks the Minster c.155m to the south. The site lies in the centre of Ripon on the eastern side of the Market Place at c.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The natural topography

of the site appeared to slope down from west to east, although landscaping had substantially levelled out this slope.

The underlying solid geology of Ripon is an outcrop of Magnesian limestone and Permian mudstone which extends north-south between the Pennines and the Vale of York (Ordnance Survey 1979). Overlying this solid geology are periglacial deposits of sand and gravels. At the eastern edge of the site and beyond there was a mound of sand and gravels of glacial origin known as Allhallows Hill. The site of this mound is marked on Thomas Jeffery's plan of 1771, and Thomas Langdale's plan of Ripon (1818) shows Allhallows Hill occupying most of the eastern half of the site. By the time that Langdale's map was drawn, quarrying for sand and gravel had already severely reduced the original profile of this natural feature (Hall and Whyman 1996, 137). The first edition OS survey in 1856 shows that the remains of the mound survived outside the limits of this site and the feature is marked as a gravel pit. Further levelling of the site appears to have occurred in the 18th century when the building currently occupying 8/9 Market Place was constructed and also when the eastern part of the site was landscaped in modern times.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Roman

While there is significant archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Ripon, no evidence from this period has yet been discovered within the city. The same is true of evidence of the Roman period, although some sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered from excavations in the Deanery Gardens in 1977-8 (Whyman 1997, 129) and, more recently, a residual Roman coin of the house of Constantine I (AD 330-47) was recovered from excavations to the rear of Wakeman's House (Finlayson 2001, 21). A small quantity of residual brick and part of a hypocaust flue tile were found at the site of the New School at Priest Lane (McComish 2001, 46). Re-used Roman stone work has been found within the Cathedral (NYM 19777) and large pieces of Roman masonry were found within excavated parts of the remains of St Wilfrid's monastic church (Clarke and Hall 1997). The National Monuments Record and the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record note a Roman coin (NMR UI 53746, NYM 19760) found 3ft deep on Skellbank in 1827 and in 1844 a Roman cinerary urn (NMR UI 53795) was found somewhere on the west side of North Street, although the precise location cannot be established. While these finds could indicate as yet undiscovered Roman activity in Ripon, they may be later imports and so do not necessarily point to a specific location for Roman settlement at Ripon.

Early medieval

The first documentary evidence of the Anglo-Saxon monastic site dates from the 8th century when Stephen of Ripon recorded the *Life of Wilfrid* c.709/10; Bede also wrote of the monastery c.730. This evidence records the foundation of a monastery by Eata and its subsequent reallocation to Wilfrid. Although there is no evidence of its layout,

or an accurate location for the site, post-medieval tradition suggests that Eata's monastery lay on land to the north of Residence Lane, near to where the Minster now stands (Hall and Whyman 1996, 140). The site of Wilfrid's church is that of the present Minster. The crypt is generally believed to have been built by Wilfrid because of its similarity with the crypt at Hexham which is known to be Wilfrid's. After the Norman Conquest the monastery became a part of the diocese of York and remained a significant ecclesiastical centre throughout the medieval period.

The first definitive evidence for settlement at Ripon dates to the mid 7th century. Archaeological evidence of this date has been found, relating to a monastic site. This includes evidence from an excavation in 1955 by A. Paget-Baggs in the grounds of the former Deanery Garden Hotel. This work uncovered the foundations of a two-cell church and associated cemetery believed to be the Ladykirk noted in the 16th century by the antiquary John Leyland. The findings of the Deanery Gardens excavation suggest that there was a church (Ladykirk) and cemetery on the site by the early 11th century, and that both may have existed from the 8th century onwards (Hall and Whyman 1996, 130). What are likely to have been further remains of this cemetery were recorded on the other side of Marygate by P. Mayes in 1974. This excavation revealed eight burials aligned east-west. Although no datable material was recovered, their proximity to the Ladykirk suggests that they formed part of the same cemetery. Evidence to support this assertion comes from a 19th-century observation of a skeleton under the roadway of Marygate (Hall and Whyman 1996, 140). More substantial evidence of the likely continuation of the Ladykirk cemetery was found recently when pavement repairs in Marygate to a depth of 0.30m below ground disturbed the remains of eleven individuals including adults of both sexes, children and a newborn baby. When the soil was later sifted, fragments of a decorated bone comb case, a composite bone comb and a decorated knife handle of 9th- to early 11th-century date were recovered; these may date the bodies. When the area was cleaned and observed archaeologically a single, possibly articulated, burial was seen in section lying below the foundations of Abbot Huby's wall which dates from the 15th or 16th century (Johnson 2001, 7, 33). The extent of this cemetery has yet to be fully established.

