

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Edwin Thompson

Abbey Farm
Manfield
North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2465
August 2010

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at Abbey Farm, Manfield, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Edwin Thompson, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, but the presence of activity in the surrounding vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 1.4 The site lies on the eastern edge of a shrunken medieval village, a Scheduled Ancient Monument; archaeological deposits relating to this may survive on the site.
- 1.5 There a series of farm buildings on the site. Most of the brick and stone buildings date to the early to mid-19th century and are shown on a map dating to 1842. The layout of the farm has remained much the same since the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892, with the additions of timber and corrugated iron barns and covered yards.

Impact assessment

- 1.6 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon the archaeological resource through the conversion of the 19th-century buildings into dwellings and groundworks associated with the development.

Recommendations

- 1.7 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*. No further works are recommended pre-determination.
- 1.8 It is recommended that the buildings on site are subject to a programme of archaeological recording in their present state, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2006), prior to development.
- 1.9 It is recommended that groundworks associated with the development are subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located at Abbey Farm, Manfield, Richmondshire, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: NZ 2355 3323). The site lies on the eastern edge of the village, south of the Village Road. To the west of the site is All Saints Church and cemetery. To the south and east is open farmland.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The development proposal is for the conversion of barns and outbuildings into dwellings, with the construction of garages, car parking and access routes (Richmondshire Council planning reference: 1/99/30B/FULL).

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological or historic building resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER: Figure 4) within 1km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, and the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*.

Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 4th August 2010. This report was prepared for the 20th August 2010.

Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Natalie Swann, with illustrations by David Graham. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online AccesS** to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-80949**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of the staff of Northallerton Record Office in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment, the proposed development area comprised the farmhouse, gardens, barns, working buildings and yard of a working farm.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area was predominantly level with a mean elevation of approximately 73m OD.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Dolostone of the Raisby Formation overlain by a drift geology of Devensian till.

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The proposed development area (PDA) is occupied by a working farm located on the southeast side of the village, east of All Saints Church, which is clearly visible from most of the PDA. The site is occupied by a series of farm buildings arranged around two courtyard areas, with a farmhouse to the west and modern barns to the east. The buildings are described in more detail below (5.19-5.25). Most of the buildings were in a state of disrepair and out of use or being used for storage. A Dutch barn was in use for hay storage and one other building as a cow byre.
- 4.3 In the southwest corner of the PDA is a private garden area belonging to Abbey House. To the southeast of this, south of the farm buildings, was a small overgrown field; it was too overgrown to determine if the earthworks clearly visible in the pasture field to the west of the PDA continued into this area.
- 4.4 Earthworks from the Manfield shrunken medieval village are clearly visible in the pasture field to the west of the PDA; no earthworks were visible in the field to the east of the PDA which had crop stubble in it at the time of this survey.
- 4.5 Overhead electric cables were noted at the entrance to the site from the road; it can be assumed underground services exist to supply the farmhouse with amenities.

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area. However, a number of archaeological watching briefs have taken place within the wider study area (Appendix 1), the results of these watching briefs have been archaeologically negative, though they have generally taken place on areas of previously disturbed ground. Medieval archaeological remains have been identified west of the PDA in the form of a shrunken medieval village.

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.2 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the PDA. However, there is evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory: a number of enclosures of possible prehistoric date have been identified to the northwest and southeast of the village (MNY23677, MNY32523, MNY32524, MNY32525). Prehistoric activity may have extended into the PDA.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.3 There is no direct evidence of Roman activity within the PDA; however the village of Manfield lies 750m east of the Roman road of Dere Street and approximately 1.7km south of the Roman fort at Piercebridge. It is also possible that some of the enclosures around the village are Roman in date (MNY32523, MNY32524, MNY32525).

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.4 The place name 'Manfield' is likely to be Anglo-Saxon in origin with 'Man' relating to a personal name, for example Manna, or from the old English 'Maene' meaning common or shared. Field had the same meaning it does today, giving us either 'Manna's open land' or 'common open land' as the meaning of Manfield. It is possible that the medieval village of Manfield had early medieval origins.
- 5.5 In 1086 the Domesday Book describes the village of Manfield as "*a sokeland of the manor of Count Alan of Gilling having 16 carucates to the geld, where there could be as many ploughs. Now count Alan has there three sokemen having one carucate and six bovates of this land, and there are three ploughs. The rest is waste. There is a fishery rendering 10s. There is a church.*" This entry suggests that the land around Manfield was partially deserted or un-worked as only one carucate out of a possible 16 were being worked and the rest is waste (a carucate being the amount of land that could be ploughed by a team of eight oxen in a year, and a bovate was one-eighth of this). The mention of a church at Manfield suggests that the settlement was of some significance.
- 5.6 The original church was probably replaced with the current structure in the 12th century, when the building consisted of aisles, nave and chancel. In the mid-13th century, the church was enlarged by the addition of the north and south aisles and again about 1330 with a new north arcade, new chancel and arch, and the extension of the nave by one bay. This extension of the church is likely to coincide with a period of prosperity and development of the village.
- 5.7 Manfield is listed in the Lay Subsidy of 1301 as having 33 taxpayers paying a total of £7.6.0 with the individual sums ranging from 24/2d to 8d. This taxation was based upon a ninth of all movable goods. By comparing this taxation with that of Richmond which had 67 taxpayers, Cliffe which had 12, and Middleton Tyas which had 19, we can see that Manfield was flourishing at this time.
- 5.8 Four of the taxpayers in the Lay Subsidy have names suggesting an ecclesiastical status, and in the 12th and 13th century several portions of land were gifted to Easby Abbey; including by Torfin, son of Robert, who between 1162 and 1181 gave seven acres of land to the abbey on which to make a sheepfold; Agnes and Maud de Morvill who each granted a moiety of the church and a moiety of the mill to St. Easby Abbey, and Henry Torphin who divided the mill with the Abbot of Easby in

1274–5. By the time of the Dissolution in 1536-1541 Easby Abbey is recorded as holding three carucates of land (Page 1914). It is likely that the Abbey's ownership of land has given rise to the name of Abbey Farm.

