

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

**Water Skellgate
Ripon
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 1269

June 2004

C L I E N T

Burley Developments Ltd

Water Skellgate
Ripon
North Yorkshire

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Archaeological Evaluation

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Archaeological Background
3. Method
4. Results
5. Artefact Record
6. Environmental Record
7. Conclusions

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

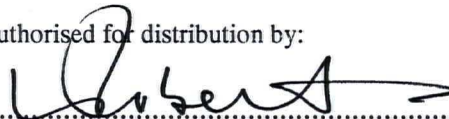
Figures

Appendices

Summary

An archaeological evaluation at Water Skellgate, Ripon revealed deeply stratified remains from the medieval period up to the modern day. Structural evidence in the form of post-holes and later cobble walls and associated cobbled surfaces were found. The artefacts recovered suggest domestic activity on the site with the possibility of food processing and smithing within the vicinity.

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Burley Developments Limited to conduct an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Water Skellgate, Ripon in advance of proposed development on land occupied by the former Walker and Barker Renault dealership.
- 1.2 The site was located to the south of Water Skellgate at grid reference SE 3121 7113 (Fig. 1). The planning application (6.31.297.J.FULMAJ) concerned the demolition of the existing garage buildings and the erection of offices and an apartment building fronting Water Skellgate with four terraced houses to the rear.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The historic town of Ripon has early origins in the 7th century AD and with the growth of the church, remained an important centre during the medieval and post-medieval periods. This site lies within the historic core of the town with previous archaeological investigations conducted nearby proving to be rich in well preserved remains.
- 2.2 Excavations conducted around the market place have revealed well stratified remains dating from the 11th to the 18th centuries with remains of burgage plots and associated buildings. Excavations to the north-west of the site on land to the rear of Wakeman's House on High Skellgate revealed evidence for industrial activity including butchery, pelt processing and smithing within the vicinity.
- 2.3 To the east of the site at Bedern Court and at Duck Hill archaeological investigations have revealed well preserved waterlogged deposits dating from the 12th to the 15th centuries. These deposits were interpreted as being related to a previous course of the River Skell with evidence of an adjacent mill race. It is thought that the old water courses were filled in for land reclamation.
- 2.4 There was a high potential for a similar sequence of archaeological deposits to survive within the development area with well preserved and waterlogged layers dating from the 11th to the 19th centuries within the northern part of the site. The southern area was thought to be within the old course of the River Skell and this was supported by the results of borehole survey on the site (Robinson Environmental 2004).

3. Method

- 3.1 Three trenches were excavated within the northern area of the proposed development site. Each trench measured 3m by 3m giving a total excavation area of 27m². Two of these areas were excavated adjacent to Water Skellgate (Trenches 1 and 3) with the third area excavated (Trench 2) at approximately the mid point of the site (Fig. 2).
- 3.2 Tarmac, hardcore and modern overburden were removed by a 180° mechanical excavator using a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket. It was also necessary to use a hydraulic breaker on a large piece of modern concrete within Trench 2.

Removal of material by machine was conducted under direct archaeological supervision in level spits until the first archaeological horizon was reached.

- 3.3 The exposed surface in each trench was then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. All deposits were excavated and recorded according to ASWYAS standard method (2004).
- 3.4 The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations and is indexed in Appendix I. Inventories of contexts, artefacts and samples are listed in Appendices II, III and IV. A written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological works was produced by North Yorkshire County Council and is represented in Appendix VII.
- 3.5 The evaluation took place from the 2nd March to the 15th March 2004.

4. Results

- 4.1 Deeply stratified archaeological deposits were found within all of the evaluation trenches with Trenches 1 and 2 revealing several phases of structural remains in the form of walls and cobbled surfaces. Trench 3 also revealed further possible evidence for earlier structures in the form of post-holes. Within all of the excavated trenches modern demolition debris and levelling deposits were found directly above the latest archaeological deposits with little to no intervening layers.

Trench 1

- 4.2 Trench 1 exposed remains relating to two different types and phases of activity. The earliest deposits encountered seemed to relate to pits with varying and occasionally organically rich fills which were in use during the medieval to the early post-medieval period. Post-medieval activity took the form of cobble built walls with associated cobbled surfaces.
- 4.3 The earliest deposits within Trench 1 were found at a depth of around 2m below the modern ground surface. These consisted of clean sands and gravels that seemed to have derived from the natural silting of the River Skell or an associated waterlogged area. No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits.
- 4.4 A hand excavated section was opened within the north-eastern area of the trench (Fig. 3, plan A) which revealed evidence of a series of deposits and intercutting features above the alluvial layers. At the base of the excavated section a series of six layers were revealed (Fig. 3, S.11) that may have formed the backfill of large pit whose limits were not seen within the excavated area. The earliest layer (126) was a dark grey silt that was exposed for 0.5m in length, 0.42m in width and measured 0.23m in depth. Above this was a thin layer of compacted clay (125) measuring 0.05m in depth. A thin band of compacted organic material (123), lay above 125, measuring 0.03m in depth. These layers were thought to form the basal layers of infill within the pit with the latest deposits in this sequence (122, 119 and 118) creating the upper fills.
- 4.5 A firm mid orange clay (131) had been deposited above this sequence. It included rough limestone pieces in a linear formation on a north to south alignment (117). The limestone alignment was thought to be a rough wall or revetment feature which was exposed for 0.5m in length and was 0.3m in

width and 0.26m in depth. This deposit was then cut by the corner of a pit (121) with a single clay fill (120). The exposed area of pit 120 measured 0.55m in length, 0.18m in width and 0.32m in depth.

- 4.6 The foundations of a cobble built wall (112/103) were sat on top of deposit 131. On the western side of the excavated slot the backfill (129) of a possible construction cut was seen although the line of the cut had been truncated by later activity (Fig. 3,S.5). Wall 103 was exposed for a length of 3m. At its foundation it measured 0.8m in width and survived to a height of 0.55m which included three visible courses (Fig. 3, S.12). The wall was constructed from large cobbles in rough courses bonded with a soft lime mortar. Within the eastern half of the trench this wall was truncated although evidence for its continuation was seen in the eastern trench section.
- 4.7 Wall 103 was flanked on either side by cobbled surfaces (110 and 111) (Fig.4 Plan B). These were well laid and butted up closely to the edges of the wall. Surface 110 abutted the northern side of wall 103. It was exposed for 1.6m in length, measured 0.4m in width and was approximately 0.06m in depth. The northern side of this surface was truncated by a disturbed area that was associated with a modern drain. Surface 111 was to the south side of wall 103. It was exposed for 2.54m in length and 1m in width. Surface 111 was cut by a possible pit (113) within the south-west corner of the trench. Both of these surfaces seemed to be contemporary and external suggesting that 103 was a boundary wall rather than part of a building.
- 4.8 Cobbled surface 110 was cut by a large pit (124) containing a single clay fill (108) (Fig.3, S.5). Demolition of the northern face of wall 103 also seems to have occurred at this time, however, it is not clear whether the stones (112) thought to represent the northern face of wall 103 were in fact just a foundation layer. Deposit 108 was subsequently cut by another feature (109) only seen in the northern trench section (Fig.4, S.13). The exposed section of this feature measured 0.64m in length, 0.1m in width and 0.38m in depth with only one visible fill (115).
- 4.9 A new cobbled surface (102) was then placed on top of these layers within a bedding layer (128) of light yellow gritty sand. This new cobbled surface did not extend across the full width of the trench and was observed to stop 1.3m from the eastern trench limit a which point it was edged by three bricks laid parallel on edge (Fig.4, S.13) These cobbles still abutted the northern face of wall 103 suggesting that it was still extant (Fig.3 Plan A).
- 4.10 On the southern side of wall 103 a layer of demolition debris (107) was used to level the area (Fig. 4, S.15). Deposit 107 was excavated for 2.9m in length, 0.94m in width and a maximum of 0.3m in depth. It consisted of a mid brown sand with large amounts of mortar, brick fragments and some large cobbles onto which a wall (105) was constructed. Wall 105 was exposed against the southern trench edge and ran the full width at 2.3m in length and was 0.5m in width. The remains of this wall were 0.3m in height comprising two courses of cobbles bonded with a light creamy grey mortar. Between 105 and 103 a new area of cobbles laid into bedding layer of dark ash (106). Only a small section of this surface was seen measuring 1m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.12m in depth.

- 4.11 Within the north-east corner of the trench there is an area of disturbance (133, 134) that contained modern drain fragments then the whole area north of wall 103 is covered by a thin layer of sand (132) (Fig. 4, S.13). On top of this lay the modern demolition deposits (101) of the last known dwellings on the site. There was no evidence for this sand layer within the southern area of the trench although additional deposits were seen, in the south section (Fig. 4, S.15), that had built up against the southern side of wall 105 which included the cut (139) and backfill (138) of a modern drain.
- 4.12 Modern demolition debris measuring up to 0.5m in depth covered all the excavated features in Trench 1. A narrow wall (140) was seen in the northern trench section (Fig. *, S.13) measuring 0.18m in width and 0.44m in height with four courses of loosely bonded cobbles. This wall was thought to have belonged to the dwellings that last occupied the site.

Trench 2

- 4.13 A large deposition of modern demolition debris (201) 1.36m deep was removed from the area of Trench 2 to the reveal the first archaeological deposits. A series of walls and cobbled surfaces were exposed showing different phases of a probable building (Fig. 5 plan 2). Below these were further deposits with evidence of earlier activity in the form of possible post-holes and a pit which were not seen in plan.
- 4.14 Two hand dug slots were excavated adjacent to the walls within this trench, these revealed natural sand and silt deposits at 2.47m below the modern ground surface. Within the eastern slot a possible pit (244) was seen to cut through the natural deposits although only the upper portion of its fill (243) was exposed (Fig. 5, S.7). This feature was sealed by deposit 241 with further deposits possibly representing dumping episodes. The latest layer (236) within this sequence was a thin band of material measuring 0.05m in depth that contained large amounts of mortar fragments and flecks of charcoal. This layer was thought to be related to the construction of the earliest walls. A second pit or post hole (239) was thought to be cut through this layer but the relationship was unclear.
- 4.15 The second hand dug slot was excavated through the terminus of an intrusive modern pit (208). This revealed possible natural deposits at 2m below the modern ground surface. Into this was cut a possible post-hole (234) that was only seen in section (Fig. 5, S.10). The excavated section 234 measured 0.39m in width and 0.33m in depth and contained two fills. Sealing post-hole 234 was layer 231 this deposit was exposed for a 0.65m and was 0.15m in depth. This layer was thought to be a buried soil horizon which was thought to be the same as a similar deposit (237) within the other excavated slot.
- 4.16 The next phase of activity within Trench 2 consisted of the construction of a series of walls probably relating to one or more structures. The earliest was wall 221 that ran on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was exposed for 2.32m in length and was 0.5m in width and was about 0.3m in height with a maximum of two courses surviving. A small section of the construction cut (248) for wall 221 was seen in the edge of the excavated modern pit (208) (Fig. 5, S.17). This showed that it cut the buried soil horizon (231) and was filled by a single deposit (249).

- 4.17 Adjoined to the southern side of 221 was a semi-circular area of masonry (225), although this structure seemed to be an addition to wall 221 the relationship between them was unclear. Structure 225 measured 1.32m in length, 1.16m in width and 0.35m in height with three courses remaining.
- 4.18 Walls 221 and 225 then were superseded by construction of two wall forming a 90° corner. The exact relationship between these walls is not known due to pit 208 cutting through the corner. The construction cut for wall 227 was seen to cut the fill of the construction cut for wall 221 and the wall was also seen to cut through 225 (Fig. 5, S.17).
- 4.19 The latest structure within Trench 2 was wall 223 which abutted the southern side of wall 227 at right angles. This wall was on a north to south alignment and was exposed for 1.3m in length. It was 0.5m in width and was 0.28m in height with two courses remaining.
- 4.20 Three small patches of cobbled surfaces (214, 215 and 218) were seen in Trench 2 with surface 218 within the interior of the building created by walls 227 and 219. Due to the small area of these cobbled areas exposed it was not possible to determine their function. Deposits 216 and 217, also within the building, contained charred material.

