

**45 High Street and  
Land to the Rear of Quaker Lane  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
SE 36582 94382**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

**Authorised by .....**

**Date:.....**

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**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching**

***Non Technical Summary***

*An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land on the south side of Quaker Lane and east of the High Street, Northallerton, North Yorkshire between the 6<sup>th</sup> of April and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2011. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a row of residential properties (ref. no. 06/01721/FUL).*

*Three Evaluation Trenches, each measuring 4m by 2m, were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new buildings. The frontage with the High Street was disturbed by a cellar uncovered during the demolition, and live water and electricity services*

*A series of pits and postholes of medieval date were recorded that represented 'backyard' activity.*

*A reasonable assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone, a copper alloy object, a fragment of lead waste and ceramic building material.*

**1. Introduction**

1.1 This report sets out the results of Archaeological Trial Trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on the south side of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 36582 94382). The archaeological work was commissioned by RBA Moody Bros (Contractors) Ltd, on behalf of Broadacres Housing Association. The

Archaeological Evaluation took place between the 6<sup>th</sup> April and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2011.

- 1.2 The Archaeological Evaluation was carried out on behalf of Broadacres. The Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Hambleton District Council that an archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching be undertaken in response to the development of the site for residential purposes (Ref. 10/02192/FUL) involving the demolition of an existing building and construction of 6 no. apartments (Block A) and 2 no. terraced dwellings (Block B) and associated car parking and detached bin and cycle store. The information from the evaluation was to enable an informed decision to be made for any further archaeological work at the site.
- 1.3 Archaeological remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5) and by Unitary Development Plans.
- 1.4 The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by York Archaeological Trust and approved by the Hambleton District Council (YAT 2011). The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching is part of a programme of archaeological work in relation to Condition 8, which states that “no development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority” with the reason that the site is of archaeological interest.
- 1.5 The MAP site code for the project was 01-03-11.
- 1.6 All work was funded by RBA Moody Bros (Contractors) Ltd.
- 1.7 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The site is situated in the north-eastern part of the market town of Northallerton, on the southern side of Quaker Lane at its junction with the eastern side of High Street (A167 Darlington Road).
- 2.2 The parish church of All Saints is situated approximately 180m to the south, on the western side of High Street.
- 2.3 The site forms a level area at an elevation of approximately 45m AOD.
- 2.4 The area of Quaker Lane lies on reddish till of glacial origin, with covering fine loamy soils of the Flint Association (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

## **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 The development site lies inside an area of archaeological significance within the historic core of the medieval town of Northallerton, close to All Saints Church. The Development Area is in the Town and Parish of Northallerton in the District of Hambleton in North Yorkshire, formerly in the Wapentake of Allerton or Allertonshire in the North Riding of York. The town was built on the main road between York and Durham.
- 3.2 The construction of the railway to the west of Northallerton in the late 1830s uncovered Roman pottery, coins and a votive altar in the vicinity of Castle Hills (c. 600m west of the site). Excavations in advance of the construction of the new Tesco store on East Road (c. 1km south of the site) by Pre-Construct Archaeology located ditches and gullies of Roman date that probably related to a field system (Riordan 2002).
- 3.3 The earliest evidence of a pre-conquest settlement at Northallerton takes the form of eighth or ninth century stone cross fragments that were discovered during the restoration of All Saints Church.

- 3.4 The Domesday Survey confirmed the presence of a pre-conquest settlement by recording that Earl Edwin held Northallerton during Edward the Confessor's reign, at which time the manor was assessed at eight geld carucates. This holding, along with eleven dependent berewicks, was held by the King at the time of Domesday. At the time of the Conquest, Northallerton was valued at £80 yearly, and there were sixty-six villeins there; in 1086 it was waste. In the late eleventh century William II granted these lands to the Bishop of Durham and his successors. The Domesday reference exists as the earliest instance of the place-name 'Northallerton', the name meaning '*Aelfhere's or Aelfred's village or farm*' (Ekwall 1936). The town was known as *North Alverton* in 1273.
- 3.5 The original core of the settlement is believed to have centred around the parish church, with a later regular, planned expansion southwards into the area of the present Market Place taking place soon after the Bishop of Durham's acquisition of the town in the late eleventh century. Other important elements of the medieval town were represented by the motte and bailey castle and Bishop's Palace at the western fringe of the town, the Carmelite monastery in the north-east part of the town, and a house of the Austin Friars in the vicinity of the Market Place.
- 3.6 Quaker Lane was in existence at least as early as the 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and the area of the Development has buildings fronting onto the High Street.
- 3.7 Previous Archaeological Work on the High Street had uncovered Medieval finds (233 High Street; Alison Clarke in 2000); Medieval features and finds (219 High Street; University of Durham in 2006) and post-medieval finds and features (189a High Street; YAT 2003 and 2005). On East Road excavation traced the boundaries of a number of burgage plots along with medieval pits and wells (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2000).
- 3.8 In 2008, a Strip and Record excavation immediately east of the present development area uncovered a series of ditches and gullies, including a sub-oval ring gully, an oven or hearth base, and property boundaries, representing



'backyard' activity (MAP 2008). A modest assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone, slag and CBM.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the proposed development and associated construction works.

4.3 The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

- To determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information would be excavated, and archaeological deposits explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- To enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and an appropriate mitigation strategy was to be formulated.

#### **5. Methodology**

5.1 Three Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 24m<sup>2</sup>, as stipulated in the issued Written Scheme of Works (YAT 2011), with the location agreed by the Hambleton District Council (Fig. 2: Appendix 7). The Trenches were within the footprint of the new-build. A large cellar had been uncovered near the High Street frontage, and the presence of live water and electrical services in this area meant a trench could not be excavated in that area. The Excavation of the evaluation trenches took place between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 11<sup>th</sup> April 2011.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 4m by 2m (8m<sup>2</sup>), aligned east-west, and was located within the footprint of Block B.
- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 4m by 2m (8m<sup>2</sup>), aligned east-west, and was located west of Trench 1, within the footprint of Block A.
- **Evaluation Trench 3** measured 4m by 2m (8m<sup>2</sup>), aligned north-south, and was located west of Trench 2, within the footprint of Block A.

5.2 A back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with an untoothed ditching bucket was used to excavate the evaluation trenches under close archaeological supervision.

5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Thirty-four context records were archived (Appendix 1).

5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of 440 finds (Appendix 2); and included 214 pottery sherds, 202 fragments of animal bone, six fragments of clay tobacco pipe, five fragments of ceramic building material, four fragments of modern glass, three fragments of cinder/slag and three metal objects (one ferrous object, one fragment of lead waste and one copper alloy object).

5.5 The overburden was recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total eighteen drawings were archived.

5.6 A photographic record was made with fifty-eight digital photographs. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film

register, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).

5.7 Seven environmental samples were taken (Appendix 5).

## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3, and 4)**

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was aligned east-west and was located within the footprint of Block B. The demolition layer was at 40.66m AOD to 40.57m AOD. The Archaeological Features were uncovered at 40.20m AOD.

6.1.2 Two postholes were excavated in Evaluation Trench 1. Posthole 1004 was located in the centre of the trench, and measured 0.42m by 0.28m and 0.18m deep (Base at 40.06m AOD). The posthole was sub-rectangular in plan and had vertical sides and a flat base with a deeper post pipe on the west side. Posthole 1006 was located against the northern baulk of Evaluation Trench 1 and could not be fully excavated. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from the fill of Posthole 1004, a compact sand deposit (Context 1003). A sherd of 12/13<sup>th</sup> century Gritty ware pottery was recovered from the fill of Posthole 1006 (Context 1005).

6.1.3 Overburden in Evaluation Trench 1 had been removed by machine and consisted of a deposit of soil and demolition debris (Contexts 1001 and 1002).

### **6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 5, 6 and 7)**

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was aligned east-west and located at the eastern side of the footprint Block A. The topsoil/demolition horizon was at 40.96m AOD to 40.83m AOD. Archaeological features were uncovered at 40.40m AOD.

6.2.2 A large pit (2008) was excavated in the south-western corner of Evaluation Trench 2. Pit 2008 measured 1.7m by 1.20m and was 0.91m deep (deepest excavated level at 39.55m). The pit was not fully excavated, excavation ceasing at 1.20m below ground level. Pit 2008 was filled by deposits 2009 and 2006, 2009 being a loamy clay gravelly band within 2006. Deposit 2006 contained 171 sherds of pottery with a 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date range, animal bone, and two metal finds (a piece of waste lead, a copper alloy object – Appendix 2). One sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery was intrusive from Drain Fill 2004. Deposit 2006 consisted of loamy clay.

6.2.3 The line of a nineteenth century drain (within cut 2005) cut through pit fill 2006. The drain was aligned east-west with a northern junction, and was made up of tapered drainpipes and round land drains with a flat base. The cut for the drainage trench was 3.70m by 0.42m wide and 0.21m deep (base at 40.25m AOD - 40.28m AOD). Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from the fill of drain backfill 2004, as well as glass, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material (Appendix 2).

6.2.4 Overburden consisted of asphalt, topsoil and demolition debris (Contexts 2001- 2003), which were removed by machine.

### **6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 3, 9 and 10)**

6.3.1 Evaluation Trench 3 was located in the centre of the footprint of Block A, to the east of the cellar uncovered during demolition. Evaluation Trench 3 was aligned north-south. The demolition layer occurred at 40.60m AOD to 40.91m AOD. The archaeological features were at 40.39m AOD and 40.26m AOD.

