

RESTORATION OF 3 NO. STOCK PONDS  
TO AGRICULTURAL LAND,  
PARK FARM, DUNFLAT ROAD,  
RISBY, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

RESTORATION OF 3 NO. STOCK PONDS  
TO AGRICULTURAL LAND,  
PARK FARM, DUNFLAT ROAD,  
RISBY, EAST YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

Report no: 2013/471.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: January 2014  
Author: Ed Dennison

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd  
18 Springdale Way  
Beverley  
East Yorkshire  
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

W Clappison & Sons  
Park Farm  
Risby Park Estate  
Walkington  
East Yorkshire HU17 8SS

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
RESTORATION OF 3 NO. STOCK PONDS TO AGRICULTURAL LAND,  
PARK FARM, DUNFLAT ROAD, RISBY, EAST YORKSHIRE**

**CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION .....	1
3	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY .....	2
4	OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....	3
5	WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS .....	5
6	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	6
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	7
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	8

Appendices

1	HAP Specification
---	-------------------

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by W Clappison and Sons, through their landscape architect, Jane Winter of The Landscape Agency, to undertake an intermittent programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the restoration of three stock ponds to agricultural use at Park Farm, Dunflat Road, Risby, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 00587 35245 centred).

This reclamation work formed part of a historic landscape enhancement project defined by recommendations in a Parkland Plan (Landscape Agency 2011) and grant-aided by Natural England, and was subject to planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent. The watching brief was undertaken between 21st October and 4th November 2013.

The area occupied by the three stock ponds has a significant archaeological potential within the wider Risby Park estate. The plateau of high ground around and to the north of the northern pond contains evidence for prehistoric and probably Romano-British activity, while the southern pond lies adjacent to the site of the late 16th century Risby Hall. The central pond also lies immediately west of a complex of presumed mid 19th century ponds, one of which was destroyed by the construction of the northern pond, while other earlier formal ponds lie further to the east in Blackdike and Yewtree Plantations. The field containing the stock ponds also forms part of a former late 18th century park which was created to link the Hall with a previously established deer park to the north of Cellar Heads.

In view of the archaeological potential, the work associated with the demolition of the stock ponds and the restoration of the land to agricultural use was designed to leave any original ground levels in or around the ponds undisturbed. It is therefore not surprising that no *in situ* archaeological deposits or features were exposed or recovered by the watching brief. Some undefined brick, chalk and stone scatters were noted in stripped areas beneath the former bunds, and to the immediate south of the southern pond, but this was all *ex situ* material and no evidence for any structures, drains, culverts or other ponds was revealed.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In October 2013, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by W Clappison and Sons, through their landscape architect, Jane Winter of The Landscape Agency, to undertake an intermittent programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the restoration of three stock ponds to agricultural use at Park Farm, Dunflat Road, Risby, East Yorkshire (NGR TA 00587 35245 centred). This work formed part of a historic landscape enhancement project defined by recommendations in a Parkland Plan (Landscape Agency 2011) and grant-aided by Natural England, and was subject to planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent.

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The three stock ponds lie just to the west of Blackdike Plantation, 0.5km to the north-west of Park Farm which is located on the north side of Dunflat Road c.1.5km north-east of Skidby, East Yorkshire (at NGR TA 00587 35245 centred) (see figures 1 and 2). The ponds are bounded by an area of scrub ground to the east, beyond which is Blackdike Plantation, to the south by grassland containing the earthwork remains of Risby Hall, and to the west and north by agricultural fields.
- 2.2 The three ponds form a chain aligned north-west/south-east, and are defined by bunds up to 7m wide and over 3m high on all sides with the internal bases lying just below surrounding ground levels (see figure 3). The north and central ponds are sub-rectangular in shape and measure 100m long by 48m wide and 130m long by 43m wide respectively, while the southern pond is triangular in shape measuring 55m east-west by 15m north-south. Aerial photographs show that the ponds were created between July 1999 and December 2003 to hold coarse fish as a resource for the Risby Park Fisheries business. They form a significant visual intrusion in the surrounding agricultural landscape and historic park (see below), and are now surplus to requirements. They are also crossed by an approximately north-south aligned overhead line supported on telegraph poles.
- 2.3 The ponds lie within a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, designated in March 1999 (National Heritage List for England 1001419). The designated area also includes the earthwork remains of the Jacobean hall and gardens as well as the 18th century fishponds and woods to the east. The site of Risby Hall and its associated gardens, immediately to the south and east of the ponds, was designated as a Scheduled Monument in December 1998 (NHLE 1018600); the southern boundary between the scheduled area and the ponds is formed by a wooden post and rail fence while that to the east was an overgrown dilapidated fence which was taken down during the removal of the stock ponds. A new fence was subsequently erected further to the east, along to the west side of Blackdike Plantation and also along the west side of the newly restored agricultural land.

## **3 PLANNING PERMISSION AND OTHER APPROVALS**

### **Planning Permission**

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the development was granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 16th March 2012 (application DC/12/00289/PLF/WESTES), subject to a number of conditions. One of these conditions (number 2) stated that:

*“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55)”.*

- 3.2 A specification of work was subsequently produced by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), and this was submitted as the ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’ (see Appendix 1); this was approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 11th June 2013 (application DC/13/30163/CONDET/WESTES) following advice from their archaeological advisors, the HAP (ref: SMR/PA/CONS/17532).