- 5.9 The remains of the prosperous medieval village, hinted at in the Domesday Book and in the Lay Subsidy, extended beyond the current village centre and is clearly visible in the fields around the village as upstanding earthworks relating to crofts, tofts, house platforms, enclosures, two moats and a ridge and furrow field system. Earthworks are clearly visible in the field to the west of the PDA, which appears to lie on the very edge of the medieval village, within the medieval field system: ridge and furrow is visible in this field, extending towards the garden of Abbey House. The shrunken medieval village and associated field system exists in six separate areas around the village, and is a scheduled ancient monument (HER ID 29502).
- 5.10 Towards the end of the medieval period and the start of the post-medieval period the village must have gone into decline given its present shrunken status; a tower is erected on the church in the 16th century suggesting a degree of prosperity in the area at this time. Common factors resulting in the shrinking of medieval villages include the Black Death of 1349, raids by the Scots in the 14th century and the change in use of field systems from the cultivation of cereals and vegetables to sheep pastures in the 15th and 16th centuries. This change of land use by landowners to take advantage of the profitable wool trade led to hundreds of villages being deserted but often means that traces of the medieval ridge and furrow survive under grass, such as those seen around Manfield.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.11 Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 5) shows the location of Manfield, but the scale of this map does not give any detail of the PDA.
- 5.12 The first map to show any detail of the site is the enclosure award map of 1817 (Figure 6). The PDA lies on the eastern edge of this map, however it does show a long building on the west side of the PDA, on the site of the present farm house.
- 5.13 The 1841 tithe map shows much clearer detail of the PDA (Figure 7). On the western side of the area is a long building aligned north-south. To the east of this is an arrangement of buildings around a central courtyard; small buildings are offset from the northwest corner and western side of the courtyard.
- 5.14 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892 (Figure 8) shows that the farm has been extended by this time and is close to its modern layout. The building on the west side of the area is now recognisable as the present farm house, suggesting that the earlier building has been demolished or substantially remodelled. To the east both legs of the n-shaped arrangement have been extended, and an additional building has been added on the east side. This is a rectangular open-sided building almost certainly erected to cover a horse gin; this would have provided power for choppers, winnowers and similar machinery in the adjoining barn. A new building has been erected in the centre of the 'n' forming two separate courtyard areas. The small offset building on the northwest corner of the 'n' has been replaced by a larger cart shed on the same line as the other buildings of the north range. To the east of the main group of structures an L-shaped building has been erected.

- 5.15 The first edition Ordnance Survey map also shows that the shape of the field boundaries around the PDA have changed since the 1842 map. To the south of the PDA the area that is now the garden to Abbey House has been given a more uniform rectangular shape. A new boundary is shown marking off an area to the west of the farmhouse. The boundary with All Saints Church appears to have remained the same since the enclosure map of 1817: therefore it is unlikely that the cemetery extends beyond this boundary.

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.16 Between the first edition and the second edition OS map of 1914 (Figure 9) little change has taken place within the PDA. The L-shaped structure east of the buildings has been removed but all the other buildings and field boundaries remain unchanged.
- 5.17 Between the second edition OS and the present day little has changed on the PDA. A grain silo has been erected in the northeast corner of the n-shape and a Dutch barn has been erected to the east. A number of large timber and corrugated iron barns have been also been erected to the east of the main group of buildings for the storage of grain and hay. The two courtyard areas have been covered over with corrugated iron roofs.
- 5.18 The village itself has been developed in the last hundred years with the construction of new houses around the village green and along Bowling Green Lane.

The buildings

- 5.19 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the PDA but there are a number of listed buildings within the wider study area (Appendix 1) including All Saints Church, a grade II* listed building, which lies to the west of the PDA and is visible from most of it. There are a number of brick, stone and timber buildings standing on site (Figure 2).
- 5.20 On the east side of the PDA are a number of modern timber and steel barns with corrugated iron roofs.
- 5.21 In the centre of the PDA is an L-shaped arrangement of brick buildings with pantiled roofs. A single-storey barn facing the main road leads into a two-storey barn which extends to the south. The southern part has been extended and has a corrugated iron roof. Outside the northeast corner of the building is a tall grain silo. A Dutch barn has been added on to the east side of the L-shape for hay storage (Figure 10).
- 5.22 West of the single storey barn is a two-storey brick cart shed with a pantiled roof. This building has two large arched openings and faces south into an open courtyard area (Figure 11). The upper floor might have been used as a granary, though it lacks the characteristic broad external staircase usually seen in such buildings.
- 5.23 South of this, and facing west into the courtyard, is a two-storey brick building with a slate roof; this has a small L-shaped arrangement of brick buildings attached to its south end (Figure 11). The ground floor was probably a stable with a hay store above. The area between the rear of the buildings facing into the courtyard and the L-shaped arrangements of buildings has been covered with corrugated iron roofs to create a covered yard.

- 5.24 Towards the southwest corner of the PDA is a stone and brick single-storey barn which has a timber and corrugated iron barn attached to its south side (Figure 12). The stone masonry is a mixture of rough cobble and sandstone quoins.
- 5.25 On the west side of the PDA is the farmhouse, Abbey House, a two-storey brick building with a small single-storey brick barn attached to its north side. These buildings are excluded from the development.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

- 5.26 The proposed development area shares its western boundary with part of the Manfield Shrunken Medieval Village Scheduled Ancient Monument (Figure 13).

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area, but the presence of activity in the surrounding vicinity indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 The site lies on the eastern edge of a shrunken medieval village; archaeological deposits relating to this may survive on the site. This evidence is likely to relate to field systems, and potentially structures.
- 6.3 Most of the brick and stone buildings on site date from the early to mid-19th century and are shown on a map of 1842. The layout of the farm has remained much the same since the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1892, with the additions of timber and corrugated iron barns and covered yards.