6.3.2 Two pits and five postholes were uncovered. Pit 3007 and Postholes 3011 and 3009 were located on the western side of Evaluation Trench 1, continuing to the west. Postholes 3013, 3015 and 3017 were located on the eastern side of Evaluation Trench 3, continuing to the east.

6.3.3 Pit 3007 measured 0.51m by 0.39m and 0.21m deep (base at 40.30m AOD), and was oval in plan with a U-shaped profile. Pit 3007 was filled by stony

sandy clay (Deposit 3006), which contained 13/14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and animal bone. Deposit 3006 had been truncated by a modern manhole 3003 (Cut 3004). Posthole 3009 had a post-pipe in the north-west corner of Evaluation Trench 3 and a shallow wide upper cut, and measured 1.10m by 1.05m and 0.38m deep (base at 40.04m AOD). Cut 3009 was filled by stony clay sand which contained 13/14<sup>th</sup> century sherds and fragments of animal bone (Appendix 2). Posthole 3011 was sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.68m by 0.37m, with a depth of 0.40m (base at 40.04m AOD). This feature was filled with stone rubble packing including fragments of stone roof tile (Context 3010).

6.3.4 Postholes 3013, 3015 and 3017 were sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides and flat bases. Posthole 3013 measured 0.43m by 0.32m and 0.32m deep (base at 40.01m AOD). Posthole 3015 measured 0.33m by 0.30m and 0.20m deep (base at 40.16m AOD). Posthole 3017 measured 0.28m by 0.14m and 0.10m deep (base at 40.28m AOD). All were filled by sandy clay deposits (Contexts 3012, 3014 and 3016 respectively), 3012 containing a 13/14<sup>th</sup> century sherd (Appendix 2).

6.3.5 In the centre of Evaluation Trench 3 there was a very shallow feature, possibly a truncated pit (Cut 3019). Cut 3019 measured 0.64m by 0.61m and was 0.06m deep (base at 40.29m AOD). This feature was filled by a stony clay sand deposit and contained no finds.

6.3.6 At the southern end of Evaluation Trench 3, there was a modern brick-built manhole (Context 3003), a connected east-west aligned drain and another drain on a north-east by south-west alignment (Cut 3004).

6.3.7 The overburden in Evaluation Trench 3 consisted of Demolition debris (Context 3001) and topsoil (Context 3005), which were removed by machine.

## 7. Discussion

- 7.1 The Archaeological Evaluation identified a sequence of archaeological activity dating to the Medieval through to the post-medieval periods. The archaeological horizon was ranged between 40.20m AOD and 40.40m AOD. No Roman finds were uncovered unlike the earlier excavation on Quaker Lane to the east. The absence of pre-conquest finds or features may be significant, but this could be due to the distance of the excavated area from the Parish Church. The medieval activity was dated by finds to the period from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with no features of late medieval or early post-medieval date identified within the area of the trial trenches.
- 7.2 The earliest feature at Quaker Lane was Posthole 1006 in Trench 1, dated by pottery to the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century. The other medieval features in Trenches 2 and 3 were dated by the presence of Tees Valley pottery to the 13/14<sup>th</sup> century, and represented both rubbish disposal in the form of pits and structural activity in the form of postholes. Whether the structures related to fences or buildings is unclear.
- 7.3 As with the 2008 excavation on the site immediately east of the present area, which essentially represents the 'rear' of the plot in which the trial trenching was carried out, the picture gained is of 'backland' activity, that is - rubbish disposal, and the creation of boundaries and perhaps temporary structures. It is unfortunate that much of the street frontage has been lost to the intrusion of the cellar and modern services, as it there that any major medieval structures would be anticipated.

## 8. Bibliography

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- Riordan, M 2002 The History of Northallerton, North Yorkshire from  
earliest times to the year 2000.

## **9. List of Project Contributors**

**Excavation Team:** Kelly Hunter, Zara Burn and John Stephens

**Report Text:** Kelly Hunter.

**Appendices:** Zara Burn.

**Illustrations:** Kelly Hunter and Zara Burn.

**Plates:** Sophie Langford

**Editor:** Mark Stephens.

**Finds Processing:** Zara Burn and John Stephens.

**Environmental Sample Processing:** Zara Burn and John Stephens.

**Filing and Administration:** Sophie Langford



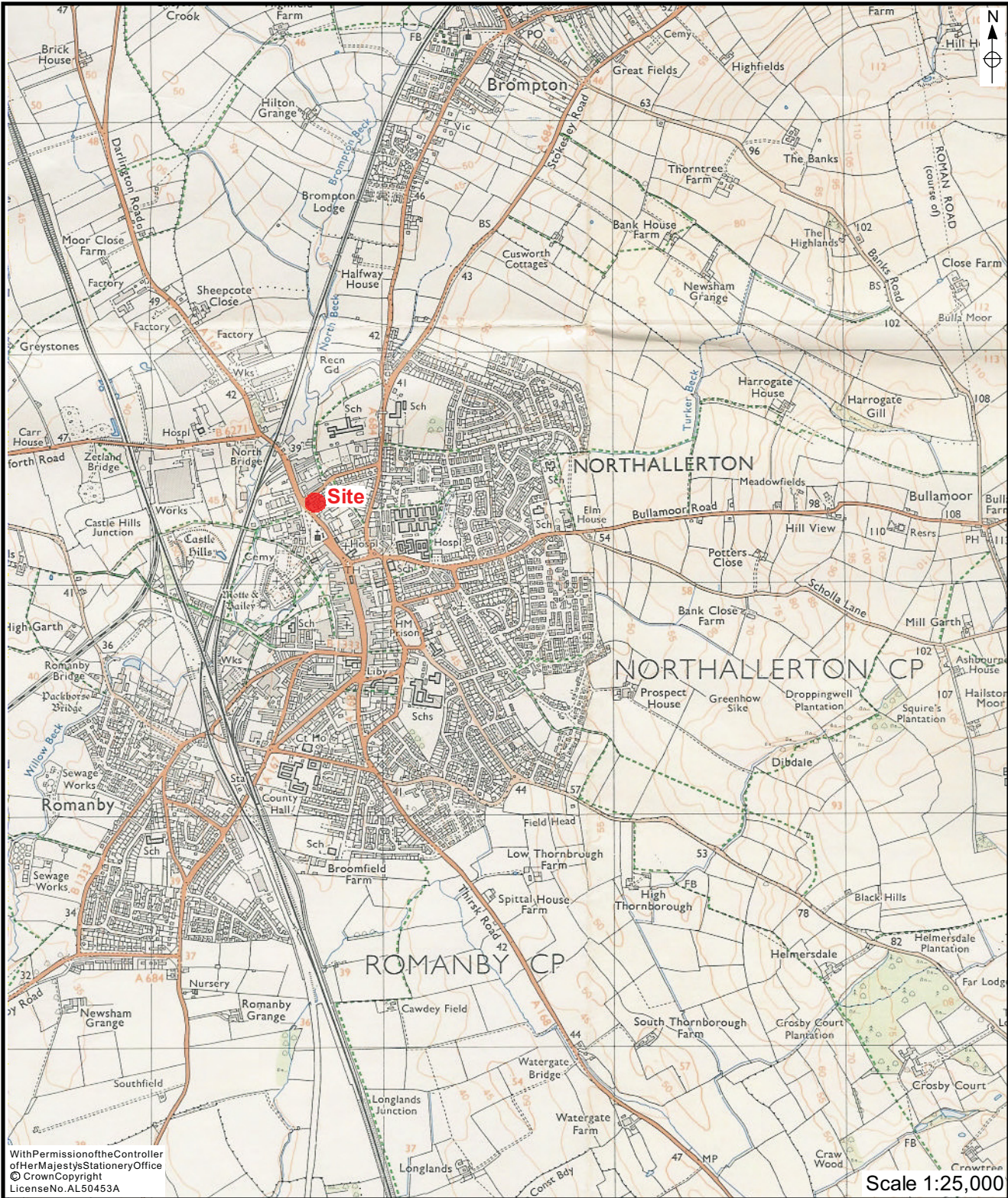


Figure 1. Site Location.

