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**Castle Hills Dairy  
Yafforth Road  
Romanby  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire**

**Desk Based Assessment  
SE 3596 9384**

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SNY	11539
ENY	3846
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Parish	2123
Rec'd	23/05/2007

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**Non Technical Summary**

*This report has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire), to assess the Historical and Archaeological background of, and the impact of the development on, land at Castle Hills Dairy, Yafforth Road, Romanby, Northallerton, North Yorkshire.*

*The site is currently farmland, consisting of seven fields, a nineteenth century building with associated gardens and greenhouses.*

*There is a dismantled World War II railway along the eastern boundary of the site. The Hawes to Northallerton disused railway embankment crosses the Proposed Development Area. Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon artefacts have been located within a 1km radius but no archaeological finds have been recovered from the proposed development area. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposed development area. It is unlikely that there are any nationally important archaeological remains on the site that would prevent its allocation for housing purposes.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This Archaeological Assessment and report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire), to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background of, and assess the impact of the redevelopment, on a plot of land at Castle Hills Dairy, Yafforth Road, Romanby, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (SE 3596 9384: Figs. 1 & 2).



- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Guidance Nos. 15 and 16), and by the Hambleton Council District Wide Local Plan (Policies HH19, HH20 and HH21).
- 1.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields or Historic Gardens within the proposed Development Area.
- 1.3 The Archaeological Assessment was funded by Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire).
- 1.4 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area is located at Castle Hills Dairy and comprises seven fields accessed from Yafforth Road, Romanby and Springwell Lane. A Dismantled railway cuts across the site. To the west of the site are Willow Bank and Yafforth Road to the south is Willow Beck, to the east is a dismantled railway and fields and to the north is Springwell Lane and the Northallerton to Hawes Railway Line.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area comprises c. 8 hectares (20 acres), and stands at heights of between 35m and 42m AOD and is presently a mixture of pasture and arable land.
- 2.3 The soils for the area of Castle Hills Dairy are Wick 1 Soil Association (541r), which are "deep well drained coarse loamy soils, often stoneless. Some similar soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Slight risk of water erosion" (Mackney et al 19852, 9). The underlying geology is glaciofluvial or river terrace drift.

### **3. Aims and Objectives**

3.1 The aim of the Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate the impact of the development on the sites

### **4. Methodology**

4.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, Tithe awards, parish registers, the Ordnance Survey and the Historic Environment Records, and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. The study area extended for a radius of 1km centred on the site.

4.2 A search was conducted of the Local Studies Section of Northallerton Library and the Archives at the North Yorkshire Record Office. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted and are referenced in the Bibliography (Section 8).

### **5. Results**

#### **5.1 General Historical Background**

5.1.1 Historical Records, Sources and Documents were viewed for the Townships of Romanby and Northallerton through the National Archives Register, North Yorkshire Archives and Northallerton Library. Only map sources were located that were specific to the proposed



development area. The following section is included to set the site within its historical context.

- 5.1.2 The Site of Castle Hills Dairy lies in the Parishes of Romanby and Northallerton, in North Yorkshire, formerly in the Allerton Wapentake of the North Riding of the County of York.
- 5.1.3 Northallerton derives from the Old English for 'Alfere's farm'; with the derivations *Aluretune*, *Aluertun(e)* and *Alvertun(e)* in the Domesday Book, *Auerton* in 1231, the *North* prefix added in 1301, and *Northallerton* in 1371 (Smith 1979, 210). Romanby derives from the old Norse name 'Hromundr/Hromundar' meaning Romund's farm; with the derivation *Romundrebi/Romundebe* in 1086, *Romandabi* in 1088, *Romundby* in 1347 and *Romanby* in 1398 (ibid, 210).
- 5.1.4 Four entries mention Romanby and two entries mention Northallerton in the Domesday book, showing that both Northallerton and Romanby had pre-Conquest foundation (Faull and Stinson 1986), and are listed below:-