7. Impact assessment

Visual impact

- 7.1 The proposed development will have a minimal visual impact on the setting of the Manfield Shrunken Medieval Village Scheduled Ancient Monument, All Saints Church, a grade II* listed building and the village as a whole. This is because there will be little change to the exterior of the buildings, with the exception of the demolition of the modern timber and corrugated iron barn and silo. This demolition and the restoration of the buildings will improve the appearance of the area. The construction of a garage and bin store on the east side of the development will have a minimal visual effect as the planning approval document states they are to be constructed out of material matching the original farm buildings.

Direct impact

- 7.2 Groundworks associated with the provision of services for the new development and for the excavation of foundation trenches for new garages and access roads have the potential to have a direct impact on any potential archaeological resource that may be present.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*. No further works are recommended pre-determination.
- 8.2 It is recommended that the 19th-century buildings on the site are recorded in their present state, in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2006), prior to development.
- 8.3 It is recommended that groundworks associated with the development are subject to a programme of archaeological monitoring.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources

Speed, 1610 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Bowens, 1750 Accurate map of the County of Yorkshire
North Yorkshire Record Office (Northallerton) 1817 enclosure map of Manfield
North Yorkshire Record Office (Northallerton) 1841 Tithe map of Manfield
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25" 1892
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 25" 1914

Other sources

Archaeological Services Durham University 2009 *Manfield, North Yorkshire: archaeological monitoring*. Unpublished report **2299**, Archaeological Services Durham University

Baines, E 1848 *Baines Yorkshire: a new printing of the two volumes of History, directory, and gazetteer of the county of York*. Newton Abbot

Bulmer, T 1890 *History, Topography and Directory of North Yorkshire*. Preston

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Building: a guide to good recording practice*. London

Kelley, L 1925 *Kelley's directory of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire*. London

Kelley L 1937 *Kelley's directory of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire*. London

Harding, J and Johnston, R *Northern pasts: interpretations of the later prehistory of northern England and southern Scotland* British Archaeology Reports **302**. Oxford

North Yorkshire County Council 1984 *Manfield Village Appraisal*. Northallerton

Page, W 1914 *A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 1*. London

Turnbull, P 2005 *Archaeological Monitoring at Town Green, Manfield, North Yorkshire*. Barnard Castle

Turnbull, P 2005 *Archaeological Monitoring at the Village Hall Site, Manfield, North Yorkshire*. Barnard Castle

Turnbull, P 2005 *Archaeological Monitoring at Manfield Bus Shelter*. Barnard Castle

North Yorkshire Record Office, Northallerton

NG/V National Government Valuation Books, North Riding of Yorkshire, 1910
PR/MAN Manfield Parish Records
ZA7(m)31 Drainage Plan of Abbey Farm 1911
Z5x 10/39 Rough Map of Manfield Estate 1812

North Yorkshire County Hall, Northallerton

Manfield Village Appraisal

Websites

English Place-Name Society www.nottingham.ac.uk/~aezins//index.php
www.British-History.ac.uk

Aerial photographs

Because the site has been built over since the early 20th century, aerial photographs were not consulted as part of this assessment.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were available for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1 km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(ID = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

ID	SAM	Description	Date
MNY12757		Manfield shrunken medieval village	medieval
MNY 12760		All Saints Church	medieval
MNY 12761		Cross shaft and base	medieval
MNY 21005		Manfield medieval field system	medieval
MNY 23677		Enclosure northwest of Manfield Fox Covert	Neolithic to Bronze Age
MNY 24165		possible track north of Manfield gill	unknown
29502/01	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
29502/02	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
29502/03	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
29502/04	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
29502/05	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
29502/06	•	Shrunken Medieval Village and associated field system	medieval
MNY 32523		Rectilinear Enclosure	Iron Age to Roman
MNY 32524		Rectilinear enclosure	Iron Age to Roman
MNY 32525		rectilinear enclosure	Iron Age to Roman