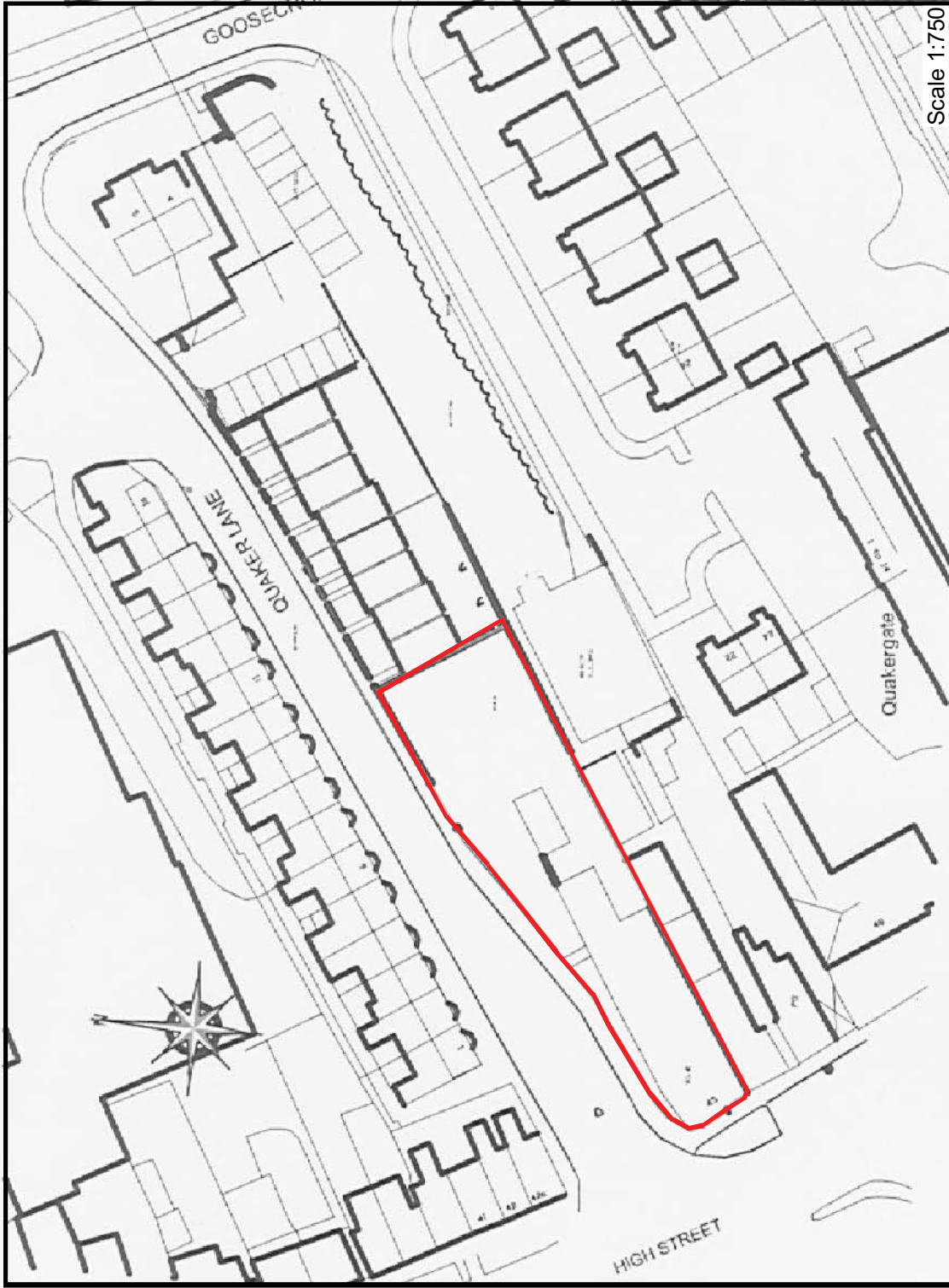
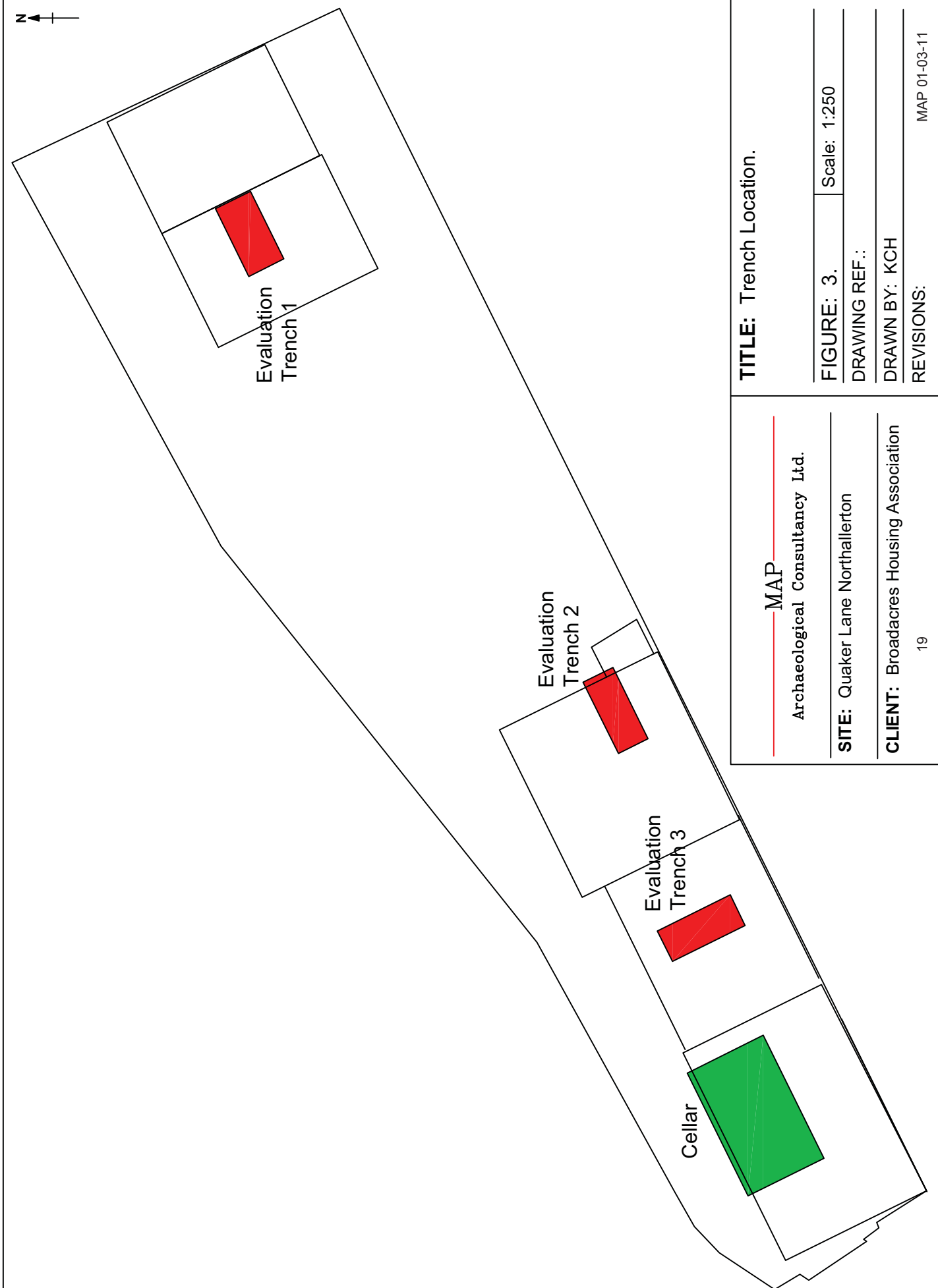


Figure 2. Location of Development Area.



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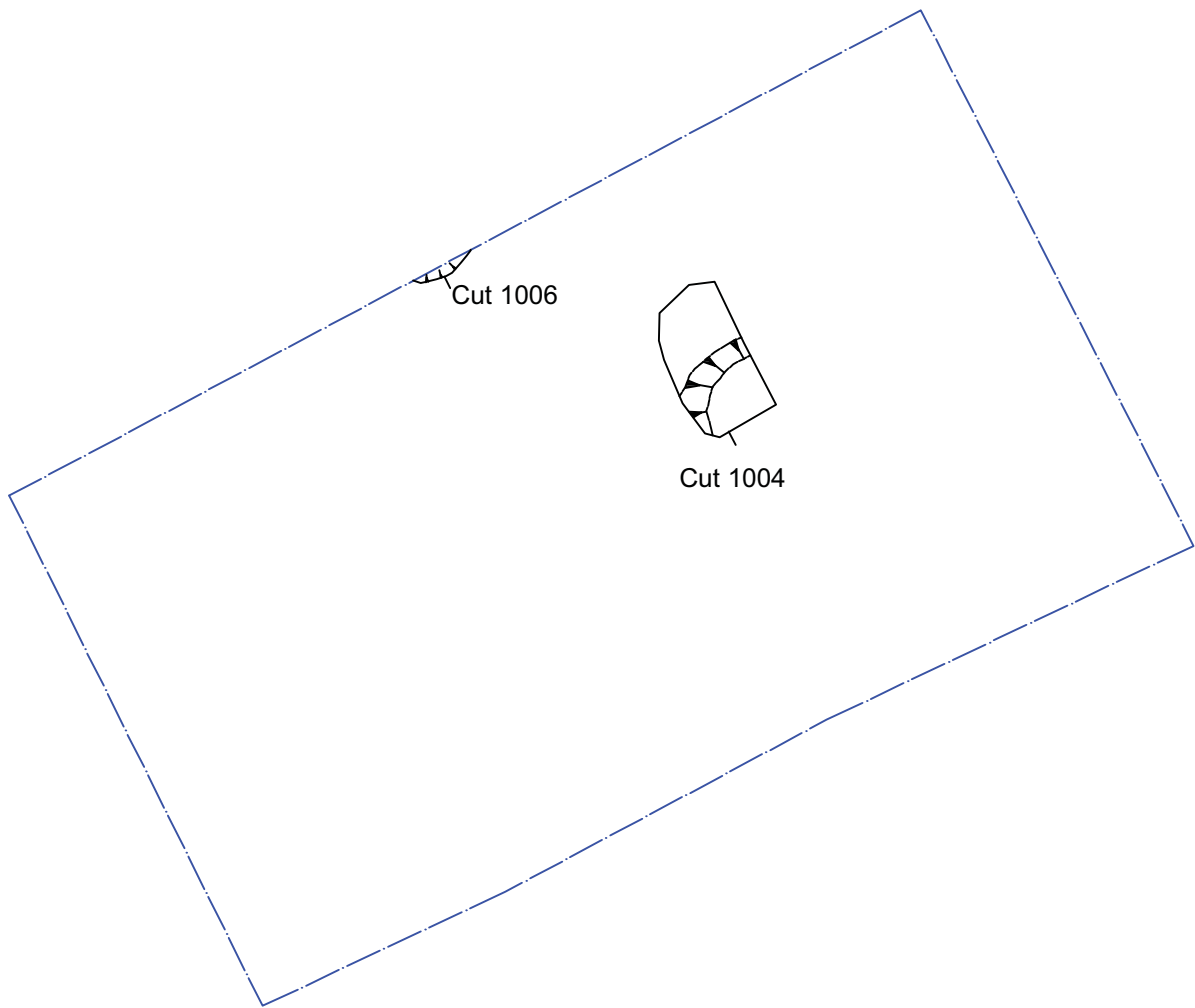
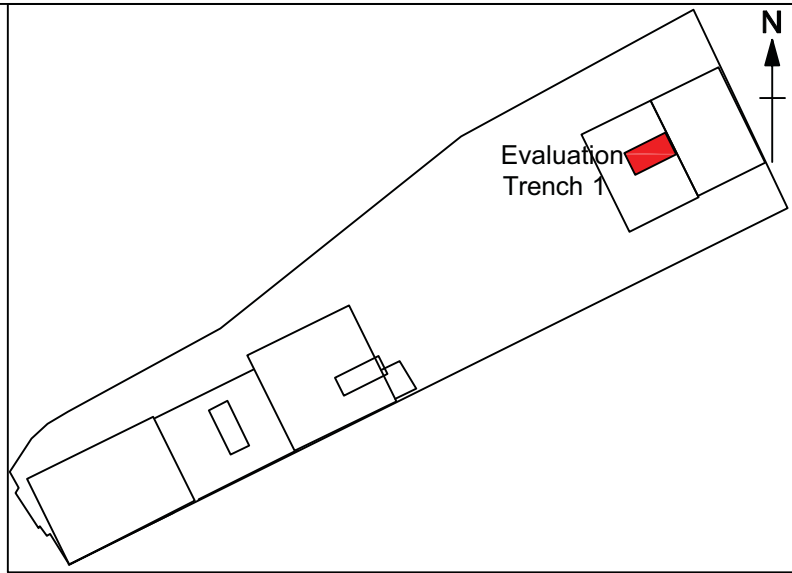
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—MAP—  
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