### **Scheduled Monument Consent**

- 3.3 The close proximity of the Scheduled Monument to the ponds (see below) led to a consultation with English Heritage and an application for Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage recommended that a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording should be carried out during the works, so that any identified archaeological features or deposits could be recorded.
- 3.4 Scheduled Monument Consent was also approved for the scheme, in addition to other works which included tree surgery, tree felling and thinning, and the removal of fencing on land to the east, on 2nd February 2012 (ref AA 22526/2-1 PT2). A total of 12 conditions were imposed. These included the provision for a minimum of two weeks notice of the commencement of works (condition a), that all works relating to the consent were to be supervised by a professional archaeologist (condition d), that the boundary of the Scheduled Monument be physically marked out (condition f), and that any significant or unexpected archaeological discoveries should be immediately reported to the project monitors (condition k). There were no conditions requiring the compilation of a report.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording relating to the removal of the stock ponds was defined by a specification produced by the HAP (see Appendix 1). More general advice produced by the Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (IFA 1999) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the earthmoving operations (the removal of the bunds and the infilling/regrading of the ponds to restore back to original ground levels), in order to record and recover information relating to any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.
- 4.2 Given that no actual disturbance to the original ground surface below the ponds was proposed, the monitoring work was only done on a periodic basis, in accordance with the HAP specification (paragraph 5.1). Attention was also paid to ensure there was no damage to the adjacent Scheduled Monument by the movement of any excavation machinery and other equipment. The groundworks were undertaken by a single 360 mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, between 21st and 29th October 2013; brief monitoring visits were made on 21st, 23rd, 26th and 29th October 2013, with a final visit once work had been fully completed on 4th November 2013.

- 4.3 The methodology for the groundworks themselves were also subject to a Construction Method Statement (Landscape Agency 2013), and the works took place after the successful trapping and translocation of a population of great crested newts *Triturus cristatus*. It should be noted that the subsequent new fencing works were not subject to archaeological monitoring, because of the very limited nature of any potential ground disturbance; this was agreed with English Heritage and the HAP (emails Dennison/Evans/Miller 4th December 2013); it is understood that the fencing work was undertaken in the week beginning 9th December 2013. It should be further noted that the tree surgery, felling and thinning which was subject to the above mentioned Scheduled Monument Consent, took place in March 2012, with archaeological supervision also provided by EDAS; no archaeological observations were made.
- 4.4 In view of the lack of any significant archaeological results (see below), no context numbers or other detailed plans or sections were produced. Existing plans and documents produced as part of the historic landscape survey of the estate were utilised for the project, and a detailed photographic record was maintained in both digital and 35mm formats (colour digital photographs, black and white prints and colour slides). Again, in view of the absence of any archaeological results or finds, and in accordance with current East Riding of Yorkshire Museum policy, no archive for the project was deposited with the museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code RFR 13).

## **5 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **The Risby Park Estate**

- 5.1 The Risby Park Estate has recently been the subject of an archaeological and historic landscape survey, comprising detailed earthwork surveys over 32ha, documentary research, a wide-ranging photographic survey, a walkover survey of the rest of the estate, and the production of an archaeological gazetteer and descriptive/interpretative report (Dennison & Richardson in prep.). A Parkland Plan for the Risby Estate was also produced in 2011 (Landscape Agency 2011).
- 5.2 In summary, the rich archaeological and historical landscape of the estate provides a microcosm of the development of the wider East Yorkshire landscape spanning a period of nearly 6,000 years. Archaeological fieldwalking has identified an area of prehistoric activity, dating to the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic (c.4,000-2,000 BC) periods, on the plateau to the south of Cellar Heads, possibly centred around Gillan Spring, just to the north of the stock ponds. Aerial photographs also show that this area contains two fragmentary ditched enclosures, believed to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date (see figure 6, bottom), and numerous Roman finds have been found in the vicinity. A medieval village had been established at Risby by at least the 12th century, but from mid 16th century it started to decline due to the actions of the landowning family, the Ellerkers, and it had disappeared by the 17th century. Very little now remains in the way of earthworks, although its approximate form and layout can be reconstructed through the use of historic maps and early aerial photographs.
- 5.3 The Ellerkers owned the manor of Risby from 1401 until the mid 17th century. They were prominent local landowners who rose in importance to become one of the country's leading families with an important role in regional and national politics. It is likely that they rebuilt or substantially renewed an existing manorial complex in the vicinity of Park Farm; its precise location remains unknown although earthworks of gardens and a detached enclosure remain on the south side of a

natural valley. In order to commemorate a visit by Henry VIII in 1541, Sir Ralph Ellerker created a c.100 acre deer park in the northern part of the township and built a detached moated lodge or banqueting house at Cellar Heads. Both the siting of Cellar Heads, and the park itself, display a considerable awareness of the possibilities for the visual manipulation of a local landscape. Although the majority of the park was returned to agriculture in the 18th century, short sections of its boundary survive, as does a probable deer course which utilises a wide, flat-bottomed glacial valley.

