



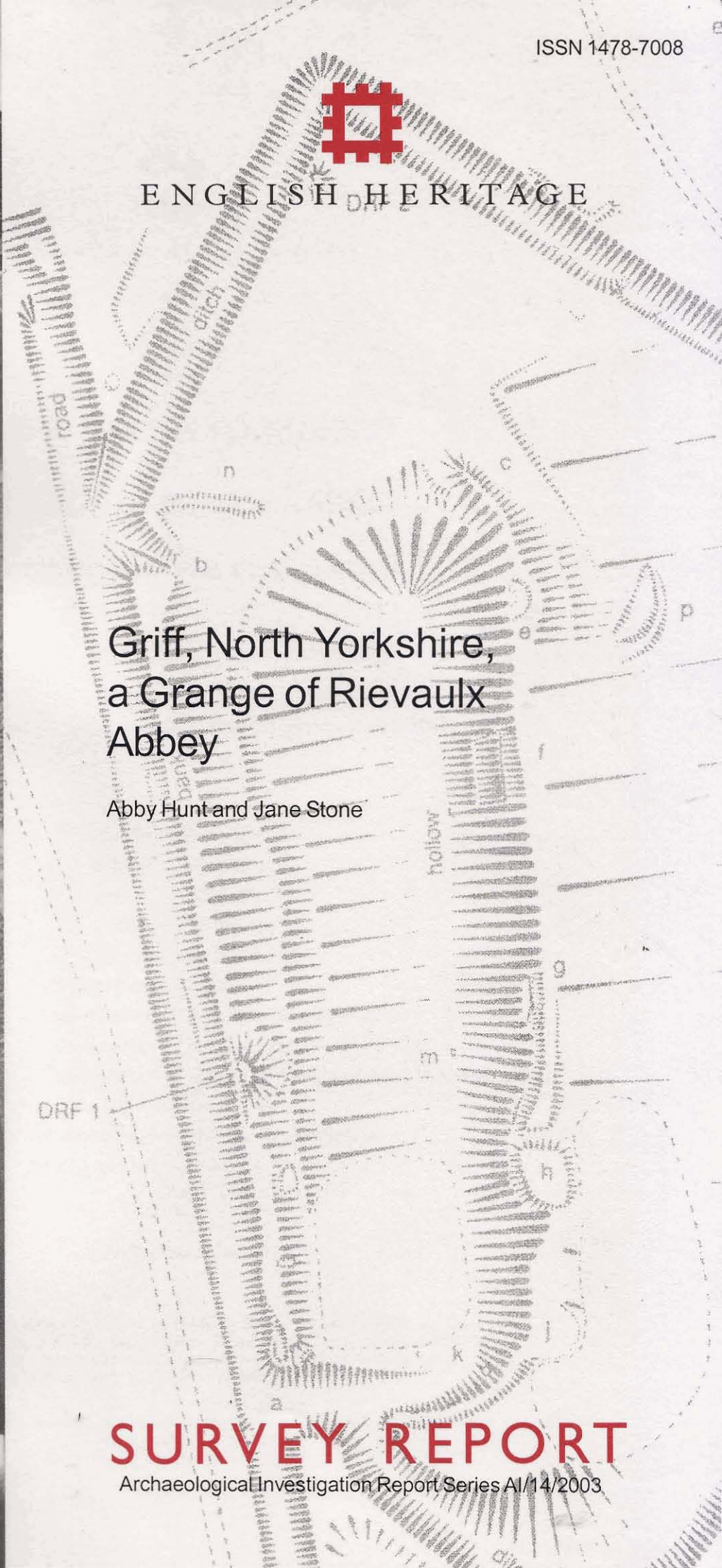
ENGLISH HERITAGE

# Griff, North Yorkshire, a Grange of Rievaulx Abbey

Abby Hunt and Jane Stone

# SURVEY REPORT

Archaeological Investigation Report Series AI/14/2003





ENGLISH HERITAGE

## GRIFF, NORTH YORKSHIRE

### A GRANGE OF RIEVAULX ABBEY

#### Medieval and later earthworks

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**County:** North Yorkshire  
**District:** Ryedale  
**Parish:** Rievaulx  
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**Report by:** Abby Hunt and Jane Stone  
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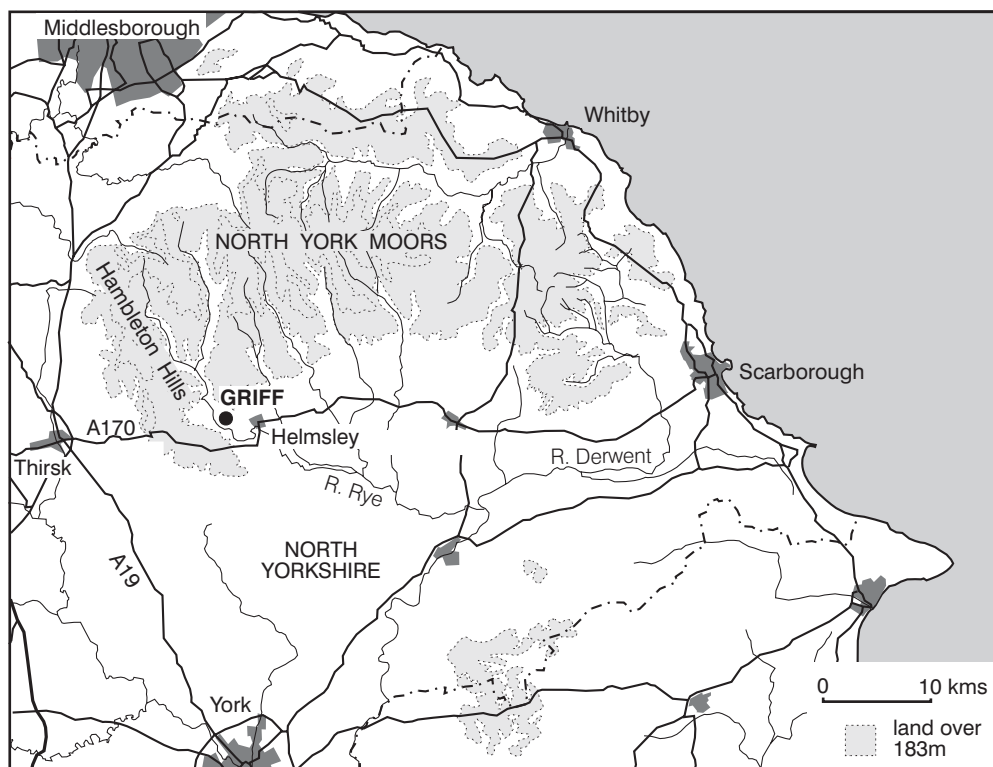
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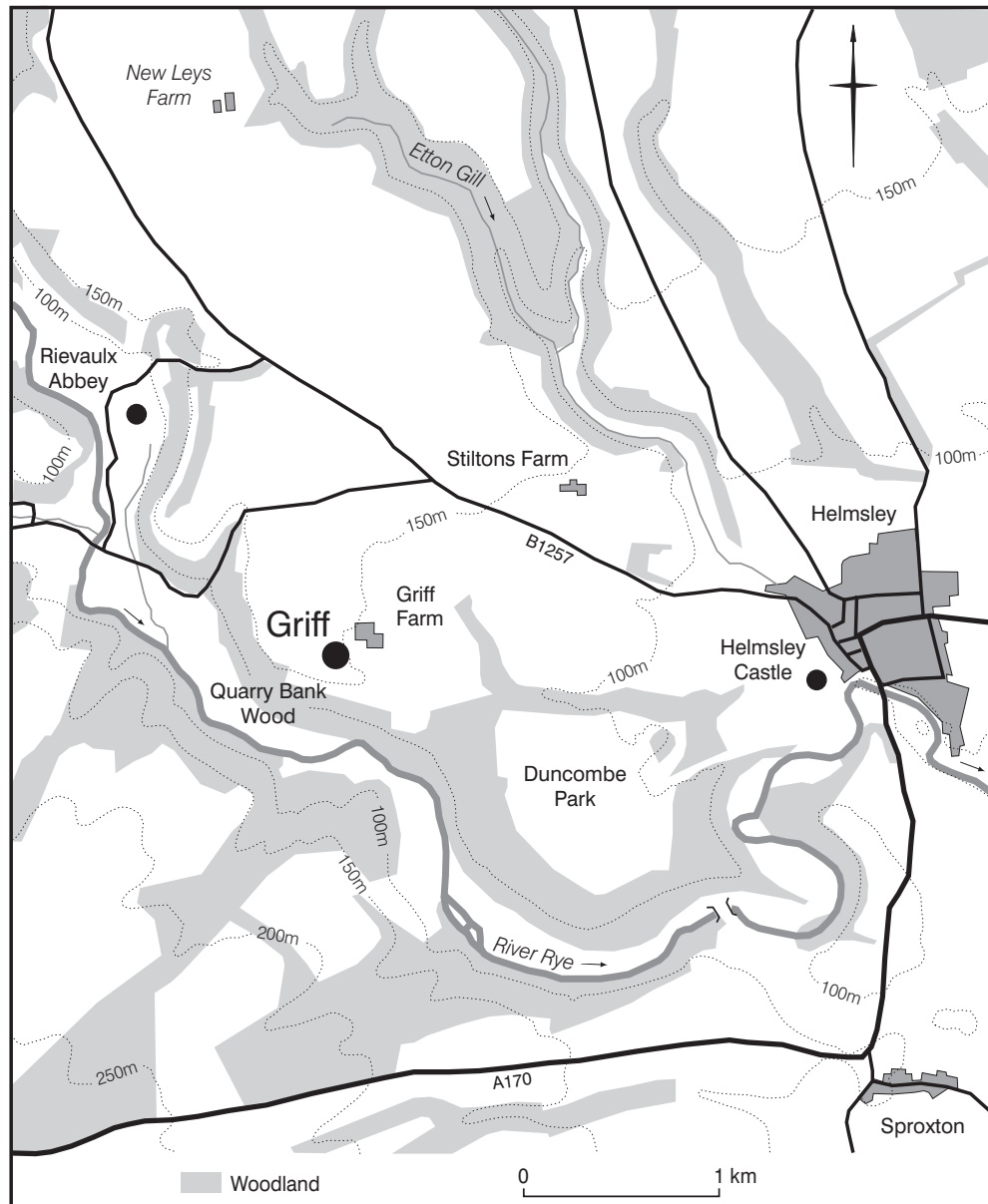
# 1. INTRODUCTION, SITE LOCATION AND SUMMARY