*"In (North)ALLERTON there are 44 carucates of land taxable, which 30 ploughs can plough. Earl Edwin held this as one manor before 1066, and he had 66 villagers with 35 ploughs. To this manor are attached 11 outliers: BIRKBY; (Great) SMEATON; SOWERBY (under Cotcliffe); (Little) SMEATON; KIRKBY (Wiske); (East) COWTON; LANDMOTH; BORROWBY; THORNTON (le Beans); ROMANBY; YAFFORTH. Now in the King's Hands. Waste. Value then £80. There is there, meadow, 40 acres and open land 5 leagues long and as wide. To this manor belongs the jurisdiction of these lands: NEWSHAM (Grange); "WESTHOUSE"; MAUNBY; WARMABY; AINDERBY (Steeple); YAFFORTH; LAZENBY (Hall); (Over) DINSDALE (Grange); (West) ROUNTON; IRBY (Manor); (West) HARLSEY; (Kirby) SIGSTON; COWESBY; THIMBLEBY; LEAKE; KNAYTON; RAVENSTHORPE (Manor); THORNTON (le Street); CROSBY (Grange); (North) OTTERINGTON; ROMANBY; BROMPTON; (North) KILVINGTON; KNAYTON. In all there are 85 carucates taxable which 45 ploughs can plough. There is there, meadow, 60 acres. There were there 166 Freemen. Now waste" (1Y2).*

*"The King in (North) ALLERTON; BIRKBY; SOWERBY (under Cotcliffe); KIRKBY (Wiske); LANDMOTH; THORNTON (le Beans);*

(Great) SMEATON; (Little) SMEATON; (East) COWTON; BORROWBY; ROMANBY; YAFFORTH, 42 carucates of land. The King in NEWSHAM (Grange); (West) HARLSEY; "WESTHOUSE"; MAUNBY; (Kirby) SIGSTON; COWESBY; WARLABY; THIMBLEBY; AINDERBY (Steeple); YAFFORTH; LEAKE ; KNAYTON; LAZENBY (Hall) ; RAVENSTHORPE; (Over) DINSDALE (Grange); THORNTON (le Street); CROSBY (Grange); ; (West) ROUNTON; (North) OTTERINGTON; ROMANBY; BROMPTON; IRBY (Manor), 75 carucates.

The king in (South) OTTERINGTON, 6 carucates; the King, in ROMANBY, 5 carucates and 1 bovates; the King, in HUTTON (Bonville), 6 carucates" (SN, A 1-2)

"In ROMANBY, 3 thanes, 5 carucates and 1 bovate, taxable and land for two ploughs. 16s." (IN114).

- 5.1.5 In The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding for Romanby states "At the close of the eleventh century it (Romanby) was extended at twelve carucates, of which eleven were held by Iving, Molbrand and Leising, while one was accounted with the demesne lands of Northallerton" (Page 1986, 425). In the thirteenth century there were two landowners, the Bishops of Durham and the de Romanby family. In 1284-5, Romanby was held by the Bishops of Durham, and was transferred to the see of Ripon in 1836.
- 5.1.6 In 1155, The Bishop of Durham, Hugh Pudsey, granted the tithes of the Parish of Romanby as an Endowment to the Hospital of St. James in Romanby.
- 5.1.7 Symeon of Durham in 1164 stated that "William the Conqueror encamped at Northallerton" (Riordan 2002, 14) and Riordan in 2002 adds "presumably at the defensible Castle Hills" (ibid, 14).
- 5.1.8 Various documents, dating to the mid thirteenth century, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, relating to the Hospital of St. James are mentioned in the Victoria County History (Page 1974, 315-317).



- 5.1.9 A chapel or chantry was established in Romanby by order of Randolph, Bishop of Durham, in 1231, the chaplain whereof received half a silver mark per annum for his stipend.
- 5.1.10 In 1450, there was a Schedule of Repairs "*concerning the Bishop of Durham's peasants houses in the villages of Knayton, Thornton le Beans, Sowerby under Cotecliffe, Romanby and Brompton*" (Riordan 2002, 52). Of the ninety buildings belonging to sixty five tenants, five crucks were noted in Romanby. Romanby was enclosed by the Bishop's of Durham by 1596 (ibid, 66).
- 5.1.11 In the fifteenth century a Maison Dieu was founded in Northallerton by Richard Moore for "*thirteen poor persons of either sex were to reside*" (Page 1974, 317), and was situated on the east side of the High Street near the church. By the nineteenth century the hospital provided almshouses for four widows.
- 5.1.12 The lands of the de Romanby family passed to Joan Hastings, daughter of William de Romanby, in 1505 and on her death the land was sold passing to Sir Ninian Markenfield, then to his son Thomas.
- 5.1.13 Romanby Church was demolished in 1523 on the orders of the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Wolsey.
- 5.1.14 In 1540, Valor Ecclesiasticus entry for S. James Hospital in Romanby gives "*the gross annual revenue was £58 10s 10d*", and the establishment maintained at that time "*the warden, two chaplains, four lay brothers, two sisters and six infirm*". The Hospital surrendered to the Commissioners on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1540.
- 5.1.15 The Bishop of Durham's palace in Northallerton was mentioned by Leland in 1558, "*The bishop of Durham had here a palace, strong of building and well moted, which stood about 200 yards west of the church, but the late gothic proprietors have not left one stone upon*



another" (<http://www.genuki.org.uk>). The moated sites of Yorkshire states "*The moats at Aughton, Bilton, Hangthwaite, Northallerton and Topcliffe are situated immediately adjacent to a motte-and-bailey castle*" (Le Patourel 1975, 17).