Individual burials have been found within the curtilage of The Old Deanery and in what is now Mason's Yard. These include burials found during the course of work carried out to install bay windows on the south face of The Old Deanery in 1859. No date was attributed to these burials but Ryder suggests that they may have related to part of a medieval cemetery (1990, 6). Recent evaluation work at The Old Deanery uncovered two inhumations. Both graves were orientated east to west and continued under the west wall of The Old Deanery. The graves pre-date the early 17th-century construction of the building and the excavators have tentatively dated the burials as medieval on the basis of two residual sherds of medieval pottery found in the fill of a pit which cut through one of the graves (MAP 2001, 3, 9). The recent excavation at the same site revealed six more closely spaced burials which included children (G. Falkingham, pers. comm.). A cemetery has clearly been encountered here, and it is to be hoped that there will be enough evidence to allow it to be more closely dated.

An early medieval secular settlement in Ripon is likely to have grown up in

association with the important ecclesiastical centre. Its presence was demonstrated by excavations at Ailcy Hill which show that a non-monastic cemetery on the site dated from the 6th–7th century (Hall and Whyman 1996). An all-male cemetery post-dated the early cemetery here and this was interpreted as a monastic burial site of the 9th century. A coin hoard dating to this period was also located. More recent excavations at the site of the new school adjacent to Ailcy Hill noted that the area had been disturbed by medieval and post-medieval quarrying. Pottery dating to the 11th/12th century was recovered and some undated features are thought to represent pre-Conquest activity and may relate to the monastery of St Wilfrid or his successors (Johnson 1998, 31). Further excavation at this site found some rubbish pits and post-holes which may have dated to the pre-Conquest period, and pottery from this period was found residually in later features (McComish 2001, 46). Excavation evidence of pre-Conquest settlement was also found by D. Greenhaugh in Marygate in 1977, immediately to the south of the Paget-Baggs site. A few contexts in the north-west corner of this site were identified as possibly dating to the pre-Conquest period, and the 7th-century ‘Ripon Jewel’ was recovered here.

The precise pre-Conquest boundaries of ecclesiastical and secular settlement are not known. However, the findings of excavations, together with antiquarian observations and an examination of the cartographic and topographical evidence, suggest that the area enclosed by Allhallowgate to the north and Marygate to the east, encompassing the Minster, is at the core of Wilfrid’s monastery (Hall and Whyman 1996, 136–44). Early medieval secular settlement in Ripon is believed to have centred around the junction of Allhallowgate and Stonebridgegate on the east side of the Minster. Settlement of this date may have extended to the ‘*area between the Cathedral and the River Skell ... and St Agnesgate may have been the ancient route between the River Ure and the Skell*’ (Younge 1995, 9). The location of a ford crossing of the River Skell leading from High St Agnesgate in the early medieval and medieval periods, immediately downstream of the New Bridge, substantiates this view. Some timbers which may have formed part of this ford were disturbed during gravel shoal removal in the Skell by the Environment Agency in 2001 (*Darlington and Stockton Times*, 22 June 2001).

