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**New Lane
Kirkbymoorside
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

SE 69650 86000

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DEVELOPMENT

Authorised by

Date:.....

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January 2007

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**New Lane
Kirkbymoorside
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Impact Assessment
SE 69650 86000**

Non-Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken, by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Persimmon Homes, to assess the Historical and Archaeological background and the impact of the redevelopment of the land bounded by Ings Lane and West Lund Lane, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire.

The site is located on southern edge of Kirkbymoorside on the south of the A170 Helmsley to Pickering Road and is currently an industrial unit for Micrometalsmiths Ltd.

Whilst no known archaeological sites are recorded on the proposed site, the assessment has revealed Roman and Prehistoric artefacts have been found in the vicinity.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Archaeological Assessment and report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd under instruction from Persimmon Homes, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background, and assess the impact of the redevelopment of the land at Ings Lane and West Lund Lane, Kirkbymoorside, North Yorkshire. (SE 69650 86000: Figs. 1 & 2).

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- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument legislation), and by Ryedale Local Development Plan (Policy C13 and C14).
- 1.3 The Archaeological Assessment was funded by Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd.
- 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 Kirkbymoorside is a market town in the District of Ryedale, North Yorkshire on the southern edge of the North York Moors on land rising from the Vale of Pickering to the Tabular Hills. The area of the proposed redevelopment is located 100m south of New Road (the A170 Pickering to Helmsley Road) between West Lund Lane and Ings Lane. The site is currently part of Micro-metalsmiths Ltd works, Heathfield and sections of farm land and a pond (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The site is bounded by industrial units and residential properties to the north and farmland to the south.
- 2.3 The historic street network of Market Place, Piercy End, Howe End, Tinley Garth, West End, Church Street, Crown Square, Dale End and Castlegate are a designated Conservation Area.

- 2.4 Soils of the Dunkeswick Soil Association (711p), described as *'slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy and fine loamy over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils'*, over solid geology of *'till from Palaeozoic and Meozoic sandstone and shale'* (Mackney et al 1983).

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 evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, tithes, enclosure awards, parish registers, the Ordnance Survey and the Sites and Monument Records, and secondly by consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs. A search of the Local Studies Section of Kirkbymoorside Library. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted and are referenced in the Bibliography.

5. Results

5.1 The site is located to the south of the town of Kirkbymoorside, which is located in the parish of Kirkbymoorside in Ryedale Wapentake in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Kirkbymoorside lies on the north side of the Vale of Pickering, south of the North

York Moors National Park, approximately 6 miles from Helmsley and 8 miles from Pickering.

5.2 Historical Background

5.2.1 Kirkbymoorside lies in the parish of that name in the Wapentake of Ryedale in the North Riding of Yorkshire (now North Yorkshire). The place name of Kirkbymoorside means farm by a church at the head of the moor, and derives from the Old Norse for church “*kirkja*”, farm “*by*”, moor “*mor*” and head “*heafod*”.

5.2.2 Kirkbymoorside is noted in the Domesday Book of 1086, when it was known as ‘*Chirchebi*’.

In Kirkbymoorside, Orm had 5 carucates of land to the geld. There is land for 2 ploughs. Hugh fitzBaldric has 2 ploughs there; and 10 villans with 3 ploughs. There is a priest and a church, and 1 mill [rendering] 4s.

These belong to Kirkbymoorside: “Waletun” [in Kirkdale], Hutton-le-Hole, Gillamoor, ‘Hoveton’ [in Kirkdale]. In these are 24 carucates of land to the geld with 5 ploughs, and [he has] 29 acres of meadow. [It is] 12 leagues long and 2 leagues broad.

This belong to Kirkbymoorside: Welburn [in Kirkdale], “Middleham” [in Muscoates], Harome, Nawton, Great Barugh, Normanby [near Salton], Kirby Misperton, Ryton, Marton [in Sinnington], Little Barugh. In these are 27¹/₂ carucates to the geld. There is land there for 12 ploughs. Now there are 21 villans having 7

ploughs. There are 40 acres of meadow. The whole manor with appurtenances was worth in the Reign of Edward £12, now 100s.

- 5.2.3 The Manor of Kirkbymoorside was granted to Robert de Stutevill, and formed part of the barony of Mowbray. The manor was held by the heirs of the Stutevills, the Wakes then Thomas Earl of Kent and his wife Alice, when the earldom of Kent fell into abeyance in 1408, passing to Elizabeth Nevill, then her son Ralph, the second Earl of Westmorland in 1473. The manor passed through the Nevill's until 1569 when Kirkbymoorside was forfeited to the Crown, but the manor was held by Lady Gascoigne. In 1606 was granted to Charles, Duke of York, and then George Villiers in 1616. In 1687, the manor was sold in payment of debts after the death of George, Duke of Buckingham. In 1695, the manor was bought by Lord Duncombe, whose descendant Lord Feversham is lord of the manor (Page 1969, 511-517)..
- 5.2.4 In 1254, Henry III granted to the lord of the manor, Hugh le Bigod and his wife Joan de Stutevill, a weekly market in the town on a Wednesday and a yearly fair on the eve, day and morrow of the Nativity of St. Mary (8th September).
- 5.2.5 In 1276, the manor was valued at £98. 5s. 8d. By 1281-2 the value had risen to £154. 4s. 1d. Sixteen tenants are named including a smith, a hayward and a huntsman. There are five watermills in the manor worth £23. 8s. 8d., with the oven of the vill giving 20s. In 1301, a lat subsidy notes 28 taxpayers including bakers, a miller, a forester and a noightwatchman. In 1327, 43 taxpayers are listed.

5.2.6 Neville Castle is located on the north side of the town, at the end of Castlegate. The building was a hunting lodge for the Neville's when they held the manor in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A moated site, known as Vivers Hill, was located to the east of the town. The moat formerly the manor of the Studvill's which was modified in the nineteenth century with fishponds (Le Patourel 1973, 119-120).

5.2.7 Kirkbymoorside continued as a market town into the eighteenth century, when the toll booth was built out of the ruins of the Neville's hunting lodge. The population of Kirkbymoorside rose to 2000 in the 1841, but fell again in the later nineteenth century. The population in 1999 was 2770. In 1875, the Thirsk to Pickering Railway passed south of the town, which was dismantled in the 1960's. The northern part of the site was clipped by the railway line.

5.3 Cartographic Background

5.3.1 Three maps pre-date the Ordnance Survey (Figs. 3, 4 and 5). The 1799 map of Kirkbymoorside Township (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/70) shows the Proposed Development area as part of fields 173, 174 and 165. The 1827 map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/324) shows the development area as fields (Nos 73, 74, 240 and 241). Fields 73 is noted belonging to the Vicar and Field 74 as belonging to Atkinson. The 1849 edition map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/400) shows the Proposed Development Area as part of several fields (Nos. 240, 241 and field belonging to Vicar and T. Atkinson). The line of the railway has been inscribed on the plan.

5.3.2 The First Edition, 1895, 1910 and 1914 Edition of the Ordnance Survey for this area exist were available at the County Record Office (Fig. 6-10). The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map shows fields. The later maps show the railway cutting on the northern part of the Proposed Development Area.

5.4 Archaeological Background (Figs. 11, 12, 13 & 14)

5.4.1 The historic core of Kirkbymoorside is a designated Conservation Area (Fig. 11). There are four Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the parish of Kirkbymoorside, two within the town environs between 700m and 1km north of the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 12): the site of Neville Castle (MNY1218: Monument 30135: SE 6947 8695), Site of Vivar's Hill Castle (MNY 1222: Monument 30103: SE 6997 8679).