5.1.16 In 1576, the Manor of Romanby passed from Thomas Markenfield to Thomas Boynton, Nicholas Broke and Percival Gounson. In the seventeenth century the Metcalfe family held considerable property in Romanby.

5.1.17 In October 1620, sessions ordered the repair of the Packhorse Bridge to the sum of £22 15s 0d.

5.1.18 In 1674, the ratepayers of Romanby refused to pay the £4 annual Poor Rate, which was upheld as "*the poor of Northallerton increase and the poor of Romanby are much diminished*" (Riordan 2002, 77).

5.1.19 Pigots Directory of 1834 notes "*Ainsley William, esq. Castle hills*".

5.1.20 The York – Newcastle Railway line was constructed in 1838 through Castle Hills (York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway). The Northallerton-Hawes Branch Line, which cuts across the Proposed Development Area, was opened in 1878.

5.1.21 The landowners in Bulmer's Directory of 1890 are listed as "*are John Hutton, Esq., Sowber Gate; Robt. Hutton-Squire, Esq., Holtby Hall; Wm. Warcop Peter Consett, Esq., the Dean and Chapter of Oxford; R. H. Wrightson, Esq.; Ainsley's trustees; Mrs. E. D. Lambton; Mrs. Walker, Maunby Hall; Geo. Marwood, Esq., Busby Hall, Stokesley; exors. of Mrs. Sherwood, Bedale; and the Earl of Harewood*" and there are two entries for Castle Hills for "*Weighill Thomas, Castle Hill farm*" and "*Goldsbrough Henry, Castle hills*"

## 5.2 Cartographic Background

5.2.1 The Tithe Plan of Romanby dates to 1839 and shows six fields (Nos. 49, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60) within the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 3). There are no buildings shown on the Tithe map and its production predates the cutting for NER Northallerton to Hawes Branch Line.

5.2.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4) dates to 1857 and shows six fields and several buildings. There is a railway line to the north and Willow Beck to the south. To the south of the site the "remains of an old Fish pond", were located at Willow Beck. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map dates to 1893 (Fig. 5) and shows the railway (No. 150) cutting across the north of the Proposed Development Area, and seven fields (Nos. 145, 146, 148, 149, 151, 152 and 195) and farm buildings (No. 147). The Parish Boundary, between Romanby and Northallerton, cuts across field 149 and forms the north-west side of fields 148, 145 and 195. The 1913 and the 1928 editions of the 25 inch and the 1930/1938 and the 1958 six inch edition Ordnance Survey maps show no changes (Figs. 6, 7 & 8).

## 5.3 Archaeological Background

5.3.1 A search of records for the parishes of Romanby and Northallerton (map sheet SE 39 SE) and a 1km search from Castle Hills Dairy was made at the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Register (HER).

5.3.2 A single site was noted within the Proposed Development Area; a World War II emergency railway constructed in 1942 (MNY13334), along the eastern boundary.

**Table 1. Sites recorded by the Heritage Unit of North Yorkshire County Council**

Site Name	Site Location	General Information
Motte and Bailey and Site of Bishops Place DNY601/ NM 34845/ MNY12838/ MNY12839	SE 3652 9396	Castle probably dismantled by Henry II. It certainly consisted of a Motte and a Bailey. Both are now mutilated due to a Bishops Palace constructed on the site; and a recent cemetery. In the C14 (may be much earlier) the