Trench 3

- 4.21 Trench 3 was excavated by machine to a depth of about 1m below the modern ground surface through modern deposits of demolition rubble and levelling layers. Due to the depth of material within this trench further investigation was conducted by hand within a slot measuring 1m by 1m excavated in the middle of the trench (Fig. 5, Plan. 3).
- 4.22 At a depth of 2.15m below modern ground level, dark organic silts and gravels were observed with an overlying narrow band of clean natural yellow sand (325) measuring 0.1m in depth (Fig. 5, S.27) providing an interface between archaeological deposits and natural alluvial deposits. Cut through these silts were a succession of 3 U-shaped post-holes and a shallow circular feature (Fig. 5, Plan. 3). The earliest of these (322) was partially exposed on the eastern side of the centrally excavated slot (Fig. 5, S.25). This post-hole measured 0.8m in length and was exposed for 0.42m of its width. Measuring 0.51m in depth, it contained two fills, the primary of which (326) was a dark grey silty clay 0.19m in depth. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this context. The secondary fill (321) was a mid greyish brown silty sand 0.4m in depth which contained large stones on the south side of the fill possibly used for packing. Fragments of preserved wood were recovered from within the stones which could represent the remains of a timber post.
- 4.23 Two smaller U-shaped post-holes (318 and 320) were cut through the upper fill (321) of 322. Both of these were oval in shape but only one (318) was fully exposed within the excavated trench. Post-hole 318 measured 0.4m in length, 0.3m in width and 0.24m in depth (Fig. 5, S.30). It was filled by single deposit (317) which was an orangey brown sandy silt that also contained some large stones.
- 4.24 The second of these smaller post-holes lay to the west of 318 on the edge of the excavated slot. It measured 0.34m in length, was exposed for 0.2m in width (Fig. 5, S.25) and was 0.21m in depth. This post-hole contained two fills

- (319 and 328) the primary of which (319) was a mid grey silty clay measuring 0.3m in length and 0.2m in depth. Within its upper limit the deposit seemed to be confined to the northern side of the post-hole marked by the position of some large stones. To the south of these stones a clean red sand was seen (328) that may have represented the position of a post surrounded by packing stones.
- 4.25 The close proximity of this group of post-holes may suggest that they were part of the same structure with the later ones dug as additional supports for a larger post which may have become unstable over time.
- 4.26 A fourth feature was observed on the east side of the excavated slot which took form of a shallow scoop (324). This feature measured 0.83m in length and was exposed for a width of 0.3m (Fig. 5, S.27). At 0.19m in depth it contained a single fill (323) of dark grey silty sand that contained moderate amounts of charcoal. Due to only a small portion of this sub-circular feature being visible within the excavated area it was not possible to interpret its function fully except to say that it was possibly associated with the adjacent concentration of post-holes with 318 cutting its western edge.
- 4.27 An extensive deposit (316) measuring about 0.7m in depth sealed all the above features (Fig. 5 S.25 and S.27). This deposit was present throughout the trench and consisted of a dark grey silty clay that seemed quite mixed and contained coal, charcoal, mortar fragments, brick fragments and cobbles. This context contained a mix of post-medieval pottery types (Section 5.9) and may represent a rubbish deposit or levelling layer.
- 4.28 Above deposit 316 were a series of layers and features relating to post-medieval and modern activity on the site. The layers (315, 314, 307 and 301) were mainly comprised of sands and gravels that contained large amounts of building debris and were probably derived from the dumping of waste material.
- 4.29 On the south side of the trench the partial remains of a wall (312) were seen (Fig. 5, S.21). Wall 312 was exposed for 1.44m in length and measured 0.35m in height. The width of the wall was is unknown as it was only exposed within the southern section of the trench. The base of the wall sat directly onto 316 within a shallow construction cut (313) measuring 0.68m in width and 0.26m in depth (Fig. 5, S.22) that was filled with a dark grey sandy silt. The eastern end of wall 312 was cut by pit 306 but it may have continued beyond the eastern trench limit as represented by a deposit of mortar (327) that was similar to that bonding the wall.
- 4.30 A possible post-hole (310) was seen in the western trench section. It measured 0.6m in width and 0.28m in depth with a pointed V-shaped profile and contained a single fill (309) which was a brown silty sand that included mortar fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 4.31 On the southern side of the trench pit 306 was cut though layer 308. Pit 306 measured 1.4m in width and 0.53m in depth and was only seen in section. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single mixed fill (305) of mid and dark brown sand with inclusions of mortar and brick.

5. *Artefact Record*

Medieval and later pottery by C.G. Cumberpatch

Type series

- 5.1 The assemblage of pottery consisted of 189 sherds weighing 5861 grams representing a maximum of 149 vessels. The data are summarised in Appendix V. Given the small size of the assemblage and the fact that the majority of sherds identified are of well known and recognised types, no formal type series has been drawn up.
- 5.2 Medieval pottery was relatively rare, but was present in small quantities throughout the assemblage. With the exception of a sherd of Splash Glazed Sandy ware (layer 123) and a sherd of Whiteware from layer 116 (the latter most probably residual), the medieval wares were relatively late in date and included reduced sandy wares which, although themselves of local types, form part of the widespread tradition of reduced sandy wares dating to between the 13th and 15th centuries.
- 5.3 Later medieval and post-medieval wares (later 15th to early 17th century) formed a significant part of the assemblage and were mainly of utilitarian types, with tablewares such as Cistercian ware notable by their absence. The Green Glazed Sandy wares and Redwares were all utilitarian types with pancheons and open vessels the commonest vessel types identified.
- 5.4 Pottery dating to the later 17th to early 20th century formed a major part of the assemblage. Utilitarian types (Yellow and Brown Glazed Coarsewares, Stoneware, Unglazed Red Earthenware) were common, but a variety of tablewares (Whiteware, plain, sponged and transfer printed, Colour Glazed wares and White salt Glazed Stonewares), were also present, in a range which spanned the period.
- 5.5 Notable sherds of imported pottery include a piece of an unidentified stoneware from layer 235 which may be of far Eastern origin and the base of a small cup or tea bowl (unstratified) which is probably of Chinese origin. German stonewares were represented by sherds of Frechen-Koln and Westerwald types, both of which are relatively common on post-medieval and early modern sites.

Discussion

- 5.6 The condition of the pottery varied considerably throughout the assemblage and while much of the material was well preserved, a number of sherds showed signs of post-depositional damage. Notable amongst these were the sherds of two mugs from fill 207 of pit 208 which were heavily crazed and discoloured.
- 5.7 The group from Trench 1 contained a high proportion of medieval material in comparison to the groups from Trenches 2 and 3, but at least in the case of layer 116 this was probably residual in a later context.
- 5.8 The group from Trench 2 was diverse in character, but although medieval and post-medieval wares were present in small quantities in all contexts, the majority appeared to be of relatively late date, with earlier material representing residual elements. Only layer 237 produced an unmixed group of

medieval date and here the numbers of sherds were so low that it would be unwise to assert that this feature was of medieval date. Elsewhere medieval and post-medieval/early modern material was present in mixed groups (228, 232, 235). The largest groups (207 and 216) were dominated by material of recent date.

- 5.9 The pattern seen in Trench 2 was repeated in Trench 3. Only three small groups were of medieval date (319, 321 and 326), the remaining larger groups being of mixed character and relatively late date.

Conclusion

- 5.10 The diverse pottery assemblage from Water Skellgate includes a wide variety of local and regional wares dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, with medieval pottery present mainly as a residual element in later features. Overall the assemblage suggests a long history of activity, most probably primarily domestic in nature, on the site, but the assemblage is scarcely of a sufficient size for definite conclusions to be drawn regarding the nature of the activities or of the extent to which the assemblage is representative of the wider situation in the town. The fact that the assemblage includes a significant element which is of post-medieval date is of interest, this important period being poorly understood in ceramic terms (Cumberpatch 2003).

Metalwork

- 5.11 Only five metal objects were recovered during the evaluation. Three of these were iron nails recovered from layers 116 in Trench 1, 237 and 241 in Trench 2. A thin triangular piece of lead measuring approximately 0.2m in length was recovered from layer 122. Two sides of this piece of lead sheet were deliberately cut leaving quite sharp edges with the third side being broken off. The final metal artefact in the assemblage was a copper alloy button found within the mortar (226) bonding wall 225 in Trench 2. The nature of these metal finds meant that they were not able to enhance our understanding of the site.

6. *Environmental Record*

Environmental samples by Diane Alldritt

- 6.1 Samples of between 4 and 8.5 litres of soil were processed from nine deposits. These were subjected to a system of flotation in an Ankara-style flotation tank. The floating remains (the flot) were collected in a 300 μ m sieve and the heavy fraction (the retent) was collected in a 1mm mesh. The flots, once dry, were scanned using a binocular microscope and the retents were scanned by eye. The results of the flot analysis are tabulated in Appendix VI. During the sorting of the retents, flake and spheroidal hammer scale were noted from samples 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10. These indicate that iron smithing may have been occurring in the vicinity, although they were only retrieved in very small quantities.

Discussion

Trench 1: Samples: 5 (122); 6 (123); 7 (126):

- 6.2 Layer 122 (sample 5) produced <5mls of carbonised tea leaf sized detritus and silt. Trace amounts of carbonised cereal grain were present, most of which was

barley. One grain of *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) had sprouted, tentatively suggesting that this cereal may have been used in brewing processes.

- 6.3 A total of 5mls of carbonised tea leaf detritus and very sparse degraded cereal grain were recovered from layer 123 (sample 6). A single *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread / spelt wheat) was identified, whilst the remaining grain was too poorly preserved to accurately speciate.
- 6.4 A single cf. *Hordeum* sp. (cf. barley) grain was the only plant evidence recovered from layer 126 (sample 7) of <5mls of carbonised fragments and silt.

Trench 2: Samples: 2 (232); 3 (241); 4 (243);

- 6.5 The <5mls of carbonised material from the primary fill of probable post-hole 234 (232 sample 2) produced mostly poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain with abundant non-marine mollusc shells. One grain was thought to be cf. *Hordeum* sp. (cf. barley).
- 6.6 Layer 241 (sample 3) consisted of <5mls of abundant non-carbonised *Sambucus nigra* (elder) seeds and occasional tea leaf sized carbonised detritus. Five non-marine molluscs were also present, together with three poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains.
- 6.7 A single carbonised *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley) was the only identifiable remain recovered from the flot of the single fill of pit 244 (243 sample 4) consisting of 10mls of carbonised detritus, silt and modern root / straw fragments. It was an interesting find however, because (as also seen in sample 5 (122)) the grain had sprouted, suggesting malting / brewing of barley.

Trench 3: Samples: 1 (317); 10 (326); 9 (319):

- 6.8 This sample (1) from the single fill (317) of post-hole 318 consisted of <5mls of carbonised tea leaf sized detritus and silt, which contained two indeterminate cereal grains, and a single *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread / spelt wheat).
- 6.9 The <5mls of carbonised fragments from this sample (9) of the single fill (319) of post-hole 320 produced mainly indeterminate cereal grain, although two grains were sufficiently well preserved to be identified as *Triticum aestivum* sl. (bread / spelt wheat). A large number of non-carbonised *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) were also present, but these were very shiny and maybe modern contaminants.
- 6.10 The flot from sample 10 of the primary fill (326) of post-hole 322 consisted of <10mls of carbonised fragments and silt with a single non-marine mollusc present. Carbonised remains consisted of eight indeterminate cereal grains and five grains of *Secale cereale* (rye). This species may have been used as fodder for animals or for human consumption.

Conclusions

- 6.11 The nine flots from Water Skellgate produced very small amounts of carbonised cereal grain which could be considered as trace evidence for activities occurring in the area. The discovery of sprouted grains of barley from two different samples / trenches was significant and suggested the malting of barley for use in brewing. Small amounts of bread / spelt wheat in

three of the samples indicated that this cereal was probably being processed / consumed here, whilst the presence of rye in one sample could indicate foddering or a minor food role.