- 5.4 A later landowner, Sir James Bradshaw, built a substantial new house on the north side of the aforementioned valley in c.1684, north-west of Park Farm, and an early 18th century engraving depicts a two storey house at the top of five garden terraces running down to a pond in the valley floor (see figure 4). These and other terraces survive as well-preserved earthworks which are now protected as a Scheduled Monument. Between c.1768 and 1771, Bradshaw's grandson, Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, started to create a more fashionable 'naturalistic' landscape at Risby, in line with the contemporary ideals. This saw the construction of a series of lakes in the valley to the south-east of the house, overlooked by a Gothick folly. As part of these works, the large field between the house and Cellar Heads was converted into parkland, and some ponds were constructed; 1945 aerial photographs show that this area formerly contained ridge and furrow, part of the open field system associated with the medieval village. Other ponds were also constructed in this area, probably between 1840 and 1852. These ponds were all probably fed by underground culverts from Gillan Spring - a geophysical survey of the area to the north of the spring revealed a buried conduit forming a square c.90m wide by c.80m long which presumably collected ground water and carried it to the spring (GSB 2011). Most of these smaller ponds have now been infilled and ploughed out (some lie on the site of the stock ponds forming the subject of this report - see below), but the large lakes and folly still remain. The bulk of the later 18th century scheme, and the earthworks of the late 17th century house and its immediate designed landscape of parterres and ponds which survived Mainwaring Ellerker's improvements, form the core of the designated Registered Park and Garden.
- 5.5 Risby Hall is thought to have been destroyed by fire in the late 18th century, and a stable block built in the 1760s was the only occupied structure to survive when the estate was put up for sale in 1787. This was subsequently converted into a farm (known as the Manor House), although it was demolished in the early 1980s. The present Park Farm was built on the site of an earlier farm in c.1888, by the Wilsons, a ship-owning family from Hull, who bought the Risby Estate in 1883 from members of the extended Mainwaring Ellerker family.

### **The Area of the Stock Ponds**

- 5.6 As noted above, the area between the former Risby Hall and Cellar Heads was converted into parkland in the mid 18th century, to join the former deer park to the north with the house. A series of ponds are shown in this area on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 225), to the south of Gillian Spring and immediately west of Blackdike Plantation (see figure 5). To the south-east of the spring, there is a relatively large rectangular pond on a shallow north-west/south-east alignment, with a small sub-square feature, possibly a structure, a short distance to the south-east. Further to the south-east, there is a discrete group of three ponds of varying lengths but all on the same shallow north-west/south-east alignment. At their south ends, they appear to be bounded by an angled leat, which has a circular feature close by, again possibly a structure rather than a pond. To the east, a long



linear canal lies along the west side of Blackdike Plantation, and there are further ponds in Yew Tree Plantation to the south (see figure 4). Only the long canal is depicted on the earlier 1840 tithe map (TNA IR 30/41/155), together with peripheral planting around the north end of the new parkland; this might imply that most of the smaller ponds were constructed between 1840 and 1852 (when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed).

- 5.7 By the time of the later 1890 Ordnance Survey map (sheet 225/3), only the larger rectangular pond south-east of Gillan Spring is clearly shown. Its depiction suggests that it may have become silted since 1855, but it was still water-filled and shown as an earthwork rather than just a body of water. Of the discrete group of three ponds shown in 1855, only the angular bank or former leat marking their southern limit is shown. All features are depicted in the same manner on the 1910 Ordnance Survey map. On an aerial photograph taken in December 1945 (RAF/3G/TUD/UK/1 frame 5014), the larger rectangular pond can still be seen as an earthwork, as can the sub-square feature to its south, which is very regular in appearance and resembles a former structure. Field notes made by the Ordnance Survey in 1961 appear to indicate a pair of sub-square structures to the west of the former position of the three ponds shown in 1855, but there is no indication of the ponds themselves. In December 1975, the larger rectangular pond can again be seen on an aerial photograph, as can the possible structure to the south-east; two of the group of three ponds shown in 1855 appear to have been cleared out, joined at either end, and were possibly water-filled (MAL/75066 frame 60). The shape of the latter may still be visible in 1988 but, apart from the two smallest ponds nearest the central part of the Blackdike canal, the other features had been ploughed out by this date (AP OS/88264 frame 143); this situation was also shown on aerial photographs taken in January 1992 (HAP 91/28/4) and July 1999 (NMR 17314/07 - TA 0035/8 and NMR 17321/52 - TA 0035/4) (see figure 6).
- 5.8 As noted above, the stock ponds forming the subject of this report were constructed between July 1999 and December 2003 (Google Earth image). The new northern pond, south of Gillan Spring, completely obliterated the rectangular pond shown here between 1855 and 1910. However, the three shorter parallel ponds shown in 1855 lie to the immediate east of the central modern pond, and a survey undertaken in 2011 as part of the historic landscape survey shows that the two western ponds form an inverted U-shape with the remains of a detached pond to the east (Dennison & Richardson in prep, Site 20) (see figure 4); the ponds typically measure c.10m wide by c.50m long but no more than 1.00m deep with boggy reed-filled bases. They lie in an area of ground recently cleared of young trees but are now becoming increasingly overgrown with grass and scrub. Other formal ponds to the south-east, in Yew Tree Plantation, were also surveyed in 2011 (Dennison & Richardson in prep, Site 43) and were cleared of vegetation in March 2012 as part of the estate's historic landscape enhancement project; they were subsequently cleaned out and restored with appropriate archaeological recording and investigation (Oxford Archaeology North 2013).