**SITE:** Quaker Lane Northallerton

**CLIENT:** Broadacres Housing Association

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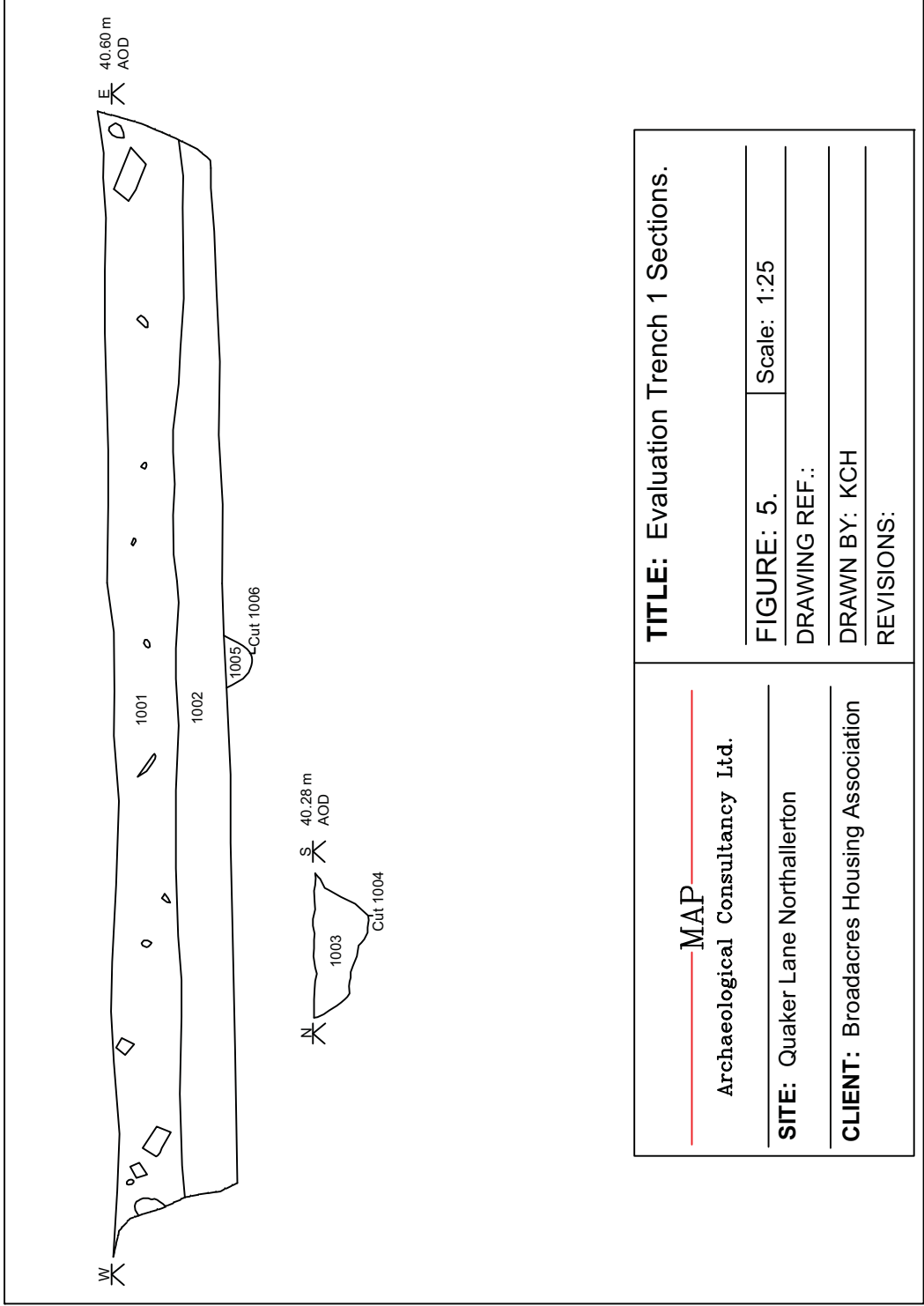
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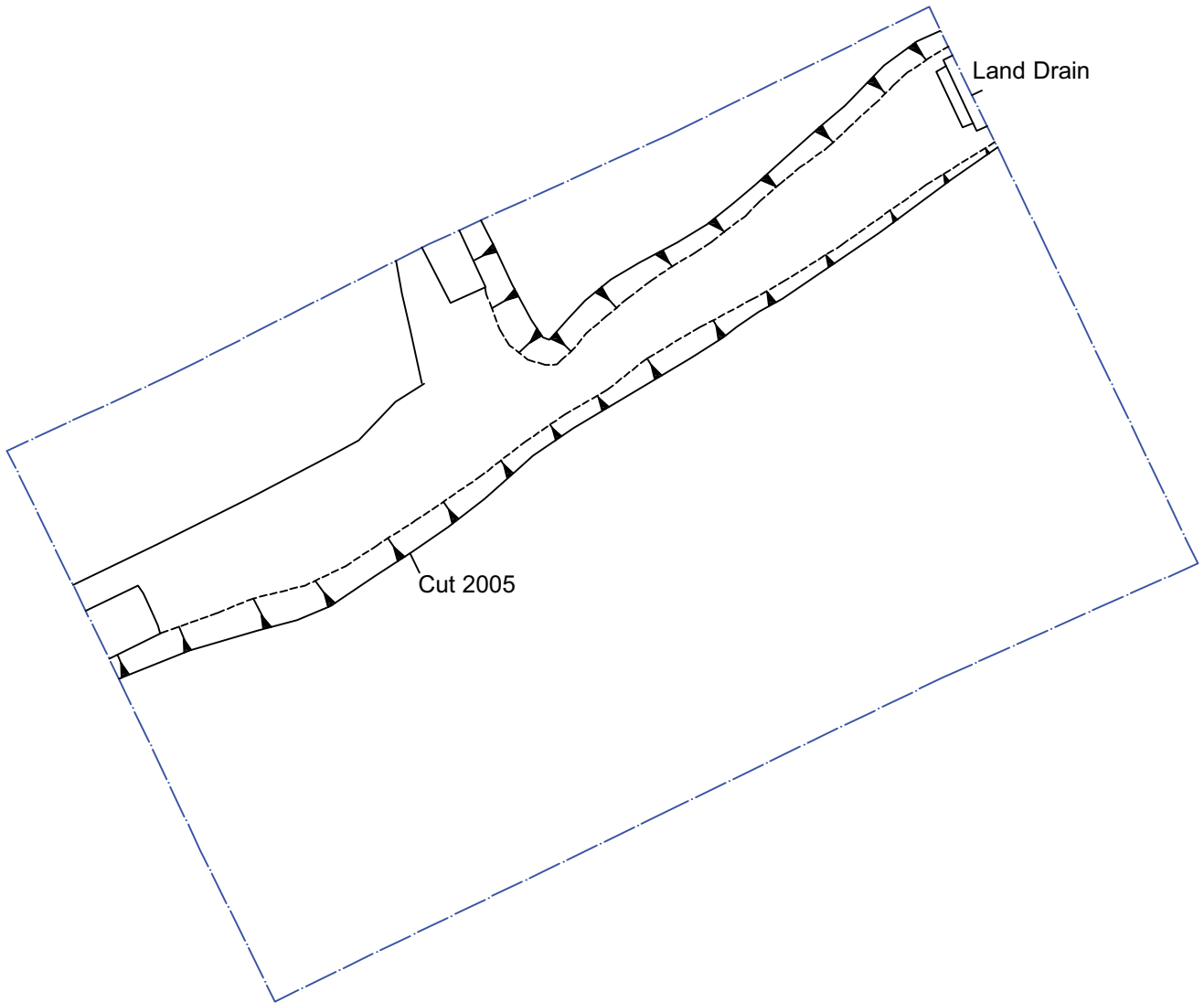
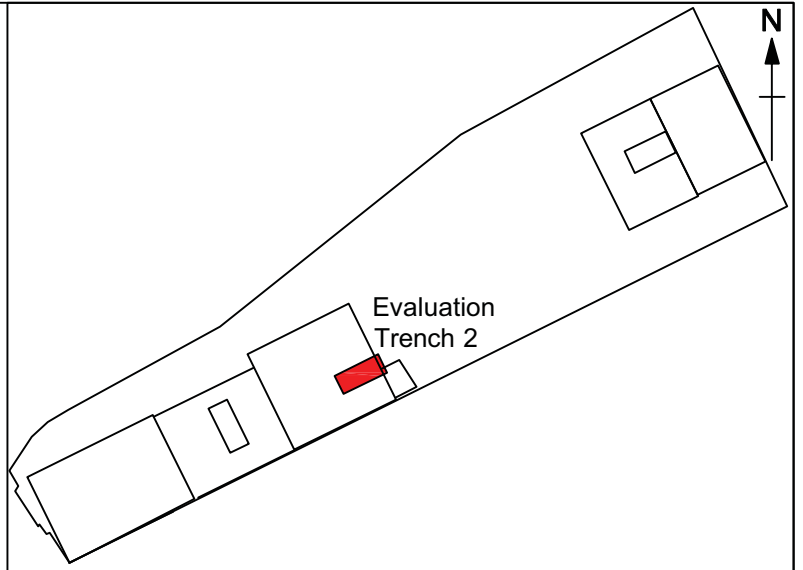
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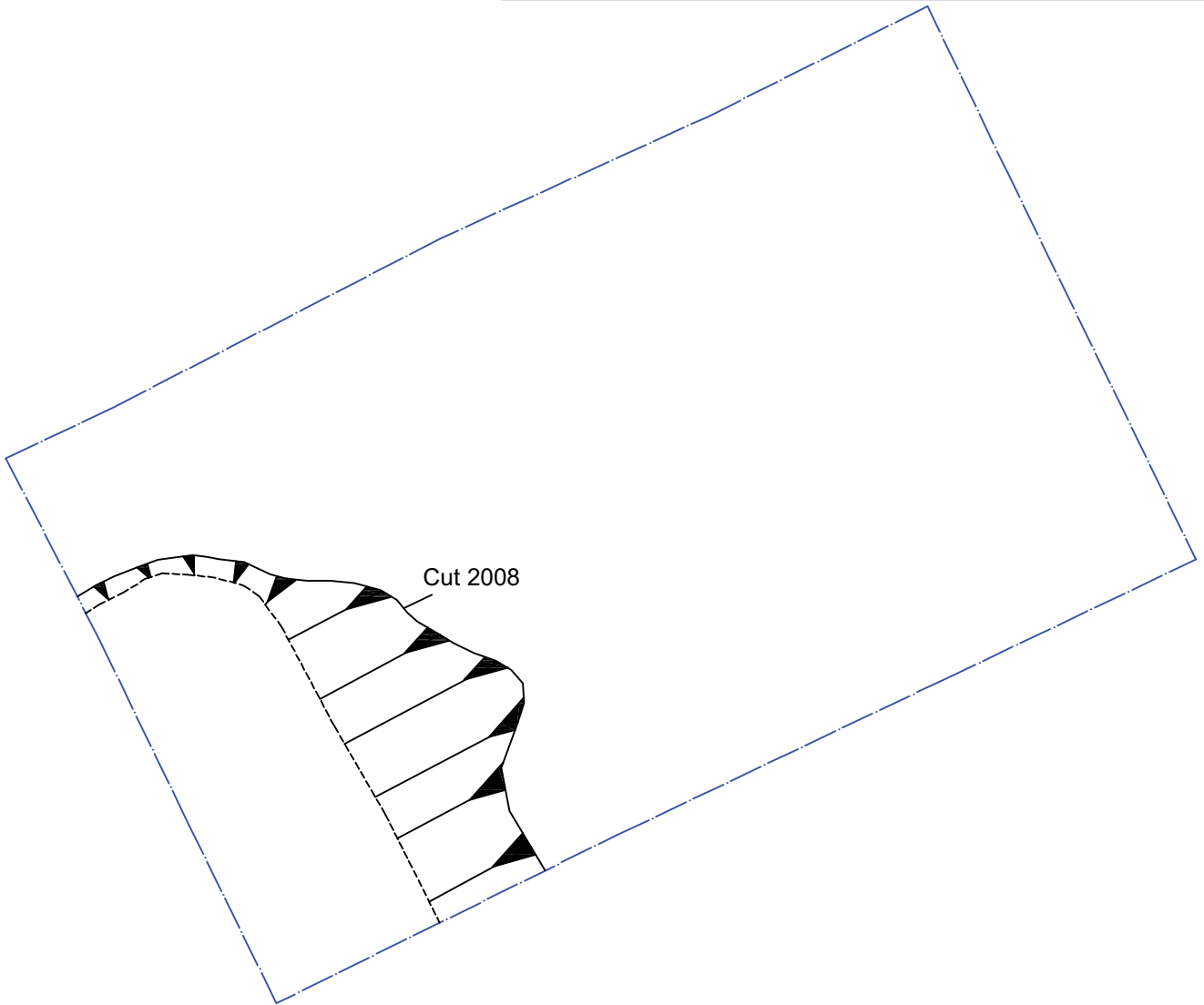
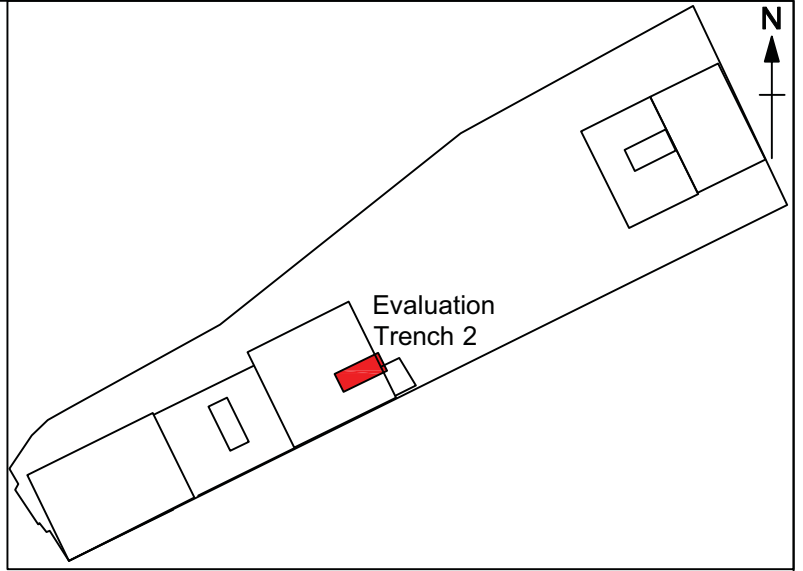
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<b>REVISIONS:</b>	





<hr/> <b>MAP</b> <hr/> Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.		<b>TITLE:</b> Evaluation Trench 2: Drain 2005 Plan.	
<b>SITE:</b> Quaker Lane Northallerton		<b>FIGURE:</b> 6.	Scale: 1:25
<b>CLIENT:</b> Broadacres Housing Association		<b>DRAWING REF.:</b>	
		<b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH	
		<b>REVISIONS:</b>	



**MAP**  
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

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**SITE:** Quaker Lane Northallerton

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**CLIENT:** Broadacres Housing Association