Potential: high

5.4.2 Prehistoric Activity has been noted north of the Proposed Development Area by a tumuli, and several findsports (Fig. 13 & 14). A Round Barrow was noted, now covered by the Tontine Inn, with 12 inhumations, traces of burning and three urns (Howe End at SE 6974 8650: MNY 1224). Stray finds included a Neolithic polished axehead and flint scraper at SE 6983 8597 (MNY 1245), a Neolithic Axe and Adze at SE 694 866 (MNY 1249), a Bronze Age spear at SE 69 87 (MNY 1250), a Bronze Age Mace at SE 69 87 (MNY 1251), and a Bronze Age flint arrowhead at SE 6927 8671 (MNY 1246). One fragment of stone axe was found 90m east of the site (on the east side of Ings Lane at SE 6984 8597). A socketed Bronze Axehead was found at SE 6973 8664: MNY 1226). A Bronze Palstave was found within the parish (MNY 1221: SE 69 87). No prehistoric finds were found within the Proposed Development Area.

Potential: low

5.4.3 Roman spot finds have been found north and north-west of the site none has been noted within the Proposed Development Area (Figs. 13 & 14). Pottery sherds have

been found 150m north-west of the site (at SE 6943 8612: MNY 1254) and 500m north of the site east of the church (at SE 6979 8666).

Potential: low

5.4.4 Fragments of Anglian Carved Stone Cross have been found at All Saints Church and the Vicarage on Church Street, c. 550m north-east of the Proposed Development Area (MNY 1230 & 1231: SE 6987 8662 & SE 6974 8661). Kirkbymoorside is listed as a pre-Conquest/Medieval town (MNY 1227: SE 696 865). No Anglian/Pre-Conquest finds or sites are known from within the Proposed Development Area (Figs. 13 & 14).

Potential: low

5.4.5 A medieval Market Cross, a moated site, and Neville castle and sherds of medieval Pottery have been found in Kirkbymoorside (Figs. 13 & 14), c.500m to 1km north of the Proposed Development Area. Medieval Moated Site and Manor House known as Viver's Hill was excavated in 1960 (MNY 1222: SE 6996 8678). A fishpond was part of the Viver's Hill site (MNY 1223: SE 6996 8678), Medieval Cruck Building and Medieval to Post-medieval Buildings are known from excavation results at Neville Castle (MNY 1218: SE 6948 8697). All Saints' Church in Kirkbymoorside has a pre-Conquest foundation, and the present building dates from the Norman, 13th, 18th and 19th centuries (MNY 1229: SE 6974 8661). Medieval pottery sherds were found on Little Applegarth from excavations in 1965 (MNY 1232: SE 697 867). Remains of medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow) was found at SE 70324 & SE 69652 86243 (MNY 24023 & 24214), No medieval finds are known from the site.

Potential: low

5.4.6 There are no recorded post-medieval finds or sites within the Proposed Development Area from the Sites and Monuments Search (Figs. 13 & 14). The Black Swan Public House is a 17th century building dated on the porch to 1632 (MNY 1233: SE 6968 8650). A former inn, known as Buckingham, House probably dated to the post-medieval period (MNY 1234: SE 6962 8658). A post-medieval (16th-17th century) button was found in Kirkbymoorside (MNY 1236: SE 6905 8626). A windmill, a brick and tile works and two watermills are known in Kirkbymoorside (MNY 23795, 23796, 23860 & 24022). The line of the late 19th century railway line crosses the site with a cutting along the northern half of the Proposed Development Area.

Potential: medium to high

5.5 Previous Archaeological Work (Fig. 14)

5.5.1 Limited excavations have taken place in the 1960's and 1970's at Neville Castle, uncovering remains of stone walls relating to various buildings (Dornier 1967 and Williams 1977, p. 87-96). In 1995, MAP undertook an excavation at No 13-15 High Market Place, but no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered. In 1999, a geophysical survey was undertaken by A.L. Pacitto in advance of a graveyard extension and revealed anomalies interpreted as ridge and furrow and a trackway (ENY125: SE 69680 86770). In 2000, Colin Briden undertook a Watching brief at all Saints' Church and uncovered a sherd of medieval pottery and disarticulated human bone (ENY113: SE 69720 86598). In 2001 a recording brief was undertaken by MAP at Land adjacent to the Meadowcroft, Castlegate where no archaeological features or finds were found (ENY506: SE 69520 87000). In 2004, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a desk based assessment for a Sportsfield CSO, where no further work was recommended (ENY2458: SE 70150 86230), and MAP

undertook a watching brief at Land between Fevershasm Drive and Piercy End where no archaeological features or finds were observed (ENY2859: SE 69680 86250).

5.6 Listed Buildings

5.6.1 There are forty-five Listed Buildings are known in the town of Kirkbymoorside, all are c. 200m and 1km north of the Proposed Development Area; one Grade I Listed Building (All Saints' Church, Church Street (SE 6889-6986 6/31). All other buildings and structures are Grade II listed: on Parks Road (1), Castlegate (1), Church Street (4), Crown Square (4), Dale End (7), Tinley Garth (1), Market Place (16), Piercy End (8), Howe End (1), Old Road (1), and West End (9)

5.7 Site Walkover

5.7.1 The site walkover is currently a working industrial facility for Micrometalsmith Ltd, a domestic dwelling and two fields. None of the site was subject to an archaeological walkover.

5.8 Potential for Unrecorded Sites

5.8.1 No known sites, finds or aerial photographic evidence are known for the site. The nearby presence of the Roman Ridge and Post-medieval Industrial processes in the vicinity suggest the potential for archaeological sites within 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

The proposed development will require groundworks. These works may impact on any buried archaeological deposits. Therefore a Watching Brief is recommended on all groundworks to ensure that any archaeological deposits are fully recorded.

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

No known archaeological sites, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are at risk from the work.

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

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

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

There will be no loss of such features as a result of the proposed development

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

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. Summary and Recommendations

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The desktop assessment has identified no significant archaeological deposits of local and regional significance on the redevelopment site. To the north and east of the site are findspots of Roman Pottery and Neolithic Flint Artefacts.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 In order to further inform the archaeological curators of the presence, nature, condition, extent and date of any deposits of archaeological significance, further archaeological work is recommended.

7.2.2 This recommendation is consistent with a staged programme of archaeological investigation on the site to determine whether sites of archaeological significance are present in the undisturbed areas.

8. References and Bibliography

North Yorkshire County Record Office
North Yorkshire Archaeology Service: Sites and Monument Register
Central Library, York
Listed Buildings Register (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

Primary Sources

1799 map of Kirkbymoorside Township (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/70)
1827 map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/324)
1849 edition map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO: ZEW 1599/400)
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheet 90. Scale 6 inch to 1 mile. 1854.
Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition Map. Scale 1:10560.
Ordnance Survey 1985 Edition Map. Scale 1:10000.
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Journsl Vol. 49 p 87-96.