		Bishop of Durham built a palace protected by a moat and rampart out of the ruins of an earlier castle. In ruins by 1658 and stone removed in 1664 for the repair of mills and the Market Place. Part of the Gate extant in C18, Now a cemetery.
Roman Road MNY190	SE 389 985	A Roman Road is traceable in hedgerows, place-names and parish boundaries from Thirsk to the River Tees.
Northallerton Medieval Town MNY12830	SE 367 939	Mentioned in 1301 Lay Subsidy. It has always been an important center for its market and on the main road north. Raised to the ground in 1332 by the Scots.
Northallerton Saxon Town MNY12831	SE 367 939	Domesday entry - There are 44 carucates of land taxable which 30 ploughs can plough. Edwin held this manor before 1066 and he had 66 villagers with 35 ploughs.
All Saints Church (Saxon to Modern) MNY12832	SE 36725 94202	Possible Saxon Church on site of Present Church which has much fabric dating to the C12. Damaged by the Scots in 1322. It was rebuilt in 1330. Tower rebuilt in 1420. A number of carved stones found.
Fleece Inn/ Site of Augustinian Friary MNY12833	SE 3689 9403	1340 William de Alverton gave 8 acres of ground in Northallerton to the Augustinian Friars to build a Monastery. Never established.
The Shambles MNY12835	SE 36 94	In area of present Town Hall stood the Shambles. This was a double row of low shambles of brick decorated with posters. Replaced by current town hall.
Hospital/Almshouse MNY12836	SE 36 94	Founded in 1476 by Richard Moore for a chaplain and thirteen poor people under a simplified rule with two beds for wayfarers. Situated on the E side of the High Street near the church and consists of two buildings separated by a garden. Later an Almshouse.
Porch House MNY12837	SE 3678 9420	Built by Richard Metcalfe in 1584 and modernized in 1784. The gable of the Porch bears the date of 1674.
Soke (Castle) Mills MNY12840	SE 36 94	Stood a short distance from the Castle and the Bishop's Palace. By 1663 the mills required restoration so Bishop Cosin empowered John Danby to remove stones from the ruined palace. In 1812 the Foundations were discovered and stones removed.
Market Cross MNY12841	SE 3689 9395	
84 High Street MNY 12842	SE 3693 9408	Ashlar hipped stone tile roof; 3 storeys; modillion cornice; first floor pulvinated friezes and cornices. Ground Floor shop. Listed Grade II
Castle Hills MNY12843	SE 362 942	Construction of the railway would appear to have destroyed a large part of the site.

		Much material was found in 1838. The site remains now consist of a crescent shaped mound and a ditch to the east which curves round the mound towards the stream
Find (Bronze Age) MNY12844	SE 35 94	Found to the west of Castle Hills in a Field. Leaf shaped spear head with basal loops
Inhumation (Viking) MNY12845	SE 36 93	So called Viking Grave of a woman from which a C10 tortoise brooch was obtained.
Watermill MNY12849	SE 35 93	A watermill mentioned in 1663. Probably situated on Willow Beck
Packhorse Bridge MNY12846	SE 3580 9352	A Packhorse Bridge of a single segmental arch. Repairs to the bridge recorded in 1620 but present structure would appear to be of later date
Romanby Village MNY12852	SE 3600 9338	Village of Romanby set round a small green, much changed by recent development
Romanby Village (Saxon) MNY12853	SE 3600 9338	Domesday Entry – 3 Thanes, 5 carucates and 1 bovate of land taxable. Land for 2 ploughs. 16s.
Railway MNY12857/MNY13334	SE 3611 9376 SE 3613 9379	Built c. 1942 as an emergency railway – never used
Find (Neolithic/Bronze Age) MNY 12856	SE 36 93	Broken half of a perforated stone battle axe
Find (Bronze Age) MNY13335	SE 36 93	Flanged Axehead (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age)
Find (Iron Age – Roman) MNY20322	SE 3672 9419	Quern
Cross MNY 20327	SE 369 939	Medieval Stone Cross
Find (Saxon) MNY20328	SE 361 941	Spur (Early Medieval/Dark Age)
Hospital MNY20331	SE 3680 9425	Medieval
Tollbooth MNY20333	SE 369 938	
Mill MNY20332	SE 367 940	
Stocks MNY20334	SE 369 938	
Find (Roman) MNY20336	SE 361 941	Roman Coins
Find (Roman) MNY20337	SE 361 941	Glass Object (Roman)
Find (Saxon) MNY20339	SE 36 94	Brooch (Early Medieval/Dark Age)
Romanby Village MNY20341	SE 3595 9340	
Chapel MNY20343	SE 360 934	Chapel (medieval)
Mill MNY20347	SE 36 93	
Find (Bronze Age) MNY20346	SE 361 941	Winged Axehead (Bronze Age)
Coin Hoard (Roman)	SE 361 941	