In November and December 2002, English Heritage carried out an archaeological field investigation of a complex of medieval and later earthworks at Griff in North Yorkshire (Figure 1). The field investigation was undertaken at the request of English Heritage's regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments (Keith Emerick) and the North York Moors National Park Authority on behalf of the tenant farmer at Griff Farm, who has recently entered into the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. This is a DEFRA (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) initiative funding various projects which enhance and conserve the English landscape. The site at Griff is approximately 150m north-east of the Cleveland Way, a route popular with many walkers. The intention is to make the site more accessible to people following this footpath and to provide information about, and a suitable interpretation of, the site. The field survey was, therefore, requested to bring a new understanding to the site (a scheduled ancient monument) so that it could be accurately presented to the public. It is known from documentary sources that Griff was a grange of Rievaulx Abbey throughout the Middle Ages, but an interpretation of the site as a deserted village has also been perpetuated over the years. This investigation was aimed at clarifying the exact nature of the archaeological remains at the site and to unravel the story of Griff.

The earthworks at Griff are located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 585 837, approximately 2.5 km (1.5 miles) west of Helmsley and 1.5km (just under 1 mile) to the south-east of Rievaulx Abbey (Figure 2). Griff lies within the North York Moors National Park, close to its southern boundary. The area surveyed by English Heritage is located in a field approximately 300m to the west of the main buildings of the present Griff Farm, a



**Figure 1**  
Location map



**Figure 2**  
The environs of the site

tenant farm of the Duncombe Park estate, whose principal centre lies c 3km to the south-east.

The land in the area has been more or less continuously farmed over the last millennium, at the very least. Indeed, there is aerial photograph evidence showing prehistoric features outside the area surveyed for this investigation, demonstrating possible human activity stretching back over a number of millennia (discussed in Appendix 1, see Figure 17). This constant activity has left its mark on the site, creating a complicated pattern of superimposed layers of archaeological remains. There are no extant standing structures at Griff - the archaeological remains survive solely as earthworks, the majority of which are preserved within one field, although air photographic evidence shows that they once continued into the adjoining fields. The earthworks vary in their level of preservation, with those at the centre of the site surviving to a significant height. The earthworks include a large, irregular rectilinear enclosure, which surrounds the buildings and yards at the core of the grange farmstead, with later enclosures attached to the north and east. The site also contains a prominent

hollow-way, whose origins may pre-date the grange, the probable site of a chapel, a post-medieval quarry, boundary banks and other post-monastic farmsteads with associated yards. The earthworks at the periphery of the field are more subtle, possibly as a result of later ploughing. The grange at Griff operated continuously for around 400 years. The site undoubtedly saw numerous changes during this time, as the fortunes of monastic agriculture fluctuated with outside forces such as the Black Death, outbreaks of murrain and the highs and lows of the wool trade. Some structures may have been superseded by new buildings, whilst others may have had a very long life and some may even have survived into the post-dissolution period when there was also occupation on the site. The earthworks visible on the ground at Griff primarily represent this evolution of the grange farmstead. Although a vill is mentioned at Griff in the Domesday Survey, there does not appear to be any significant earthwork evidence for an earlier settlement within this particular field.

## 2. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

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The North York Moors occupy an area c 60km by 35km in the north-east of Yorkshire. The general underlying geology consists of Jurassic sandstone and limestone, with occasional layers of shale. This gives rise to a steep escarpment to the west and north of the moors. However, the landscape is less dramatic to the south where the moors are fringed by the Tabular Hills. The River Rye breaks through the Tabular escarpment and flows southwards into the western end of the Vale of Pickering (Figure 1). The site of Griff is situated in the Tabular Hills at 158m above OD, on the top of an escarpment of Upper Limestone to the north of a bend in the River Rye (Figure 3). The present farm, about 500m east of the original monastic grange, occupies a prominent position in the landscape, utilising the fertile limestone soils and with good access to principal routeways. Rievaulx Abbey is built on a series of man-made terraces on the north side of the River Rye at the foot of the escarpment north-west of Griff. Stiltons Farm, believed to be the Tilstone of Rievaulx's foundation grant, is situated 1.5km north-east of Griff, and occupies a similar position in the landscape to Griff (Figure 2).

The field containing the earthworks covers an area of c 6 hectares (15 acres). It is relatively level to the north and east, but the ground slopes away quite significantly to the west and south-west (Figure 4). Beyond the western boundary wall of the field is a steep drop where the valley side falls away down towards the river. The steepness here is accentuated by the fact that the face of the natural limestone escarpment has been extensively quarried. The wider landscape surrounding Griff consists of a finger of land, c 2km wide, which gently slopes south-east towards Helmsley, flanked by deep valleys to the north-east and south-west. Griff and Stiltons are both situated just above the edge of the valley escarpments, on opposite sides of the promontory (Figure 2).