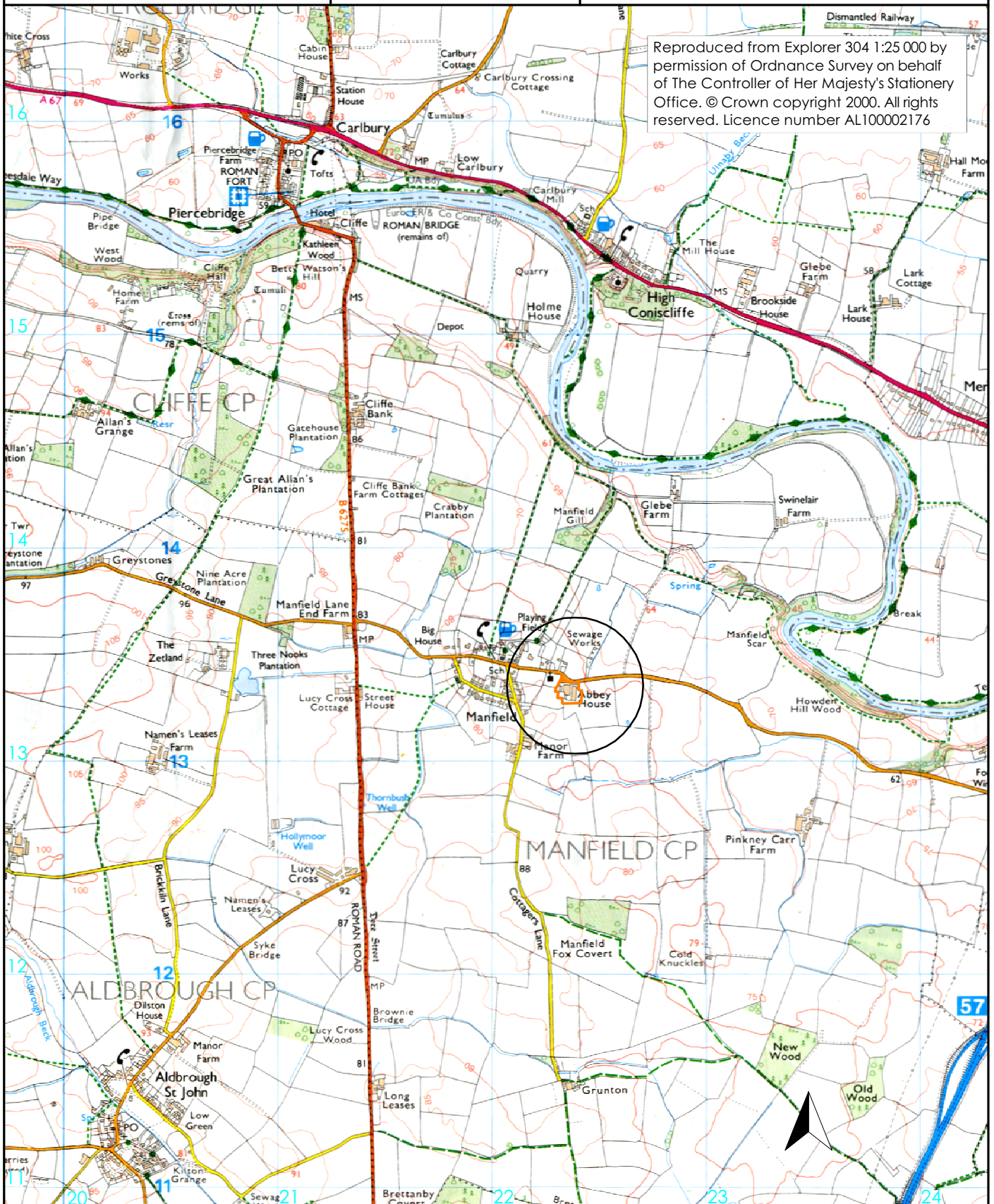
Listed buildings

ID	Description	Grade
322693	Manfield grange	II
322694	Manfield House	II
322695	Church of All Saints	II*
322696	Cross shaft and base approximately 10m south of tower of church of All Saints	II

Previous archaeological interventions

ID	description
ENY327	Land S of Village Hall, Bowling Green Lane, Manfield
ENY1183	Manfield Village Appraisal
ENY2525	Manfield Bus Stop
ENY2566	Watching Brief at Amberside, Manfield
ENY2669	East Coast High Pressure Gas Pipeline
ENY2797	Town Green, Manfield
ENY2845	Glebe Lane, Manfield
ENY2973	Town Green, Manfield
ENY3001	Former Village Hall site, Manfield
ENY4105	Bowling Green Lane, Watching Brief.
ENY5380	Manfield, North Yorkshire, watching brief