**TITLE:** Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2008 Plan.

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**FIGURE:** 7. Scale: 1:25

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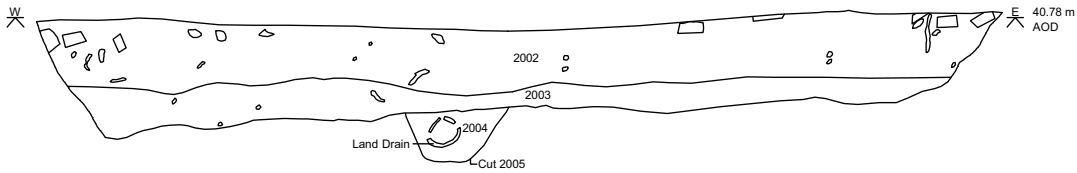
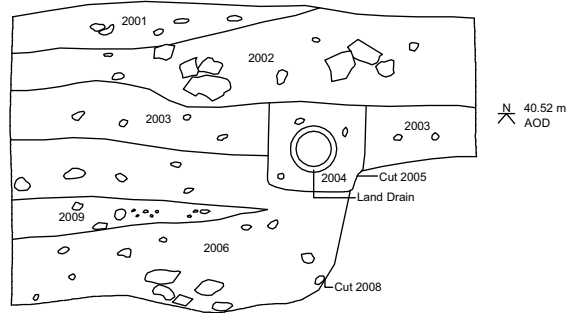
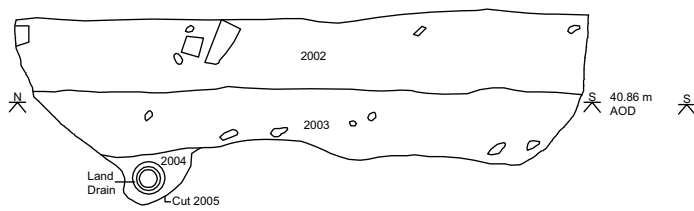
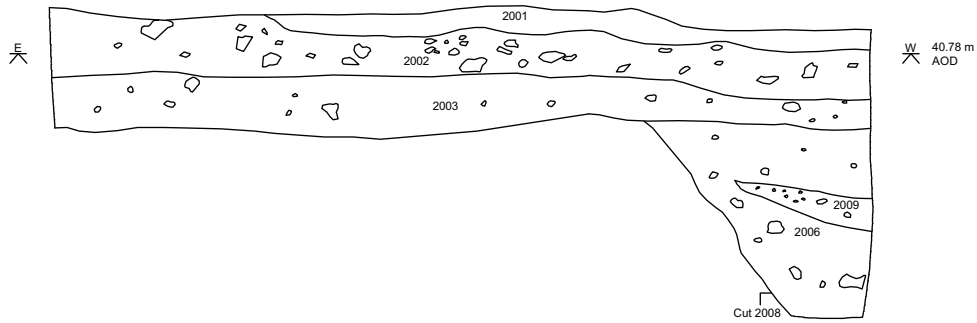
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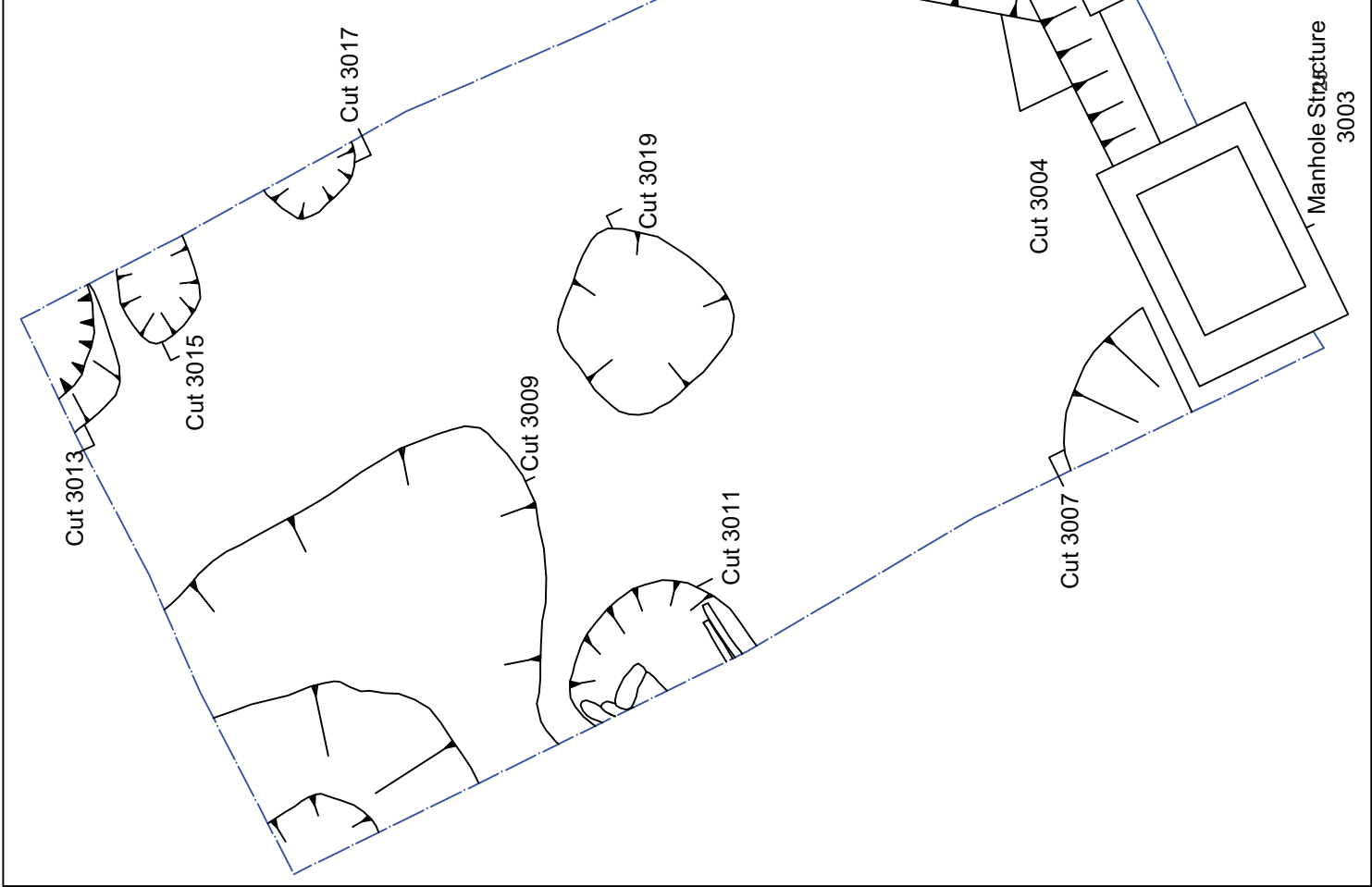
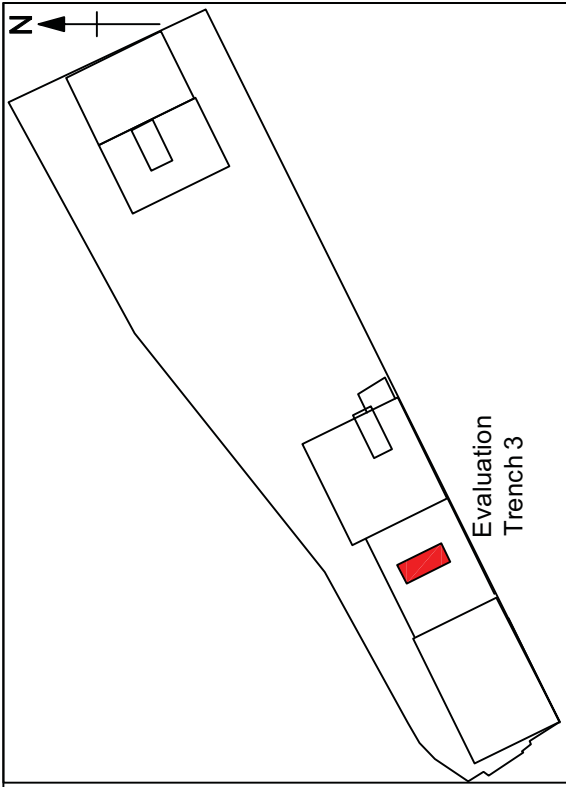
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<p><b>MAP</b></p> <p>Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p>	<p><b>TITLE:</b> Evaluation Trench 2 Sections.</p>
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**MAP**  
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**SITE:** Quaker Lane Northallerton

**CLIENT:** Broadacres Housing Association

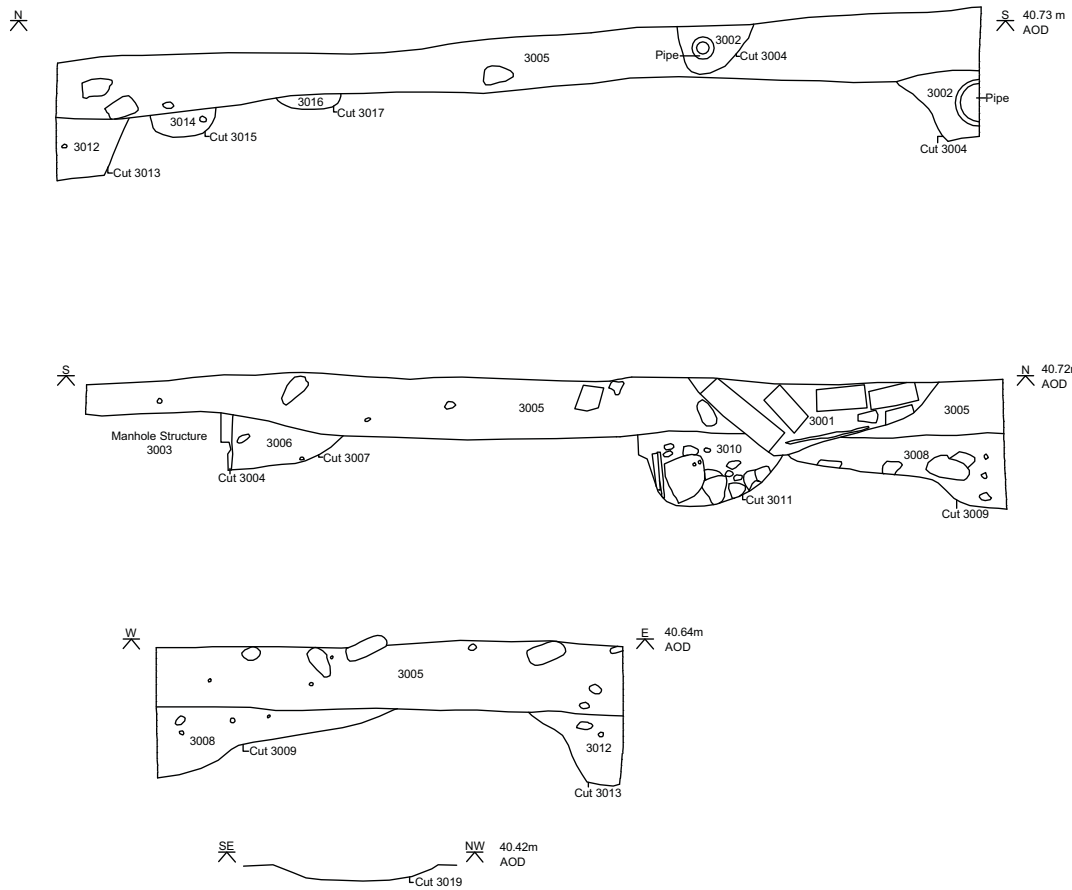
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<p><b>MAP</b></p> <p>Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p>	<p><b>TITLE:</b> Evaluation Trench 3 Sections.</p>
<p><b>SITE:</b> Quaker Lane Northallerton</p>	<p><b>FIGURE:</b> 10.      <b>Scale:</b> 1:25</p>
<p><b>CLIENT:</b> Broadacres Housing Association</p>	<p><b>DRAWING REF.:</b></p>
	<p><b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH</p>
	<p><b>REVISIONS:</b></p>