The Arcade is not located within the area where early medieval settlement would be expected, although there are documentary references to early medieval remains close by. Leland, writing in the 1530s or 1540s, mentions a parish church on Allhallows Hill and Walbran (1875) refers to burials from this period on the same site, but no evidence has been found to substantiate either of these claims. However, recent excavations have found evidence which suggests 11th-century occupation close to the Market Place and confirms 11th-century activity here. The excavation at the rear of Wakeman’s House recorded a quarry pit which had been re-used as a rubbish pit in the 11th or 12th century (Finlayson 2001, 11). The excavation at The Arcade has indicated occupation from the 11th century onwards and residual 11th-century pottery was recovered from medieval contexts at The Arcade (Section 8 below).

Medieval

In the 12th century significant development in the ecclesiastical sector is evident.

Some time before the Norman Conquest the monastery had become a Minster church with a college of canons, and in the later 12th century the rebuilding of the Minster church was begun. The hospital chapels of St Mary Magdalene and St John date from this period and the *maison dieu*, St Anne's chapel, may also have been founded in the 12th century. The Minster today comprises fabric dating from between the early 12th century and the 16th century, and sits within a walled churchyard with two gates. To the north of the Minster stood the Archbishop's Palace, of pre-13th-century date, which is described by Leland as a '*fair palace*'. A 15th-century timber-framed building identified during restoration work behind the Victorian frontage at 27 Kirkgate is the probable outer gateway to this palace. The 18th-century Old Court House is probably located on the site of a medieval building forming part of the palace complex, which was the administrative centre for Ripon at this time. Adjacent to the Court House are the footings of a possible medieval wall which may have been part of a chapel. A charter of 1228, which defines the privileges of the church, states that the church lands were bounded by Ailcy Hill, Allhallows Hill and 'Priestlay', almost certainly Priest Lane. An area to the north of the Palace known as 'The Archbishop's Ditch' in the medieval period may have defined the boundary of the palace here. Part of the ditch on the western boundary may have been identified during excavations at St Agnesgate in 1974 and another part of the ditch defining the curtilage of the palace may have been the section of a large ditch excavated at The Arcade (see pp.17-18).

While the layout of secular settlement in early medieval Ripon is not known with certainty, a period of expansion is thought to have accompanied the ecclesiastical development. There is documentary evidence for expansion of the secular settlement from the 12th century. In 1194 Ripon is first referred to as a borough and MacKay argues that the royal charters for a fair and market, granted in this period, indicate flourishing secular activity (MacKay 1982, 73). A court case of 1228, involving the Ripon Chapter and the Archbishop of York over rights of jurisdiction, provides some evidence of areas of ecclesiastical land holding in Ripon (Whyman 1997, 156). In 1316 Ripon is documented as a borough belonging to the Archbishop of York and by 1341 185.5 burgages were recorded. Evidence of specific burgages survives in the form of two deeds from c.1250 for burgage tenures in Allhallowsgate. The first reference to '*Le Merkrstede*', or market place, appears in 1281, and the first reference to a burgage in this area dates from 1305. Burgages in Westgate are recorded two years later and in 1315 there is reference to a property in Blossomgate. By 1318 there is documentary evidence that Ripon extended beyond Skellgate to Barefoot Street across the River Skell. Other streets which may date from the medieval period include Kirkgate. Indeed, by 1320 Ripon may already have taken its form which survived until expansion in the 19th and 20th centuries (Mackay 1982, 73-80). The poll tax returns for 1379 divide Ripon into four wards, Market Stead, Skellgate, Stonebridgagate and Westgate, indicating the main areas in which the city had developed during the medieval period.

The analysis of the post-medieval cartographic evidence for the form of Ripon suggests that the area called the Old Market Place and the present Market Place would together form a large rectangular space, which has subsequently been infilled with small building plots on Old Market Place, Fishergate, Queen's Street and Finkle Street. These building plots form slightly higgledy-piggledy arrangements, and there

are no long plots of land associated with the buildings. This type of development can be seen in other market towns, for example Alnwick (Conzen 1960), and it reflects the fact that within the market place space was at a premium and also that building plots may in part have developed directly from market stall holdings.