## **6 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF**

- 6.1 No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed during the periodic watching brief. As no disturbance to pre-pond ground levels, or other existing ground levels around the ponds, was envisaged as part of the restoration project, this was not surprising.
- 6.2 The first phase of work comprised the infilling and levelling of the southern triangular pond, and the excavation of a gap in the eastern end of the dam

between the northern and central ponds (see plates 1 and 2). As part of the former work, an undefined scatter of brick, cobbles and stone was revealed in scrub on and just below the surface in the south-east corner of the site, just beyond the area of the pond, from where other similar material had been gathered in the past. The bricks that were whole typically measured 240mm x 120mm x 65mm, and one piece of worked ashlar masonry measured 270mm square by 85mm thick; this had moulding along one side (see plate 3). It was assumed that it originated from the site of the demolished mid 17th century hall immediately to the south of the pond. Some of the bricks and the piece of ashlar were added to a pile of other similar *ex-situ* material already placed around a tree stump in the very south-east corner of the site, which was to remain on site. The excavation through the dam to the north did not reveal any stratigraphy to the structure.

- 6.3 Earthmoving continued to the central pond, with spoil from the demolished bunds being used to infill the interior (see plate 5). There was a small scatter of brick (mostly broken) with an occasional larger natural stone in the stripped area at the centre of the east side of the former bund, but no significant concentrations or any evidence for structures were noted; it is assumed that this material was imported to the site within the spoil used to construct the bund here.
- 6.4 The northern and largest pond was the last one to be infilled and re-graded (see plate 6); here the spoil from the demolished bunds was generally much wetter and stickier, and a small sub-circular pond had to be left in the approximate centre of the interior so surface water could collect. Once again, no definite archaeological features were revealed by the earthworking operations. Generally, there was a higher proportion of brick and chalk rubble in the southern half of this pond, although this was *ex situ* material within the spoil forming the bunds; no structural detail was exposed anywhere on the site. The northern half of the pond contained virtually no brick or chalk, and the topsoil was of a good quality, although two or three pieces of broken ceramic land drain were revealed. The excavator driver reported finding a large bone, 330mm long, from the area around a telegraph pole in the gap between the central and northern pond; this represented three-quarters of an adult cow (*Bos*) femur, which had the proximal end broken off (see plate 4). The site of the find was inspected but no further bones were visible or exposed. The bone itself was placed on the aforementioned pile of bricks and stones in the very south-east corner of the site.
- 6.5 A series of 'before and after' photographs of the works was produced by The Landscape Agency, and these are reproduced as plate 7, with permission.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The area occupied by the three stock ponds has a significant archaeological potential within the wider Risby Park estate. The plateau of high ground around and to the north of the northern pond contains evidence for prehistoric and probably Romano-British activity, while the southern pond lies adjacent to the site of the late 16th century Risby Hall. The central pond also lies immediately west of a complex of presumed mid 19th century ponds, one of which was destroyed by the construction of the northern pond, while other earlier formal ponds lie further to the east in Blackdike and Yewtree Plantations. The field containing the stock ponds also forms part of a former late 18th century park which was created to link the Hall with a previously established deer park to the north of Cellar Heads. Earthworks and other features to the east and south of the stock ponds are protected as a Scheduled Monument, and this part of the Risby Estate falls within a Registered Park and Garden.

7.2 In view of the archaeological potential, the work associated with the demolition of the stock ponds and the restoration of the land to agricultural use was designed to leave any original ground levels in or around the ponds undisturbed. It is therefore not surprising that no *in situ* archaeological deposits or features were exposed or recovered by the watching brief. Some undefined brick, chalk and stone scatters were noted in stripped areas beneath the former bunds, and to the immediate south of the southern pond, but this was all *ex situ* material and no evidence for any structures, drains, culverts or other ponds was revealed. Some whole bricks, a piece of ashlar and part of a cow's femur recovered from the work were left on a pile of previously collected similar material, which was to remain undisturbed in the south-east corner of the site.

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Primary Sources

- 1840 Risby tithe map (The National Archives IR 30/41/155)
- 1855 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map (surveyed 1852), Yorkshire sheet 225
- 1890 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (surveyed 1889), Yorkshire sheet 225/3
- 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (revised 1908), Yorkshire sheet 225/3
- 1945 Aerial photograph RAF/3G/TUD/UK/1 frame 5014 (14th December 1945)
- 1961 Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division field notes
- 1975 Aerial photograph MAL/75066 frame 60 (8th December 1975)
- 1988 Aerial photograph OS/88264 frame 143 (CP V) (18th September 1988)
- 1992 Aerial photograph HAP 91/28/4 (14th January 1992)
- 1999 Aerial photograph NMR 17314/07 - TA 0035/8 & NMR 17321/52 - TA 0035/4 (22nd July 1999)

### Published Sources

Dennison, E & Richardson, S (in prep.) *Risby Deserted Village, Hall and Gardens, Risby, East Yorkshire: Archaeological and Historical Survey* (forthcoming EDAS survey report 2010/391.R01 for W Clappison & Sons)