The principal field of earthworks at Griff is currently under pasture, for sheep grazing, and has been for a number of years. The adjacent fields, to the north and east, are arable fields,



**Figure 3**  
Aerial photograph  
showing the  
landscape setting of  
Griff. (NMR 17776/16  
8-Jan-03. © English  
Heritage NMR)



**Figure 4**  
Aerial photograph  
showing the earth-  
work remains at Griff,  
highlighted by light  
snowfall. (NMR  
17776/6 8-Jan-03. ©  
English Heritage  
NMR)



which have been ploughed virtually flat, but aerial photographs indicate that features extend into these areas. The escarpment to the west of Griff, as mentioned above, has been extensively quarried. A proportion of the stone used in the various phases of construction at Rievaulx Abbey has been traced back to these quarries. An isolated, medium-sized quarry also survives within the surveyed field. Much of the escarpment surrounding Griff to the south and west is now covered with coniferous trees and the area is also used for rearing pheasants for the Duncombe Park shoot.

### 3. HISTORY OF RESEARCH

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The only previous archaeological research that has been undertaken at Griff was an earthwork survey by Mr Tony Pacitto in the early 1960s with assistance from masters and boys from Ampleforth College. This published plan depicts the main core of the earthworks in the centre of the field, but due to time constraints, the extent of the survey was limited (T Pacitto, pers comm). As a result, some of the more subtle earthworks and those away from the main core of the site do not appear on this plan. The survey plan was interpreted as showing 'clear evidence of the layout of a medieval village' (McDonnell (ed) 1963, 439). A survey of the earthworks at nearby Newlass grange (the modern New Leys Farm), another grange of the Rievaulx Abbey, was also undertaken in the early 1960s (McDonnell (ed) 1963, 439).

A brief summary of the site is included in the gazetteer section of a general book on monastic granges (Platt 1969, 208). The description of the grange is brief, and the location given appears to be inaccurate, suggesting that the grange earthworks lie to the south of the modern farmhouse, rather than in a field to the west of it.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) re-surveyed the site in 1977. In many respects, the plan is similar to that produced in the early 1960s, although the earthworks were not surveyed in as much detail, presumably a simplification necessary to take into account the fact that the site was to be depicted on a 1:2500 scale map. The interpretation accompanying this plan is that the site is a village and that the earthworks represent both village and grange remains (NMR 1977). A simplified version of this survey of the site is reproduced on the 1977 OS 1:2500 map and the earthworks are labelled as 'Medieval Village of Griff (site of)' (Ordnance Survey 1979).

The Bowlby family are known to have been tenant farmers at Griff from the mid-16th-century until the late 18th-century. A lot of research into the family history has been undertaken, and in the process documents, such as family wills and rent rolls, have been uncovered which enable land holding patterns to be reproduced. This evidence, along with a brief history of the site, has been brought together in an article, published on the website created by descendants of the Bowlby family (Scott 2001). The article includes transcriptions of some documents related to the land holdings at Griff, including one, dating to 1822, which records Griff Home Farm as consisting of 339 acres. In addition the 1851 census lists 35 farm labourers employed at the Home Farm, in comparison with 6 at the largest tenanted farm (Scott 2001). Evidently Griff maintained its status as a farm of some importance long after the monks of Rievaulx Abbey had departed.

## 4. HISTORY OF THE SITE

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Griff is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. In the main text, it is recorded as 'In Griff (Farm), Grimr, 2 carucates taxable. Land for 1 plough' (Faull and Stinson (eds) 1986, 300c). However, the summary records 'The Count of Mortain in Griff (Farm), 2 carucates. The King, in the same place, 2 carucates' (Faull and Stinson (eds) 1986, 380d). The land is not explicitly described as waste, which suggests that it may still have been productive land. The Domesday record of the site does not give a clear indication as to the size of any settlement associated with this land. The fact that no villagers are recorded here suggests that a farmstead, or possibly two, was the extent of the 11th century habitation at Griff.

The name 'Griff' is derived from the Old Norse word 'gryfja', meaning narrow valley (Smith 1969, 73). The topographic nature of this name, coupled with its origin, suggests that it was originally attached to a Scandinavian settlement. The area to the north of the Vale of Pickering is known to have been the location of extensive Scandinavian settlement in the 10th and 11th century (Binns 1963). In addition the fact that the Domesday Book records the land as being held by 'Grimr', a typical Scandinavian personal name, further strengthens the Scandinavian connection with the site. These pieces of evidence strongly suggest pre-Norman habitation at Griff.

Griff was one of the home granges of nearby Rievaulx Abbey, the premier Cistercian monastery in England, both in spiritual and economic terms. Rievaulx was founded on 5th March 1132, with an initial grant of land from Walter Espec, Lord of Helmsley, who had come to acquire the land in the period following the Domesday Survey. As well as the site of the abbey itself, the land grant to Rievaulx included four carucates of land at Griff and five at Tilstone (Atkinson 1887, 16).

These holdings encompassed approximately 404 hectares (1000 acres) of arable land. Whether there was any settlement on this land is not alluded to in the foundation grant. If there were some peasant farmsteads, it is possible that the abbey moved the inhabitants and that the buildings were destroyed or incorporated into the fabric of the grange. The indications suggest that any settlement at Griff was fairly small-scale, so this may not have been too great an undertaking. Monastic granges were not staffed solely by lay brothers, so it is possible that the land grant included labourers who had previously worked the land for their secular lord.

Rievaulx Abbey quickly flourished, and by 1136 it had sufficient numbers to send out groups of monks to found two new houses, at Warden, Bedfordshire and Melrose, Scotland. Rievaulx's finest hour arguably came between 1147 and 1167, the twenty years of Aelred's abbacy. This period saw a wide-ranging transformation of the fabric of the monastery, with the construction of a number of buildings, such as the infirmary, a substantial new church and an architecturally sophisticated chapter house. During this period, Aelred became one of the most prominent religious figures in England and was a pre-eminent theological author of his time (Coppack and Fergusson 1994, 8). Possibly as a result of Aelred's success and

reputation, the abbey flourished, attracting many novices. It is estimated that in the 1160s, there were approximately 140 monks at Rievaulx and some 500 lay brothers and abbey servants (Platt 1969, 81). The period from the late 12th-century onwards is comparatively sparsely documented, but records show that in the early 1380s, following the Black Death and outbreaks of murrain, the size of the community had dwindled to an abbot, 14 monks and 3 lay brothers (Fergusson and Harrison 1999, 57). The abbey also suffered at the hands of the Scots. Edward II was staying there in 1322 when the Scots made a surprise attack on the royal party, resulting in the battle of Byland, at which the English were defeated and the Scots went on to plunder Rievaulx. However, the community survived the various misfortunes of the 14th century and enjoyed a mini-renaissance in the 15th century. When Rievaulx was surrendered to the royal commissioners at the Dissolution of Monasteries in December 1538, there were 21 monks and the abbot. Following the Dissolution, the abbey and its demesnes were sold to Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. The documentary record of Rutland's stripping of the abbey and its estates is excellent, with five surviving documents from 1539 relating to this undertaking.