Leland located the church of All Hallows '*about the north part of the old town*' and described the market place as being of a '*newer building*'; this has been taken to show that the Old Market Place and settlement around it may have developed as a result of the expansion of the town in the 12th century (Mackay 1982, 78). It has also been suggested that the present Market Place was not established until the second half of the 13th century, relocating the town centre away from the ecclesiastical focus (ibid., 79). The cartographic evidence shows that this may not accurately describe the development of the Market Place. The assumption that the Market Place was relocated tends to be reiterated, for example, by the WYAS desk-top survey (1999, section 3.5.3). It should be remembered that, until recent years, little archaeological work had been carried out in the centre of Ripon which could offer evidence of the early medieval layout of the secular settlement or to what degree there was a significant re-arrangement of form in the medieval period.

WYAS, following Mackay, suggests that the burgage plots which front onto the present Market Place were laid out during the later medieval redevelopment of the town (section 3.5.3). The earliest surviving documentary evidence of burgage plots in the area of the Market Place is from the west side, where a deed dating to 1307 relates to the second burgage in Westgate (Mackay 1982, 79).

A re-organisation of the layout of the town in the later 12th or early 13th century is suggested by Whyman from an assessment of excavations on Low St Agnesgate by P. Mayes in 1974 and in the Deanery Gardens by D. Greenhaugh in 1977–8 which revealed significant evidence of occupation and activity in this part of Ripon from the 11th century onwards (Whyman 1997, 121). Whyman's interpretation of the excavation evidence from these sites suggests that they hint at a major re-organisation of settlement and street plan in the later 12th or early 13th century and also imply modifications to the layout of ecclesiastical property holdings to the north of the Minster (ibid., 160). In the Deanery Gardens, two timber-built structures were found. The easternmost was represented by a wall slot and an internal cobble surface. It was thought to have been a two-storied building, or at least to have had loft space. It may have been a 13th-century stable block (ibid., 153). A smaller building to the east was also recorded and, although there was less evidence on which to permit interpretation, construction techniques and ceramic dating evidence indicated that it could date to the 12th century (ibid.). The structures recorded in the Deanery Gardens are thought to represent outbuildings within a precinct owned or controlled by either Ripon Chapter or the Archbishopric. These buildings, the use of which may be dated to the 12th or 13th century, appear to extend across the line of Marygate, suggesting that the street was established some time after this date (ibid., 154).

The buildings were constructed to the east of St Agnesgate above a large backfilled ditch (already suggested as a pre-13th-century boundary to the ecclesiastical precinct). The building was later demolished and its footings were found to have been sealed by

a cobbled yard which incorporated a stone-lined drain. This sequence ran from the 11th to the 15th century but the surviving site archive did not allow artefact assemblages to be linked with specific recorded strata (ibid.). Whyman's interpretation of the excavation evidence suggests that the ditch may have formed the boundary of the pre-13th-century ecclesiastical precinct, that the construction of the building was likely to have been contemporary with the establishment of a thoroughfare along the line of St Marygate and Low St Agnesgate, and that the buildings date from the 13th or 14th century. He suggests that the evidence hints at a major re-organisation of settlement and street plan in the 12th or early 13th century and also implies modifications to the layout of ecclesiastical property holdings to the north of the Minster, *'suggesting that the ecclesiastical precinct was reduced and encompassed within a new street layout in the later 12th or early 13th century, the frontages of which rapidly began to build up'* (ibid., 160). The coincidence of the earliest surviving documentation from the later 12th and the 13th centuries and the re-organisation of the town is noted (ibid., 162). However, the need for further excavation evidence to *'confirm, amplify or correct'* this interpretation is also highlighted by Whyman (ibid., 162).

More recent excavations have demonstrated the survival of the remains of medieval settlement in a variety of locations in Ripon and some evidence certainly fits with Whyman's interpretation. A stratified sequence of medieval features ranging in date from the late 11th century to the late 13th or early 14th century was uncovered beneath a garage at 4 Stonebridgegate. The excavators postulated that this site was levelled during the late 12th or 13th century, fitting within the development proposed by Whyman in 1997 (OSA 2000, 21–2).