MNY20354		
Find (Roman) MNY20353	SE 361 941	Silver Buckle (Roman)
Find (Roman) MNY20355	SE 361 941	Pottery Urn (Roman)
Find (Roman) MNY20356	SE 361 941	Stone Inscription/ Inscribed Stone (Roman)
Well (Medieval) MNY20357	SE 3615 9415	
Find (Bronze Age) MNY20358	SE 3610 9415	Bronze Spearhead:Socketed (Bronze Age)
Find (Bronze Age) MNY20359	SE 36 94	Bronze Spearhead:Looped (Bronze Age)
Boundary Ditch MNY24047	SE 36535 94123	North South ditch recorded – Northallerton Cemetery (MAP 2004)
Cherrycroft Bridge Anti Tank Blocks MNY 23412/24213	SE 36410 94230	World War II Anti Tank Blocks
189a High Street MNY24532	SE 36843 93886	Extensive post-medieval remains found during two watching briefs (YAT 2003 & 2005)
219 High Street MNY24768	SE 36755 94057	Post pit, ditch and wall found during archaeological evaluation (university of Durham 2006)
County Hall MNY24778	SE 3660 9318	Listed Building

### 5.3.3 Prehistoric

No archaeological finds have been located within the proposed development area that date to this period. However, in Northallerton Parish, a scatter of spot finds have been located. These include a Bronze Age copper alloy axe (NMR SE 39 SE 12), a Middle to Late Bronze Age flanged axehead (MNY13335) and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age broken half of a perforated stone battle axe (MNY 12856; NMR SE 36 SE 13) (Fig. 9).

A Bronze Age bronze spearhead (MNY12844; MNY202359; NMR SE 39 SE 2: Fig. 9) was found "some time ago" prior to 1930 a little west of Castle Hills, Northallerton. A Bronze Age Winged Axe and socketed bronze spearhead was also noted in Castle Hills (MNY20346; MNY20358: Fig. 9).

**Potential: Low**

### 5.3.4 Roman



The line of a Roman Road is noted from Thirsk to the River Tees, forming part of the western boundary of Northallerton Parish (MNY 190).

The supposed site of a Roman camp (NMR SE 39 SE 14), probably confused with the Medieval ringwork and baileys, see SE 39 SE 1. A Roman coin hoard was found in proximity to Castle Hills in 1788 (MNY20336: Fig. 9). Roman coins/coin hoard, Roman pottery urn, a Roman silver buckle, a Roman inscribed stone altar and a Roman glass object is noted during the construction of the railway through Castle Hills (MNY 20336; 20337; 20353; 20354; 20355; 20356: Fig. 9).

Although significant Roman finds have been located at Castle Hills during the insertion of the railway in the nineteenth century none are known from the proposed development site.

**Potential: Moderate to Low**

### **5.3.5 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian**

There are no known archaeological finds of this period from the proposed development area. However, a number of finds and structures can be located within the study area dating to this period. A Saxon foundation for the town of Northallerton (MNY 12831: Fig. 9), and a possible tenth/eleventh century foundation for All Saints Church indicated from a number of carved stones (NMR 12832: Fig. 9), including an Anglian cross fragment (FNY 5226).

A tenth century/Viking female inhumation accompanied by a Tortoise brooch found at Northallerton (MNY12845; MNY20339; NMR SE 39 SE 3: Fig. 9).

The village of Romanby has a pre-Conquest foundation (MNY12853: Fig. 9).

At Castle Hills an Early Medieval/Dark Age Spur was found at Castle Hills during the construction of the railway (MNY20328: Fig. 9).

**Potential: Low**

### 5.3.6 *Medieval*

There are no known archaeological finds or structures dated to this period from the site. The site lies outside the medieval village of Romanby and was probably part of the open fields associated with the village. The Medieval village of Romanby (MNY12852; MNY20341: Fig. 9) is set around a small green and the Medieval chapel was located in this area (MNY20343: Fig. 9).

A mill called Soke/ Castle Mill was located on the Historic Environment Register as north of Castle Mills Dairy (MNY 12840: Fig. 9), and another mill was noted in Romanby parish (MNY20347: Fig 9).

The site of the old fishpond noted on the first addition Ordnance survey may well be of medieval origin and attached to one of the monastic properties within the vicinity. Three Religious Houses were located within 1 km of Castle Hills Dairy in the Medieval Period; including Carmelite Friary (NMR SE 39 SE 11) founded in 1356-7, and dissolved in 1538; an Augustinian friary was licensed in 1340 (MNY12833; NMR SE 39 SE 10; Fig. 9), but was either never established, or failed as a result of the Black Death; and St. James' Hospital (MNY20331; NMR SE 39 9: Fig. 9) founded between 1197-1208 and dissolved in 1540.