Animal bone and shell by Jane Richardson

- 6.12 In total, 122 animal bone fragments were recovered during the archaeological investigations, of which 66 were hand recovered and 56 were retrieved from the retents during the processing of environmental samples (Table 1). These fragments were well preserved, with few eroded bone surfaces, although a minority had been gnawed.
- 6.13 Unfortunately as so few bones were recovered, the faunal material has little interpretative value. Cattle, sheep, pig and probably domestic fowl bones were identified, however, and these probably indicate a varied diet. Fish and shellfish (oysters, mussels and cockles) may also have been consumed (Tables 1 and 2) Certainly chop marks to a sheep pelvis, medium mammal vertebra and large mammal rib fragments suggest that carcasses were reduced to joints of meat. Cut marks to the base of a cattle horncore are indicative of the removal of the horn either for working or to facilitate the removal of the skin.

Table 1. Animal bone fragments (*italicised entries indicate the bones recovered from the retents*)

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
116	Pig	Tooth	1
	Large mammal	Rib fragments	2
118	Cattle	Calcaneus (<i>gnawed</i>)	1
	Cattle	Distal metatarsal (<i>fused</i>)	1
	Cattle	Teeth	3
	Sheep	Proximal radius (<i>fused, gnawed</i>)	1
	Sheep	Distal tibia (<i>fused, gnawed</i>)	1
	Sheep/goat	Pelvis fragment (<i>gnawed</i>)	1
	Pig	Skull fragment (<i>occipital</i>)	1
	Pig?	Long bone fragment (<i>gnawed</i>)	1
	Large mammal	Rib fragments (<i>1 chopped</i>)	3
120	Pig	Proximal metacarpal (<i>gnawed</i>)	1
	Pig	Lateral metapodial	1
122	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Proximal ulna (unfused, burnt)</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Bird</i>	<i>Third phalanx</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Undiagnostic</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Undiagnostic (17 burnt)</i>	<i>20</i>
123	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	1
	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>Long bone fragments (burnt)</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Undiagnostic (burnt)</i>	<i>6</i>

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
126	Cattle	Astragalus	1
	Cat	Proximal femur (fused)	1
	Large mammal	Skull fragment	1
	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Tooth</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Bird</i>	<i>Long bone fragment</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Large mammal</i>	<i>Vertebra</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Long bone fragment (1 burnt)</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Rib fragment</i>	<i>1</i>
207	Sheep/goat	Radius fragment (gnawed)	1
	Large mammal	Skull fragment	1
212	Pig	Skull fragments	3
	Sheep/goat	Pelvis fragment (chopped, gnawed)	1
	Small mammal	Long bone fragment	1
	Small mammal	Rib	1
232	Sheep	Proximal metacarpal (gnawed)	1
	Sheep/goat	Pelvis fragment (gnawed)	1
	Small mammal	Long bone fragments (1 burnt)	2
	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Undiagnostic</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Undiagnostic</i>	<i>4</i>
237	Cattle	Skull fragments	3
	Medium mammal	Rib fragments	2
	Small mammal	Scapula fragment	1
235	Pig	Tooth	1
	Domestic fowl-size	Breast bone	1
241	Cattle	Horncore (cuts to remove horn)	1
	Cattle	Skull fragments	4
	Small mammal	Long bone fragment	1
	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Skull fragments</i>	<i>5</i>
244	Small mammal	Undiagnostic (burnt)	2
	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Vertebra</i>	<i>1</i>
314	Medium mammal	Vertebral fragment (chopped)	1
315	Cattle	Tooth	1
	Cattle	Humerus barrel (juvenile, gnawed)	1
	Cattle	Metatarsal (fused)	1
	Sheep	Metacarpal (fused)	1
	Sheep	Metatarsal barrel	1
	Large mammal	Pelvis fragments	4
	Small mammal	Long bone fragment	1

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
316	Cattle	Distal metacarpal (fused)	1
	Sheep	Horncore fragment	1
	Large mammal	Long bone fragment	1
319	<i>Small mammal</i>	<i>Long bone fragment (burnt)</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Undiagnostic</i>	<i>1</i>
326	Large mammal	Rib fragment	1
	<i>Fish</i>	<i>Vertebra</i>	<i>1</i>
U/S	Large mammal	Rib fragments (1 chopped)	3
Total			122

Table 2. Marine shells

Context	Species	Element	Quantity
207	Oyster	Upper valve	1
	Oyster	Lower valve	1
	Mussel		1
212	Oyster	Upper valve	2
316	Cockle		2
Total			7

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Deposits of archaeological significance were found within all of the excavation areas beneath modern material mostly associated with the demolition of terraced houses and the construction of the garage.
- 7.2 In Trench 1 archaeological deposits were found at a depths between 0.6m and 0.8m below the modern ground surface. Trench 2 contained a greater depth of modern material up to 1.36m below the modern ground surface. This material sat directly on top of archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits were found within Trench 3 at 1m below modern ground surface.
- 7.3 The depths of modern overburden seem to relate to the natural slope of the land down to the south towards the River Skell and the subsequent levelling of the area.
- 7.4 During the course of the evaluation it was possible to see different areas and phases of activity although these could not be fully interpreted within the limits of the investigation.
- 7.5 The earliest features exposed included post-holes and possible pits with associated waterlogged deposits. The post-holes found within Trenches 2 and 3 were found to exist at a similar height and were found to contain similar fills suggesting that they were part of the same phase of activity.

- 7.6 The possible buried soil horizon within Trench 2 suggests that there was a period when there was minimal activity within that area allowing such a deposit to accumulate. This is followed by structures constructed from cobble built walls with associated surfaces. It was difficult to determine the function of these buildings within the excavation limits although the latest walls exposed within Trench 1 could relate to a charity school that was known to occupy the site.
- 7.7 The artefactual, floral and faunal evidence suggest that the site was an area of domestic activity with the possibility of limited foodstuff processing as shown by the occasional wheat grains and butchery marks on some of the animal bones. The small amount of metal working debris found within some of the processed samples is indicative of smithing within the vicinity.
- 7.8 The results from a previous borehole survey (Robinson Environmental 2004) and the alluvial nature of the natural deposits seen on the site suggest that the activity on the site may have been directly related to a known meander in the course of the River Skell, now filled in.
- 7.9 The earliest deposits and features within each trench were of probable medieval date and contained pottery dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries. These deposits were overlain by material of 17th and 18th century date which were covered by the modern overburden.

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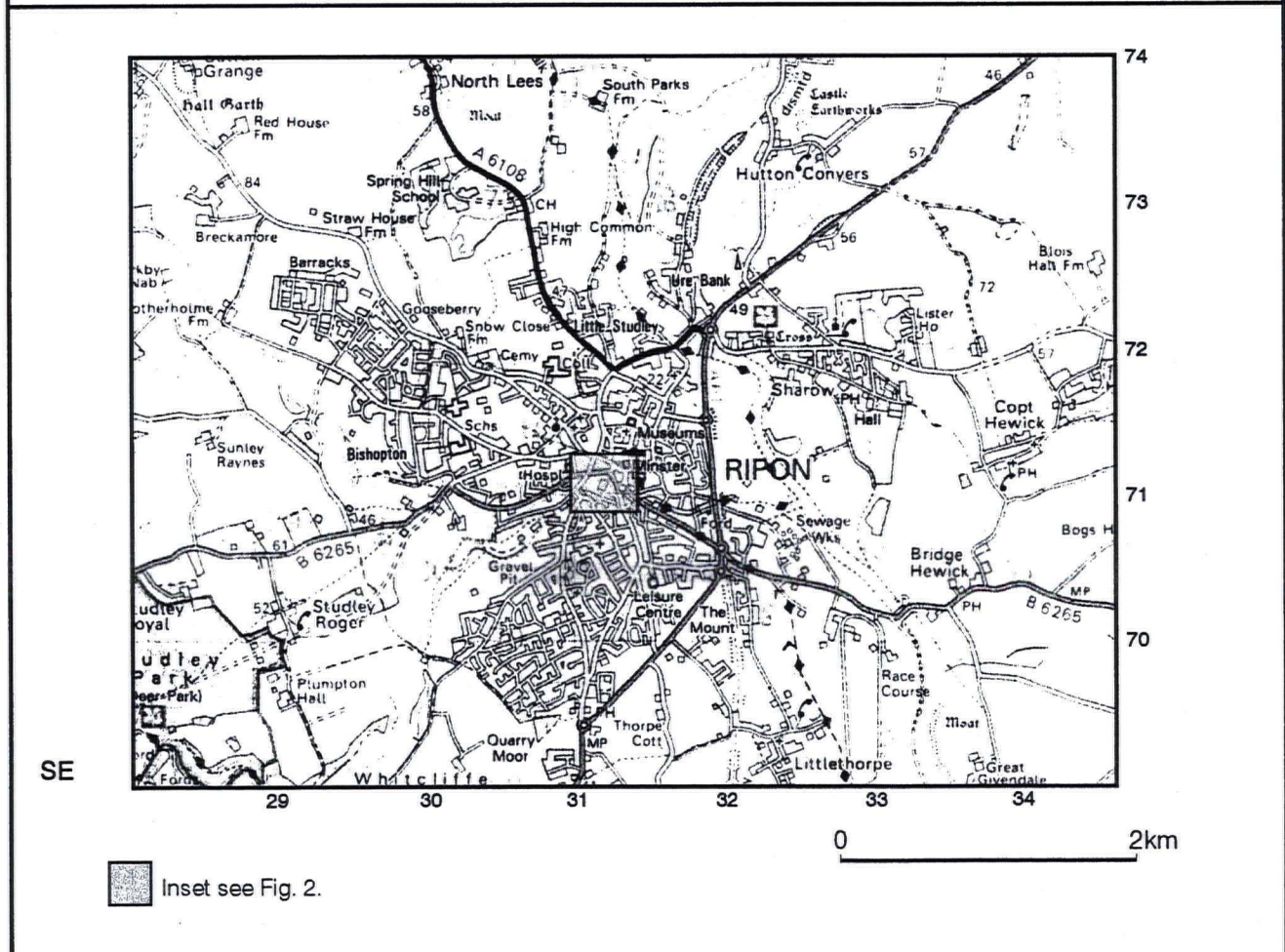
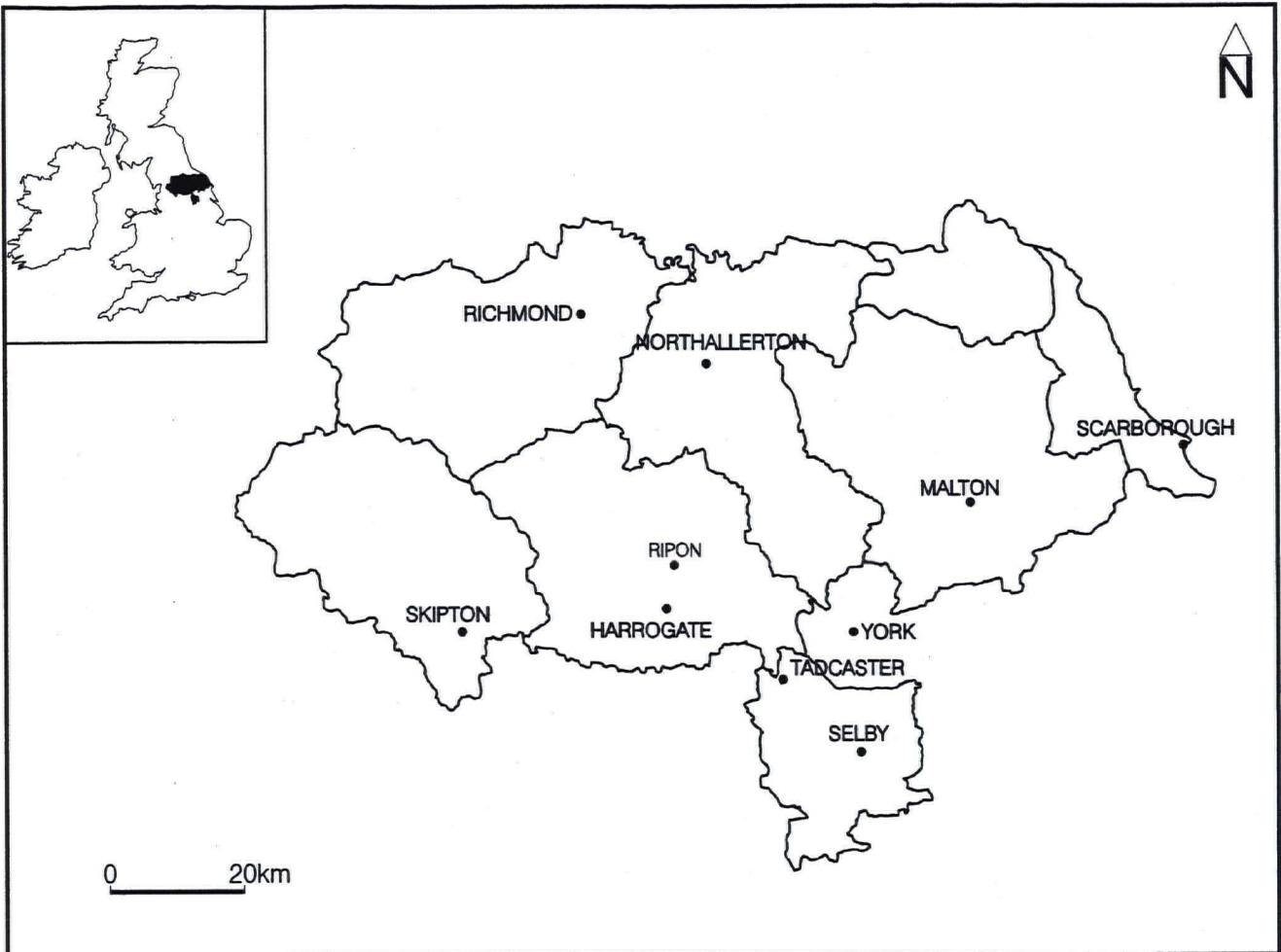