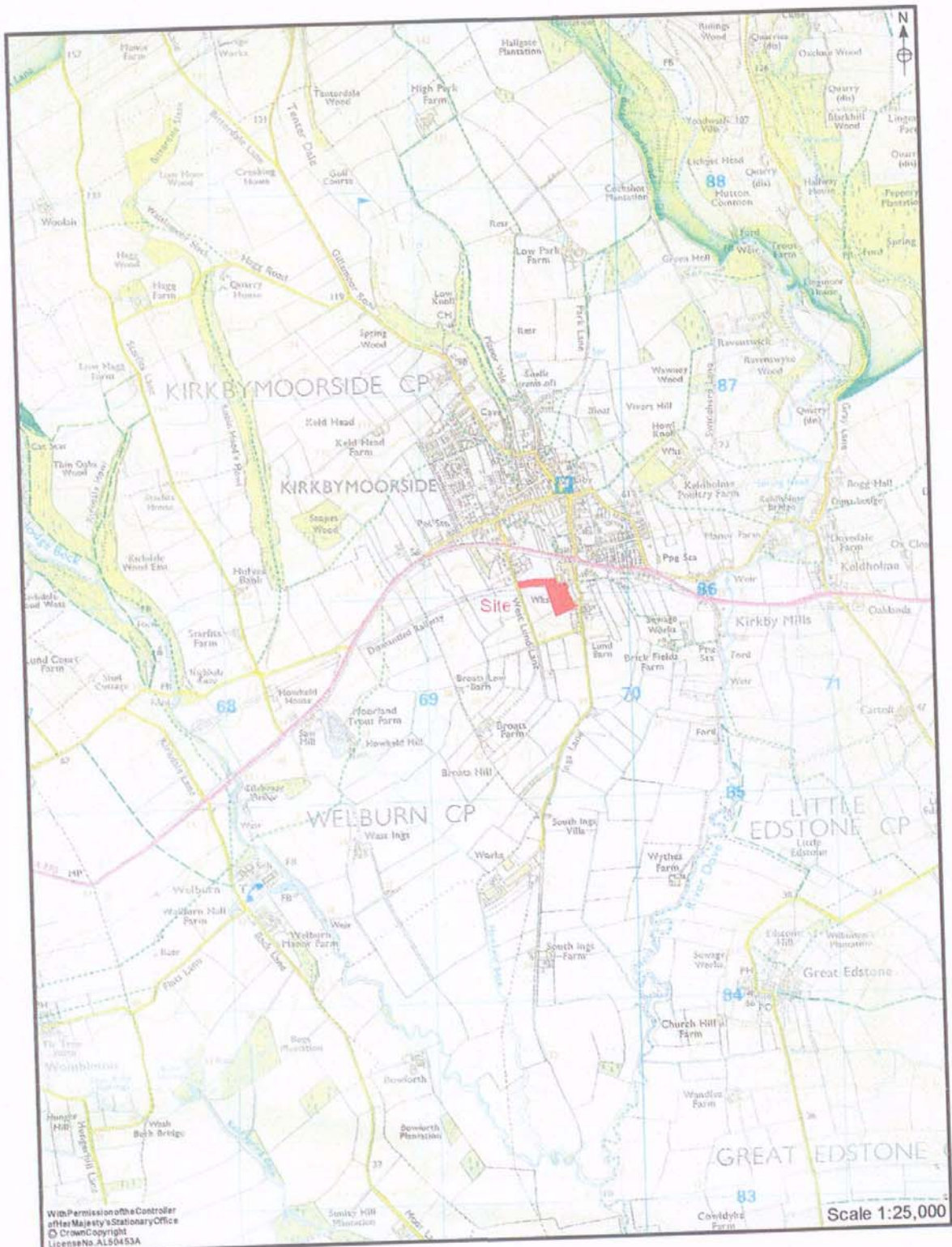


Figure 1. Site Location

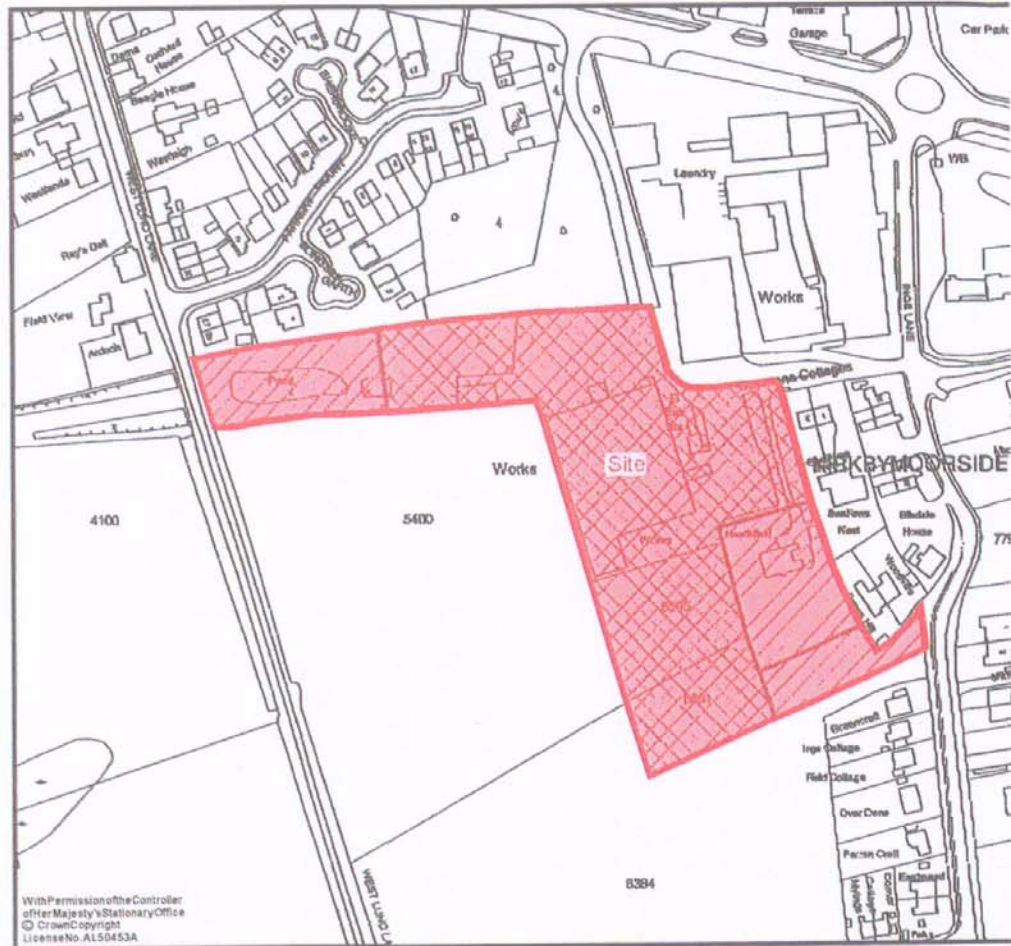


Figure 2. Area of Development



Figure 3. Extract from 1799 Map of Kirkbymoorside Township (NYCRO:ZEW 1599/70)