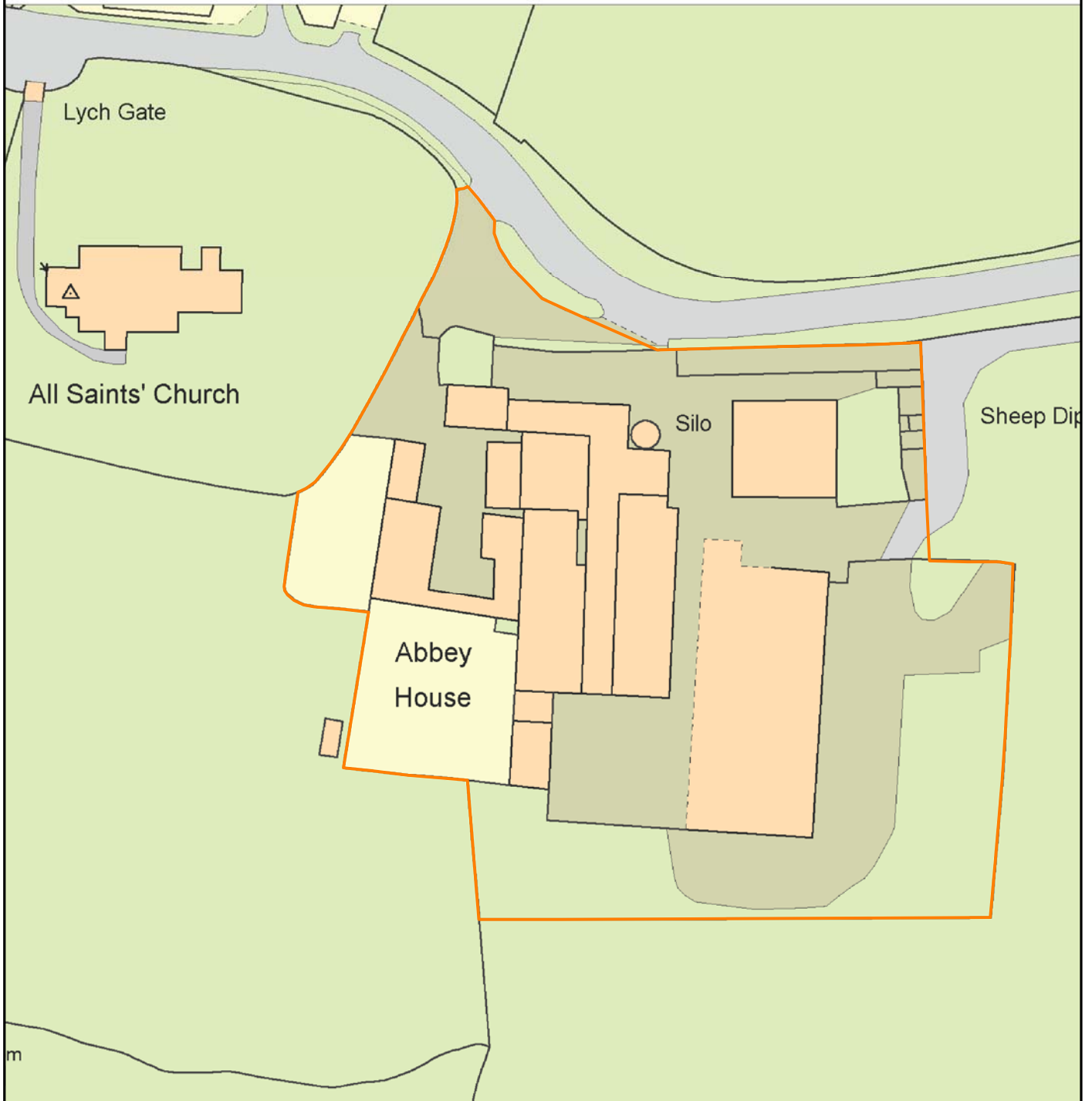
Figure 1: Site location





 site location

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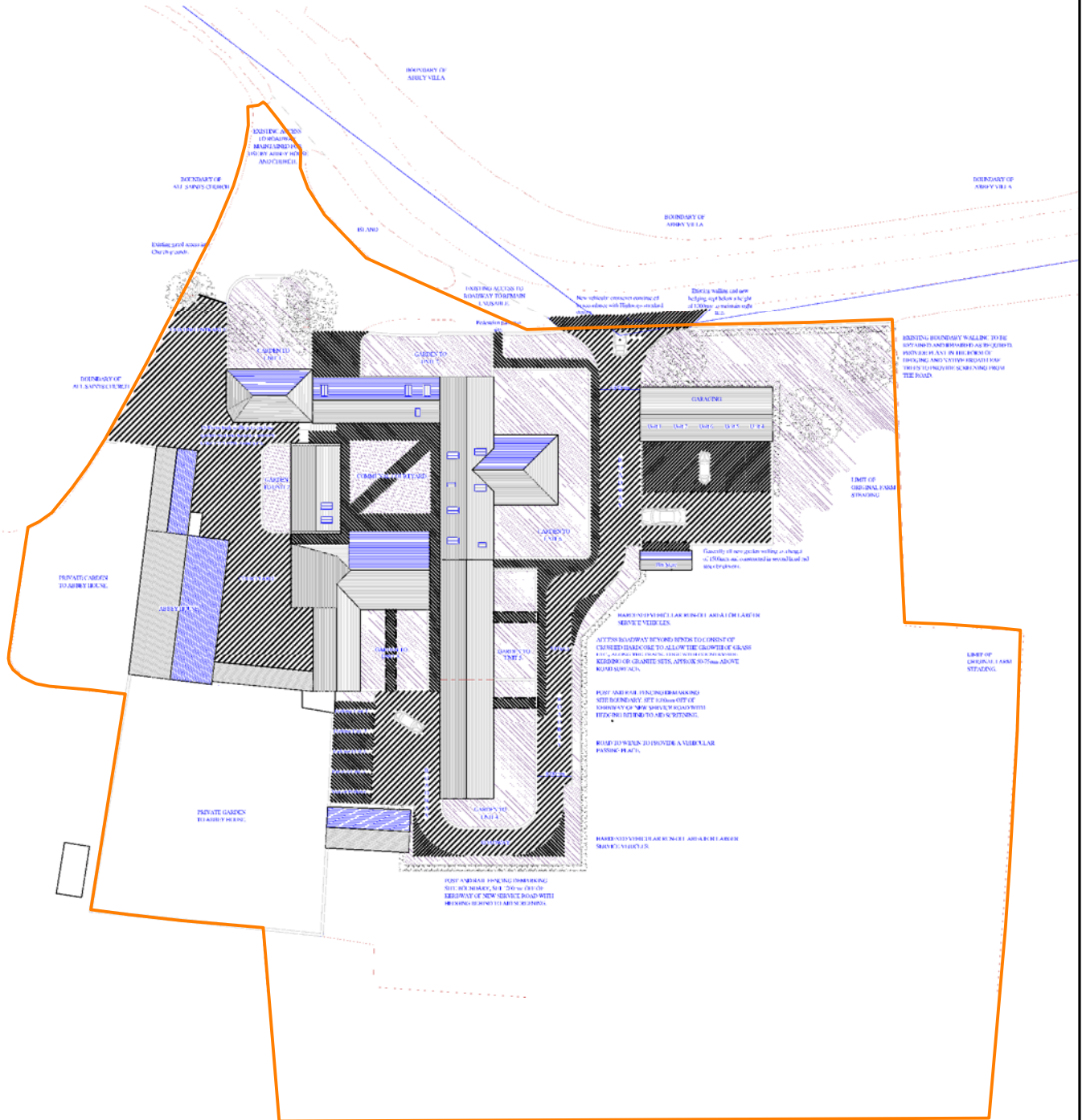
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 proposed development area

0  50m
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot

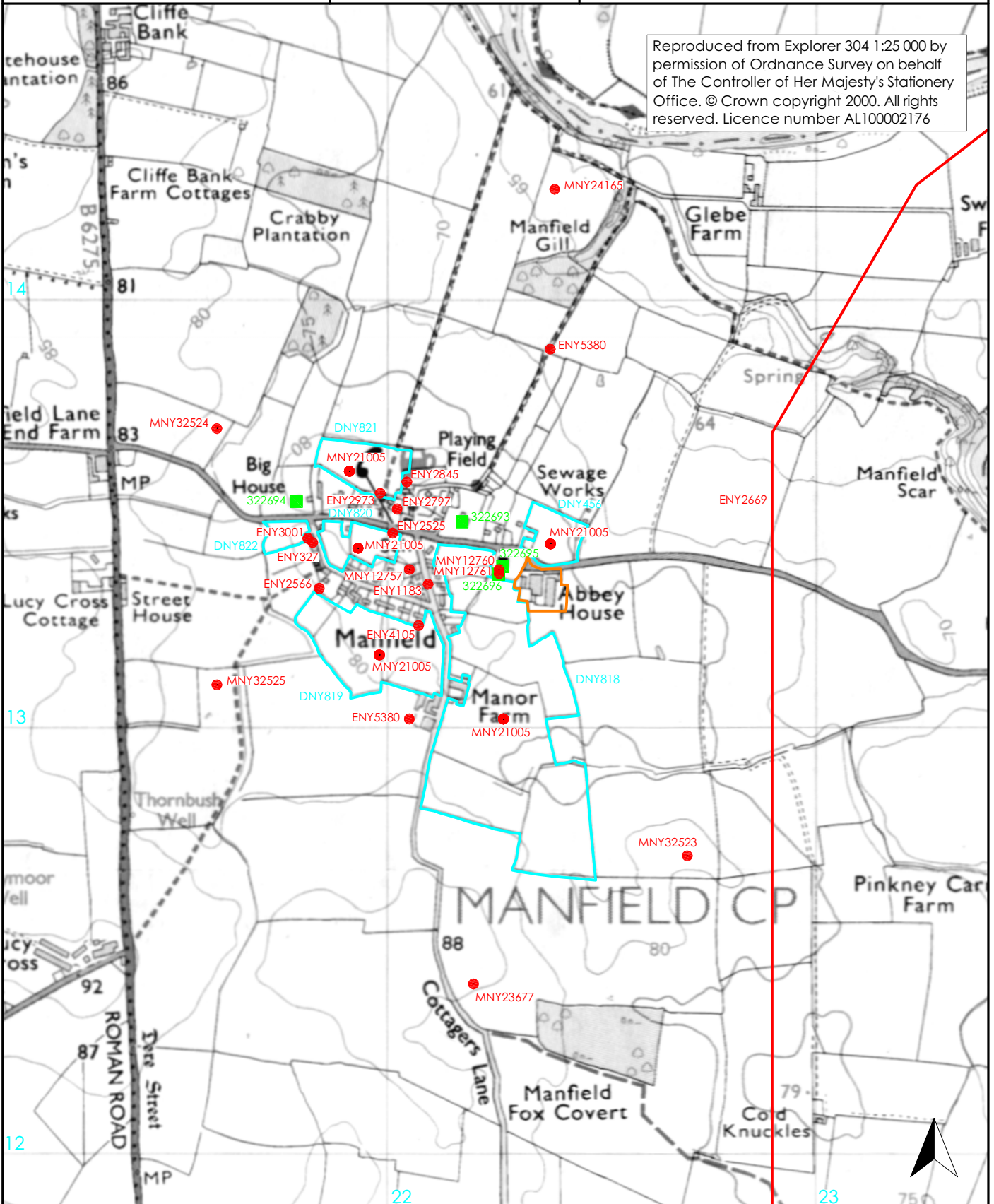
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 proposed development area

