

NYCC HER	
SNY	856
ENY	583
CNY	119811
Parish	3083
Rec'd	6/9/99

**The Old Lodge
Maltongate
Malton
North ~~Yrokshir~~
YORKSHIRE
Desktop Study**

MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

99/752

N15 856.
ENY 583.

**The Old Lodge
Maltongate
Malton
North Yrokshir

Desktop Study**

July 1999

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

**The Old Lodge
Maltongate
Malton
North Yorkshire**

Desktop Study

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Introduction	3
Historical Background	3
Archaeological Background	6
Summary	8
Conclusions	9
Bibliography	10

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location Maps. Scale 1:25000	11
2. Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments NY 1261 and NY 285	12
3. Location of Proposed Development	13
4. Hinderwells Map of Malton c. 1825	14
5. John Settrington's View of Malton c. 1723	15
6. Joseph Dickinson's View of Malton c. 1730	16
7. Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of Malton, c. 1850 Scale 5 foot to 1 mile	17
8. Ordnance Survey County Series Map of Malton, c. 1911. Scale 25" to 1 mile	18
9. Robert Wise's View of Malton c.1840	19
10. Location of Previous Archaeological Work - Lodge grounds	20
11. Location of Previous Archaeological Work - site environs	21

**The Old Lodge
Maltongate
Malton
North Yorkshire**

Desktop Study

Introduction

This document has been prepared to address the feasibility of the construction of a new residential dwelling in the grounds of the Lodge, Old Maltongate, Malton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1 - SE 7890 7172 centre). The Desktop Study considers cartographic evidence and the historical background for the site; the reports on the 1920s and 1996 excavations, and other recent excavations in the vicinity of the Lodge provide information on the archaeological character of the site and its environs.

The Lodge, Listed Grade II is a Seventeenth century stone built house. The Lodge stands in an area scheduled for its significance as the site of Malton's medieval castle and subsequent Jacobean mansion (SAM Co No. NY 1261 : Fig. 2). The proposed development site lies to the east of the western boundary of the gardens to the west of the Lodge, between Old Maltongate and Castlegate (Fig. 3) and would consist of a single residential dwelling measuring 17.5m x 6m. The location of the proposed building is highlighted in yellow on Figures 4-9.

The geology of the site consists of coralline oolitic limestone of the Middle Lias (OS 1960) with overlying soils of the Elmton 1 Association (Mackney 1983 et al.). The elevation of the site is approximately 35m AOD.

The Desktop Study has been funded by Mr Norman Binner, the site owner.

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.

Historical Background

The Lodge grounds have long been presumed to include the site of Malton's medieval castle. The castle is believed to have been constructed in stone in the early Twelfth century, and was granted by Henry I to Eustace Fitzjohn (Robinson 1978, no. 174). Fitzjohn was an ardent supporter of Matilda against Stephen, and in 1138 he marched into Yorkshire with David of Scotland. After the Scots' (and Fitzjohn's) defeat at the Battle of The Standard, Malton castle was besieged, but after an eight day truce, the siege was abandoned (VCH, 1914, 529). Later in the Twelfth century the castle was the venue for an interview between Richard I and

William the Lion, king of Scotland (in 1194). King John visited the castle in February 1213, but ordered its destruction the following year. The castle must have been restored by 1251, when Agnes de Vescy founded St. James' chantry at the castle. Joan Comyn and Lady Isabella de Kildare were contemporary Thirteenth century residents of the castle. John de Mowbray was granted custody of the castle by the king in 1317.

In 1322, Robert de Bruis occupied the castle after the Battle of Byland and used it as a base. The castle was apparently wrecked when de Bruis abandoned it before his retreat northwards in October 1322. Again, the castle must have been restored as it was mentioned in deeds of 1487 and 1490 (Hudleston 1962, 73). However, the castle had been demolished or fallen into decay by the time of Leland's visit to Malton c.1540. Leland wrote that although Malton Castle had been large, as appeared from the ruin, there was at present no habitation there, "but a mean house for a farmer" (Leland, 157).