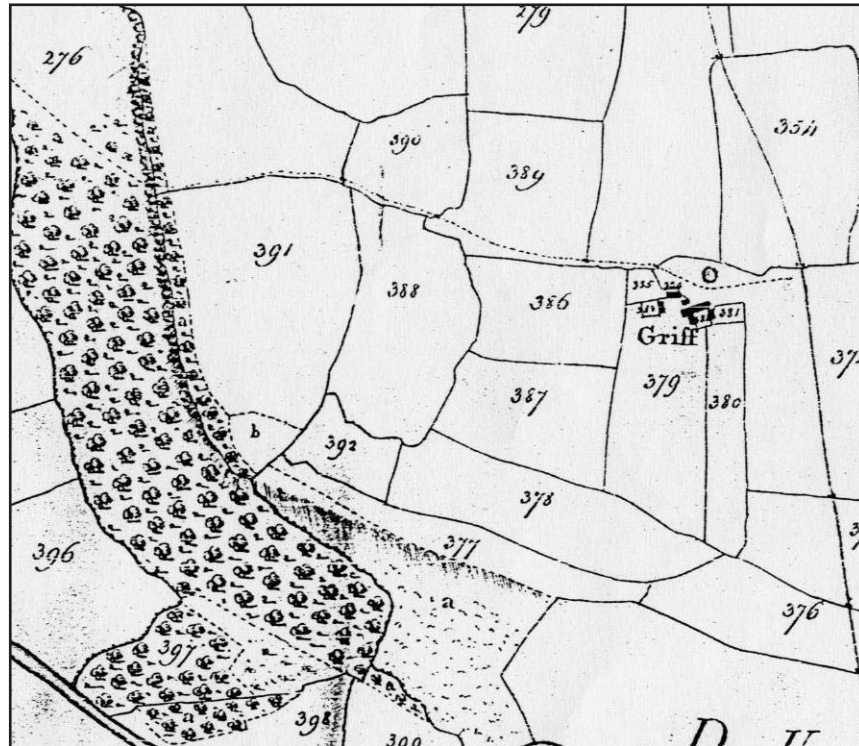
The direct exploitation of agriculture through a system of granges is an aspect of monastic life generally held to be synonymous with the Cistercian Order. To a certain extent, they were at the forefront in developing granges, but these were not an exclusively Cistercian innovation. The belief in a life of simplicity, poverty and separation from the secular world necessitated the development of a culture of self-sufficiency. To this end, the Order fully exploited the estates granted to them and in order to achieve this most effectively, a new type of monk, a 'lay brother', was introduced. Although living under the rules of monastic discipline, the lay brothers were primarily responsible for the running of granges, with a stronger bias on manual labour, rather than spiritual activities.

As mentioned above, there are five surviving documents from the period soon after the Earl of Rutland's acquisition of Rievaulx and its estates. From the perspective of the grange at Griff, the most important of these is the Rental, which was probably compiled in early 1539. This document chiefly lists and describes the demesnes of Rievaulx. It mentions 'a great lath or barne called gryf lath wt a garth on the Est' and 'an Oxhouwse cont [blank] bayes in the Southwest end whereof dwellith on John Buke' (Fergusson and Harrison 1999, 235). It would thus appear that at this date, there were still substantial structures at Griff.

Few other documents relating to the farm and land at Griff survive in the Duncombe Park archive held at the North Yorkshire County Record Office (NYCRO). Estate papers were originally kept at Duncombe Park, but the house has suffered a number of fires in the past, in which some documents were lost; it is not known whether any of these included papers relevant to Griff. There is however, an estate map of 1806 surveyed by Thomas Hornby held at the NYCRO (ZEW 20 MIC 1599/98-99 & MIC 2218/488 & 492), showing the land divisions and field boundaries on the Duncombe Park estate in the early 19th-century. This map shows the areas around Griff (Figure 5) and Rievaulx Abbey. The individual land parcels are all numbered and using various field books from the 19th century (ZEW IV MIC 1812/1042-1043) it is possible to identify these and link them with their contemporary names. In the



**Figure 5**  
 Extract from 1806  
 estate map showing  
 Griff and the  
 surrounding area.  
 (Original held in the  
 NYCRO. Ref: ZEW 20  
 MIC 1599/98-99 &  
 MIC 2218/488 & 492)  
 © Copyright reserved



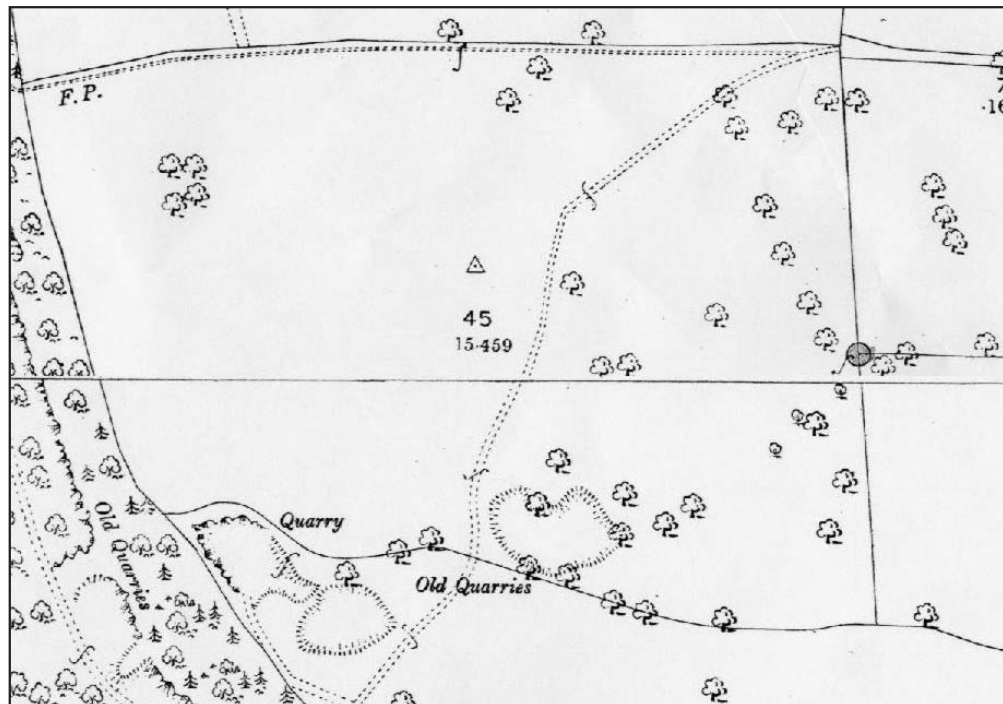
19th century, the principal earthworks, now contained within one field, fell within two fields - Stephen Garth (field no. 391) to the west and High Griff Garths (field no. 388) to the east. The identity of 'Stephen' is unknown. These two original fields are notable in that they have very irregular boundaries in comparison with the majority of the other fields in the surrounding area. On the east side of Stephen Garth, a slightly curving north-south boundary appears to be on a similar alignment to that of the diverted route of an early original hollow-way (see Section 5 below). It may be that the field boundary adopted the route of the hollow-way along part of its length at some point following the abandonment of the grange. The northern boundary of both of these fields, which is shown on the 1806 map, roughly coincides with a bank visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs of this area (NMR 1945 and NMR 1956). The adjacent field to the east, High Griff Garths (field no 388), has a very irregular D-shaped boundary. This boundary broadly coincides with parts of the grange farmstead boundary recorded on the ground as an earthwork and transcribed from aerial photographs as cropmarks (NMR 1976b). These field boundaries clearly fossilise earlier features in the landscape, especially when compared with the generally regular, rectilinear fields in the surrounding area. A division of Stephen Garth (field no. 391b), at its southern tip, is called 'Old Quarries in Stephen Garth', which shows that even in 1806 the quarries in this area, now part of Quarry Bank Wood, were considered to be 'old'. A small field to the south of High Griff Garths is called 'Horse Pasture' (field no. 392), suggesting a previous land use.