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
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 proposed development area

 MNY32524
ENY2973 HER sites and events

 listed building

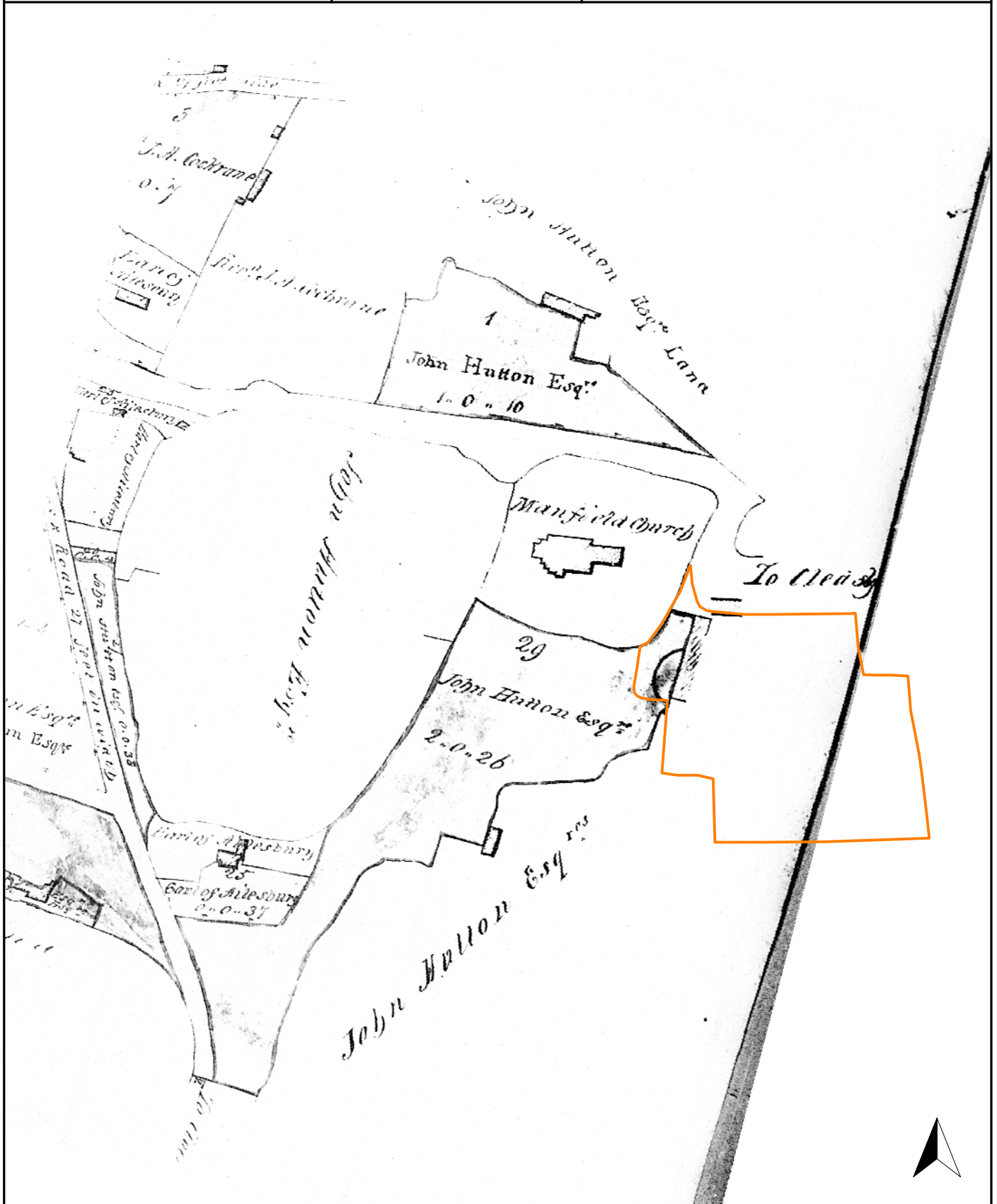
 scheduled ancient monument

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approximate location of the proposed development area