GSB (GSB Prospection Ltd) 2011 *Risby Deserted Medieval Village, Hall and Gardens, East Riding of Yorkshire* (unpublished GSB report 2011/62 for Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd)

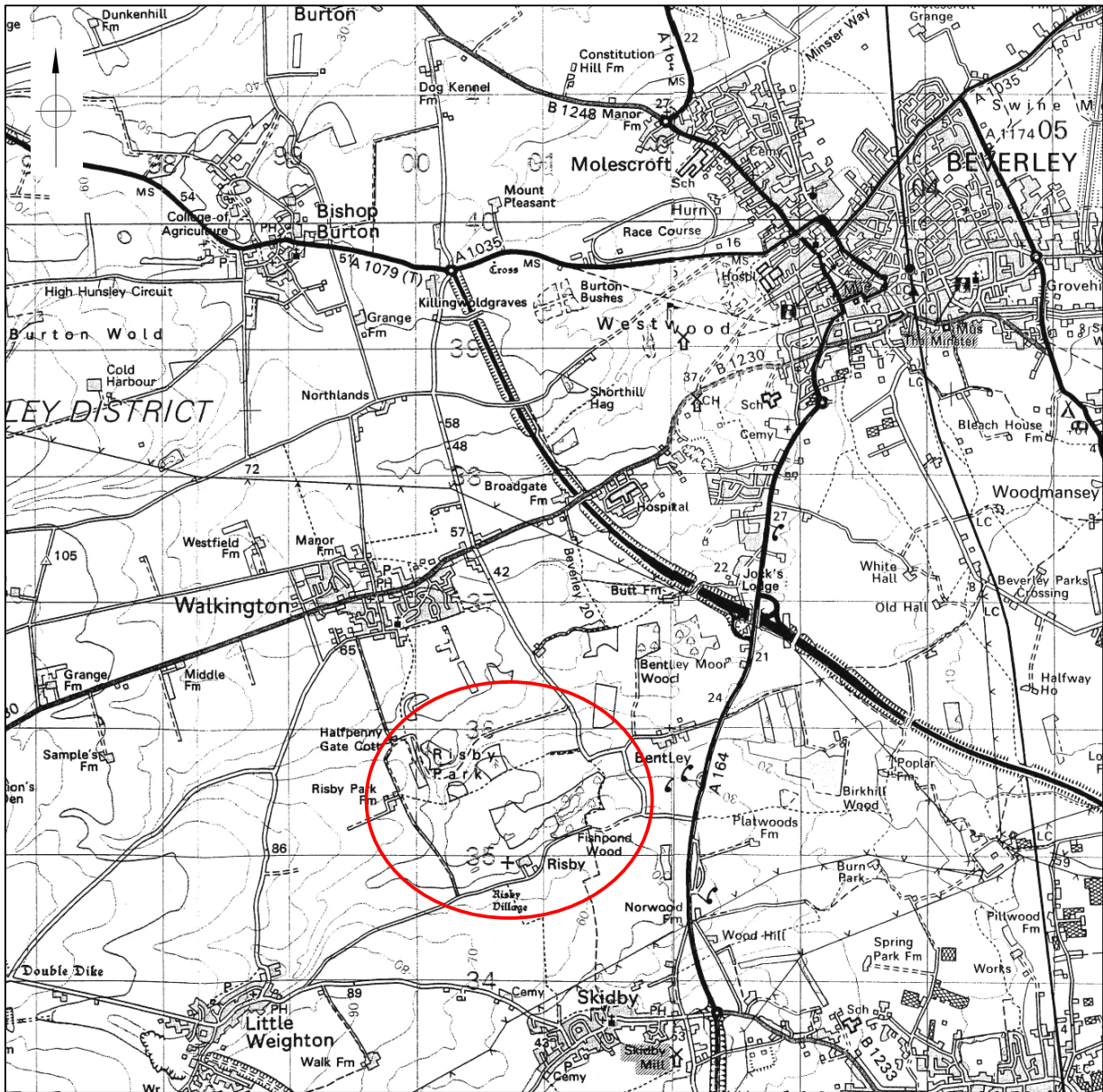
IFA (Institute for Archaeologists) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Landscape Agency 2013 *Risby Park Estate: Restoration of Stock Ponds: Construction Method Statement (Rev B)* (unpublished report)

Landscape Agency 2011 *Risby Park Estate: Parkland Plan* (unpublished report for Albanwise Ltd and W Clappison & Sons)

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by W Clappison and Sons, and EDAS would like to thank Mr John Clappison and the site contractors for their co-operation in carrying out the work. Thanks are also due to Jane Winter of The Landscape Agency for her help and liaison during the project, and for the supply of some illustrative material.
- 9.2 The site recording was undertaken by Ed Dennison, who also produced the report, and with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.



© Crown copyright and Database rights  
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2014).

PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS	
TITLE			
GENERAL LOCATION			
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	JAN 2014		
EDAS		FIGURE	1



© Crown copyright and Database rights  
 Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2014).