At Castle Hills, there are the remains of a motte and bailey possibly built in 1068, (NMR SE 39 SE 1; MNY 12843: Fig. 9). These earthwork remains were largely destroyed by the construction of a railway in 1838 (MNY 12857: Fig. 9). A Well was noted at Castle Hills (MNY20357: Fig. 9).

A Further motte and bailey was noted in 1130, and is described on the Historic Environment Register as Bishop Rufus' Palace (NMR SE 39 SE 7; SM 34845; MNY 12839: Fig. 9). The castle was either rebuilt or enlarged in 1142. By 1176 the castle had been raised to the ground on the orders of King Henry II. After this a moated palace (Le Patourel 1973, 120) was built and was in use by 1199. Renovation work was carried out in 1226, 1292 and 1309. There is a reference in the early fourteenth century to a peel tower being built at the palace. Described by Leland as in good condition in circa 1535-43. It was a ruin by 1658. The site is now a cemetery. The site of Bishop Rufus' Palace is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Remains of a medieval ditch were found during a Watching Brief at Northallerton Cemetery extension (MAP 2004; MNY24047: Fig. 9).

The Medieval Town of Northallerton is centred along the High Street (MNY 12830; NMR SE 39 SE 21: Fig. 9). There was a stone Market Cross located on the High Street at two possible locations (MNY12841/MNY20327: Fig. 9). A tollbooth and stocks were located on the High Street (MNY20333; MNY20334: Fig. 9). A Medieval Ditch, Posthole and wall were found during an archaeological evaluation at the rear of 219 High Street (University of Durham 2006; MNY24768: Fig. 9). A Maison Dieu was founded in Northallerton by Richard Moore in 1476. It was not suppressed and continued as Almhouses into the twentieth century (MNY12836: Fig. 9).

The majority of significant archaeological activity relating to the medieval period appears to be concentrated to the east and south of the proposed development site.

**Potential: Low**

### **5.3.7 Post-medieval**

There are several Post-medieval Buildings in Northallerton; including Porch House on the High Street, which was built by Richard Metcalfe



in 1584, modernised in 1784, and has a date on the porch of 1674 (MNY 12837: Fig. 9); an eighteenth century building at No, 84 High Street (MNY 12842). Post medieval structural remains were recorded at the rear of 189a High Street (YAT 2003; YAT 2005; MNY 24532: Fig. 9). A post-medieval brick structure was listed on the Historic Environment Register as "*a double row of low Shambles of brick decorated with posters. Replaced by the current Town Hall*", in the late nineteenth century (MNY 12835: Fig. 9).

Romanby Bridge (MNY12846; NMR SE 39 SE 8: Fig. 9) is a Packhorse bridge of 16th century date, repaired in 1621. Built of ashlar, with a single segmental arch crossing Willow Beck 150m south of the Proposed Development Area.

A post medieval Watermill was noted in Romnaby in 1663 (MNY12849: Fig. 9). This was presumably located on Willow Beck.

**Potential: Low**

### **5.3.8 Modern**

An Emergency railway was constructed in 1942 on the eastern side of the Proposed Development Area (MNY12857/MNY13334: Fig 9), to act as bypass of the East Coast Main Railway Line. Presumably to keep the line open if County Hall was bombed.

At Cherrycroft Bridge in Northallerton, there are two large concrete Anti-Tank Blocks across the railway cutting (MNY24212; Defence of Britain Database 6242). County Hall, a twentieth century Listed Building, at Northallerton is noted on the Historic Environment Register (MNY24778: Fig. 9).

**Potential: Moderate**

### **5.3.9 Previous Archaeological Work**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey at Yafforth Road by Northern Archaeological Associates and Geophysical

Surveys of Bradford were undertaken in 2006. There has been trial trenching undertaken in early 2007, but the report was not lodged with the Historic Environment register at the time of our search.

South-west of the Proposed Development Area, an archaeological Watching Brief on the watercourse straightening works for Willow beck for the Romanby Flood Alleviation Scheme found paleochannels which contained Roman pottery, medieval pottery and animal bone (ENY2061, University of Durham 2004).

Archaeological evaluation at Spital House Farm, Romanby found medieval features and finds (Ian Farmer Associates 2006).