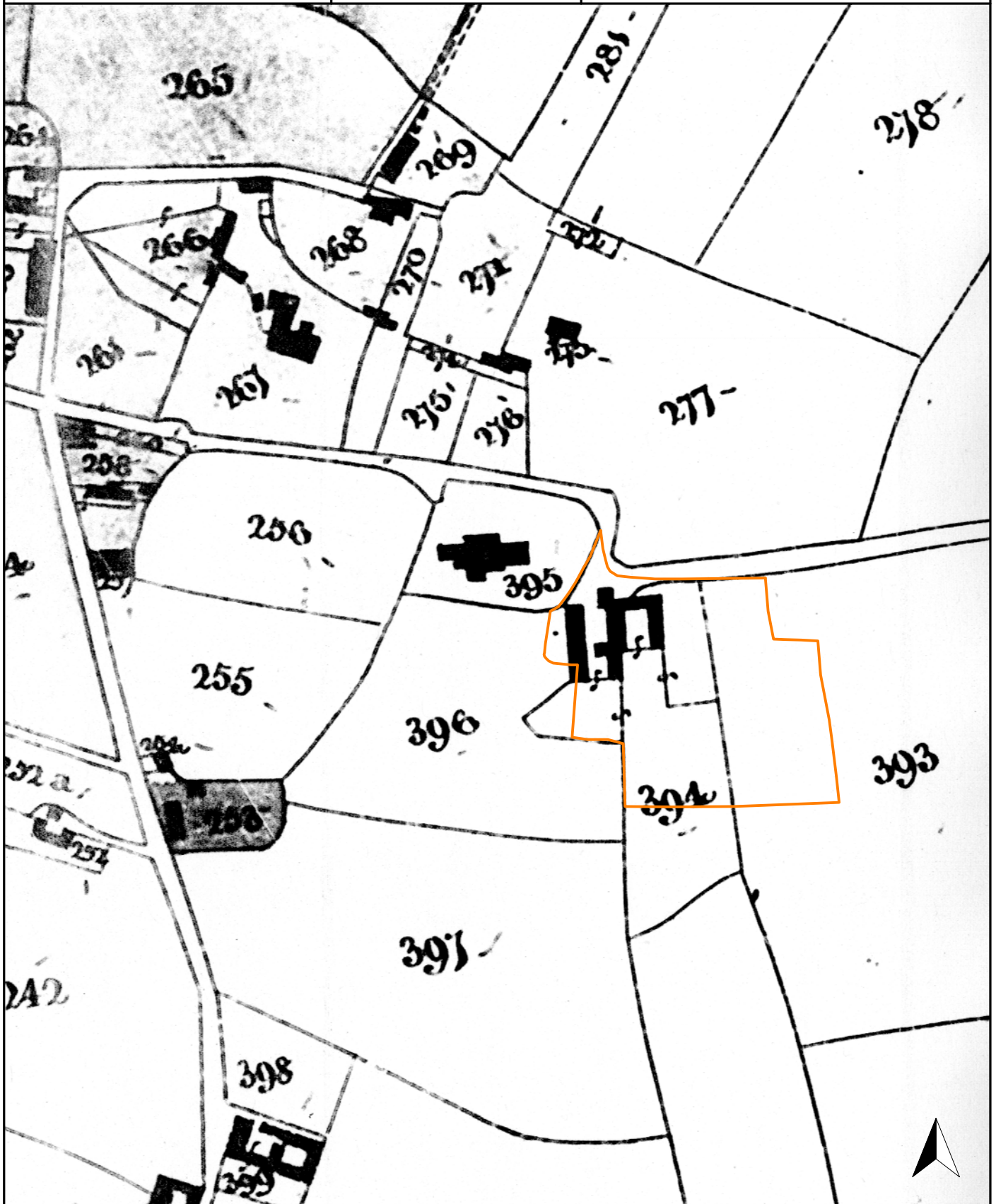
not to scale



approximate location of the proposed development area

0 100m

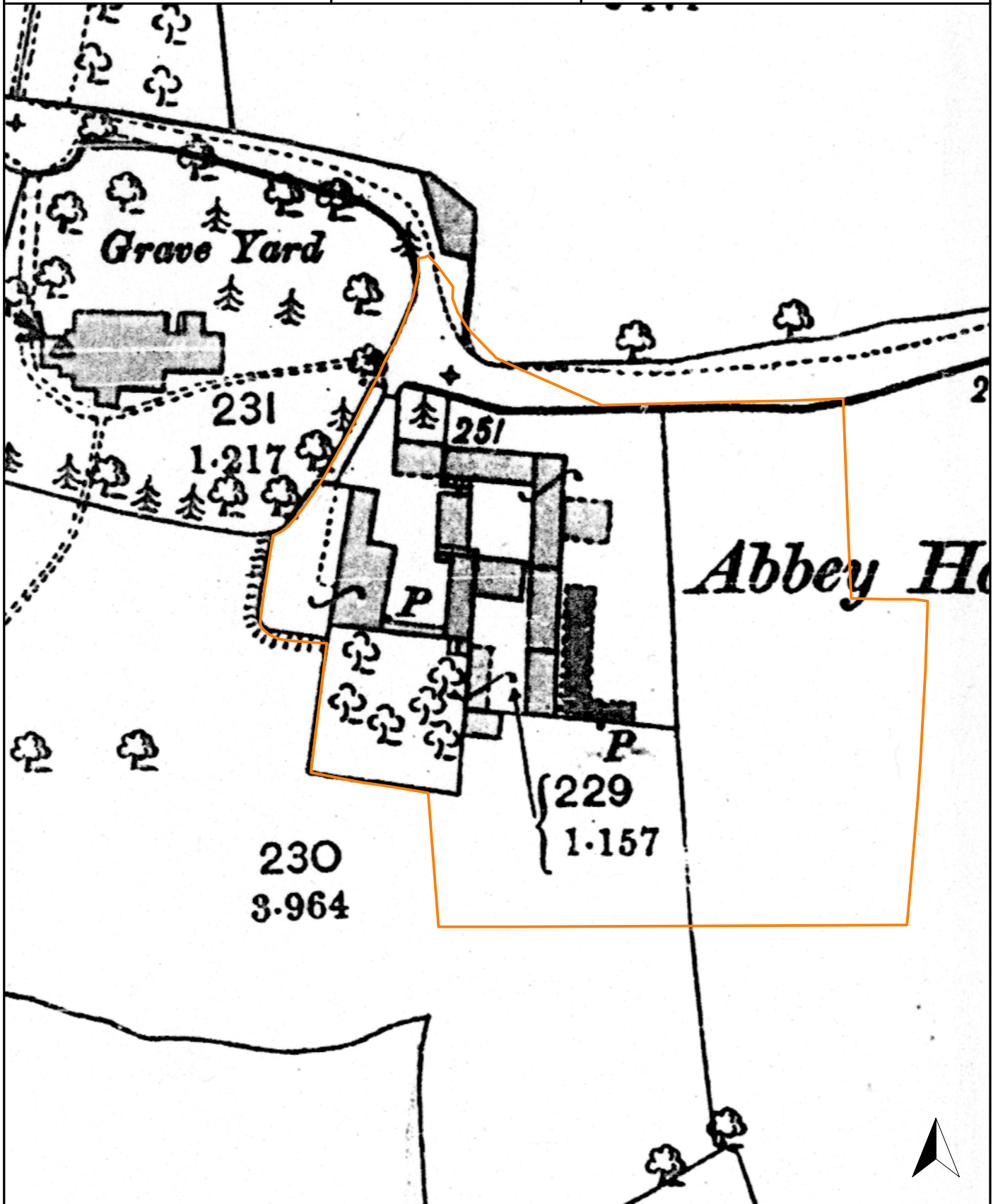
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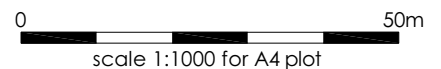
approximate location of the proposed development area