During the Middle Ages, Cistercian monastic lands were exempt from the payment of tithes, a benefit introduced in accordance with the ideal of strict poverty espoused by the order. This exemption was highly valued, and statutes compiled at the time of the Dissolution ensured that this benefit was transmitted to the new, secular, owners of such lands (Platt 1969, 57). In the 19th century, maps and schedules were drawn up to record all lands liable for, or exempt from, the payment of tithes. Although these maps were compiled long after

the monasteries had disappeared, they still record the boundaries of tithe-exempt holdings. In this way, they are often an invaluable source for reconstructing the extent of monastic land holdings at the time of the Dissolution. However, having consulted the records at the North Yorkshire County Record Office, it appears that there was no complete tithe map for the area between Helmsley and Rievaulx. All that exists are maps of the individual townships of Rievaulx and Helmsley, but not of the land in between.

The earthwork remains at Griff are not depicted as an antiquity on the early editions of the OS maps for this area. The first edition 6-inch to the mile map, surveyed in 1853, shows an area of quarrying, which is just outside the modern south-western boundary of the field. This feature is labelled as a sandstone quarry and a gravel pit (Ordnance Survey 1856). The boundary to the south of the field was not in place at this date, however, a path is shown crossing the field from its north-east corner to the south-west, passing close to the east end of the quarry. This corresponds with a hollow-way recorded during the survey and interpreted as a post-dissolution diversion of an earlier route. The southern part of the path also broadly corresponds with the field boundary shown on the 1806 estate map. The wooded escarpment to the east of this field is called Quarry Bank Wood on this edition of the map, so although no quarries are depicted, there is a clear indication that quarrying activity had occurred, or was occurring, in this area.

The next edition of the OS 25" map of this area was surveyed in 1891, and shows some additional detail (Figure 6, Ordnance Survey 1893 a and b). The southern field boundary had been inserted by this date and a quarry is depicted within this boundary at the south of the field, labelled 'old quarries'. The quarry depicted on the 1853 map is still shown, and is labelled simply, 'quarry'. In addition a number of 'old quarries' in Quarry Bank Wood to the west of the field are individually depicted for the first time. The implication to be drawn from the labelling on these maps is that some areas were still actively being quarried, whilst



**Figure 6**  
Extract from  
Ordnance Survey  
1:2500 map of Griff,  
surveyed in 1891. Not  
to scale. (Reproduced  
from the 1893  
Ordnance Survey  
map)

others were disused 'old quarries'. Analysis of stone used in the various phases of construction at Rievaulx has shown that some was obtained from Quarry Bank Wood (Fergusson and Harrison 1999, 217). It is thus clear that the quarries on the escarpment within the wood were being utilised during the medieval period. The quarries are still visible today, although somewhat overgrown. The quarry within the field though may not necessarily be of such antiquity, especially bearing in mind the comparatively small extent of it. Within the field itself, a number of trees are depicted on the 1891 OS map. An intermittent line of trees is shown between the quarry to the south of the field and a pond to the east. This line then continues in a north-westerly direction. The alignment of these trees broadly corresponds with the stony bank recorded on the ground by the English Heritage survey, believed to be part of the main monastic farmstead boundary (see Section 5.2). Two tree stumps still survive on the north-east part of this boundary bank. Further trees are depicted on this edition of the map, defining a rectilinear area adjacent to the north-east of this boundary bank, which extends into the field to the east. The trees defining the rectilinear enclosure in the adjacent field correspond with a bank and ditch feature recorded from the aerial photographs of this area (NMR 1976b, Figure 18). Towards the north-west corner of the main earthwork field, four trees are depicted close together forming a small rectangle. This corresponds with a platform which was recorded on the ground by English Heritage.

Few changes occurred between the production of the 1893 map and the revision undertaken in 1910 (Ordnance Survey 1912 a and b). The mapping of the area shows the same features, with the exception of the trees within the field. This would suggest that some of the trees had been felled by this date, or possibly that mapping conventions were different for the later map. Some trees and tree stumps are visible in the field today, in locations similar to those shown on the earlier map.

## 5. DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE FIELD REMAINS

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The earthworks surviving within the field surveyed for this investigation are both numerous and complicated (Figure 7). The following section considers the earthworks in roughly chronological order, dividing them into four broad periods of activity. In order to aid the understanding of this site, the principal features described below are numbered and indicated on Figure 8 and the broad periods of activity are depicted on individual phase diagrams (Figures 9, 10, 13 and 16). Stratigraphic relationships between the earthworks observed on the ground provide the evidence for the relative dating of most features. This gives a clear story for some parts of this site, but other areas remain nebulous and obscure and dates and functions can at best only be tentatively suggested.

### 5.1 The Pre-Monastic Period (Figure 9)

As might be expected, given the density and longevity of the monastic activity at Griff, surface remains from before this period are likely to have been masked or destroyed by later activity. In some instances, features that may have pre-dated the grange are likely to have been re-used and altered. The primary features relating to this period appear to be a hollow-way and some faint remains of earthen banks, possibly boundary or enclosure features.

The hollow-way (1) stretches north-south from the southern boundary of the site to the centre of the field. It survives to a depth of c 0.8m, although the banks that help to define it appear to have been refurbished at a much later date. It begins to curve north-east at its northern end, before its course is lost, but a pair of faint, curving scarps, to the north-east, appear to be continuing the line of the feature. These scarps also seem to cut through a slight bank, possibly a field boundary, which would suggest that this bank is also of an early date. The route of a more recent trackway then continues in a north-easterly direction (2), quite possibly following the course of the original hollow-way. Analysis of aerial photography has identified a continuation of this feature, visible as a ditch, in the next field, where it continues on the same alignment for about 80m before turning and heading north (NMR 1976a). This may represent the original pre-monastic course of an access route to the site and down to the valley below. Adjoining the western edge of the hollow-way, about 100m north of the southern field boundary, near the point at which it curves to the north-east, is a scarp, defining a rectilinear enclosure (3). There does not appear to have been an eastern side to this feature, suggesting that it originally opened directly on to the hollow-way. This enclosure or yard appears to be contemporary with the hollow-way, as the banks defining it are a continuation of the bank that, to the south, defined the western edge of the hollow-way. This yard area is cut by a later earthwork bank, which bisects it and crosses its western edge, where it butts up against another boundary bank.

In addition to the hollow-way, there are some faint features in the south-east corner of the field. Some of these are post-medieval boundaries, which are shown on 19th century maps (see Section 5.3.5). However, there is a length of earthen bank to the west of these that only survives as a low, irregular earthwork (4). It does not continue unbroken, with the middle