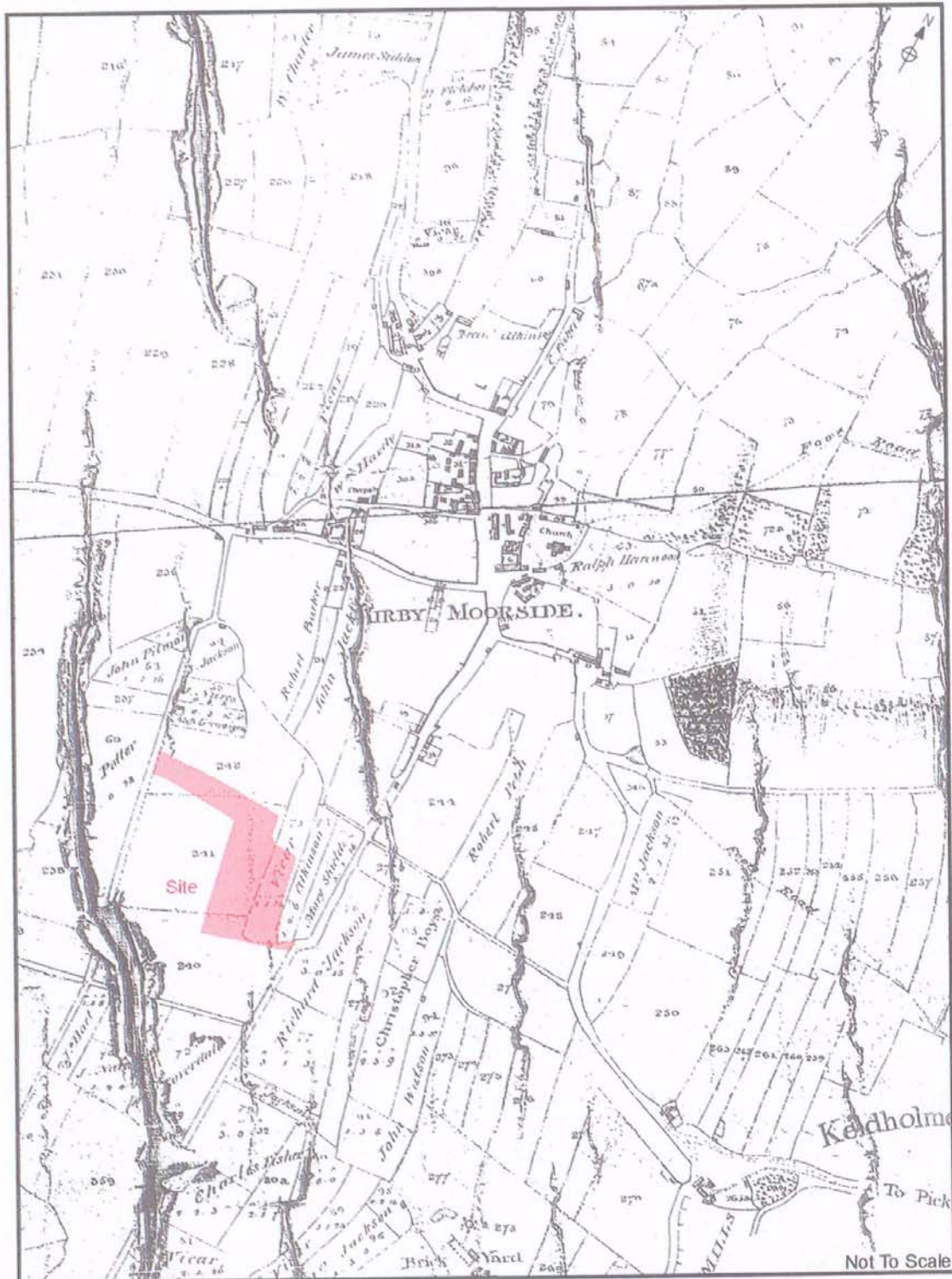


Figure 4. Extract from the 1827 Map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO:ZEW 1599/324)



Figure 5. Extract from the 1849 Edition Map of Kirkbymoorside (NYCRO:ZEW 1599/400)

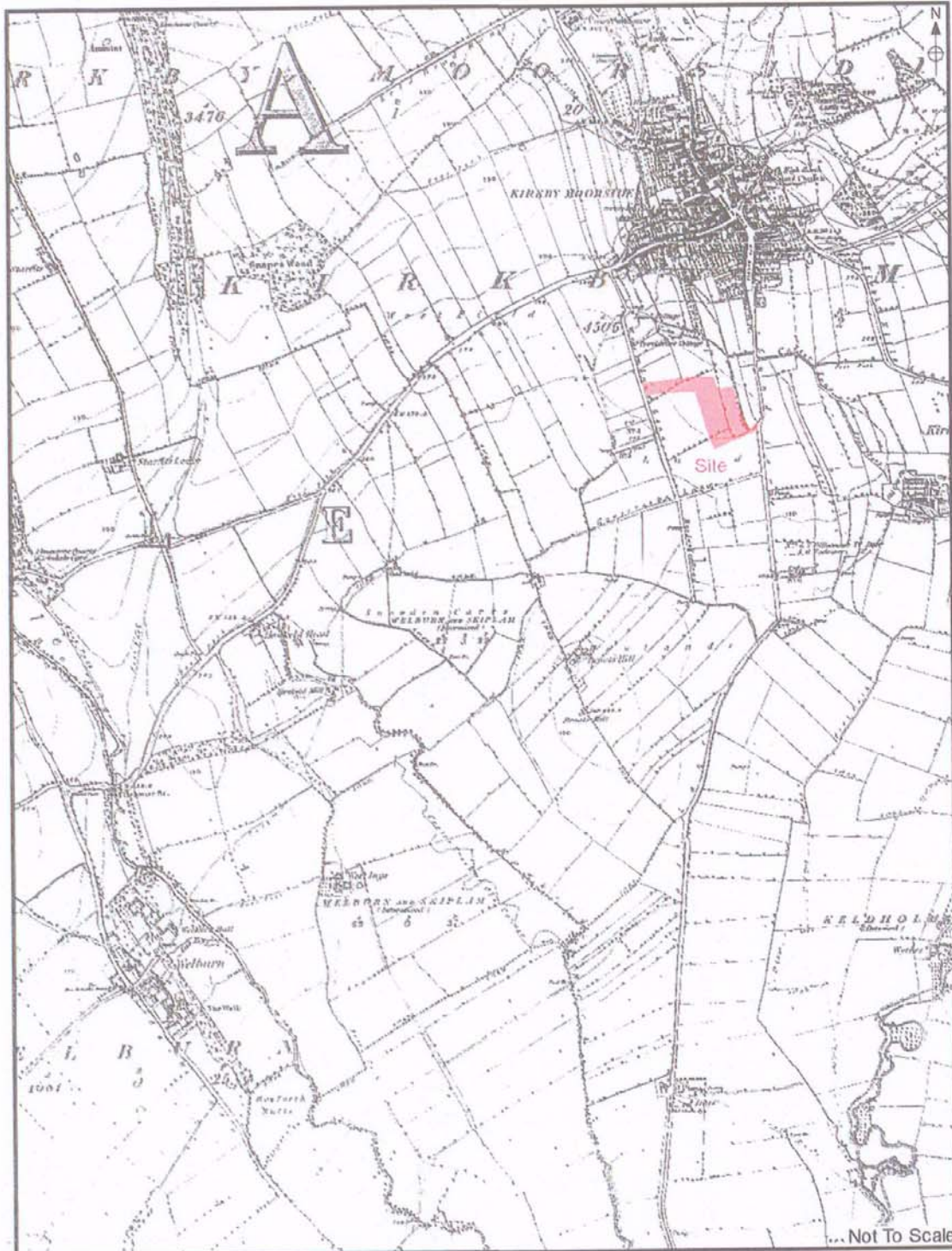


Figure 6. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map: North Riding of Yorkshire Sheet 90.1856