Various watching briefs, evaluations and excavations have been undertaken on the High Street, Northallerton. Medieval features/finds were found at 120 High Street (ENY88; Clarke 2000a), 167 High Street (ENY166Clarke 2000b), at 99/100 High Street (ENY418) and 219 High Street (MNY24768: Fig. 9; ENY3160; University of Durham 2006), 233 High Street (Clarke 2000d) and 126 High Street (Stephen Sherlock 2005). Post-medieval features/finds were found 167 High Street (ENY166; Clarke 2000b); 176 High Street (ENT167; Clarke 2000c), 189a High Street (MNY24532: Fig. 9, ENY2024 & ENY2025; YAT 2003 & YAT 2005),

A Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation found medieval remains at East Road, Northallerton (Pre Construct Archaeology 1999, 2000 & 2001). An archaeological watching brief on the extension to Northallerton cemetery found possible remains of the moat ditch (ENY2583, MAP 2004).



## **5.4 Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings**

- 5.4.1 Castle Hills Dairy is located 150m north of the Romanby Conservation Area and 550m west of the Northallerton Conservation Area. The majority of the Listed Buildings are located within the Conservation Areas. There are no listed buildings within the proposed Development Area.
- 5.4.2 In Romanby, Pevsner in his Buildings of England notes St James Church and the Packhorse Bridge (Pevsner 2002, 312).
- 5.4.3 There are two Medieval Listed Buildings: the Fleece Inn at 89 High Street (DNY3213; Grade II) and Church of All Saints in Northallerton (DNY3247; Grade I).
- 5.4.4 There are sixty-one post medieval Listed Buildings; four in Romanby, the rest in Northallerton.
- 5.4.5 The post-medieval Listed Buildings in Romanby are the Packhorse Bridge in Romanby (DNY4081; Grade II); 52 The Green, Romanby (DNY4083; Grade II); Thornborough Farmhouse, Romanby (DNY4609; Grade II) and Church of St James the Great Ainderby Road Romanby (DNY4802; Grade II).
- 5.4.6 The Post-medieval Listed Buildings in Northallerton include houses/shops at 92, High Street (DNY3214; Grade II), 93 and 94 High Street (DNY3215; Grade II), 102 and 103 High Street (DNY3216; Grade II), 173 High Street (DNY3221; Grade II), 186-187 High Street (DNY3223; Grade II); 207 High Street (DNY3225; Grade II), 87 High Street (DNY3255; Grade II), 85 & 86 High Street (DNY3873; Grade II), 107 & 108 High Street (DNY4026; Grade II), 185 High Street (DNY4050; Grade II), 199 High Street (DNY4056; Grade II), 213 High Street (DNY4066; Grade II), 234 & 235 High Street (DNY4076; Grade II), 215 High Street (DNY4305; Grade II), 200-201 High Street (DNY4314; Grade II), 171-172 High Street (DNY4322; Grade II), 174

High Street (DNY4324; Grade II), Newton House 175a High Street (DNY4691; Grade II), 184 High Street (DNY4692; Grade II), 205 High Street (DNY4693; Grade II), 211-212 High Street (DNY4694; Grade II), 214 High Street (DNY4695; Grade II), 90 High Street (DNY4725; Grade II), 109 High Street (DNY4728; Grade II); the former Black Swan Inn at 104 and 105 High Street (DNY3217; Grade II); the former Three Tuns Inn at 106 High Street (DNY 3218; Grade II); the Golden Lion (DNY4029; NG); the Harewood Arms at 180 High Street (DNY4046; Grade II); the Kings Arms at 206 High Street (DNY4058; Grade II); Ye Olde Golden Lion at 210 High Street (DNY4060; Grade II); The Black Bull at 100-101 High Street (DNY4726; Grade II); The Nags Head at 144 High Street (DNY4729; Grade II); house/café at 188 High Street (DNY4053; Grade II) & 88 High Street (DNY4391; Grade II); house/offices at the rear of 115 High Street (DNY3219; Grade II), 219 High Street (DNY3226; Grade II), 60, 61 & 62 High Street (DNY 3249; Grade II), 277, 279 & 280 High Street (DNY4082; Grade II), Standard House 48 High Street (DNY4705; Grade II); cottages/shop at 145 High Street (DNY 3220; Grade II); Zion Sunday School (DNY3222; Grade II); Old Bank House, 189a High Street (DNY3224; Grade II); houses at 230 High Street (DNY3227; Grade II), 59 High Street (DNY3248; Grade II), 139 High Street (DNY4032; Grade II); the Old Grammar School at 231 High Street (DNY3228; Grade II); School now houses at Friarage Terrace (DNY3246; Grade II); Porch House at 68 & 70 High Street (DNY 3250; Grade II); North Bridge (DNY3245; Grade II); Northallerton Police Station at 72 the Friarage (DNY 3251; Grade II); Rushton Hospital (DNY3253/DNY3859; Grade II); Coach house at 84 High Street (DNY3254; Grade II); Durham House at 84 High Street (DNY3871; Grade II\*); Old Theatre at the west side of the High Street (DNY4318; Grade II); Zion Reformed Church (DNY4325; Grade II); The Mount on Yafforth Road (DNY4087; Grade II), Railway Hotel (DNY4234; DL); Town Hall High Street (DNY4808; Grade II);