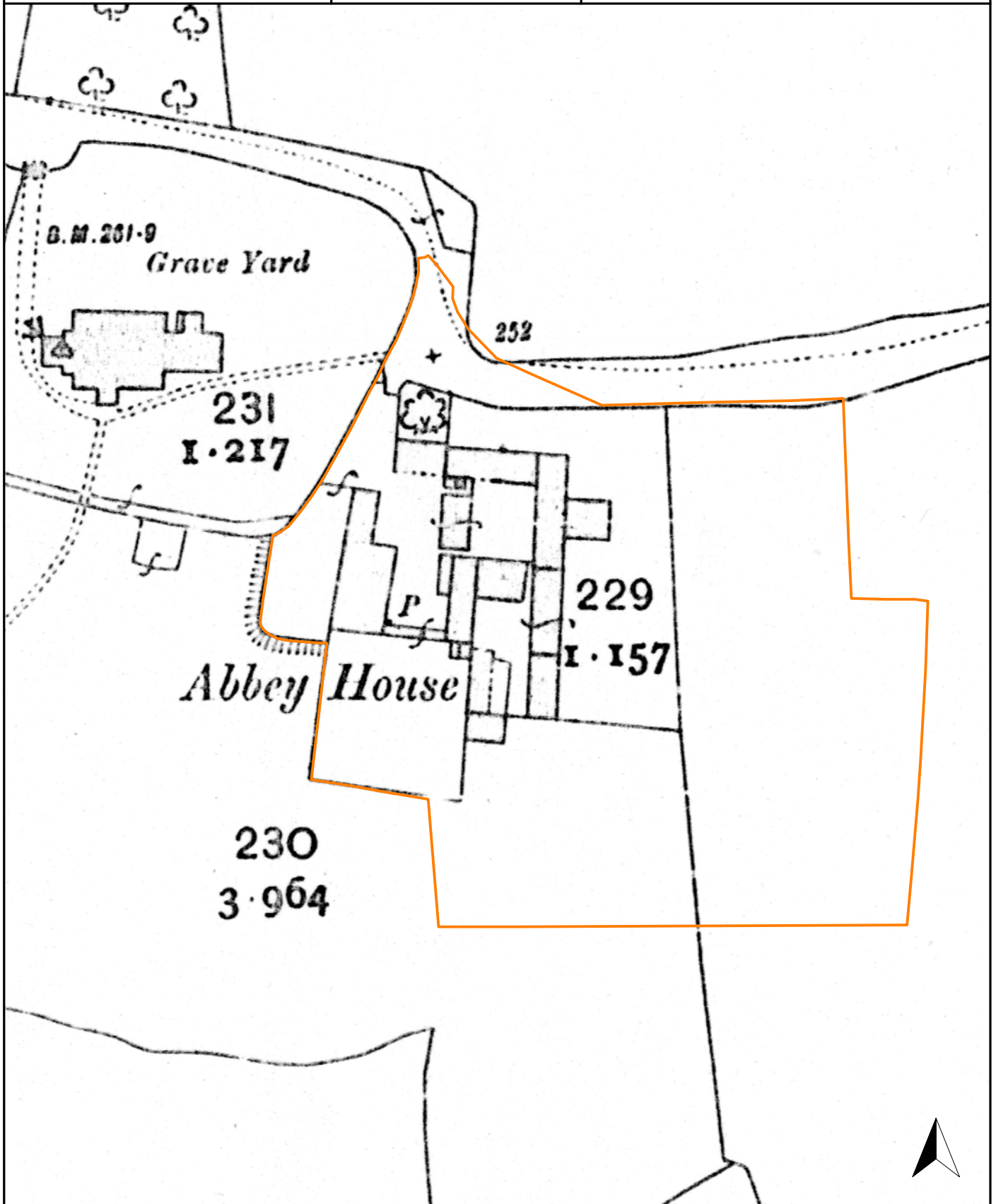
0 100m


approximate scale 1:2000 for A4 plot



proposed development area





 proposed development area

0 50m
scale 1:1000 for A4 plot



Figure 10: View of Abbey Farm from the road, looking south



Figure 11: The cart shed and stable around the courtyard, looking northeast



Figure 12: General view of the south end of the farm, looking northwest



Figure 13: View of the earthworks of the shrunken medieval village, from the garden of Abbey House, looking southwest