Plate 1. Area of Block A after demolition. Facing West.



Plate 2. Cellar near High Street Frontage. Facing North-west.



Plate 3. Area of Block A after demolition. Facing West.



Plate 4. Area of Block A after demolition. Facing North-east.



Plate 5. Area of Block B after demolition. Facing West.



Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing West.



Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 1: Posthole 1004. Facing West.



Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing West.



Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing East.



Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 2: Drain 2005. Facing West.



Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2008. Facing West.



Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 2: Drain 2005 and Pit 2008. Facing West.





Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing South.



Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing North.



Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 3: Manhole 3003 and Drain 3004. Facing North.



Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 3: Pit 3006. Facing West.



Plate 17. Evaluation Trench 3: Postholes 3009 and 3011.  
Facing North.



Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 3: Postholes 3013, 3015 and 3017. st.  
Facing East.



Plate 19. Evaluation Trench 3: Pit 3019. Facing North.



Plate 20. Evaluation Trench 3 after excavation. Facing North.

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Context	Category	Description
1001	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown, Compact Sand; Demolition Layer
1002	Deposit	Yellowish Brown, Sandy Loam; Deposit sealing archaeological features
1003	Deposit	Grey Brown, Sand; Fill of Posthole 1004
1004	Cut	Posthole; filled by 1003
1005	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown Sand; Fill of Posthole 1006
1006	Cut	Posthole; filled by 1005
2001	Deposit	Remains of Asphalt
2002	Deposit	Modern Demolition Deposit
2003	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Clay; Deposit sealing archaeological features
2004	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey, Silty Clay; Fill of Land Drain 2005
2005	Cut	Land Drain; filled by 2004
2006	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Loamy Clay; Fill of Medieval Pit 2008
2007	Deposit	Brown, Loam; Natural
2008	Cut	Medieval Pit; filled by 2006 & 2009
2009	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown, Loamy Clay; Fill of Pit 2008
3001	Deposit	Modern Demolition Deposit
3002	Deposit	Very Dark Grey, Clay; Fill of Drain Run/Manhole 3003
3003	Structure	Modern Manhole
3004	Cut	Construction Cut; Containing 3003 & 3002
3005	Deposit	Brown, Clay; Deposit sealing archaeological features
3006	Deposit	Brown, Sandy Clay; Fill of Pit 3007
3007	Cut	Pit; filled by 3006
3008	Deposit	Grey, Slightly Clay Sand; Fill of Pit/Posthole 3009
3009	Cut	Pit/Posthole; filled by 3008
3010	Deposit	Grey, Slightly Sticky Sandy Clay; Fill of Pit/Posthole 3011
3011	Cut	Pit/Posthole; filled by 3010
3012	Deposit	Grey, Clay Sand; Fill of Posthole 3013
3013	Cut	Posthole; filled by 3012
3014	Deposit	Grey, Clay Sand; Fill of Posthole 3015
3015	Cut	Posthole; filled by 3014
3016	Deposit	Grey, Slightly Silty Clay; Fill of Posthole 3017
3017	Cut	Posthole; filled by 3016
3018	Deposit	Grey, Slightly Clay Sand; Fill of Pit
3019	Cut	Pit; filled by 3018

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
1002	Pottery	3	3 Body Sherds	6	13th/14th C
1003	Clay Pipe	1	1 Bowl Fragment	2.29	
1005	Pottery	1	1 Rim Sherd	12	12th/13th C
2004	Pottery	12	6 Body Sherds 3 Rim Sherds 2 Base Sherds 1 Handle	132	19th C
	Animal Bone	19	19 Bone Fragments	331	
	Clay Pipe	4	4 Stem Fragments	13	
	Glass	4	4 Fragments	92	
	CBM	2	2 Land Drains	13000	
2006	Pottery	170	124 Body Sherds 24 Rim Sherds 19 Base Sherds 3 Handles	2348	13th/14th C
	Animal Bone	143	140 Bone Fragments 3 Teeth	2777	
	CBM	3	2 Land Drain Fragments 1 Brick Fragment	731	
	Slag	3	3 Fragments	514	
	Misc.	1	1 Fossil Fragment	1	
2007	Pottery	1	1 Body Sherd	3	13th/14th C
3002	Pottery	9	9 Body Sherds	334	19th C
	Clay Pipe	1	1 Stem Fragment	2	
3006	Pottery	10	6 Body Sherds 1 Base Sherd 3 Rim Sherds	341	13th/14th C
	Animal Bone	38	33 Bone Fragments 5 Teeth	464	
	Fe Object	1	1 Fe Nail	5	
3008	Pottery	5	5 Body Sherds	31	13th/14th C
	Animal Bone	2	2 Bone Fragments	11	
3010	Pottery	4	4 Body Sherd	47	13th/14th C
3012	Pottery	1	1 Body Sherd	1.5	13th/14th C

## Small Finds

No.	Trench	Context	Type	Description	Weight (g)
1	2	2006	Pb Object	Waste Lead	9.11
2	2	2006	Cu Alloy	Strap end	4.28

## APPENDIX 3

### Drawing Listing

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex Plan Trench 2
2	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex Plan Trench 3
3	1:20	Plan	Pre-ex Plan Trench 1
4	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Trench 1
5	1:10	Profile	Profile (E facing) Posthole 1004
6	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Land Drain 2005
7	1:10	Section	South facing Section Trench 1
8	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Trench 3
9	1:10	Section	East facing Section Trench 3
10	1:10	Section	South facing Section Trench 3
11	1:10	Profile	Profile (NE facing) 3019
12	1:10	Section	West facing Section Trench 3
13	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 2008
14	1:10	Section	South facing Section Trench 2
15	1:10	Section	East facing Section Trench 2
16	1:10	Section	North facing Section Trench 2 (1)
17	1:10	Section	North facing Section Trench 2 (2)
18	1:10	Section	West facing Section Trench 2



## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Film Type Number	Digital Context	Scale	Facing	Identifier
340	Trench 1	N/A	East	Trench 1 Under Excavation
341	Trench 1	N/A	West	Trench 1 Under Excavation
342	N/A	N/A	West	Overall Shot of Site
343	N/A	N/A	East	Overall Shot of Site
344	N/A	N/A	West	Overall Shot of Site
345	N/A	N/A	North-west	Shot of Cellar
346	N/A	N/A	West	Overall Shot of Site
347	N/A	N/A	East	Overall Shot of Site
348	N/A	N/A	East	Overall Shot of Site
349	N/A	N/A	South-west	Trench 1 During Machining
350	N/A	N/A	South-west	Trench 1 During Machining
351	N/A	N/A	East	Trench 1 After Machining
352	N/A	N/A	East	Trench 2 After Machining
353	N/A	N/A	East	Trench 2 After Machining
354	N/A	N/A	North	Trench 2 Under Excavation
355	N/A	N/A	South	Area of Trench 3
356	N/A	N/A	West	Area of Trench 3
357	Trench 2	N/A	East	Trench 2 After Machining
358	Trench 3	N/A	South-east	Trench 3 During Excavation
359	Trench 3	N/A	South	Trench 3 After Machining
360	Trench 2	2x1m	West	Trench 2 Pre Excavation
361	Trench 2	2x1m	East	Trench 2 Pre Excavation
362	Trench 3	2x1m	South	Trench 3 Pre Excavation
363	Trench 3	2x1m	South	Trench 3 Pre Excavation
364	Trench 3	2x1m	North	Trench 3 Pre Excavation
365	Trench 3	2x1m	North	Trench 3 Pre Excavation
366	3002/3003	1m	West	Drain 3002 & Manhole 3003
367	3002/3003	1m	East	Drain 3002 & Manhole 3003
368	Trench 1	2x1m	East	Trench 1 Pre Excavation
369	Trench 1	2x1m	East	Trench 1 Pre Excavation
370	3003/3004	1m	East	Cut of 3004 & Manhole 3003
371	3003/3004	1m	South	Cut of 3004 & Manhole 3003
372	3004	1m	East	Cut 3004 (Drain)
373	3006	0.5m	South	Fill of 3006
374	1004	05m	West	Posthole 1004
375	3007	0.5m	West	Pit 3007
376	3007	0.5m	South	Pit 3007
377	3007	0.5m	South	Pit 3007
378	2004/2005	1m	East	Post Excavation Shot of Land Drain
379	2004/2005	1m	West	Post Excavation Shot of Land Drain
380	Trench 3	2x1m	South	Trench 3 Post Excavation
381	Trench 3	2x1m	North	Trench 3 Post Excavation
382	Trench 3	2x1m	North	Trench 3 Post Excavation
383	3009	2x1x0.5m	North-west	Pit 3009
384	3011	1x0.5m	West	Pit 3011
385	3011	1x0.5m	West	Pit 3011