Fig. 1. Site Location

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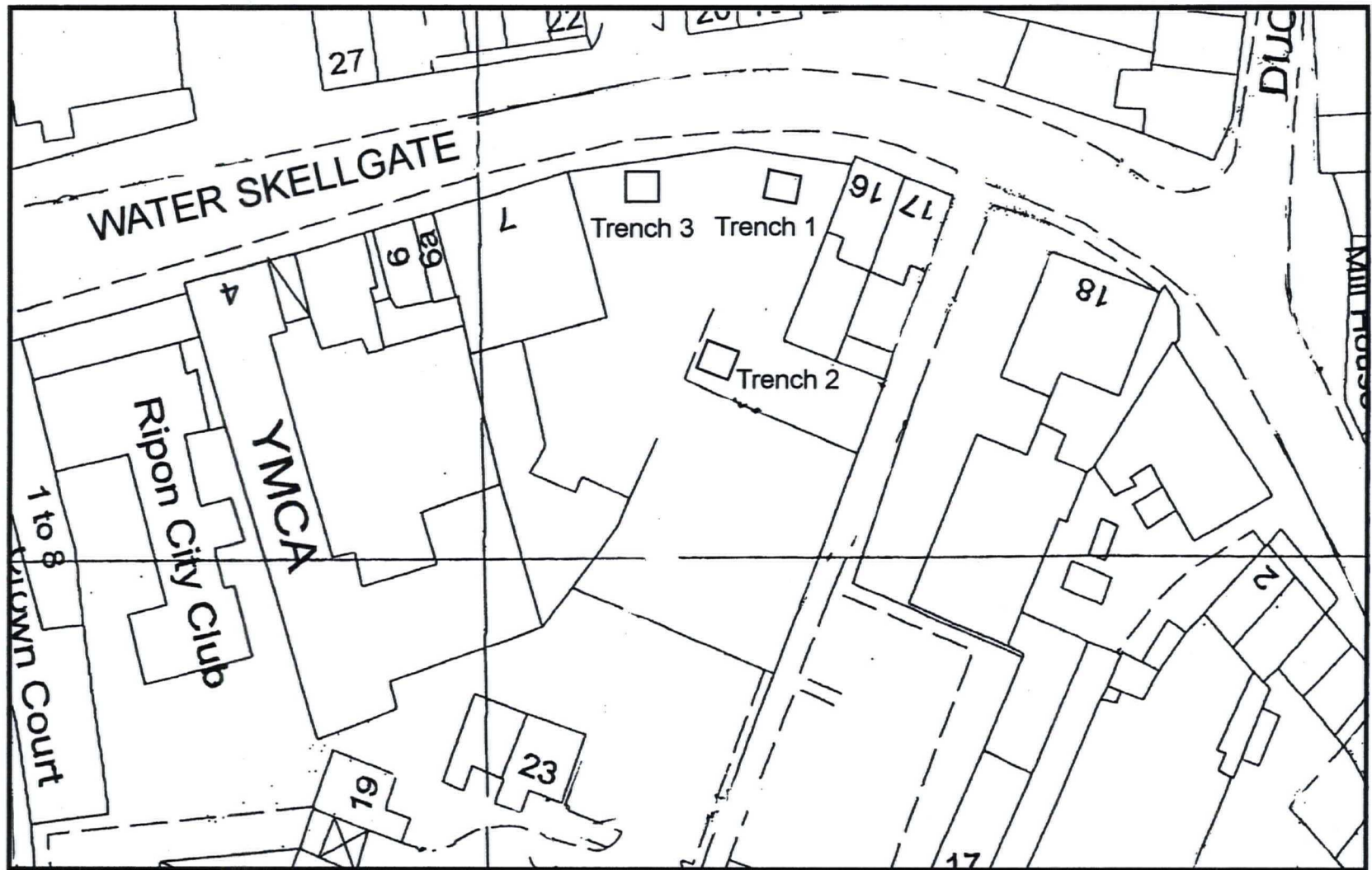
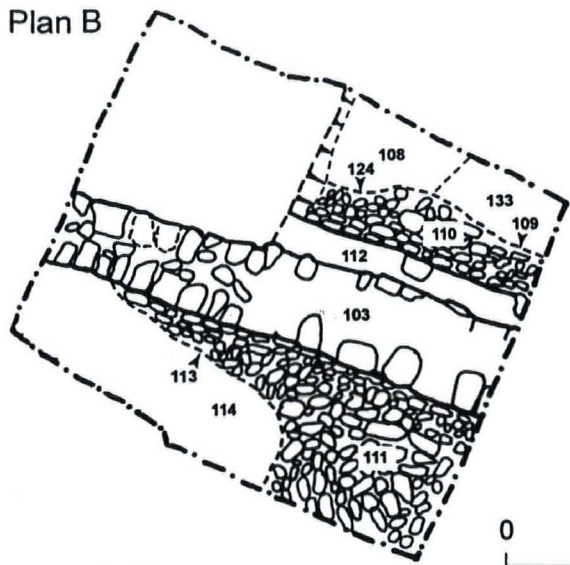
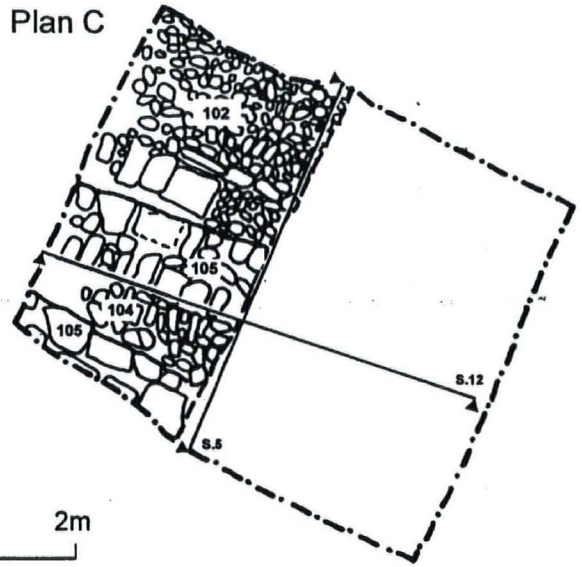