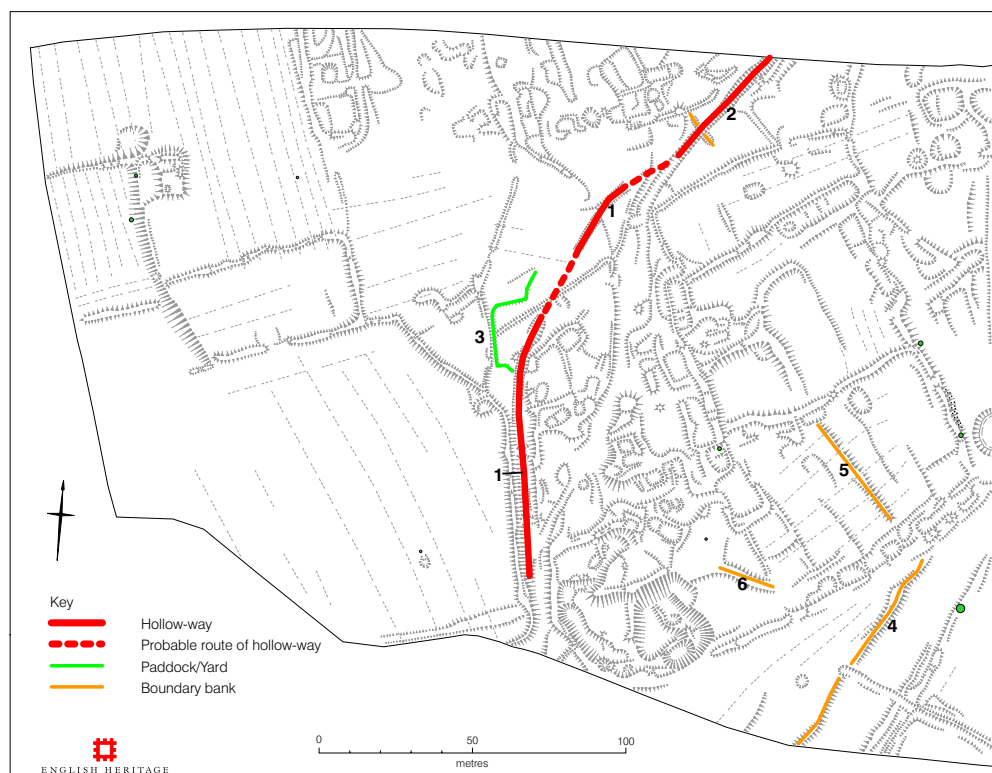


**Figure 7**  
Plan of the earthwork remains  
at Griff at 1:500 scale



**Figure 8**  
 Plan of the earthwork remains  
 at Griff at 1:500 scale, with  
 numbered features

**Figure 9**  
Plan showing features  
dating to the pre-  
monastic period



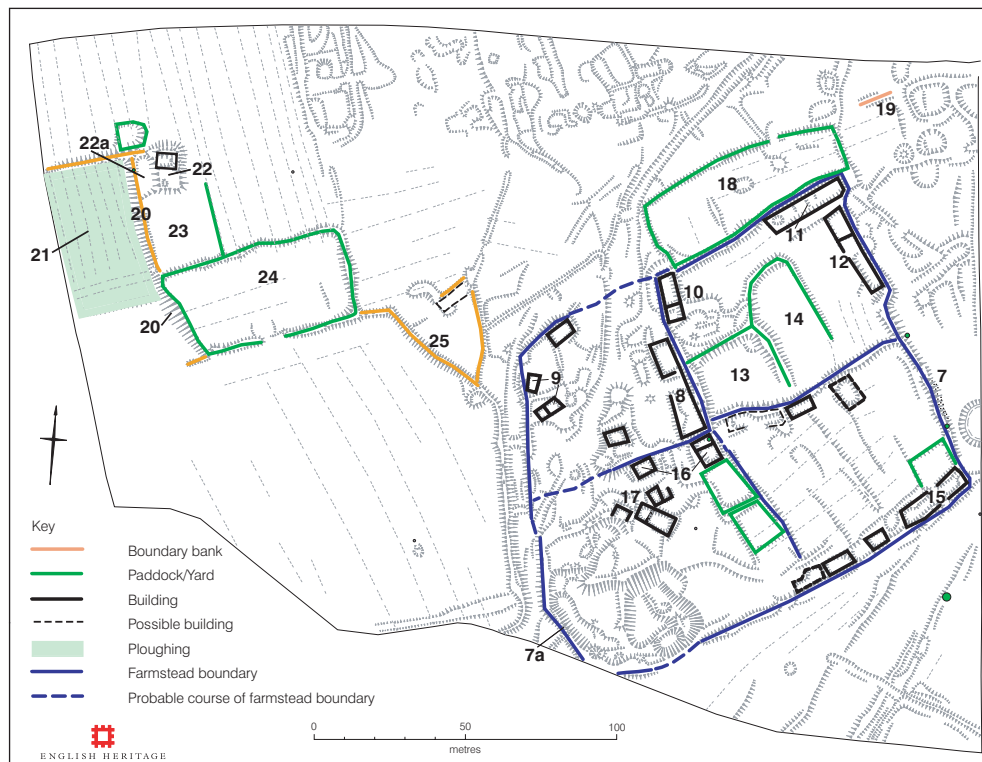
section no longer visible on the ground. However, about halfway along its length it appears to have been cut by the western end of a linear depression, one of the later field boundaries. Given the irregular and denuded nature of the feature it is possible that it is an early boundary, possibly pre-monastic, related to an earlier pattern of land division.

Aerial photographs of the site revealed a feature not visible as a complete earthwork on the ground which also appears to be early in origin. A 'C'-shaped bank is visible as a cropmark on a 1995 aerial photograph of the site (NMR 1995b, Figure 19), situated within the eastern quadrant of the grange farmstead. It is a substantial amorphous bank which is overlain by crisper features, suggesting that it is earlier than these. Its north-eastern end appears to be represented by a short length of an earthwork bank (5) and its south-western end by a slight scarp (6). These may represent a pre-monastic feature, possibly defining an enclosed area that was later superseded by the enclosures forming the monastic grange.

## 5.2 The Monastic Period (Figure 10)

A monastic grange operated at Griff for just over four centuries and the primary earthworks dating to this period are located in the centre and east of the field. The earthworks assigned to this period consist of the grange farmstead with its associated buildings, boundary walls and enclosures, a possible chapel site and other boundary banks defining enclosures that are separate from the main farmstead. The features surviving from this period at the centre of the field contain a substantial amount of stone, and as a result they have been avoided by post-medieval cultivation and are some of the most prominent earthworks on the site.

**Figure 10**  
Plan showing features dating to the monastic period



### 5.2.1 The Grange Farmstead Boundary

A substantial stone perimeter wall, which can be traced almost in its entirety as an earthwork, surrounded much of the monastic farmstead at Griff (7). The wall may not have been continuous, as there is little evidence of it around the north-western corner of the farmstead. The south-eastern stretch of the boundary survives as a particularly stony section of bank, although this generally only survives to a height of 0.3m (Figure 11). It heads towards, and appears to have been cut through by, a quarry (28) to the south of the field. A very faint, short section of bank observed to the south of the quarry might be the vestiges of the continuation of this boundary, as it seems to reappear again at the south-western corner of the quarry. There is also a section of walling, c 3.5m long, surviving *in situ* in the quarry edge at this point (7a). The boundary then follows the eastern side of the main north-south hollow-way on the site; here the boundary is a pronounced feature, some 0.6m high. In this area the monastic boundary is broken, where a later hollow-way diverges from the course of the main hollow-way and cuts through the north-west boundary of the monastic farmstead. However, it is possible that this hollow-way may have utilized an existing break in the same place – possibly an original entrance to the southern and western parts of the grange farmstead (discussed below in Section 5.2.2). The boundary may not have been built as an entity at a single point in time. Its rather irregular plan and the fact that it seems to link, rather than enclose, some of the structures may indicate that it was built over a period of time as the farmstead expanded. The end result, however, is an enclosed area some 100m square.

### 5.2.2 The Grange Farmstead

Smaller, less substantial boundaries seem to divide the broader enclosed area into four rough quadrants, perhaps representing large yards or groups of buildings. The archaeological





**Figure 11**  
 Photograph showing a  
 stony section of bank,  
 part of the grange  
 farmstead's south-  
 eastern boundary

remains in each of these display different forms and characteristics, suggesting a division based upon a variety of functions and uses.

#### *The Western Quadrant*

The western quadrant contains the greatest number of structural remains and the most substantial features, with the possibility of seven buildings in this area alone. One of these buildings, a long structure, is situated alongside the quadrant's western boundary; the other structures are smaller. One of the key features of this area is the way in which the features are arranged. The remains suggest a rectangular courtyard with two substantial buildings forming its

eastern and western sides, possibly both accessed via doorways opening on to the courtyard. The main hollow-way runs along the outside of the western side of the grange farmstead – the later hollow-way leaves it to cut through the farmstead in this area. Interestingly, the later hollow-way crossing this quadrant appears to respect the courtyard and buildings, suggesting that the presumably monastic elements remained in use, or were refurbished, during the post-dissolution period. This quadrant appears to have been a residential or administrative area of the grange, given the density and regular arrangement of structures recorded here.