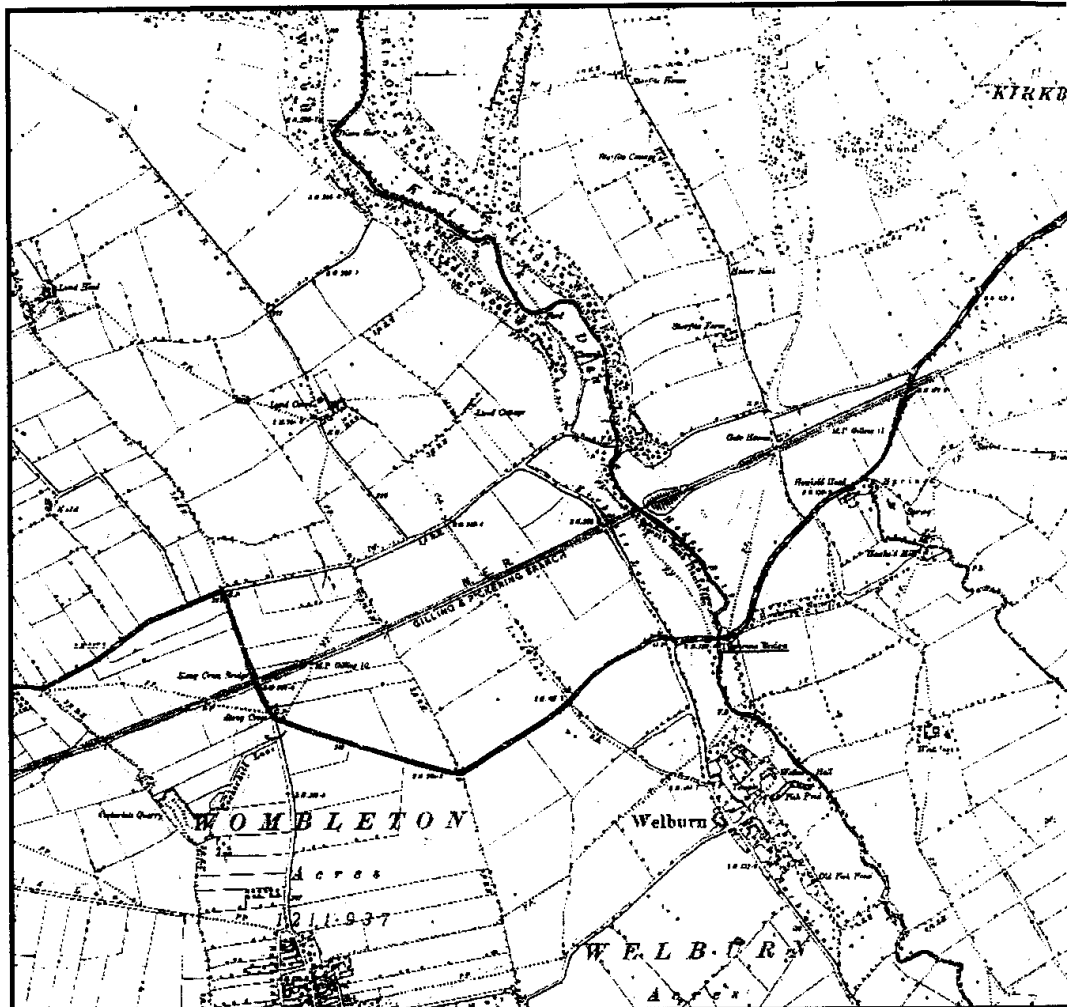


Figure 7. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1895 Edition Map

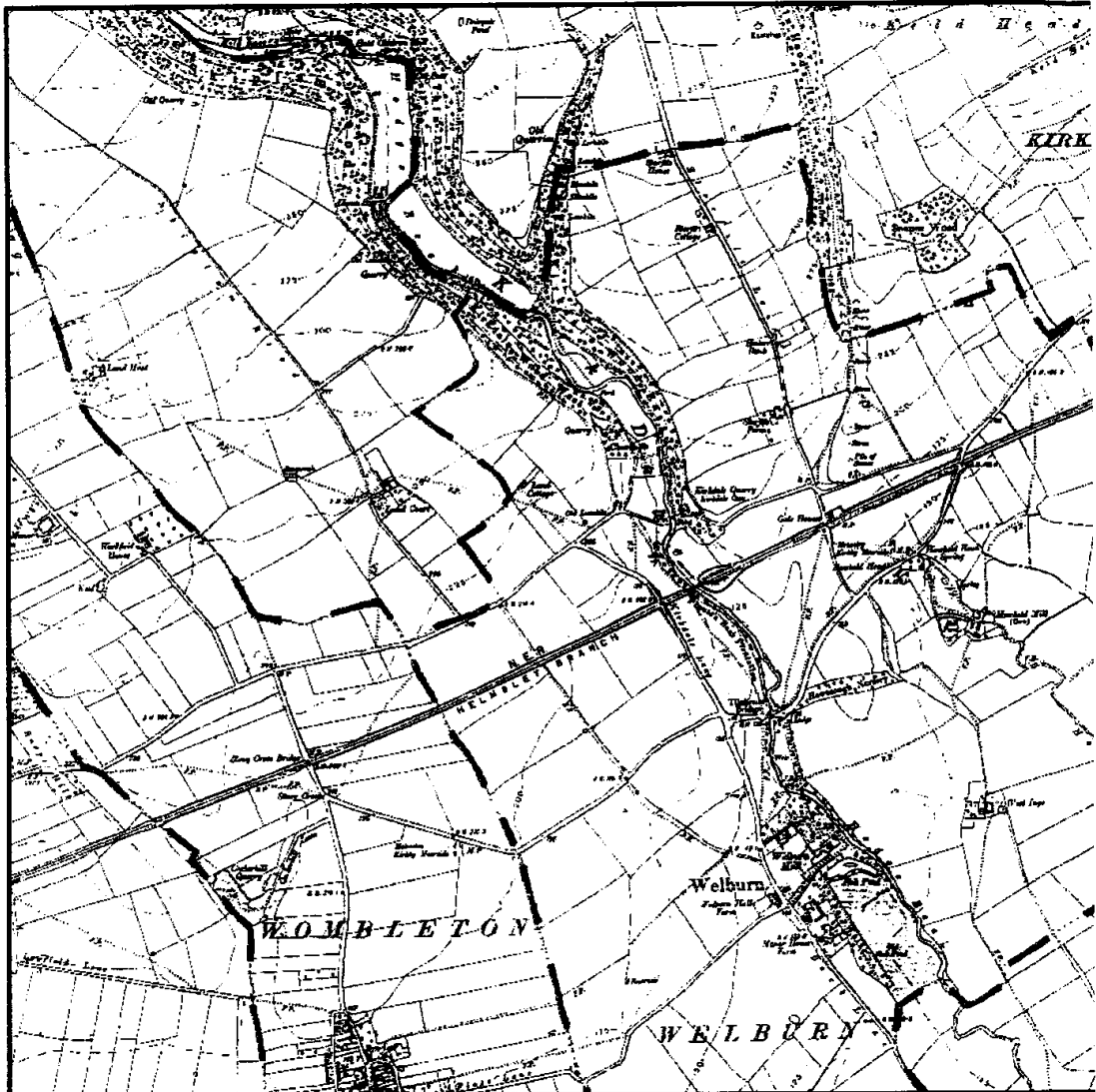


Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1910 Edition Map₂₆



Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1914 Edition Map

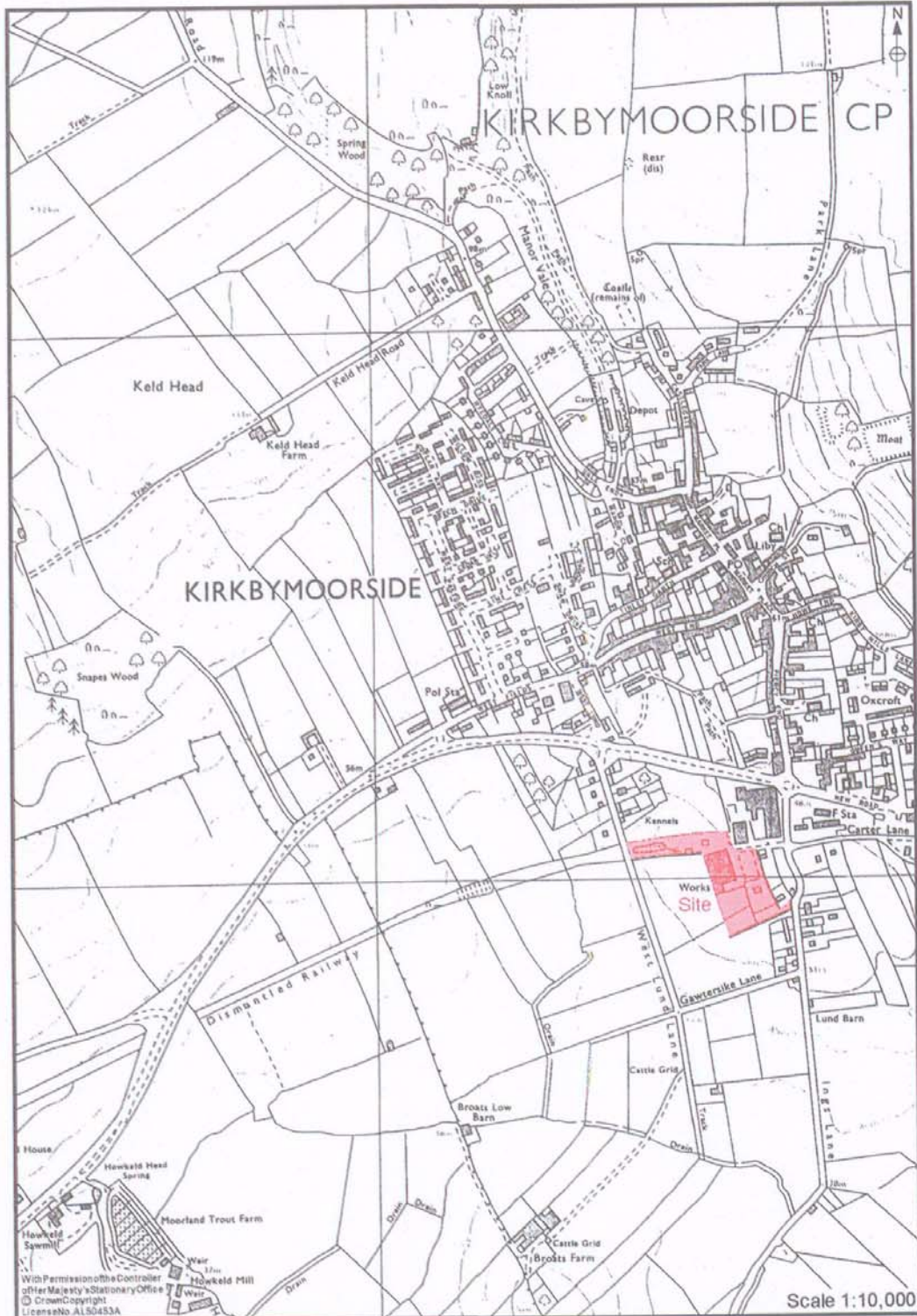


Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1985 Edition Map