Fig. 2 Site location showing trenches

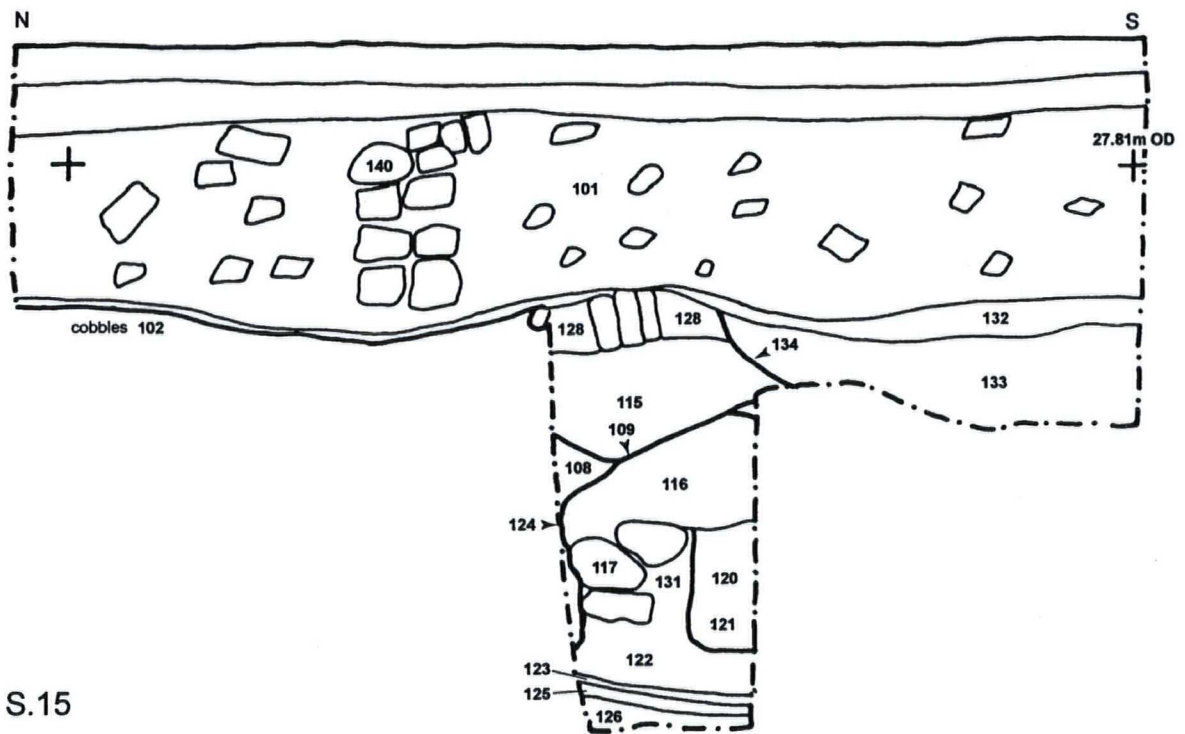
Plan B



Plan C



S.13



S.15

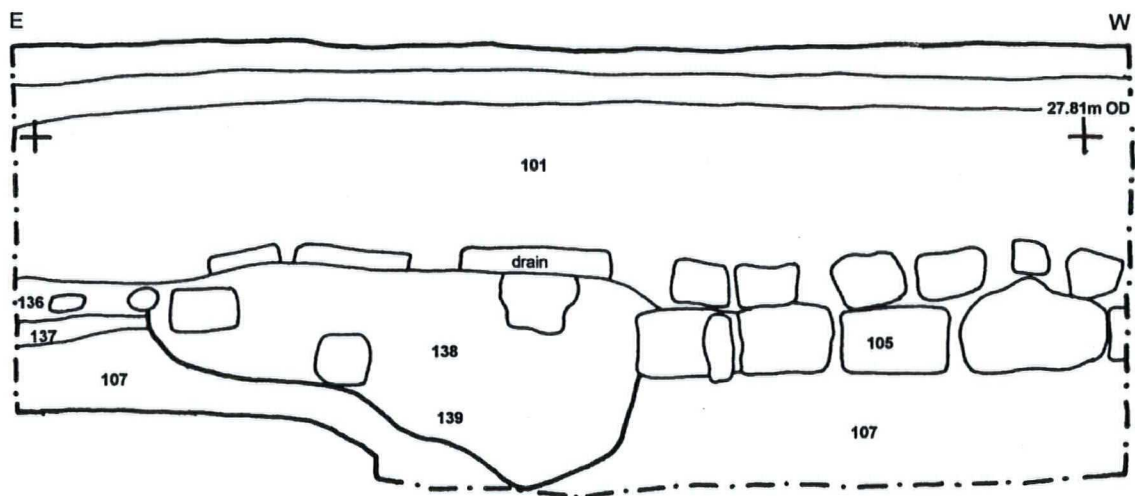
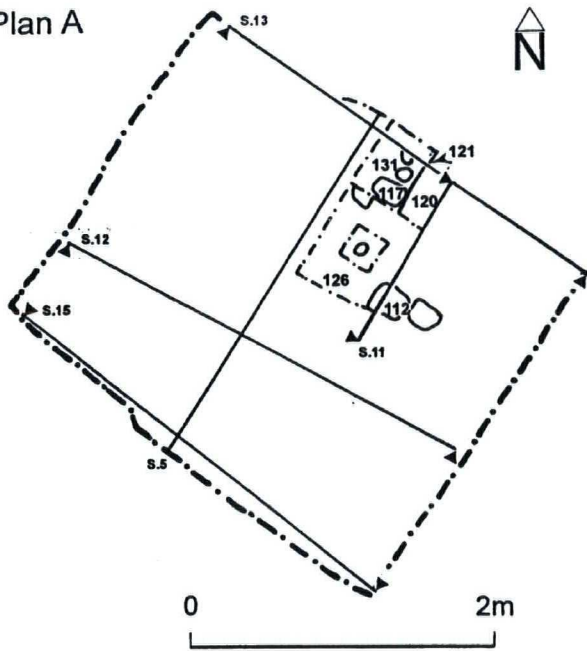


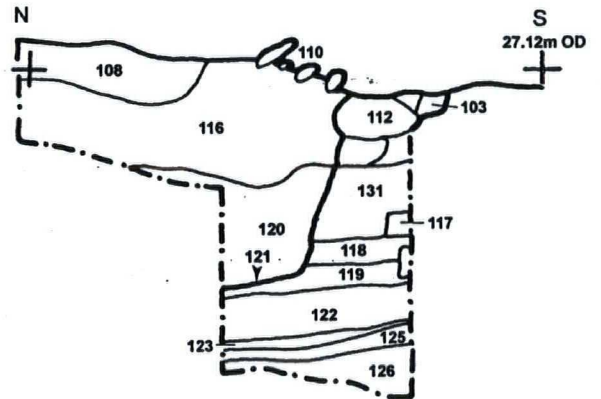
Fig. 4. Trench 1 plans and sections of later features



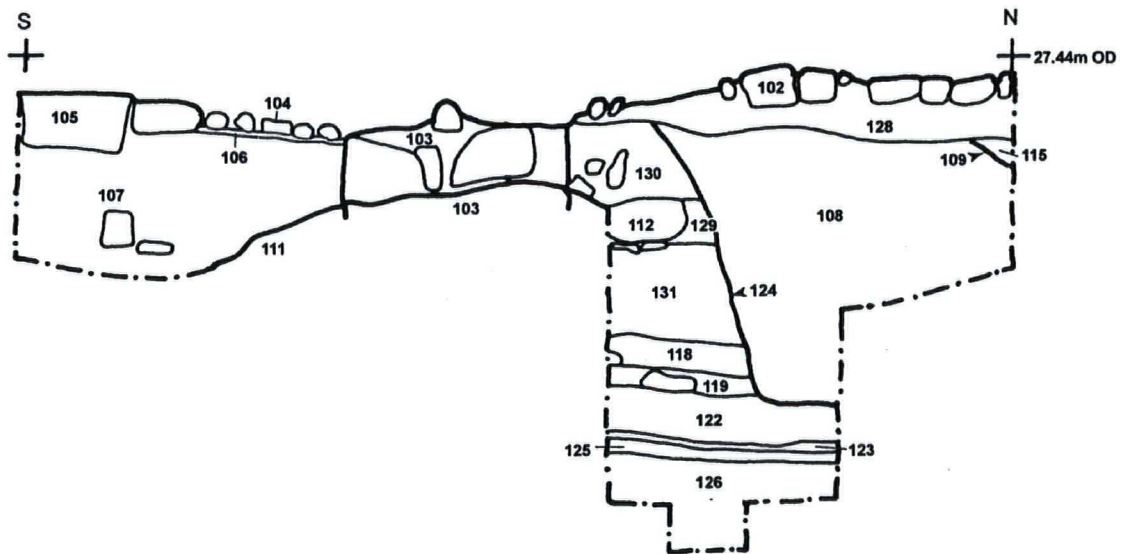
Plan A



S.11



S.5



S.12

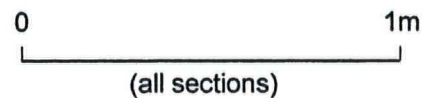
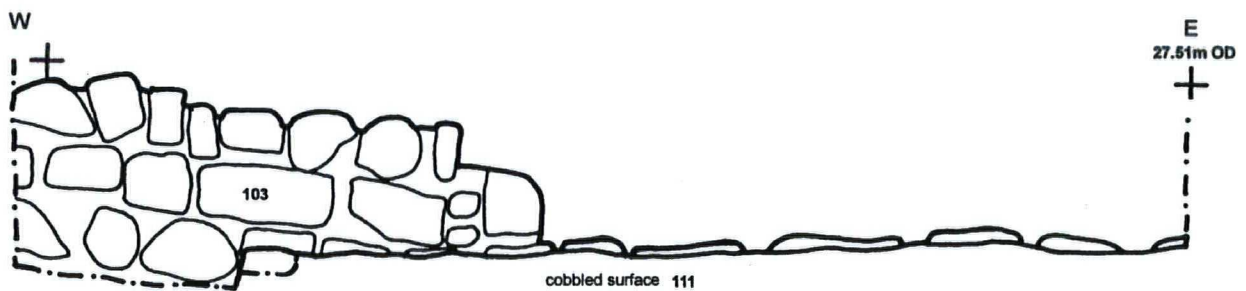
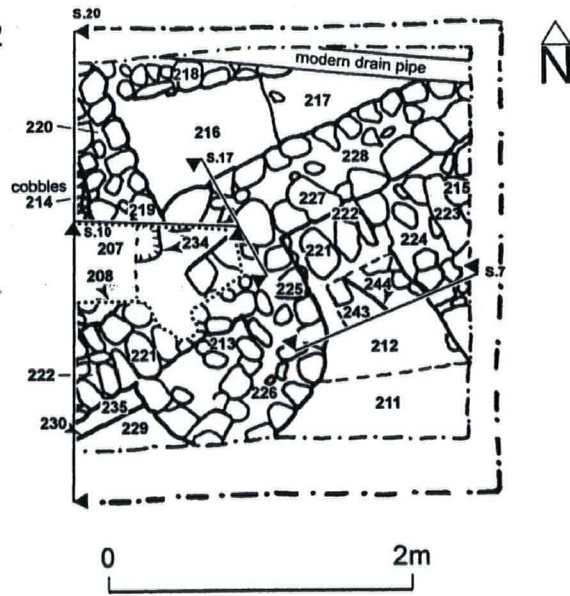
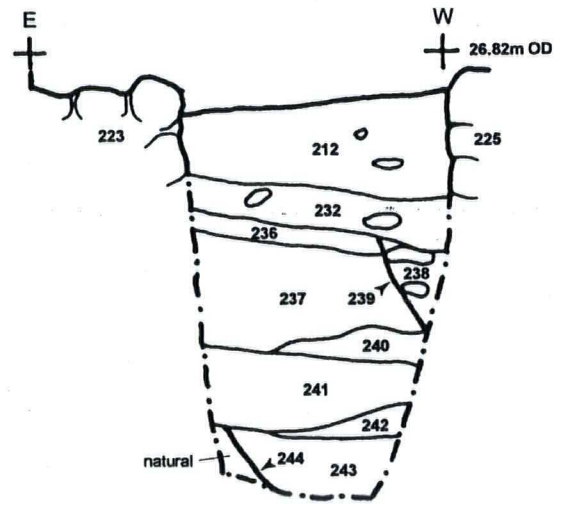


Fig. 3. Trench 1 plan and sections of earliest features

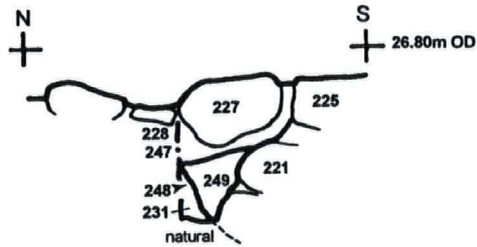
Plan 2



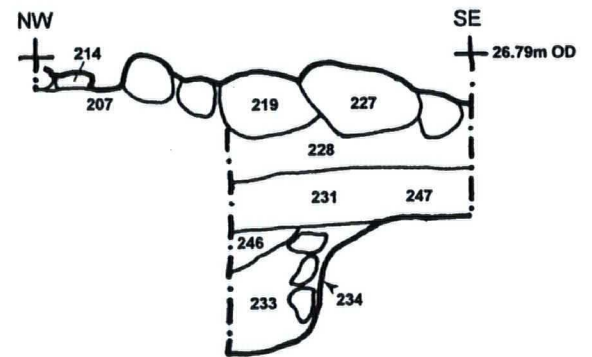
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S.17