Peripheral to the core of settlement, the majority of the features excavated on the site of the New School, Priest Lane, were medieval in date. They consisted of a number of property boundaries, build up of horticultural soil and rubbish pits. This site appears to have been open ground up until the 13th century, when the area was divided into smaller plots or fields (McComish 2001, 46).

Until recent years archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the Market Place have been very limited, being restricted to watching briefs. They have not provided significant information relating to the development and form of the town. No archaeological features were observed during the course a watching brief in 1998 (Clarke). In 1995 a watching brief at 28–9 Market Place observed a high level of 19th-century ground disturbance but stratified medieval deposits were also encountered at an unrecorded depth and finds included an aquamanile (water vessel) dating from the 13th century (Cale 1995). Some observations were made of deposits on the site adjacent to The Arcade in 1977 when Morrison's supermarket was constructed. Existing garage buildings, petrol storage tanks and vehicle inspection pits had removed much of the archaeology from the Market Place frontage. Features interpreted as beam slots, pits and a large ditch, together with a boundary wall, were observed in section in a sewer trench constructed to the rear of the building (NYSMR). They indicated that medieval deposits were likely to survive to the rear of buildings fronting the Market Place although the exact location or depth of this material was not recorded.

More recently evidence of medieval occupation has been demonstrated by excavations to the rear of Wakeman's House in the south-west corner of the Market Place where a sequence of stratified deposits dating from the 11th/12th to the 15th century was recorded (Finlayson 2001, 28). Investigations in the Market Place uncovered a cobble surface, structural features and layers of accumulation above the surface dating to the medieval period (Finlayson 2000b, 18). These strata in the Market Place have been confirmed by later large-scale excavation. In addition, a boundary ditch aligned north-south, which pre-dated the medieval cobbled surface, was found along the eastern side of the present Market Place. The ditch was subsequently replaced by a smaller gully (Carne 2001, 1). The assessment of the results of this excavation provisionally suggests that the Market Place was laid out in the early 13th century (*ibid.*, 21).

An evaluation excavation carried out in 1999 on The Arcade site recorded the survival of deposits and features which dated from the 11th to the 15th century and suggested a continuum of activity during this period. The features were characteristic of rubbish pits likely to be found to the rear of burgage plots and were typical of medieval urban activity. A small section of a wall foundation was recorded on the boundary between two plots but no other evidence of boundaries was identified (WYAS 1999, section 12). Excavations at The Arcade in 2000 revealed a number of structural features and rubbish pits typical of burgage plots, and dating from the 11th/12th to the 16th century. Activity in the area of the Market Place is certainly evident from the 11th century onwards. The establishment of burgage plots and their boundaries can be seen to date from the mid 12th to the 13th century. Some alterations were made during the medieval period, with at least one significant redevelopment of buildings in the later 14th century. However, the boundaries between properties appear to have been respected throughout the period and into the post-medieval period.

With regard to plot boundaries, the archaeological evidence from the medieval period is confirmed by the earliest documentary evidence for properties at 8 and 9 Market Place which dates from 1635. The two modern properties which occupy the site form a single burgage plot which was not sub-divided until 1871 (Denton 1995, 272). The OS map of 1929 shows that No.8 extended much further east than it does at present. The shop front parts of 8 and 9 Market Place probably date from the early to mid 18th century. There were probably three more distinct builds within the rear range, with other small additions and later alterations (WYAS 1999, section 5.4.1). The earliest documentary evidence for 10 Market Place dates from 1645. This property was probably largely rebuilt some time before 1783 by Christopher Thompson who had taken out a mortgage in 1779, possibly to cover the cost of rebuilding. The property is first mentioned as an inn in a deed dated 1813, and a deed of 1822 notes newly erected brewhouses, granaries, stables and conveniences behind and adjoining the burgage house. The property remained an inn, under various names, until 1968 (Ripon Local Studies Research Centre).