The most substantial building range, in excess of 30m long and about 8m wide, appears to have been built so that its eastern wall was part of the boundary wall separating the eastern and western quadrants (8). The remains of this wall are some of the most prominent on the site, surviving to a maximum height of 0.8m. An entrance, perhaps a cross-passage, may be represented by a break in its western wall. The scarps associated with its possible cross-passage divide the building into two parts, possibly reflecting different uses, such as a byre at one end and human habitation or crop storage at the other. The remaining buildings in this area are significantly smaller than structure 8, measuring about 5m-10m, long and appear to be mainly single-celled structures. The post-monastic diversion of the hollow-way, which became the principal access route across the field, has cut across the centre of this area, and may well have destroyed or truncated other original structures. Of the surviving buildings, most share a similar alignment, broadly following the boundaries of the quadrant, with the exception of a pair of small structures against the western boundary (9). One of these, represented by a small hollow, lies within a small roughly square enclosure created by a pair of banks. To the south of this small enclosure are the remains of another structure,

which has a faint cross-scarp, suggesting that the building was divided into two parts. The structure is sited on a platform, defined by an irregular scarp to the east and south. The building is at a slight angle to the platform, which suggests that the former was a later feature, overlying a larger structure on a different alignment. The platform may be an earlier monastic building platform, with the later building possibly even post-monastic in origin. Other small features in this area include a number of slight platforms, which may represent less substantial structures, possibly animal pens, and some short lengths of earthwork banks, possibly the remnants of partitions.

#### *The Northern Quadrant*

The northern quadrant of the monastic farmstead contains fewer remains of structures than the previous quadrant. There are three principal structures, one in the western corner, the other two on either side of the northern corner, all of which abut, or are incorporated into the farmstead boundary. Also within the quadrant are the remains of two roughly rectilinear enclosures.

The building in the western corner (10) measures about 15m long by 7m wide and is divided into two unequal parts by a cross-bank. It is better preserved than the other structures in this quadrant, possibly on account of its being located closer to the well-preserved core of earthworks roughly in the middle of the grange farmstead area. This building may have had a domestic function, as its layout is typical of medieval period dwellings. The other two are long buildings located in the northern corner, one represented by much slighter earthworks. The first (11) is integral with the north-west farmstead boundary wall, it measures approximately 30m in length, with traces of several internal divisions surviving as cross-scarps. The position of the entrances is not clear. The second building (12) also stretches for c 30m, its eastern wall again an integral part of the north-eastern farmstead boundary. There appears to have been a near central entrance, surviving as a gap in the western wall, and scarps on either side of it, suggest internal partitioning with each end of the building having a different use. There may well have been an opposing entrance in the east wall where there is a lowering in the bank which defines this side. A gentle semi-circular scarp, immediately outside this lowering may be a ramp leading to the entrance. This arrangement of opposing entrances would have allowed access to the building from inside or outside the farmstead, thus facilitating the transfer of stock or crops between the two areas. The differences between the buildings in this area may represent different functions, with a possible dwelling in the western corner and a pair of shelters or barns in the northern corner. These shelters or barns may not have had solid side walls, possibly with pillars or low walls supporting the roof, thus allowing easy access.

Also within this quadrant substantial boundary banks delineate a number of sub-divisions. Perhaps they were stock enclosures or holding pens. One such sub-division, roughly 25m square, sits in the southern corner of this quadrant possibly with an entrance at its eastern corner (13). A shallow hollow in its northern corner may represent the site of a small outbuilding or pen. A rectilinear enclosure lies adjacent to the east of this square enclosure; it measures

approximately 40m long by 15m wide (14). Its rather denuded and spread form may be a result of post-medieval ploughing – a number of plough ridges are visible to the east.

There are a number of scarps in the space between the square enclosure (13) and building (10) in the western corner of the quadrant, but it is not clear exactly what they represent. The principal element appears to be a sub-rectangular platform with slight, irregular features on its top. A bank leaves the eastern side of the platform and appears to ride over the bank defining enclosure 14. This indicates that not all the features in this area are contemporary with one another.

#### *The Eastern Quadrant*

The archaeological remains in the eastern quadrant include fragmentary plough furrows, a small enclosure in the eastern corner and a range of buildings forming part of the south-eastern boundary.

A number of very low scarps adjacent to the quadrant's northern boundary, towards its west end, appear to define a series of shallow, rectilinear hollows. These are probably the remains of either one long building or a complex of smaller ones. It is possible that these were stock shelters, or small barns, used in conjunction with the broader enclosure. A series of well-defined long buildings stretches along the whole of the south-eastern boundary of the quadrant. The best preserved structure, c 25m long, sited in the eastern corner (15) appears to have a pair of opposed entrances in its long sides, again allowing entry into the building from within or outwith the farmstead area. The form of this building is very similar to 12 in the adjacent quadrant and it may have had a similar function. A slightly sunken rectangular area attached to the northern side of this structure may represent a small yard. At least two further buildings, each measuring approximately 10m in length, are positioned to the south-west of this building, and are also integral with the south-eastern boundary of the monastic farmstead in this part of the site. These are also likely to be agricultural buildings, again, probably for the management of stock.

A number of plough furrows, roughly 7-9m apart, were surveyed in this area, following a north-east to south-west alignment. Some of these continue beyond the internal western boundary of the quadrant, riding over this feature, showing the ploughing to be later. Three gentle over-ploughed banks and or scarps cross this area, at right angles to the plough ridges. These may be remnants of even earlier ploughing, but another possibility is that they represent the remains of a series of narrow enclosures, perhaps predating the northern and eastern quadrants of the monastic farmstead.

#### *The Southern Quadrant*

The predominant feature in the southern quadrant is a quarry (28), of post-medieval date. However features which are probably of monastic origin include five or six small structures visible in the northern part of the quadrant. Two probable enclosures are adjacent to the quadrant's north-eastern boundary.

Although the quarry is the most prominent feature, it is unlikely to be of monastic date. The main argument for this is that at its northern edge, the quarry appears to cut through the remains of a small building, the westernmost of the pair numbered 17. In this quadrant, as elsewhere, there appear to have been buildings abutting the internal boundaries, with at least three structures (16) adjacent to the probable line of the northern boundary. One lies in the northern corner and is particularly well preserved, surviving to a height of 0.8m and is 10m long and 8m wide. This building appears to have been a sturdily-built, stone structure. To its south-east is an attached rectilinear enclosure, at least 15m long and 10m wide, with another similar sized enclosure in line beyond its south-eastern end. It is possible that the stone-built building represents a domestic structure and that the attached enclosures are the remnants of a small garden. Alternatively these features may represent a barn or byre with associated stock pens. To the south-west of these features is a cluster of two, or possibly three, further former buildings (17), which are on a different alignment to the other features in this area. One of these structures is a two-celled building, just over 10m long and on an east-west alignment. Very close to its western end are the remains of what appears to be the northern end of another building, truncated by the steeply-cut edge of the quarry. The remains of these buildings give little clue as to their original function, however, given their proximity to the core buildings of the grange farmstead, it is possible that they served a domestic, or possibly an administrative, purpose. Further structural evidence within this area has been obliterated by the quarry. However, since the surviving remains are less substantial than some of the other buildings in the core area of the grange and are on a different alignment, it is possible that they relate to post-medieval farmsteads instead. It is possible that small-scale industrial activity associated with the grange may also have been undertaken in this area, and that this was then expanded in the post-medieval period with the development of the quarry.