S.10



S.20

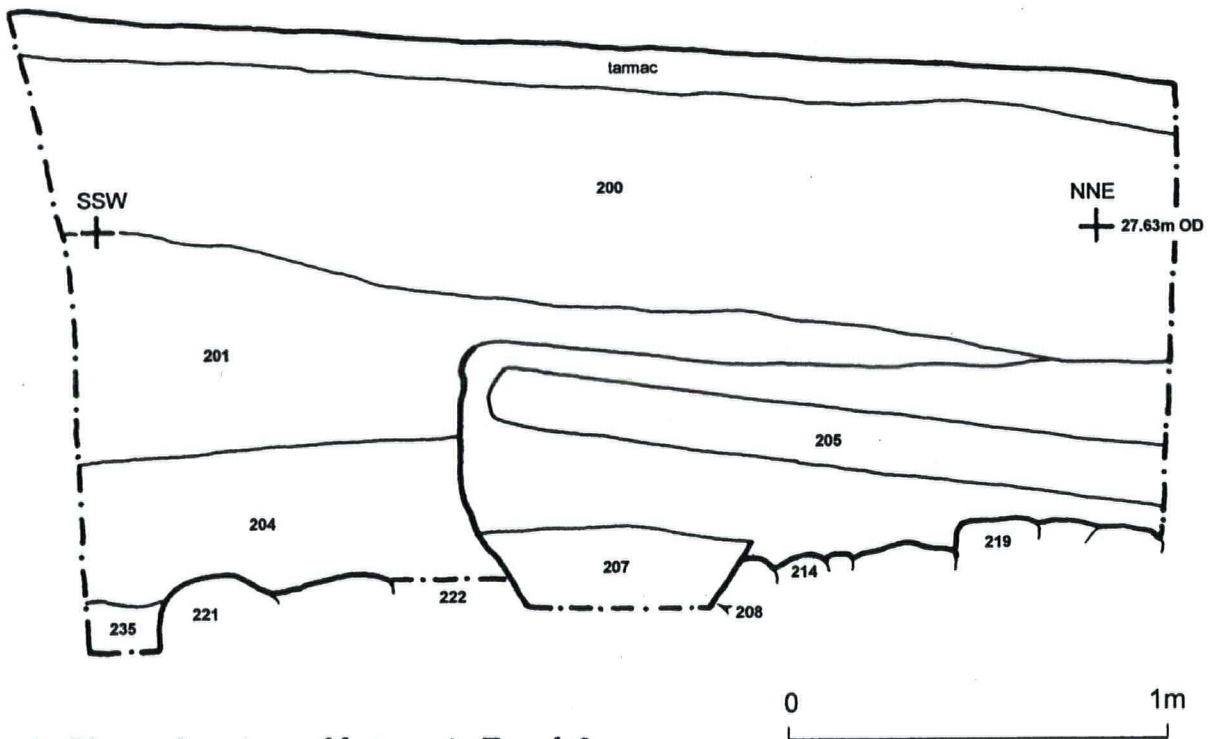
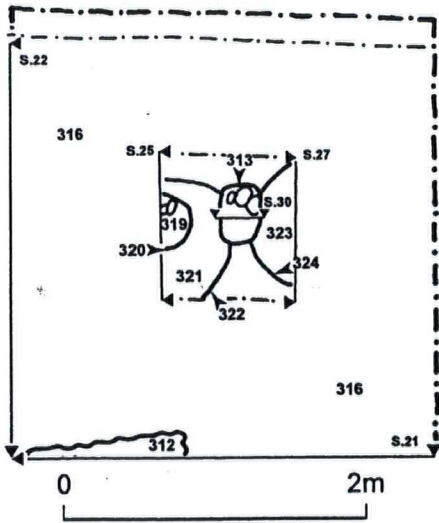
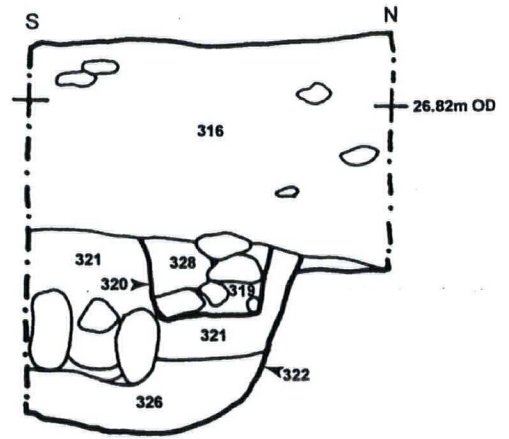


Fig. 5. Plan and sections of features in Trench 2

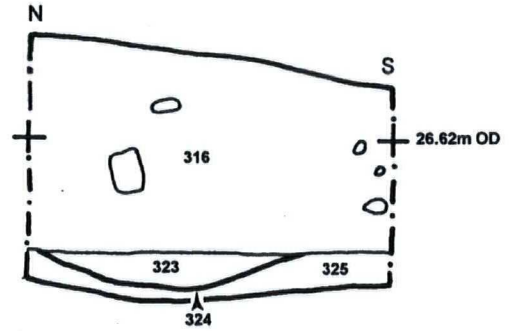
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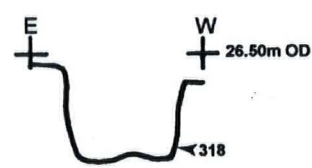
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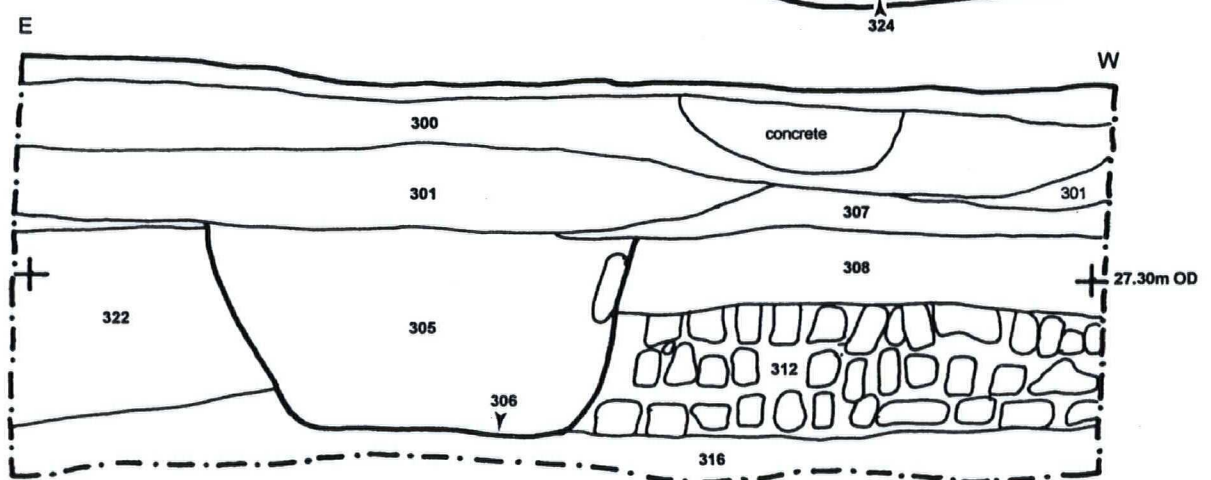
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S.30



S.21



S.22

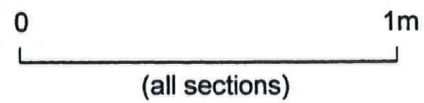
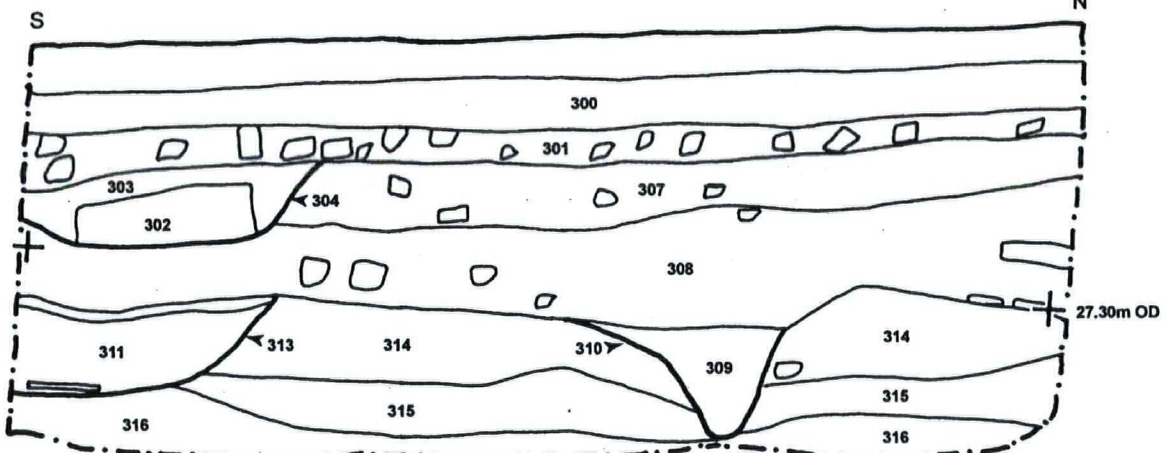


Fig. 6. Plan and sections of features in Trench 3

Appendix I**Inventory of primary archive**

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	7
1	Environmental samples register	1
1	Small find register	1
1	Finds and samples record	3
1	Photograph record sheet (Film nos. 7010, 7011, 7012, 7013)	4
1	Levels data	8
1	Daily site recording form	10
1	Context cards Trench 1 (100-140)	41
1	Context cards Trench 2 (200-208, 211-250)	49
1	Context cards Trench 3 (300- 329)	30
2	Drawing register	2
2	Drawings	20
2	Colour transparencies (Film nos. 7010 and 7012)	2
2	Black and White contact sheets (Film nos. 7011 and 7013)	2
2	Black and White negatives (Film nos. 7011 and 7013)	2

Appendix II**Inventory of contexts**

Context	Trench	Description
100	1	Tarmac and levelling
101	1	Rubble Layer
102	1	Cobbles on north side of wall 103
103	1	Wall
104	1	Cobbles on south side of wall 103
105	1	Later wall against south section
106	1	Dark layer into which 104 are set
107	1	Build up below 105
108	1	Clay fill of 124
109	1	Cut filled by 115
110	1	Earlier cobbles north side of wall 103
111	1	Earlier cobbles south side of wall 103
112	1	Sand mortared wall facing
113	1	Cut of possible pit
114	1	Fill of feature 113
115	1	Fill of 109
116	1	Layer below 108
117	1	Limestone wall
118	1	Charcoal layer
119	1	Gritty layer below 118
120	1	Fill of 121
121	1	Cut of pit on east side of 117
122	1	Clay and charcoal layer below 119
123	1	Organic band at base of 122
124	1	Cut of feature filled by 108
125	1	Yellow and grey clay below 123
126	1	Grey organic and charcoal rich layer
127	1	Dark orangey brown sand
128	1	Sand into which 102 is set
129	1	Backfill of construction cut for 112
130	1	Mixed area above 112
131	1	Orange clay below 112
132	1	Sand band at base of modern rubble layer 101
133	1	Fill of 134
134	1	Cut of modern drain trench
135	1	Mortar layer seen in east section
136	1	Crushed brick layer in south section
137	1	Mortar layer below 136
138	1	Fill of 139
139	1	Possible pit cut in south section
140	1	Cobble wall in north section
200	2	Tarmac and hardcore

Context	Trench	Description
201	2	Demolition layer levelling
202	2	Concrete floor of modern outhouse
203	2	Hardcore below 202
204	2	Demolition layer below 203
205	2	Modern drain
206	2	Modern drain
207	2	Fill of pit 208
208	2	Cut of post med./ modern pit
211	2	Probable modern demolition
212	2	Probable modern demolition layer
213	2	Disturbed infill of wall 225
214	2	Cobbled area associated with wall 219
215	2	Cobbled area associated with walls 227 and 223
216	2	Possible floor deposit
217	2	Possible floor deposit
218	2	Cobbled area
219	2	Wall (1)
220	2	Mortar for wall 219
221	2	Wall (2)
222		Mortar for wall 221
223	2	Wall (3)
224	2	Mortar for wall 223
225	2	Wall (4) "buttress"
226	2	Mortar for wall 225
227	2	Wall (5)
228	2	Mortar for wall 227
229	2	Fill of 230
230	2	Cut of modern feature
231	2	Dark possible buried soil
232	2	Re-deposited soil
233	2	Primary fill of 234
234	2	Cut of probable post-hole
235	2	Unexcavated soil deposit abutting 221
236	2	Mortar spread below 232
237	2	Grey clay below 236
238	2	Fill of 239
239	2	Cut of possible post-hole
240	2	Lens within 237
241	2	Organic layer below 240
242	2	Charcoal layer within 241
243	2	Fill of 244
244	2	Cut of possible pit
245	2	Deposit filling area of robbing in wall 221
246	2	Secondary fill of 234
247	2	Construction cut for wall 227
248	2	Construction cut for wall 221
249	2	Infill of 249

Context	Trench	Description
250	2	Probable modern sand above 204
300	3	Tarmac and levelling layer
301	3	Rubble layer
302	3	Post-med. wall
303	3	Fill of 304
304	3	Construction cut for wall 302
305	3	Fill of 306
306	3	Cut of pit in south section
307	3	Dark band
308	3	Light brown layer with mortar
309	3	Fill of 310
310	3	Cut of V-shaped feature west section
311	3	Backfill of 313
312	3	Wall in south section
313	3	Construction cut for wall 312
314	3	Orangey brown layer
315	3	Grey clayey layer
316	3	Dark grey clayey layer below 315
317	3	Fill of 318
318	3	Cut of post-hole
319	3	Fill of 320
320	3	Cut of post-hole
321	3	Fill of 322
322	3	Cut of post-hole
323	3	Fill of 324
324	3	Cut of dish feature
325	3	Sandy layer
326	3	Fill of 322
327	3	Mortar deposit in south section
328	3	Fill of 320
329	3	Auger test