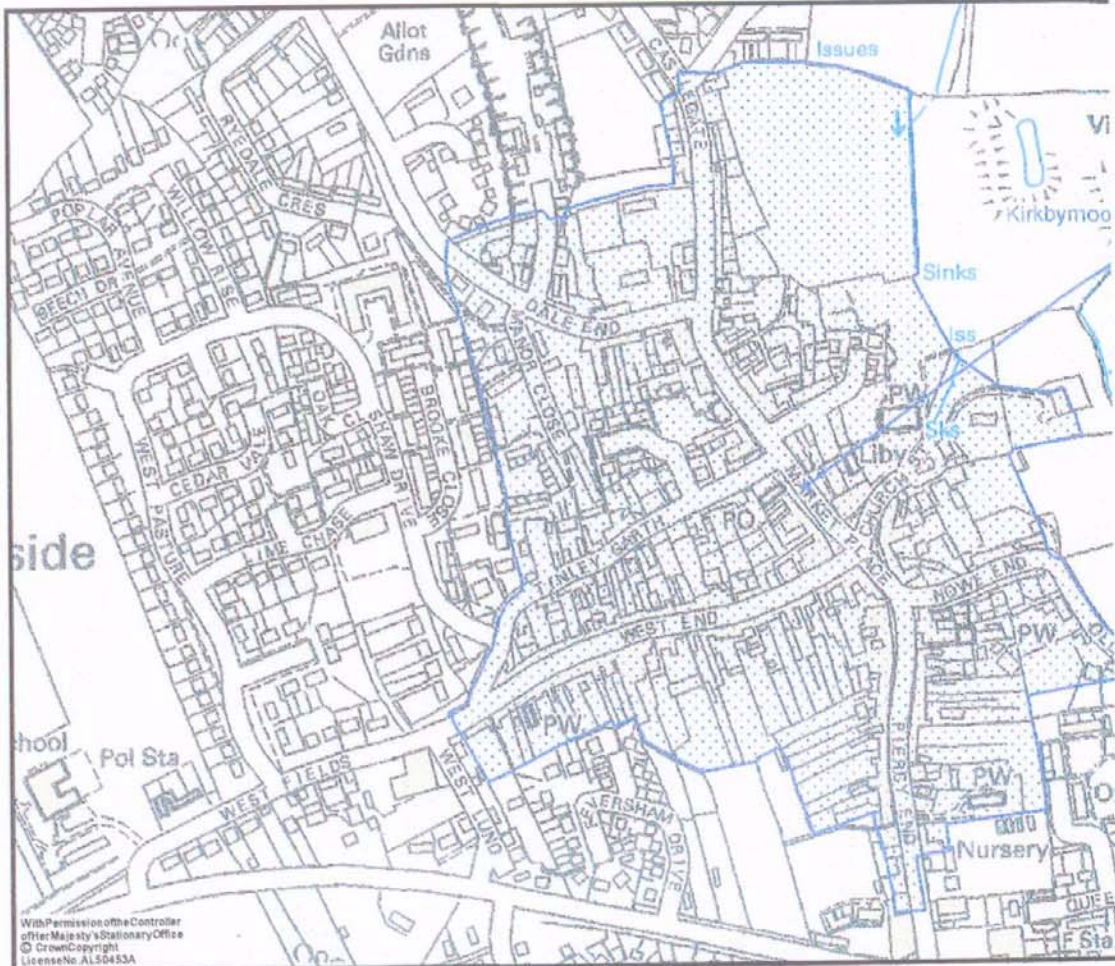


Figure 11. Plan of the Conservation Area

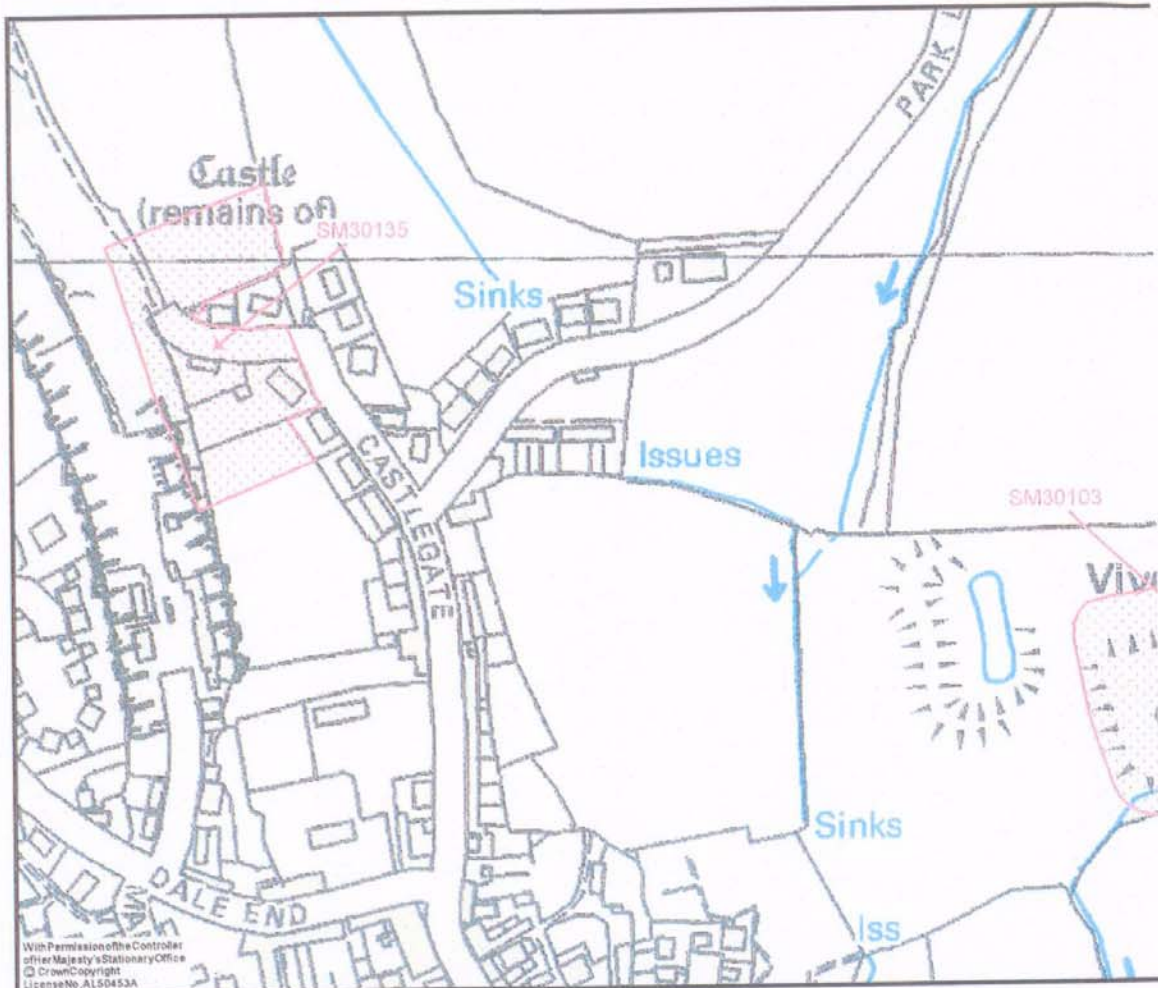


Figure 12. Plan of Ancient Scheduled Monuments 30103 and 30135

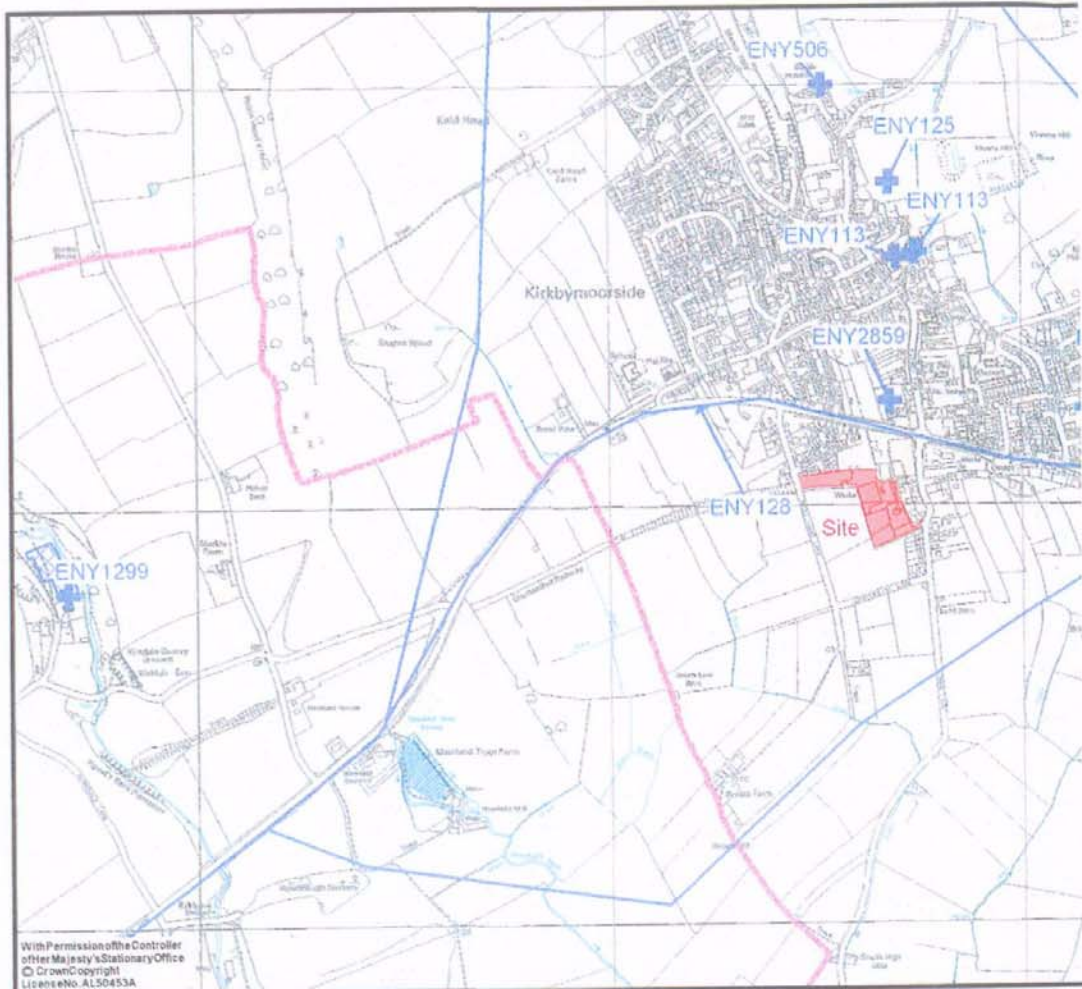


Figure 13. Plan of the Archaeological Sites in Kirkbymoorside

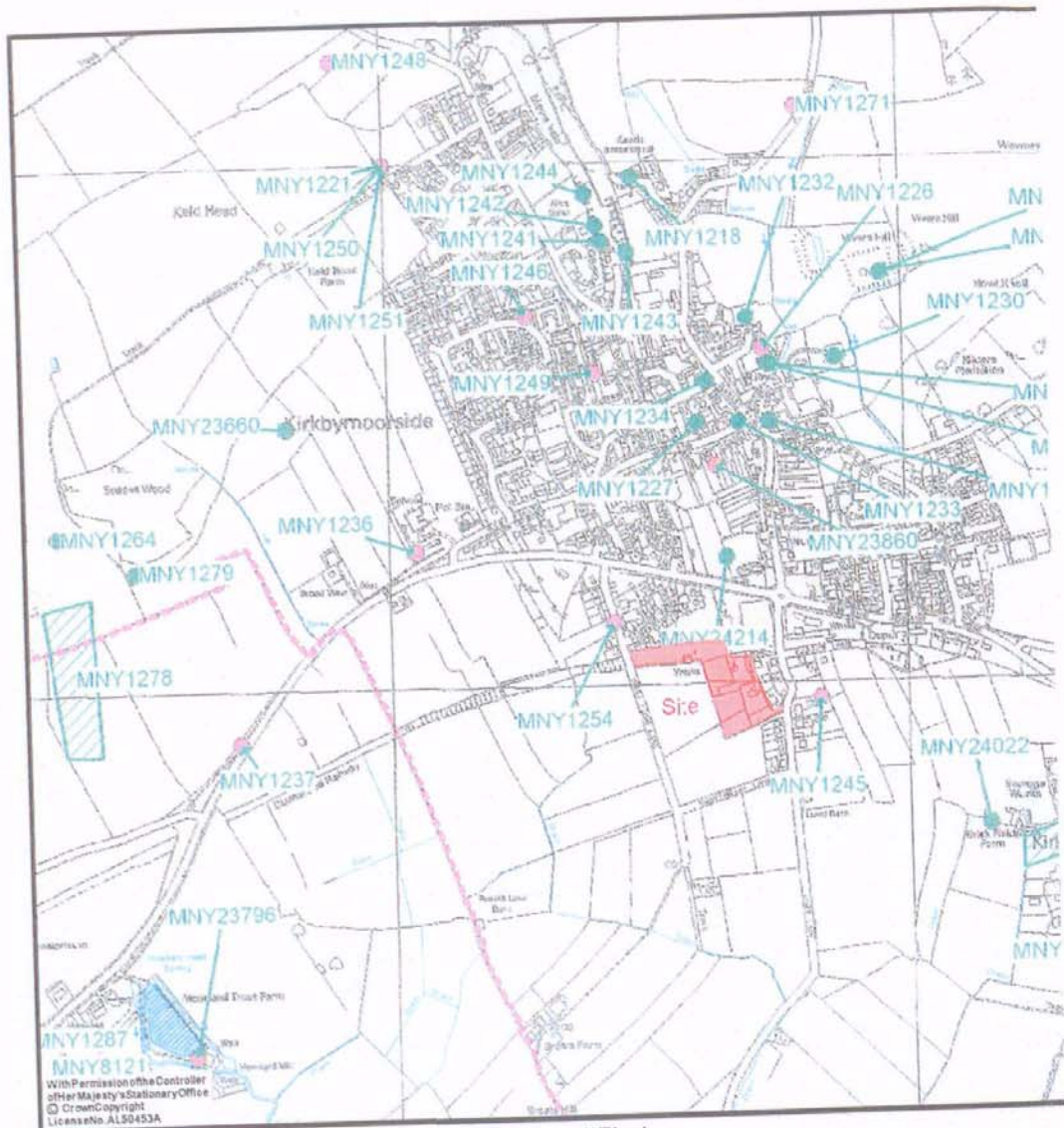


Figure 14. Plan of the Archaeological Sites and Finds

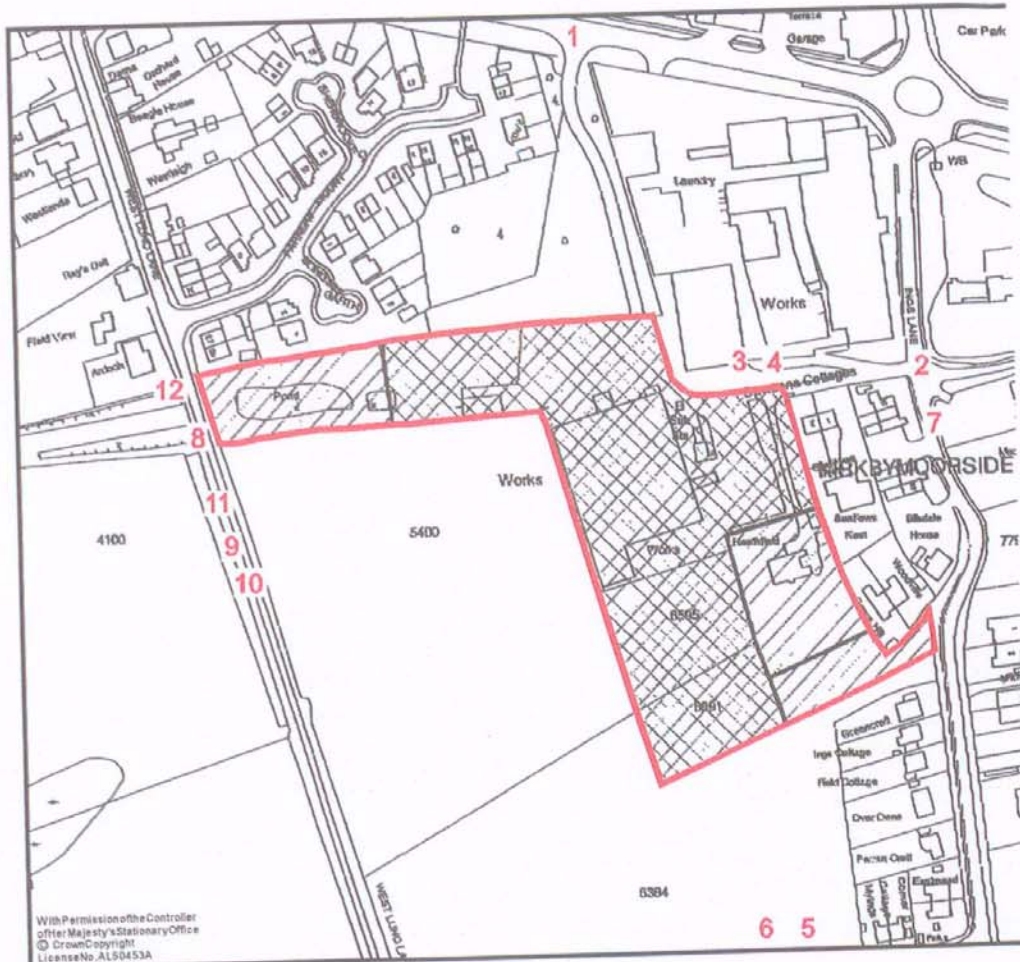


Figure 15. Location of Plates



Plate 1. View of Micrometalsmiths Ltd. From Kirkstead Road. Facing South



Plate 2. View of Micrometalsmiths Ltd. From Ings Lane. Facing West



Plate 3. View of Micrometalsmiths Ltd. Facing West



Plate 4. View of Heathfield. Facing South



Plate 5. View of Proposed Development Area from Gawtersike Lane. Facing North



Plate 6. View of Proposed Development Area from Gawtersike Lane. Facing North



Plate 7. View of Railway Bridge on Ings Lane. Facing North



Plate 8. View of Railway Bridge on West Lund Lane. Facing North



Plate 9. View of Proposed Development Area from West Lund Lane. Facing East



Plate 10. View of Proposed Development Area from West Lund Lane. Facing East



Plate 11. View of Proposed Development Area from West Lund Lane. Facing Northeast



Plate 12. View of Pond from West Lund Lane. Facing East