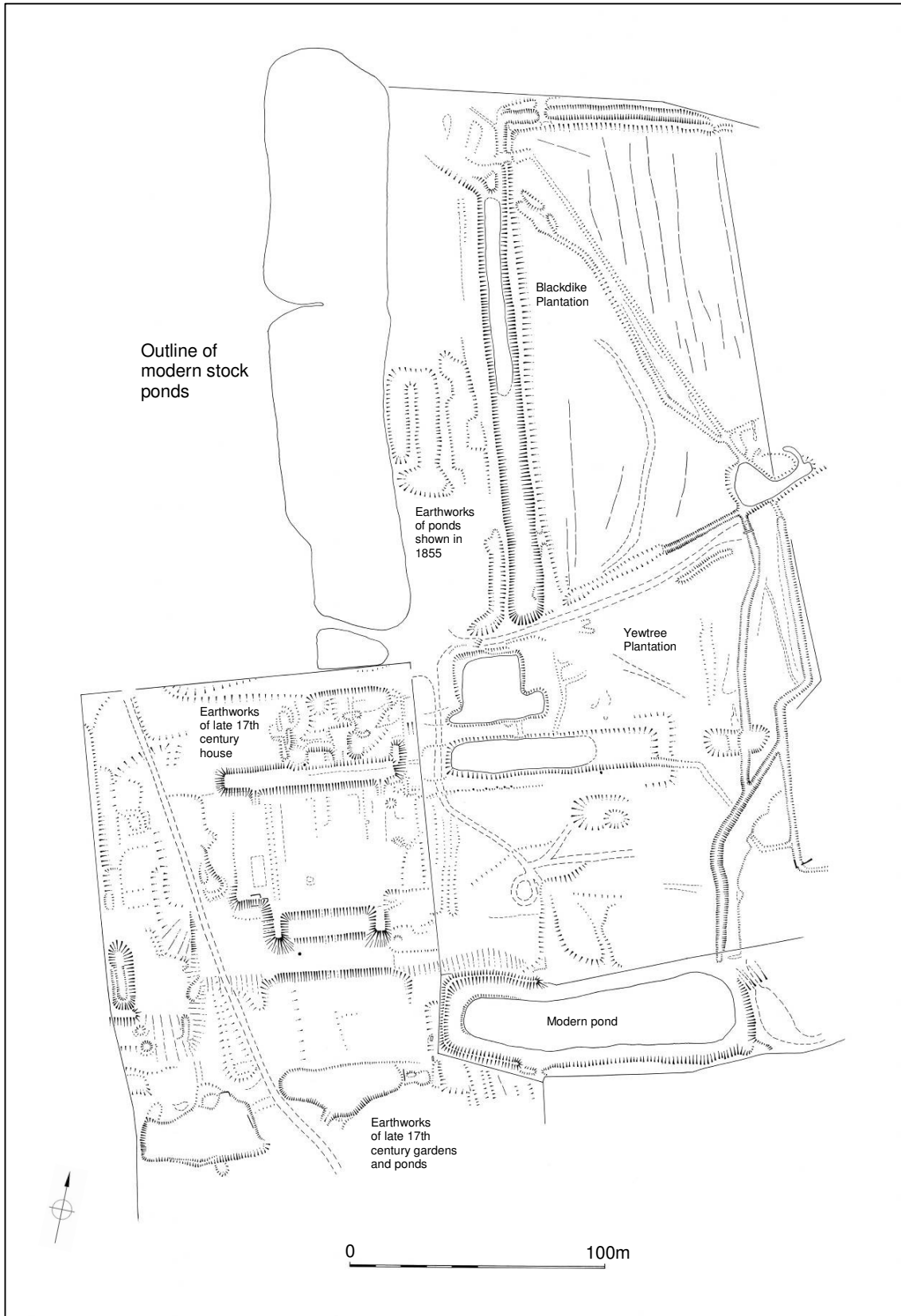
PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JAN 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	2





Source: Google earth, imagery date  
7th January 2008.