Appendix III
Inventory of artefacts

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
Pottery	1	111		1	
	1	116		5	
	1	123		1	
	1	126		1	
	2	U/S		15	
	2	207		61	
	2	212		5	
	2	213		2	
	2	216		17	
	2	217		8	
	2	228		4	
	2	232		3	
	2	235		2	
	2	237		2	
	2	241		2	
	3	U/S		1	
	3	311		2	
	3	315		27	
	3	316		25	
	3	319		1	
3	321		3		
3	326		1		
Total				189	
Animal bone	1	116		3	
	1	118		13	
	1	120		2	
	1	123		1	
	1	126		3	
	2	U/S		3	
	2	207		2	
	2	212		6	
	2	232		4	
	2	235		2	
	2	237		6	
	2	241		6	
	3	314		1	
	3	315		9	
	3	316		8	
3	326		1		
Total				65	
Metal	1	116		1	Fe object
	1	122		1	Pb object

Fabric	Trench	Context	SF no.	Quantity	Details
	2	226	1	1	Cu object
	2	237		1	Fe object
	2	241		1	Fe object
Total				5	
CBM	1	116		1	Tile
	1	126		2	Brick
	2	U/S		3	Brick
	2	207		4	Misc. fragments
	2	212		7	Brick
	2	213		1	Brick
	2	213		1	Tile
	2	228		1	Tile
	3	315		1	Brick
	3	315		1	Tile
Total				22	
Glass	2	U/S		1	
	2	207		13	
	2	212		2	
	2	213		1	
	2	217		1	
	2	232		1	
Total				19	
Clay Pipe	1	116		1	
	2	U/S		1	
	2	207		1	
	2	212		3	
	2	216		2	
	2	235		1	
	3	315		1	
	3	321		2	
Total				12	
Shell	2	207		3	
	2	212		2	
	3	316		2	
Total				7	
Miscellaneous	2	201		1	Architectural fragment
	2	215		5	Painted plaster
Total				6	

Appendix IV
Inventory of samples

Sample	Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	3	317	GBA	Fill of post-hole
2	2	232	GBA	Fill of post-hole
3	2	241	GBA	Organic deposit
4	2	243	GBA	Fill of pit 244
5	1	122	GBA	Clay and charcoal layer
6	1	123	GBA	Organic band
7	1	126	GBA	Clay organic layer
8	3	321	Wood ID	Possible remains of post
9	3	319	GBA	Fill of post-hole 320
10	3	326	GBA	Fill of post-hole 322
11	3	329	GBA	Auger test
12	1	127	Auger	Possible natural alluvial sand
13	1	Nat?	Auger	Possible alluvial deposits below 127

Appendix V**Medieval and later pottery catalogue**

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
1	111	Post-Medieval Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	A fine, light buff sandy ware with dull green-brown glaze externally and patchy glaze internally
1	116	Fine Redware	2	3	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Fine red fabric with brown glaze internally and externally
1	116	Gritty ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A distinctive but unusual gritty ware containing abundant quartz grit up to 2mm with occasional non-crystalline red grit; unglazed
1	116	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	A fine, dense, reduced sandy ware with dull green glaze externally
1	116	Whiteware (Medieval)	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC12th - C13th	A small body sherd with yellow glaze with green mottling; see Brooks 1987:151-152
1	123	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	12	1	Base	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	Distinctive sandy ware with black core and thin buff margins internally and externally and spots of splash glaze on body and base
1	126	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Fine sandy reduced fabric with green glaze externally
2	207	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	44	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Fine redware body with brown glaze internally
2	207	Brown Glazed Coarseware	4	256	4	BS	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Fine redware body with brown glaze internally
2	207	Buff ware	3	133	3	Footring base & BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Distinctive relief moulded vessel (raised stippling and stylised leaf motifs) in a pale buff fabric
2	207	Colour Glazed ware	1	14	1	Base	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	White body with Dark brown glaze internally and externally
2	207	Creamware	1	5	1	Rim	Plate	LC18th - EC19th	Wavy edged, moulded rim plate
2	207	Glass	1	7	1	Rim	U/ID	Undated	Opaque glass with decoration; flat topped rim, possibly from a beaker
2	207	Porcelain/bone china	1	27	1	Profile	Saucer	C20th	Silver overglaze line internally; footring base
2	207	Redware	2	68	1	Rim	Jar	C18th - C19th	Everted rim jar; brown mottled glaze internally and externally

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	207	Redware	2	79	2	BS	Handled jar	C18th - C19th	Body sherds, one with handle stump
2	207	Stoneware	1	39	1	Rim	Bottle	C19th - EC20th	
2	207	Stoneware	2	12	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
2	207	Stoneware	2	102	2	Base	Jar/bottle	C19th - EC20th	
2	207	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	
2	207	Stoneware	1	22	1	BS & Handle	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Buff stoneware body with a brown band
2	207	Stoneware	1	11	1	Rim	Jar	LC19th - C20th	Rim of a grey stoneware jam jar
2	207	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	24	2	Rim & BS	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Plate rim with Asiatic pheasant design internally
2	207	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	32	1	BS	Jug	C19th - EC20th	Stylised floral design on a background pattern of narrow lines
2	207	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	10	1	Flat base	Dish	LC19th - C20th	Part of a stylised floral/vegetation pattern internally
2	207	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	30	1	Handle	Jug	LC19th - C20th	Geometric design on spine of handle
2	207	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Mug	LC19th - C20th	Stylised floral / curvilinear design below rim
2	207	Unglazed red earthenware	1	30	1	Base	Flowerpot (?)	Recent	
2	207	Unglazed red earthenware	1	21	1	Rim	Flowerpot (?)	Recent	
2	207	Unglazed red earthenware	4	53	4	BS	Flowerpot (?)	Recent	
2	207	Whiteware	1	147	1	Base	Mug	LC19th - EC20th	Base of large mug/tankard with gold overglaze line and leaf decoration; base diameter 96.7mm
2	207	Whiteware	1	28	1	BS & Handle	Mug	LC19th - EC20th	Gold overglaze line and stylised leaf motif externally; handle stump
2	207	Whiteware	1	17	1	Rim	Mug	LC19th - C20th	Overglaze transfer decoration; flowers and leaves; green, red and yellow on brown outline
2	207	Whiteware	6	169	1	Profile	Mug	LC19th - EC20th	Mug/tankard with underglaze painted red band and brown lines with a leaf and tendril design below the red band

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	207	Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Mug (?)	C19th - EC20th	Plain white body sherd
2	207	Whiteware	4	36	4	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Undecorated sherds
2	207	Whiteware	1	24	1	Handle	Mug	C19th - C20th	Off-white handle and rim; whiter surface inside than out
2	207	Whiteware	1	8	1	Rim	Mug (?)	C19th - C20th	Dark line on rim
2	207	Whiteware	1	31	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Off-white body sherd
2	207	Whiteware	1	15	1	Handle	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Jug sized handle, moulded with dark line on spine
2	207	Whiteware	1	16	1	Rim	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	Overglaze painted blue flower and gold lines around rim
2	207	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	Blue externally, blue-white glaze internally
2	207	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	213	1	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Redware body with white slip internally under clear glaze giving a yellow finish
2	207	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	4	74	4	BS	Pancheon	LC18th - EC20th	Redware body with white slip internally under clear glaze giving a yellow finish
2	212	Late Fine Redware	1	8	1	Ring foot base	Teapot (?)	C18th - C19th	A refined red fabric with clear glaze internally and externally
2	212	Marbled ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Refined red body made up of mixed clays of different hues giving a marbled 'wood grain' effect under the clear glaze
2	212	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	A very fine reduced fabric with green glaze externally
2	212	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	12	1	Rim	Open vessel	C15th - C16th	A very fine reduced fabric with green glaze externally
2	212	Redware	1	11	1	BS	U/ID	C16th - C18th	A fine oxidised sandy fabric with fine inclusions and occasional large rock fragments; clear glaze internally, patchy externally
2	213	Unglazed red earthenware	2	86	1	Base	Flowerpot (?)	Recent	
2	216	Late Brown Glazed ware	1	279	1	Base	U/ID	LC19th - C20th	Brown glazed circular base in a refined whiteware fabric
2	216	Late Brown Glazed ware	3	481	1	Rim & Base	Rectangular dish	LC19th - C20th	Rectangular dish with small feet; stamped 'Fire proof' on underside

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	216	Sponged Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - EC20th	Abstract blue sponged decoration
2	216	Tile	1	121	1	Fragment	Roof tile	Recent	Plain roof tile of recent type
2	216	Transfer Printed Whiteware	2	11	1	Rim	Plate	C19th - EC20th	Geometric and stylised floral border
2	216	Whiteware	1	3	1	Handle	Cup	C19th - EC20th	Moulded handle, heavily burnt
2	216	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	252	1	Rim	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	White slip internally on a red body with clear glaze internally giving a yellow finish and a red-brown band around rim
2	216	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	13	2	BS	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	White slip internally on a red body with clear glaze internally giving a yellow finish
2	216	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	3	110	1	Base	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	White slip internally on a red body with clear glaze internally giving a yellow finish
2	216	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	138	1	Base	Pancheon	C19th - EC20th	White slip internally on a red body with clear glaze internally giving a yellow finish
2	217	Cane Coloured ware	6	318	1	Profile	Dish	C19th - C20th	Pie dish in cane coloured ware; crazed and discoloured
2	217	Sponged Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim & handle	Mug/jug	MC19th - C20th	Moulded handle terminal - random blue sponged design
2	217	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th - C20th	Blue floral design internally
2	228	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	153	1	Base	Pancheon	LC15th - C16th	Green glazed internally; heavy post-deposition white concretion
2	228	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	14	1	Rim	Jug	C14th - C15th	Fine, dark reduced fabric with sharp lighter grey external margin and dark green glaze externally; ?Hambledon type ware
2	228	Redware	2	81	1	BS	Pancheon	C16th - C17th	Clear glaze internally and patchily externally on a redware fabric; white concretion
2	232	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C18th	Very small body sherd, possibly from a mug or tankard
2	232	Reduced Green Glazed	1	32	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Fine, even pale grey reduced fabric

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	232	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Fine, dark reduced fabric with sharp lighter grey external margin and dark green glaze externally; ?Hambleton type ware
2	235	German Stoneware	1	13	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Mottled brown stoneware, probably Frechen-Koln
2	235	Stoneware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Post-medieval	Hard green glazed stoneware - could be Chinese or Korean
2	237	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A buff sandy fabric, unglazed with quartz, black grit and occasional non-crystalline rock fragments
2	237	Reduced Green Glazed ware	1	83	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Hard, dense grey reduced ware with occasional large rock fragments
2	241	Buff Sandy ware	2	29	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A coarse, buff sandy ware containing abundant fine angular quartz grit and mica; pitted and abraded surfaces
2	U/S	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	39	1	Rim	Pancheon	C19th	Red body with clear glaze internally only
2	U/S	Colour Glazed ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Refined white fabric with honey coloured, slightly mottled glaze internally and externally
2	U/S	Grey stoneware	1	39	1	Base	Bottle	C19th	Grey stoneware
2	U/S	Mocha type ware	1	27	1	Rim	Bowl	LC18th - C19th	Cane coloured body with white band and diffuse brown line and traces of mocha decoration, but not wholly successful
2	U/S	Porcelain	2	11	2	Rim & footring base	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Pale blue transfer printed design; probably Two Temples
2	U/S	Porcelain	1	10	1	Ring foot base	Cup/tea bowl	C18th - EC19th	Blue painted design externally; Chinese landscape; probably an imported (Chinese) vessel
2	U/S	Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	22	1	Rim	Bottle	C19th	English stoneware
2	U/S	Sponged Whiteware	1	12	1	BS	Flatware	MC19th - EC20th	Simple green sponge stamped design, possibly representing a tree
2	U/S	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	32	1	Profile	Saucer	C19th - EC20th	Diffuse, 'Flow Blue' style floral design; printed mark on underside 'ROSEVILLE'; design and manufacturer not identified
2	U/S	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Flatware	C19th - EC20th	Design unidentified, but probably a Chinese landscape