- 5.4.4 There is one Listed Building dating to the twentieth century: County Hall in Northallerton (MNY24778/ DNY3480; Grade II\*).



## **5.5 Site Walkover**

5.5.1 The site was visited on the afternoon of Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2007. The site can only be accessed from a private road from Willow Beck Garage. The area was viewed from Yafforth Road (Pls. 1-2) and Springwell Lane (Pls. 4-6). The fields and buildings were not viewed in detail. The fields were a mixture of arable and pasture and the buildings at Castle Hill Dairy consisted of a brick built late nineteenth century detached single storey building with outhouses and greenhouses.

## **5.6 Potential for Unrecorded Sites**

The potential for unrecorded sites is moderate to low, considering the concentration of archaeological finds in the vicinity of Castle Hills. The evidence supports the potential for significant remains to be located to the east of the proposed development site.

## **5.7 Evidence of Previous Disturbance**

The area of the Castle Hills Dairy has been disturbed in the past by the construction of two, now disused, railway lines and agricultural activity. There has been no other recorded disturbance in the Proposed Development Area.

## **6. Impact of the Development**

- 6.1 The following potential impacts upon the archaeological resource are considered:
- Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains
  - Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites
  - Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains
  - Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural heritage associations

- Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions

## **6.2 Loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites and remains**

6.2.1 The proposed development will require groundworks for the insertion of roads, services and foundations. These works may impact on any buried archaeological deposits. Therefore evaluation is recommended to assess the impact that the groundworks would have on any archaeological deposits and to ensure mitigation to allow the appropriate level of recording for the archaeological resource.

## **6.3 Settings and views of and from upstanding remains, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites**

6.3.1 There are no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments on or bordering the Proposed Development Area. The east side of the site is bordered by a dismantled World War II railway line listed on the Historical Environment Register. There are no other archaeological sites or finds from within the Proposed Development Area.

## **6.4 Changes to ground conditions as a result of changes to the drainage regime which could affect archaeological remains**

6.4.1 The proposed development could possibly have an effect on the prevailing local drainage conditions, although the impact of such a change on any buried archaeological deposits is not known but mitigation could limit the significance.

## **6.5 Loss of landscape features, structures and areas with historic and cultural heritage associations**

6.5.1 The development may impact on the disused/dismantled railway lines crossing and bordering the site.

## **6.6 Other possible impacts such as noise, vibration, compressions and other changed ground conditions**

6.6.1 The groundworks and construction programme associated with the development proposals will have a short-term impact in terms of noise and vibration in the immediate environment of the application site. It is unlikely that these will have an impact on features of archaeological and historic environment importance.

## **7. Conclusions and Recommendations**

7.1 The area of the Proposed Development is currently a mixture of arable and pasture farmland, a small holding with greenhouses and a small garden with access from both Yafforth Road and Springwell Lane.

7.2 There is a single site noted on the Historic Environment Register, which is a dismantled World War II railway on the eastern boundary of the site. There is another late nineteenth century disused railway spur embankment crossing the site.

7.3 The remains of an old fishpond are noted south of Willow Beck, immediately south of the site, on the nineteenth and twentieth century Ordnance Survey Maps.

7.4 Within the vicinity (250m north-east) of the site, the construction of the East Coast Main Line Railway in the mid nineteenth century uncovered a large number of finds dating from the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon in date and through the Castle Hills site, which could possibly be a motte and bailey fortification.

7.5 The assessment has shown no evidence of nationally important archaeological remains on the site that would prevent its allocation for housing development in line with PPG.16. However it is recommended that consideration is given to further evaluation of the site by means of geophysical survey and evaluation trenches before there is a physical start on the development.



## **8. References and Bibliography**

### **8.1 Primary Sources**

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