386	3009/3011	1x0.5m	North	Pits 3009/3011
387	3013/3015/3017	1x0.5m	North	Postholes 3013/3015/3017
388	3013/3015/3017	1x0.5m	East	Postholes 3013/3015/3017
389	3019	0.5m	North	Shallow Feature 3019
390	2008	1m	West	Medieval Pit 2008
391	2008	1m	West	Medieval Pit 2008
392	2008	1m	South	Medieval Pit 2008
393	2008	1m	South	Medieval Pit 2008
394	Trench 2	1x1m	West	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2
395	Trench 2	1x1m	East	Post Excavation Shot of Trench 2

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Archive Listing

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

No.	Area	Context	Description	Type
1	1	1003	Entire Posthole Fill	Bulk
2	3	3006	Entire Pit Fill	Bulk
3	3	3008	Posthole Fill	GBA
4	3	3010	Posthole Fill	GBA
5	3	3012	Posthole Fill	GBA
6	3	3018	Pit Fill	GBA
7	2	2006	Pit Fill	GBA

## APPENDIX 6

### Quaker Lane, Northallerton, 01.03.11 Pottery Assessment

#### **Methods**

The assemblage from the 2011 evaluation at Quaker Lane consisted of 214 sherds, representing a minimum of 202 vessels and weighing a total of 3247g. The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval pottery. The sherd totals by fabric type and context are shown in the table below.

#### **Fabrics**

##### ***Medieval***

Three medieval fabrics were represented: Gritty, York Glazed and Tees Valley wares.

The 3 Gritty Ware sherds were from cooking pots or jars; noteworthy was a squared rim being from context 1005; Date: 12<sup>th</sup> / mid-13<sup>th</sup> century.

There were 19 sherds in York Glazed ware, all from different glazed jugs (and all from pit fill 2006). Date: 12/13<sup>th</sup> century.

The vast majority of the assemblage was composed of Tees Valley ware (179 sherds). Research by Dr Chris Cumberpatch on the assemblage from Borough Buildings, Hartlepool has highlighted problems with the definition and characterisation of Tees Valley ware and its relationships with Splashed ware, but it is clear that Tees Valley ware was being manufactured throughout the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with highly decorated, oxidised and thin-walled jugs being current in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Perhaps a fifth of the Quaker Lane sherds are from cooking pots or jars, with a characteristic 'bifid' rim from context 2006, and three vessels in a fine, oxidised fabric with flared rims, and a glazed jar with thumbbed rim from the same context. The remainder of the Tees Valley vessels are from glazed jugs, ranging from those of 'Splashed' type to highly decorated, thin-walled examples. Pit fill 2006 has sherds from

around 120 glazed jugs, many of which are very small (<1cm), presumably because they were derived from thin-walled vessels. There were 4 sherds from the same oxidised jug with a yellow glaze and applied pellets decorated with contrasting copper glazing. There are also examples with scale and thumbed strip decoration, as well as rod and strap handles (all context 2006).

### ***Post-medieval***

There was a modest total of 13 post-medieval sherds, which included a Midlands Yellow ware base (2006 – presumably intrusive), 2 Blackware sherds (2004) and 3 Pearlware sherds (2004 and 3002).

### **Conclusions**

Although this is a small assemblage of limited statistical value, it can be seen that the medieval types represented are locally derived either from the Vale of York or the Tees Valley. It appears that extra-regional trading contacts were at a minimum.

Glazed jugs heavily outnumber cooking, processing or storage vessels – perhaps a hint of a relatively wealthy household, or maybe that those processes were being carried out away from the evaluated areas.

The total lack of later medieval material is striking: as with the assemblage from the site immediately to the east, perhaps later truncation removed the late-medieval deposits, or maybe the method of rubbish disposal changed with time.

The sherds were generally small and relatively abraded, with a large number of vessels represented relative to the total number of sherds, indicating a degree of residuality and re-deposition, with the vessels comprising the assemblage perhaps being broken some distance away from the locations where it was found. There is a broad range of material from pit fill 2006, which suggests surface clearance rather than the dumping of freshly broken rubbish into a pit dedicated to rubbish disposal.

## **Recommendations**

The pottery must be retained as a stratified assemblage that will add to the understanding of medieval ceramics from Northallerton.

Twenty-two sherds deserve illustrating in a larger report: Gritty ware cooking or jar rim (1005), all the cooking/pot jar rims from 2006 and the 2 Tees Valley rims from context 3006.

Context Number	Medieval					Post-medieval				
	YGL	GW	TV	MYW	BW	PW	Sirw	WhEW		
	1002			3						
1005		1								
2004			5		2	1	3	1		
2006	19	1	151	1						
2007			1							
3002			1			2			3	
3006			9							
3008		1	4							
3010			4							
3012			1							
<b>TOTAL =214</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		

**Key**

YGL= York Glazed ware

GW = Gritty ware

TV= Tees Valley ware

MYW= Midlands Yellow ware

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared by © York Archaeological Trust.

Any queries relating to this WSI should be addressed to York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX  
(T: 01904 663018, F: 01904 663024, E: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk).

Site Location: 45 High Street and land to rear of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire.  
NGR: SE 3670 9435  
Proposal: Proposed demolition of existing property and construction of 12 No. apartment dwellings  
Planning ref: 10/02192/FUL  
Date of Issue: 14<sup>th</sup> January 2011

**1. SUMMARY**

1.1 Full planning permission has been granted for the above proposal.

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

No development shall take place within the application site until the applicant has implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

**2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

The proposal site is situated on land at the junction of Quaker Lane with the High Street. Part of the land is currently covered with buildings which are due for demolition.

**3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological potential which has been further highlighted by a recent report submission. Previous archaeological work undertaken during 2008 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy in advance of development commencing adjacent to the current proposal site revealed significant archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period. The excavation identified a sequence of archaeological activity ranging from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest finds were two residual Roman sherds, and although no Roman features as such were found, these two sherds support the results of Pre-Construct Archaeology's East Road excavation, which showed that Roman occupation underlies the present town. The earliest features (Phase 1) at Quaker Lane concerned linear ditches and pits, dated from pottery to the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century. The pits in Phase 1 may have been for the disposal of waste, but the hearth related to more significant activity involving the processing or preparation of an organic substance. In Phase 2, the east-west property boundary was re-cut, and extended slightly further to the west, before again turning to the south. Subsequently, in Phase 3 the plot lying north of the property boundary was



subdivided into smaller units by three gullies that either cut into, or butted up to, the boundary ditch. In conclusion, the 12/13th century boundary ditch hints at the planning or remodelling of this part of Northallerton after the acquisition of the town by the Bishops of Durham in the late 11th century. All subsequent activity is consistent with 'backland' concerns - the disposal of waste, low-scale domestic or craft/industry, and perhaps the keeping of animals, as well as the fine-tuning of the original planned boundary.

#### 4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 An evaluation strategy is recommended which comprises the excavation of **three trenches**, each 4m x 2m in size and located over the footprint of the proposed new buildings. These trenches should be excavated to the base of archaeological deposits or the top of natural subsoil, whichever is the highest.
- 4.2 Any recent overburden can be removed using an appropriate mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless digging bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under direct archaeological supervision and control, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil. In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin.
- 4.3 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish the aims of the evaluation. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits. The sampling policy is as follows:
- a) A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes.
  - b) A 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.
  - c) A minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.
  - d) A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.
- 4.4 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:20, larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

- 4.5 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 4.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds and bagged by material type.
- 4.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
- 4.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of biological remains, where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002).
- 4.9 If industrial activity is likely to be present on the site, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples will be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).
- 4.10 Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 4.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the work, these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and with the appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice.

## **5. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION**

- 5.1 Upon completion of the evaluation, a report would be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
  - b) An introduction which should include the site code/project number, the planning reference number, dates when the fieldwork took place and a grid reference
  - c) An account of the methods and results of the evaluation, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.
  - d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics. This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench.
  - e) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
  - f) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
  - g) The results from investigations in archaeological sciences.
  - h) A conclusion with recommendations for a suitable mitigation strategy.
  - i) Details of archive location and destination.
  - j) References and bibliography of all sources used.
- 5.2 Copies of the report must be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the NYCC HER, subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality.
- 5.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance the Yorkshire Museum is recommended and an agreed allowance would be made for the curation and storage of this material.