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
2	U/S	Whiteware	1	23	1	Profile	Saucer	C20th	Recent whiteware with sliver line inside
2	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	2	208	2	Rim	Pancheon	LC18th - C19th	White slip internally on redware bodies with red-brown lines inside rim
2	U/S	Yellow Glazed Coarseware	1	7	1	BS	Open vessel	C19th	Thin walled sherd with white slip internally
3	311	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C18th - EC19th	
3	311	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	Rim	U/ID	C18th	Buff fabric with dark glaze internally and externally
3	315	Brown Glazed Coarseware	3	61	3	BS	U/ID	C18th - C19th	
3	315	Brown Glazed Fineware	1	9	1	Rim	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Very shiny dark brown glaze on a redware body
3	315	Brown Glazed Fineware	2	18	2	BS & Base	U/ID	C18th - C19th	Very shiny dark brown glaze on a redware body; base sherd is glazed internally only
3	315	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	C18th - EC19th	Everted rim jar with very shiny brown salt glaze
3	315	Creamware	1	6	1	BS	Flatware	MC18th - EC19th	Part of a stamped 'star' mark on underside
3	315	Edged ware	1	7	1	Rim	Plate	LC18th - EC19th	Edged Pearlware with moulded wavy rim and blue painted edge
3	315	German Stoneware	1	18	1	BS	Bottle	C15th - C16th	Brown mottled salt glaze externally; probably Frechen-Koln
3	315	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	91	1	Base	Jar	LC15th - C16th	Streaky oxidised sandy ware with patchy glaze externally and misfired glaze internally (large blobs and blisters)
3	315	Green Glazed Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	C15th - C16th	Dark green glaze internally and externally on a fine sandy fabric
3	315	Mottled ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	C18th	
3	315	Redware type	1	52	1	Rim	Jar	C16th - C17th	Sandy orange fabric with white streaks and clear glaze internally and externally; everted rim
3	315	Redware type	1	26	1	Rim	Jar	C16th - C17th	Sandy orange fabric with white streaks and thin mottled glaze internally; flat topped, sharply everted rim
3	315	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Open vessel	LC17th - C18th	Type 1 slipware; yellow trailed slip on a redware body

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
3	315	Slipware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	C18th	Fine red body with white wavy slip line externally showing yellow under glaze
3	315	Slipware	2	13	1	Rim	Plate	LC17th - C18th	Bright orange body with yellow trailed slip designs, yellow under clear glaze; wheel thrown plate
3	315	Slipware	1	21	1	BS	Press moulded plate	C18th	Curvilinear trailed slip pattern; brown, red-brown and cream under clear glaze
3	315	Slipware	1	11	1	Rim	Press moulded plate	C18th	Pie-crust rim with red and white slip coating, feathered under clear glaze
3	315	Tin Glazed Earthenware	2	6	2	BS	Flatware	C17th - EC18th	One sherd plain, one with thin double blue lines around circumference
3	315	Unglazed red earthenware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	
3	315	Westerwald stoneware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Blue painted with moulded decoration; too small to identify motifs
3	315	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	22	1	Lid	Teapot	c.1720 - 1780	Teapot lid with moulded decoration and central knob
3	315	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	c.1720 - 1780	Small body sherd with part of moulded floral decoration
3	316	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	C18th	Brown shiny glaze internally and externally
3	316	German Stoneware	1	12	1	Neck	Bottle	C15th - C16th	Probably Frechen-Koln
3	316	Green Glazed Sandy ware	18	603	1	Profile	Pancheon	LC15th - C16th	Fine oxidised sandy ware with dark green glaze internally
3	316	Green Glazed Sandy ware	2	14	2	BS	U/ID	LC15th - C16th	Fine sandy body with glaze internally and externally; one dark green, one green-brown
3	316	Slipware	1	29	1	Rim	Bowl	C18th	Thin walled bowl with sharply everted rim and diffuse brown mottling on yellow slip internally, glazed internally only
3	316	Westerwald Stoneware	1	90	1	Base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Base with unidentifiable incised and blue painted decoration on body
3	316	Yellow ware	1	18	1	Base	U/ID	LC16th - C17th	Yellow glazed internally and externally with traces of diffuse brown colouration externally; sooted on underside

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
3	319	Scarborough type ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Somewhat sandier in texture than normal Scarborough ware
3	321	Green Glazed sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Open vessel	LC15th - C16th	Green glazed internally and externally on a streaky oxidised sandy body
3	321	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C15th	Fine sandy reduced fabric with green glaze externally
3	321	Reduced Sandy ware type	1	21	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	A dark grey to black reduced sandy ware with an oxidised internal margin; heavily sooted externally with patchy green glaze
3	326	Buff Gritty ware	1	27	1	BS	U/ID	?C12th - C14th	As described in Cumberpatch 1999
3	U/S	Westerwald Stoneware	1	36	1	Flat base	U/ID	C17th - C18th	Grey salt glaze with dark blue band immediately above the base
		Total	189	5861	149				

Appendix VI**Results of the flot analysis**

	Sample:	5	6	7	2	3	4	9	1	10
	Context:	122	123	126	232	241	244	319	317	326
	Trench:	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
Carbonised Cereal Grain:	English Name:									
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (sprouted)	Six Row Hulled Barley							1		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl. (sprouted)	Barley	1								
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	cf. Barley	3	1	1	1					
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> sl.	Bread / Spelt Wheat		1					2	1	
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye									5
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		5	4			3		11	2	8
Indeterminate cereal grain (-embryo)								2		
Other Remains (non-plant):										
Non-Marine Molluscs			1	20+		5				1
Earthworm egg capsules			1							
Very small bone			1							

Appendix VII

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation



North

Yorkshire County Council

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**WALKER & BARKER SITE, WATER SKELLGATE,
RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 3121 7113

Prepared for Robert Turley Associates Ltd, Leeds

by

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Northallerton
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19 February 2004

WALKER & BARKER SITE, WATER SKELGATE, RIPON, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 Redevelopment of land for commercial and residential purposes is proposed on the former Walker and Barker Renault dealership site, south of Water Skellgate in Ripon, North Yorkshire. This will comprise the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of new dwellings and offices. The site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance within the historic core of the medieval, and potentially earlier, settlement of Ripon, close to the River Skell. There is felt to be a strong likelihood of archaeological remains being present as the site lies in an area where previous archaeological work has demonstrated the survival of well-preserved medieval deposits.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority, Harrogate Borough Council, that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken on the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The evaluation results will enable an assessment of the archaeological impact of the development proposals. An informed and reasonable planning decision can then be taken as to whether the development should be permitted. If so, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation for Robert Turley Associates Ltd, Leeds, acting on behalf of Burley Developments Ltd.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policies HD 4 and 5 of the Harrogate Borough Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 3121 7113)

- 3.1 A full planning application (ref. 6.31.297.J.FULMAJ) was submitted to Harrogate Borough Council by Burley Developments Ltd in December 2003 for commercial and residential development of 0.15 hectares of land at the former Walker and Barker Renault car dealership site, Water Skellgate, Ripon, North Yorkshire. The extent of the application area and proposed development layout is indicated on a scheme layout plan prepared by Halliday Clark Ltd at 1:200 scale, drawing ref. 178/19/12 Rev B, dated October 2003. The development proposal comprises the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the erection of three main areas of new buildings with access off Water Skellgate. This access will be flanked on the Water Skellgate frontage by a block of three offices, and a three storey apartment building. To the rear, a terrace of four terraced houses will be constructed, with associated car parking.
- 3.2 Ripon is situated on the River Skell about one mile west of its confluence with the River Ure which runs to the north of the town. It lies on the edge of the lowlands of the Vale of York with the Magnesian limestone uplands to the west (Tyler, 1978). It is an important historic town, with early origins in the seventh century AD. The importance and development of the Church

meant that Ripon became a significant ecclesiastical and urban centre throughout the medieval and post medieval periods (Hall & Whyman, 1996).

- 3.3 The application site lies to the south of Water Skellgate (B6265 road) and is accessible from Water Skellgate. Boundaries to the west, south and east are shared with adjoining properties and the majority of the site is enclosed by brick boundary walls. The site is on a number of different levels, with higher ground to the north and north east, sloping down to the southern (rear) part of the site, which is subdivided by additional brick walls. The present buildings comprise a car showroom and associated offices and workshops that are presently unoccupied. The remainder of the site is open car parking. A topographical survey of the site has been carried out by Survey Systems Ltd and is shown on their drawing ref. SSL:7967:200:1:1, scale 1:200 dated October 2003. There are a number of drainage gullies, inspection covers and overhead telecom cables on the site. A borehole survey report of the site refers to underground fuel storage tanks, but the location of these is not known to the Archaeologist, NYCC (Robinson Environmental 2004).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of archaeological importance, within the heart of the historic town of Ripon. Recent archaeological work in Ripon, in connection with a number of developments around the Market Place, has demonstrated the survival of well-preserved remains associated with the medieval town (ASWYAS 1999 & 2001, Finlayson 2000). Excavation of land to the rear of Wakeman's House on High Skellgate, to the north west of the proposed development site recovered a well-preserved and well-stratified series of deposits and features from the 11/12th century to the 15th century. Of particular note was a significant pottery assemblage, as well as indications of smithing in the vicinity, together with butchery and pelt processing (Finlayson 2001). On land to the rear of 8/9 Market Place, deposits ranging from the 11th to 18th centuries were recorded, including the remains of structures on two burgrave plots and divisions between them, together with pits which had been dug in the back yards. There was also evidence for industrial activity (ASWYAS, 1999 & Finlayson 2000).
- 4.2 Excavations at Bedem Bank (now Bedem Court) in 1985 further along Skellgarths to the east of the proposed development site at Duck Hill, recorded well-preserved, waterlogged deposits covering a sequence of occupation from the 12th to 15th centuries. There is evidence that the River Skell flowed across the Bedem Bank site and that a mill race ran alongside. Recent evaluation work on adjacent land at Skellgarths (Finlayson 2000a & 2001b), to the east of the Duck Hill site, identified a well preserved sequence of medieval remains at 1.30m below ground surface from an area close to the street frontage, and at 0.60m below ground surface at the rear of the site. These remains are interpreted as being related to the course of the River Skell and associated water courses, which were subsequently infilled for land reclamation. Due to the waterlogged nature of deposits, organic preservation was very high.
- 4.3 The applicant has commissioned a desk top study of the application site (Evans 2003). This has identified the potential for the presence in the northern half of the application site of late pre-Conquest, 11th century structural remains and associated deposits and features. There is evidence for the frontage area to have been occupied by buildings from the 11th century through to the 19th century, potentially including a medieval and later mill known to have been located close to the junction of Water Skellgate, Skellgarths and Duck Hill. The rear of the site is believed to overlie, or lay close to the former medieval course of the River Skell. This is supported by the results of a recent borehole survey of the site (Robinson Environmental 2004).
- 4.4 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the SMR Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Unit, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 779838.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:

- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
- .3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Tenders

6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

7. Variations to Work

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

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.

8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

8.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.

8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

- .1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
- .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.

- 3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.
9. **Brief**
- 9.1 A maximum of three areas of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site, placed to sample different locations and topography. It is suggested that two trenches be placed along the Water Skellgate frontage area of the site, and a third to the rear in the central area of the site. Archaeological contractors should quote for an area of 30m² to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. The suggested minimum trench size is 3m x 3m. The precise location and size of trenches should be agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body prior to excavation, taking into account the location of any known services (see 8.5.1 above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 9.2 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 9.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 9.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.5 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 9.6 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.

- 9.7 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.
- 9.9 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 9.10 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti, 1996 should be followed.
- 9.11 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.
- 9.12 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

10. Archive

- 10.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. In this instance the Harrogate Museums Service is suggested. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of a licence in favour of North Yorkshire County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions, and to provide copies to third parties incidental to such functions.

12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the local planning authority, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit, the museum accepting the archive, and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

13. Further Information

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

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