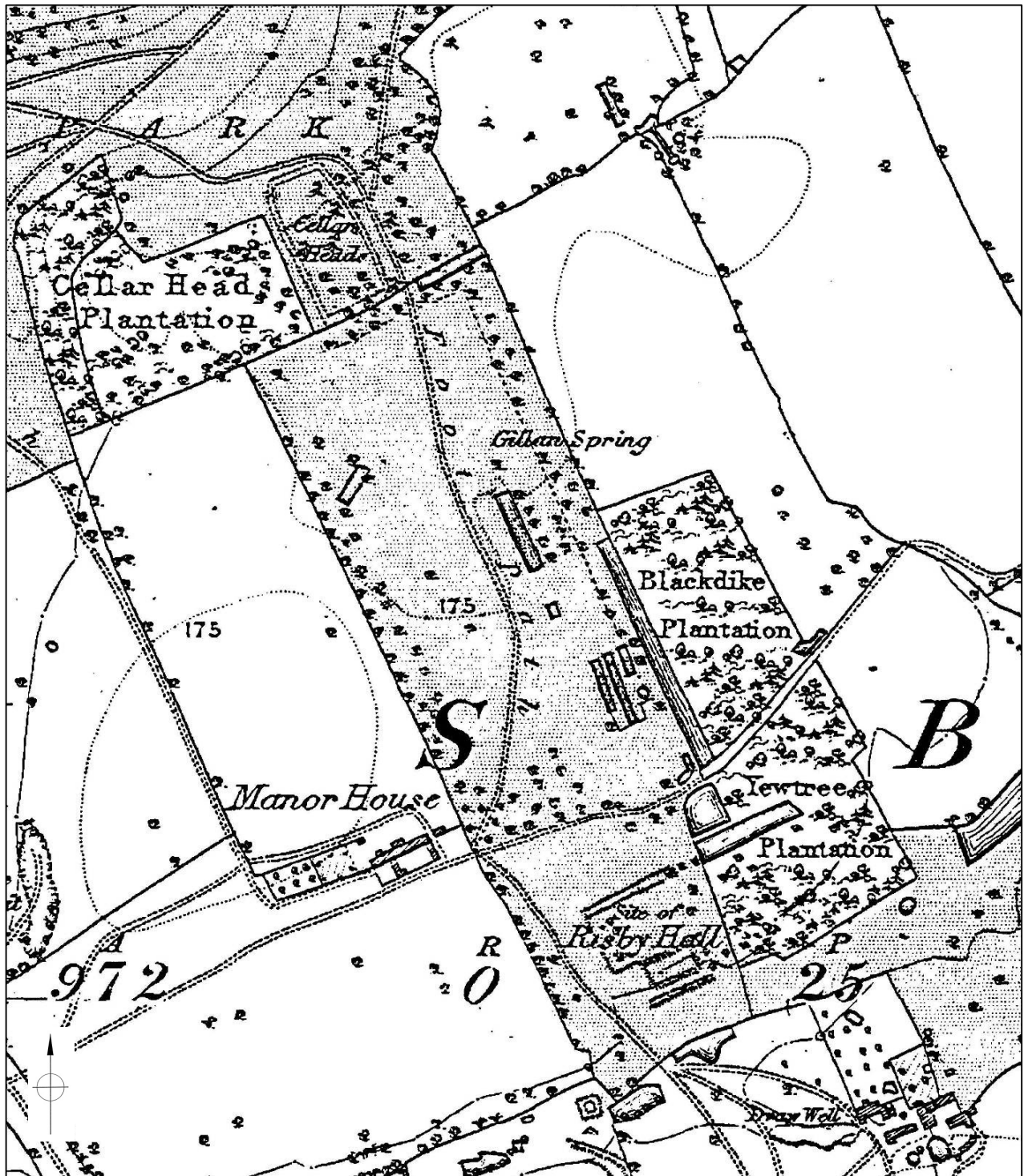
PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS			
TITLE				2008 AERIAL VIEW	
SCALE		DATE			
NTS		JAN 2014			
EDAS		FIGURE			
		3			



Extract from survey plan (Dennison & Richardson in prep).

PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS	
TITLE		EARTHWORK SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	JAN 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	4





Source: Ordnance Survey 1955 6" map  
(Yorkshire sheet 225), surveyed 1852.

PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS	
TITLE		1855 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JAN 2014
EDAS	FIGURE		5



Sources:  
 Top: Aerial photograph taken 14th January 1992 (HAP 91/28/4), looking north-east.  
 Bottom: Aerial photograph taken 22nd July 1999 (NMR 17314/07 - TA 0035/8), looking south.

PROJECT		RISBY STOCK PONDS	
TITLE		1990s AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	JAN 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	6





Plate 1: Central pond prior to start of work, showing cut through northern dam, looking SW.



Plate 2: Infilling of smaller southern pond, looking W. looking S.





Plate 3: Piece of ex situ worked masonry with moulding, found near southern pond.



Plate 4: Section of ex situ adult cow femur, found in gap between central and northern ponds.





Plate 5: Infilling of central pond, looking S.



Plate 6: Infilling of northern pond, looking SE.






Risby Park Estate - Stock Pond Project 

Plate 7: 'Before and after' photographs of restoration works (courtesy The Landscape Agency).



## **APPENDIX 1**

## **APPENDIX 1: HAP SPECIFICATION**

### **SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING**

Prepared by the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office, for the Landscape Agency.

Site Name: Park Farm, Dunflat Road, Risby, East Riding of Yorkshire  
Development: Restoration of 3 no. stock ponds to agricultural land  
NGR: TA 0061 353 (centre)  
Planning Ref No: DC/12/00289/PLF  
SMR Casework No: PA/CONS/17532  
Date of Issue: 20th December 2012

*This brief is valid for one year from the date of issue. After this period, the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office should be re-consulted. This document should be read in conjunction with the Notes for Archaeological Contractors proposing to work in the area covered by the Humber SMR (dated January 1999): these notes are available on request from the Humber SMR.*

#### **1 SUMMARY**

1.1 This brief is for a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording to be carried out during ground-works associated with the restoration of three stock ponds to agricultural use at Park Farm, Dunflat Road, Risby. The application site adjoins the western boundary of the Scheduled Monument of Risby Jacobean Gardens, Hall and Medieval Settlement (HA 1018600). The work will involve a significant amount of earthmoving, and the operation of plant; hence there is a risk that some of this may impact directly upon the nationally significant remains. This work may also require Scheduled Monument Consent, irrespective of any planning permission which may have been granted.

The brief should be used by archaeological contractors as a basis for submitting a costed tender for the work required.