It is likely that the northern circuit of the castle defences coincided with the south-eastern boundary of New Malton borough. Robinson (Robinson, no. 157), following Hinderwell, suggested that the borough limits in this part of the town followed the rear boundary of properties on the south side of Old Maltongate (ie. 52-82 Old Maltongate). The wall forming the southern boundary of the site, at the rear of Castle Dikes House on the north side of Castlegate had long been suspected to relate to the castle (e.g. Hinderwell's 1825 plan refers to it as "Castle Walls" : Fig. 4). Surviving areas of this wall's original masonry, including a shallow pilaster buttress, were recorded prior to its re-pointing (MAP 1993b). Although the survey could draw no firm conclusions about the origin of the wall, the pilaster buttress is consistent with an early Angevin date (mid Twelfth century - Beric Morley pers com.), and so this wall can be seen as part of the castle's southern boundary.

After the castle was demolished, the site was occupied by Lord Eure, who is known to have had a house there in 1569 (VCH, 1914, 529). In the early Seventeenth century the Eures were believed to have built a large house on the site, but it is unknown how this related to their Sixteenth century dwelling. The grounds of a large house of this period would have been laid out as formal gardens, perhaps along the lines of the arrangement of planting beds and paths depicted on John Settrington's 1728 view of 'Malton in the County of York' (Fig. 5).

The mansion had a short, but eventful history. The Eures were Catholic, and the mansion was a recusant stronghold, to the extent that it was besieged by the Sheriff of Yorkshire's forces in 1625 and 1632. On the latter occasion the walls were damaged by an artillery barrage by cannon brought from Scarborough Castle.

Malton was besieged during the Civil War. It seems likely that the mansion formed a strong point in the town's defence, and may have been damaged during the defeat of the Royalist forces under the Earl of Newcastle by Sir William Constable in 1644.

Lord Eure died in 1652, and the property was sequestered. Sequestration was later removed in favour of Eure's Protestant nieces, Margaret and Mary. However, it is recorded that the co-heiresses could not agree as to the settlement of the estate. A judgement by Henry Marwood, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, called for the demolition of the mansion and its division stone by stone, and this was carried out in 1675 (Hudleston 1962, 121).

Celia Fiennes, writing about 1698, mentions the "defacing" of the "very great house" and states that the out-buildings and Gatehouse (now the Lodge) were used as a linen manufactory "which does employ many poor people". Lord Eure's co-heiress (which one is not specified) was by that time living in a "pretty house", which could have been the late 17th century building discussed below or York House on Yorkersgate.

The Gatehouse, plus the enclosure wall and gate-arches on the Old Maltongate frontage, and the walls on the eastern and western boundaries of the plot, comprise the major recognisable remains of this substantial and important Jacobean landscape complex.

The Gatehouse is described by Pevsner as being of remarkable size (Pevsner 1966, 236), which is an indicator of the scale of the demolished structures. The Gatehouse (minus its later additions) forms a substantial embattled block of five bays and two storeys. The central bay is wider than the others, to allow the passage of carriages, and is flanked by coupled Tuscan columns on the ground and first floors. The windows are believed to have been originally all mullioned and transomed. A rain-head (now vanished) is said to have been dated '1608' (Hudleston 1962, 120). The Gatehouse would have formed the northern element of a complex of buildings with a symmetrical C, E or even quadrangular-shaped range to the south. Whatever the exact form of this range, the 1996 excavations went some way to show the former existence of an eastern wing.

John Settrington's view of "Malton in the County of York" (1728 : Fig. 5) shows the Lodge and grounds from the south-east. Although the position of the Lodge and northern part of the grounds in relation to St. Leonard's church seems accurate, the perspective with much of the town is eccentric. There are no indications of the Jacobean mansion in the area south of the Lodge, where a broad path leads to a terrace surmounted by a wall; this is confirmation, were it needed, of the demise of the mansion by this date. Steps lead down off the terrace into an area of lawns separated by geometric paths, with another area enclosed by a topiary hedge.