Fig. 2 Areas of excavation location

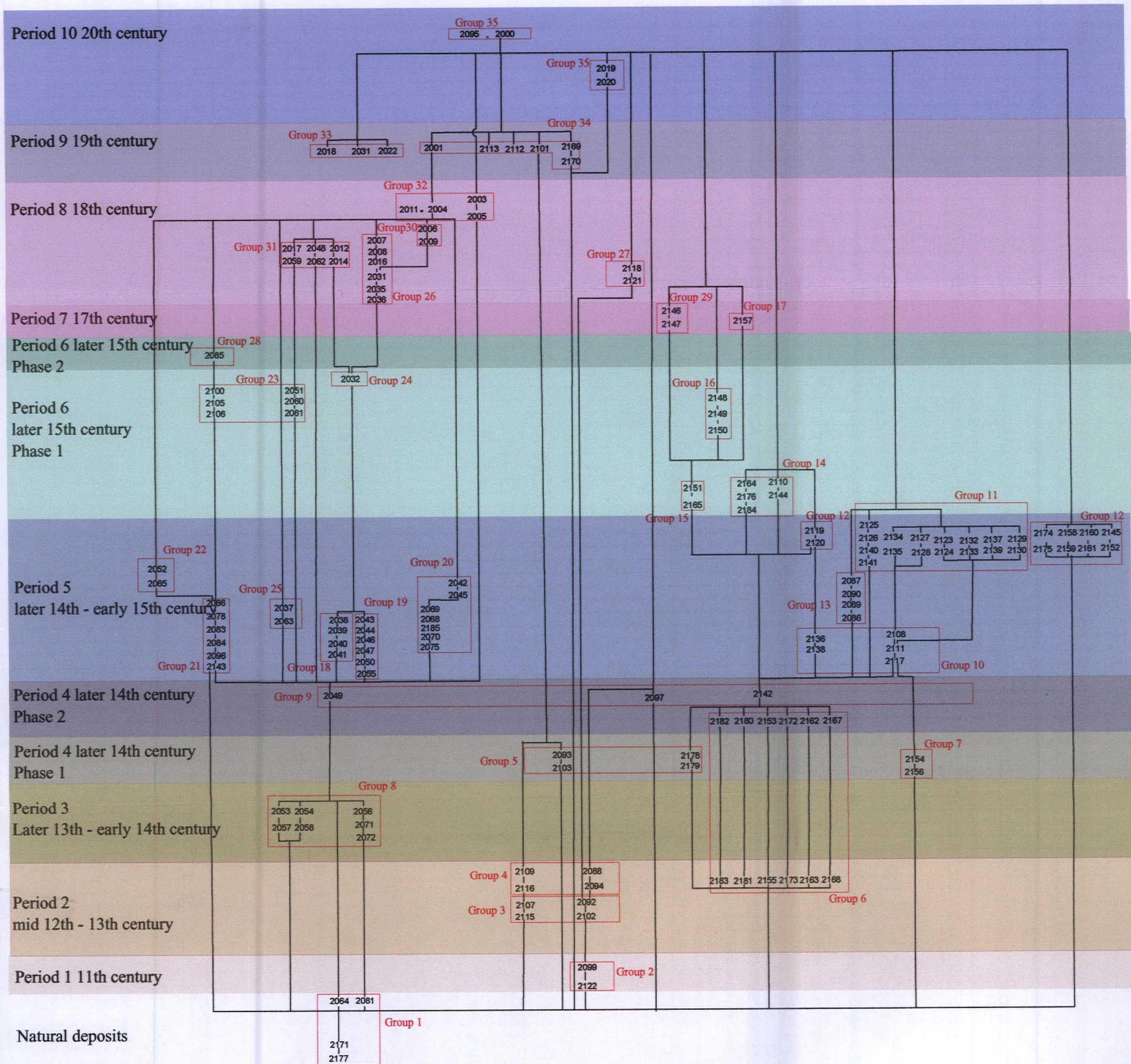


Fig. 3 Area 2 stratigraphic matrix