#### **2 SITE LOCATION**

2.1 The development plot occupies the eastern edge of a field at Risby Park, to the south of Silver Fir Plantation, and directly to the west of Black Dike. It is bounded to the east by the edge of the Scheduled Monument and Black Dike - with Black Dike Plantation beyond; to the south by a track, and the Scheduled Monument of Risby Hall, with Yewtree Plantations to the south-east; to the west by agricultural fields.

#### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

3.1 This application was received by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 30th January 2012 (application no. DC/12/00289/PLF/WESTES/ADAVIS). Full planning permission was subsequently granted on 16th March 2012, subject to an archaeological condition: "No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55).

#### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 Risby Hall lies c 2km south-west of Beverley on land which slopes down to a valley to the south, in a setting which is rural and agricultural. The c 30ha site is bounded on the northwest side by a sunk fence, thought to be the remains of a park pale which formed part of the southern boundary of a deer park of c. 1550. The present day hall dates from the late 17th century and was built by James Bradshaw to replace an earlier manor house, which was probably on a moated site c 450m to the north. The hall and the surrounding gardens have been designated as a Scheduled Monument (HA 1018600 Risby Jacobean Gardens, Hall and Medieval Settlement), and is therefore of national importance, the proposed works lie directly adjacent to this area.



4.2 The Design & Access Statement states:

"This area of the Risby Park Estate has historically been used for agriculture and was connected with the 17th century Hall, which was located to the south. It is understood that the area which contains the application site was a part of the park associated with the Hall. Historic archives reveal that in c. 1550 East Field, one of the four common fields at Risby, was enclosed for arable demesne. Other parts of the open fields were taken into park, and were said to have been fallow for a long time by the mid 16th century (VCH 6, 1989). A tithe dispute in 1592 referred to the park, which had been enclosed about forty or fifty years previously. This would make the enclosure of the park from the 1540s or 1550s, and probably coincided with Henry VIII's visit to Risby in 1541 (S. Neave, Medieval Parks of East Yorkshire).

A park is shown on 16th- and 17th-century county maps, such as Christopher Saxton's map of 1577, John Speed's of 1610, and Robert Morden's Map of the East Riding, 1686. Speed's plan showed the house within and at the southern end of the park. A Park pale can be seen on Jeffery's Map of 1772." [For more extensive detail, see the formal description given in the Scheduling details for this Monument.]

4.3 It is likely therefore, that any groundworks in this area would encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

*Should the contractor consider continued monitoring unnecessary at any stage in advance of the completion of all ground-works, they should consult with the SMR Office as a matter of priority.*

5.1 The proposed scheme of works shall comprise the archaeological monitoring of any stripping of topsoil, and the removal of the three stock ponds and any associated bunds, etc., and the movement of spoil and other materials over the application plot, followed by the restoration of the area to agricultural land. These works should be undertaken under intermittent / occasional archaeological supervision. This is partly to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered, but also to ensure that major damage to the nationally significant remains of the adjacent Scheduled Monument is avoided, wherever possible.

5.2 If human remains are encountered during the course of the work, these are to be dealt with due reverence and dignity. They should be properly recorded, and, if disturbance should prove inevitable, then they should be removed according to the terms and conditions of a Ministry of Justice licence for the removal of human remains.

5.3 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. A two-week period is suggested, where possible. The Sites and Monuments Record Office and English Heritage should be notified of the chosen contractor in advance of the archaeological fieldwork.

5.4 The developer's chosen archaeologist must be acceptable to the Local Planning Authority after consultation with the Sites and Monuments Record Office. Access to the site will be afforded to the developer's chosen archaeologist at all reasonable times.

5.5 On completion of the work, an ordered archive should be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum. The proposed recipient museum must be contacted at the beginning of the project. A copy of the Archive Index and the name of the recipient museum should be sent to the Sites and Monuments Record.

5.6 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act and its subsequent amendments), which should be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner. However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy should be agreed with the developer in advance of the project commencing. This should include contingency arrangements for artifacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials should be of archive quality, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. Copies of all recording forms and

manuals must be submitted to the Archaeology Manager, prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been supplied previously. Contractors should make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for museum's storage grant

5.7 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, English Heritage, the Local Planning Authority and the SMR Office. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):

- Summary
- Site code/project number
- Planning reference number and SMR Casework number
- Dates for fieldwork visits
- Grid reference
- A location plan, with scale
- A plan of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored (e.g. the sites of the three redundant stock ponds and their associated ponds; any temporary vehicular tracks used by the plant machinery to remove the spoil) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc., with scale
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
- Photographs (a minimum 35mm format) where significant archaeological deposits or artefacts are encountered; also general photographs to show the prevailing condition of the site at the time of the fieldwork. Digital photography can also be used to augment the 35mm record, but, if used, a camera with a minimum resolution of 10,000 pixels should be employed.
- A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological fieldwork, in the context of the known archaeology of the area
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary

5.8 In addition, the archaeological contractor should also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Sites & Monuments Record Office.

5.9 All work shall be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

## **6 MONITORING**

6.1 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office and English Heritage, both of whom should be consulted before the commencement of site works.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

7.1 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. The archaeologist or archaeological organisation undertaking the fieldwork should ensure that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

Any queries relating to this brief should be addressed to, The Sites and Monuments Record, Humber Archaeology Partnership, The Old School, Northumberland Avenue, Hull, HU2 OLN (Tel: 01482 217466, Fax: 01482 581897).