A building is shown at 90 degrees to the Lodge, and extending southwards from the Lodge's south-east corner. The building has a hipped roof, tiled with stone or ceramics, over a six-bay arrangement, with long and short joining at the corners. There are two chimney stacks. This building is late Seventeenth century in appearance, and was therefore apparently built within 25 years of the mansion's demolition. The fact that no entrances are shown in the building's west facade or southern gable could mean that it forms a unit along with the paddocks and outbuildings to the north-east.

The area of the proposed development lies within an apparently grassed expanse bounded by walls on the west, north and east sides, with a possible hedge, pierced by an ornamental gateway, on the south.

Although Dickinson's map is only two years later than Settrington's view, the garden plan is shown as a less formal arrangement (Fig. 6). Although this could be due to simplification on Dickinson's part, or idealisation on Settrington's, there would have been in any case a moving away from the fashion for formal gardens to informal park-like grounds, with greenswards, "wilderness" areas and the like. Dickinson shows the six-bay building in plan, with a "fold" to the north-east and a "paddock" to the south-west. The proposed development area is largely featureless.

The late Seventeenth century building survives on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7), but is absent from the 1911 County Series map (Fig. 8 - 1: 2500 scale), having been demolished between those dates. The Lodge itself had been extended at both ends, with the extension at the eastern end forming a large rectangular structure which could incorporate parts of the late 17th century building. Wise's plan of 1840, which accompanies Copperthwaite's survey of Malton, also shows the late 17th century building, but unfortunately there are no indications of its function or status (Fig. 9). Wise's plan shows little detail in the Lodge grounds, other than a C-shaped range of buildings facing west in the south/central area, which may have been horticultural outbuildings. The 1850 Ordnance Survey map also shows these buildings (Fig. 7), but they were demolished by 1911 (Fig. 8). Traces of these buildings were uncovered in Trench 5 of the 1996 excavation.

The Nineteenth century and later maps show that the proposed development area lies immediately adjacent to a wooded area, that presumably was grown to screen the Lodge grounds. The County Series map shows paths crossing this area, one of which entered St. Leonard's churchyard, and thus would appear to have given private access from the Lodge into the church.

Archaeological Background

There have been two major phases of archaeological intervention within the grounds of the Lodge, the first by Kirk and Corder in the late 1920s (Corder 1930), and the second by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., in July 1996, connected with a Channel 4 *Time Team* television programme (MAP 1997a). Kirk and Corder were primarily concerned with the remains of the Roman fort, and as such concentrated their work on the earthworks in Orchard Field to the east of the Lodge. The 1996 excavations were focused specifically on the Lodge grounds, and were intended to reflect the multi-period nature of the site; as such they are particularly relevant to the present study. In addition, MAP has undertaken two recording briefs on building extensions immediately to the east of the Lodge (MAP 1997b and 1998 : Fig. 10).

The remains of a large Roman fort covering 8.4 acres (3.4ha) lie partly within the Lodge grounds, the eastern half surviving as earthworks in Orchard Field (Fig. 2). Corder's 1920s excavations in Orchard Field and in the Lodge grounds showed a long history for this fort, from its foundation in c. A.D. 79, through various periods of abandonment and rebuilding, to early Fifth century occupation and defensive measures (Corder 1930). It has also been suggested that there was a much larger Flavian camp or fort of 30 acres (12.15ha), associated with the reinforcing of the Parisi's territory by Bolanus during Venutius' uprising (Frere 1972)

An enclosed civilian settlement (*vicus*) lay outside the south-eastern defences of the fort. Stone buildings associated with the *vicus* have been excavated by D. Smith (1949-52, Mitchelson 1964) and T G Manby and L P Wenham 1968-70, (Wenham 1974, Wenham and Heywood 1997). Smaller-scale work by MAP also revealed stone buildings within the *vicus* (MAP 1991 and 1993a).

Roman activity to the west of the fort has been recently shown by excavations and a Watching Brief on the new Parish Centre in St. Leonard's churchyard by York Archaeological Trst in 1992 (B. Anton pers. comm : Figs. 10 & 11 - A), which showed a horizon of 3rd/4th century levelling. Further south, towards the Parish Centre, a spread of demolition debris consisting of painted plaster, limestone rubble and tile was observed (YAT 1992 unpublished). A Roman stone building on Sheepfoot Hill was recorded during the installation of services (MAP 1993a : Fig. 11 - B). A Watching Brief on the development of land at 46 Old Maltongate (MAP 1991b : Fig 11 - C) in 1991 revealed only modern deposits to a depth of up to 1.5m but the evaluation of the site in 1992

Another Roman building, constructed of limestone and associated with Third/Fourth century pottery, was revealed by ERARC in 1989 at Sheepfoot Hill (ERARC 1989 : Fig. 11 - D).

The St. Leonards and Sheepfoot Hill sites are important as they demonstrate significant Roman settlement west of the fort, rather than simply the *vicus* to the south and the large settlement across the river Derwent in Norton.

Within the Lodge grounds, Corder dug a number of trenches outside the line of the western defences of the Agricola fort, finding two "wide and deep" Roman ditches, and noting that the Roman surface was buried under a "great accumulation of later rubbish" (Corder, 18-20). Kirk and Corder projected the western and north-western circuit of the Trajanic defences from the position of excavated ditch and wall segments, postulating that the north-west corner of the Trajanic fort lay c.30m south of the Lodge (*ibid.* Fig. 52). A large anomaly shown by a geophysical survey carried out during the 1996 works broadly confirmed Kirk and Corder's conclusions.

Trench 1 of the 1996 excavations (Fig. 10) located an apparent linear feature 10m in width and over 1.5m in depth (the base was not reached due to safety factors). The fills contained Roman pottery, in particular an oxidised late First/early Second century rim. Although, neither the exact nature, nor date, of the feature were proved, it seems reasonable to interpret it as a defensive ditch, and if this ditch was to be of an early Roman date, it could conceivably be connected with the postulated Flavian fort.

MAP's 1997 and 1998, recording briefs to the north-east of the Lodge recorded Roman deposits (Fig. 10), although the limited scope of the work made interpretation difficult. It is possible that the deposits, particularly those recorded in 1997 lay within the top of the inner ditch of the Roman fort postulated by Corder.

A large, steep-sided linear feature, aligned roughly north to south was revealed in Trench 3 in the 1996 excavations (Fig. 10). The feature was at least 5m in width, only the eastern edge being present in the excavated area, and its line could be traced as a shallow linear depression to the north and south of the trench. The fills contained medieval pottery. A possible bank was present to the east, and this was overlain by a deposit of mortary rubble. These features seem to represent a large defensive ditch and bank, the bank possibly having been topped by a wall, which has been since demolished.

As well as defensive features associated with the castle, the 1996 excavations uncovered a medieval building, situated at the northern end of Trench 1 (Fig. 10). The building had been demolished to foundation level, the foundation being represented by five roughly squared blocks of sandstone and limestone. A mortar floor lay directly to the north of the building, and was covered by deposits of mortary demolition rubble that contained Thirteenth-Fifteenth century sherds, and roofing tile fragments, including a glazed crested ridge tile. The impression is of a building of some importance and pretension, although it is not presently possible to state how it functioned in relation to the castle.

In Trench 4, the removal of topsoil and rubble deposits uncovered a series of mortary surfacing deposits with a width of over 9m (Fig. 10). The mortar surfaces were delimited by linear features with loose rubble fills that can be seen as robber trenches. At the western end of the trench two loamy deposits ran parallel to the robber trenches, and were apparently planting beds of an associated garden.

A mound of rubble overlying the building in Trench 1 was probably landscaping associated with the creation of the formal Jacobean gardens.

Summary

This study has considered the proposed development area by addressing the available information relating to the four main activity phases associated with the site: the Roman period, medieval castle, Jacobean mansion and post-Jacobean developments.

It is likely that deposits relating to all four periods will be located at the site of the proposed building.

Although the area lies outside the assumed western line of the defences of the Trajanic fort, there is clear evidence that other forms of Roman activity took place in the vicinity. Kirk and Corder's 1920s excavations to the west of the Trajanic fort (c. 170m south-east of the proposed development) found evidence of 1st century occupation in the form of walls. The YAT excavations in St. Leonards churchyard (c. 50m west of the proposed development) located 4th century deposits. In addition the 1996 excavations revealed a possible 1st century defensive feature c. 170m south-east of the proposed development.

The 1996 excavation located part of the western circuit of the defences of the medieval castle, c. 120m south-west of the proposed development. It is likely that the northern line of the castle defences continued along same basic line as the rear boundary of properties facing on to the southern side of Old Maltongate, approximately 20m north of the site of the proposed building. The significant medieval building found in 1996 lies approximately 150m to the south, but given that buildings within medieval castles were often built up against the inside of the curtain wall, there is a possibility that traces of medieval structures lie within the proposed development area.

As far as is presently known, the Jacobean mansion lay, at its closest, c.40m south-east of the proposed development. However, it is possible that elements of the gardens associated with the mansion, such as *par terres*, ornamental features, or landscaping, could still exist at this location.

Present evidence suggests that the most likely deposits post-dating the Jacobean mansion would relate to garden features and landscaping.

Conclusions

In conclusion, significant archaeological deposits spanning the Roman, medieval and Jacobean periods can be anticipated at the location of the proposed development. Mitigating against this is the probability that the Roman, and perhaps medieval deposits, are likely to lie at a sufficient depth so as to be unaffected by the suggested thickness (250mm) of the slab foundation of the proposed building. However, even at this relatively shallow depth there could be evidence of Jacobean and later garden features, with further evidence (perhaps rubble deposits) relating to the demolition of both medieval structures and the Jacobean mansion, and such deposits could yield clues to the form of these otherwise vanished structures. Because of their greater depth the provision of drains and services to the proposed building has the potential for being more destructive than the formation of the foundation slab. Accordingly, there should be due consideration for the proper archaeological excavation, record and reporting on deposits affected by the service mains, as well as those affected by the slab foundation.

Bibliography

- Corder, P (1930) *The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton.*
- ERARC (1989) *Sheepfoot Hill, Malton Archaeological Testhole Survey*
- Frere, S (1974) *Brittania.*
- Hudleston, N A (1962) *History of Malton and Norton.*
- Leland, J, Toulmin Smith, L ed. *Itinerary*
- Mackney, D *et al* (1983) *Soil Survey of England and Wales. Sheet 1 Northern England*
- MAP (1991a) *Derwentio. Orchard Fields. Archaeological Watching Brief*
- MAP (1991b) *46 Old Maltongate Archaeological Evaluation*
- MAP (1993a) *Orchard Fields - Derwentio The 1992 Excavations.*
- MAP (1993b) *Archaeological Survey Castle Wall, Castlegate, Malton.*
- MAP (1997a) *Malton Castle, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation*
- MAP (1997b) *The Lodge, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Recording Brief*
- MAP (1998) *The Lodge, Malton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Recording Brief*
- Mitchelson, N (1964) 'Roman Malton. The Civilian Settlement' *in YAJ 41, 209-61.*
- OS (1960) *Geological Survey of England and Wales. Pickering, sheet 53.*
- Pevsner, N (1966) *The Buildings of England. Yorkshire: North Riding*
- Robinson, J F (1978) *The Archaeology of Malton and Norton*
- VCH (1914) *Victoria County History. North Riding of Yorkshire. Vol 1*
- Wenham, L P (1974) *Derwentio, Malton.*
- Wenham, L P and Heywood, **B** (1977) The 1968 to 1970 Excavations in the *Vicus* at Malton, North Yorkshire. *Yorks. Arch. Rep. No. 3*