In the western corner of the southern quadrant is a break in the farmstead boundary, apparently created by a post-monastic diversion of the original north-south hollow-way (see Section 5.1). Although this break seems to be associated with more recent activity, it has been suggested earlier in this report that this could have been the site of the original entrance into the southern and western quadrants of the grange farmstead. An entrance here would have given easy access to the main hollow-way and down to the valley and perhaps to Rievaulx Abbey itself.

### 5.2.3 Grange Annexes

Field and air photographic evidence indicates that there were two annexes or enclosures attached to the outer face of the monastic farmstead boundary. One lay to the north and the other to the east.

#### *Northern Annexe*

To the north of the main grange farmstead is a large rectilinear enclosure (18), just under 70m long and about 25m across, delineated by earthwork banks, with its southern edge formed by the farmstead boundary itself. This annexe appears to be an enclosure added on to the main grange farmstead, possibly in a later phase of monastic activity at the site, or

even in the post-medieval period. A break towards the eastern end of the northern boundary bank is likely to represent the site of an original entrance. A very faint scarp close to the northern corner hints at the possibility of some kind of structure having once stood within the annexe, but later ploughing has made the earthwork evidence hard to interpret with confidence. There are two other features within the enclosed area, a small mound and a hollow, both also degraded by ploughing. These features may originally have been fairly substantial, given the fact that this area has been ploughed, and they still show as earthworks. The hollow may represent the site of a former structure, but the earthwork evidence is too slight now to give any clue as to its original function or form. The mound may be more recent in origin, possibly created to support a sheep-feeder, however, it has been over-ploughed, suggesting an earlier date. In addition there is a slight hollow on its northern side, by the entrance into the enclosure, with traces of a ditch beyond, again suggesting that this may originally have been a more extensive feature. A short stretch of north-south plough ridge, or possibly even an earlier or later headland for the east-west ploughing, was recorded in the western part of the annexe. A short section of bank parallel to this ridge to the east may be the headland for the east-west ploughing.

#### *Eastern Annexe*

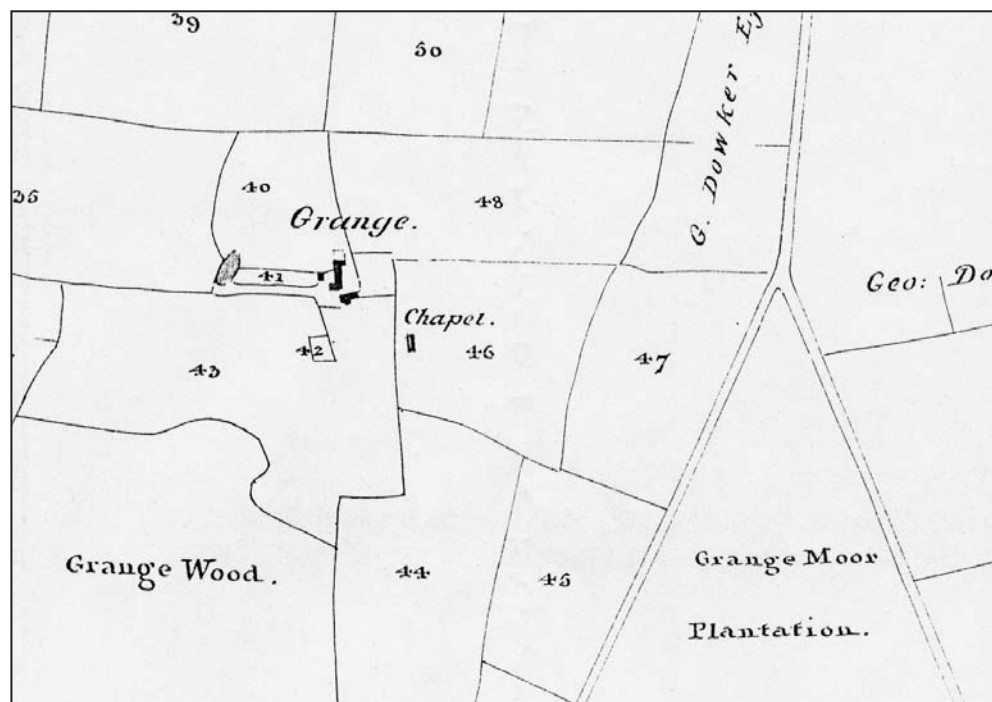
Features almost wholly recorded from an analysis and interpretation of the available aerial photographs for the site suggest that there was a further annexe attached to the eastern side of the grange farmstead and stretching well into the adjacent field. The eastern boundary of this annexe was still visible as an earthwork on a 1945 aerial photograph (NMR 1945) and as a cropmark on a 1976 aerial photograph (NMR 1976b, Figure 18), now however it is just discernible as a slight undulation in the field. It appears from the aerial photograph evidence to have comprised a bank with a possible outer ditch. Butting up to the eastern side of this boundary was a roughly circular feature, possibly a dew pond or small quarry. As with the annexe boundary in this area, this feature has now been ploughed virtually flat. In the absence of any other evidence, it is difficult to know precisely how the annexe related to the main grange farmstead enclosure. One possibility is that it may have been a later addition in the medieval period, perhaps to provide extra facilities, for stock holding or corralling. It could even be post-medieval in origin. A slight, broad bank close to the modern farm gateway into the earthwork field, on a rough alignment with the north boundary of the northern annexe, may be the return of the north boundary of the eastern annexe (19). However, as this bank is so close to the modern field entrance, it is possible that repeated access, both by livestock and vehicles, may have somewhat altered its true form.

#### 5.2.4 The 'Chapel' Area

In the north-western corner of the field is a series of features that may belong to the monastic period, even though they are physically separate from the main core of the monastic farmstead. The ground in this area slopes away relatively steeply to the west, and one of the most striking features is a steep lynchet-like scarp that runs across the natural slope, on a north-south alignment, for some 70m (20). At its northern end the scarp turns downslope, to the west, creating a linear boundary which continues as far as the western boundary of the field. This defines the northern end of a rectilinear enclosure (21) downslope of the lynchet,



which contains plough ridges c 4m apart on a north-south alignment, extending for c 40m. The southern end of the enclosure seems to be defined by a pair of plough ridges and a bank, running east-west. These features may all be headlands, with the southern one the earliest, and the others representing later phases of ploughing when the ploughed area was reduced in size. Adjoining the upslope side of the lynchet at its northern end is another group of pronounced earthworks. The scarps in this area seem to principally define a terraced platform, with a raised platform to the east. The upper platform (22) has a well-defined elongated mound at its northern end, with a scarp parallel to it, about 4m to the south. Given the stony nature of this area, and the relatively well-defined scarps, it is possible that there was a substantial stone building at the northern end of this platform. The structure would have had a small flat area adjoining it to the south, occupying the rest of the platform. This may have been a yard or a similar feature. The lower, terraced platform (22a) does not appear to have any features on it, suggesting that it too was a yard. A large rectangular enclosure (23), devoid of surface features, lies immediately to the south of the platforms. Its perimeter is defined by a bank to the south, the lynchet on the west, the ends of the platform on the north and by a plough ridge on the east. This plough ridge is particularly prominent when compared to its companions to the east suggesting that the ploughing here may have gone over an earlier bank. One possible explanation for this group of earthworks, set slightly apart from the core of the grange, is that there may have been a small chapel here, perhaps represented by the substantial remains at 22. Although the lay brothers would have been expected to return to Rievaulx Abbey most days, there were undoubtedly some members of staff who needed to stay at the site, for the protection of the stock, crops and equipment. At busy times of the agricultural year, such as lambing and harvest, staff of the grange would have been required to work long hours, possibly round the clock, making a return to the mother house very inconvenient. In addition, monastic dignitaries may have visited the grange on occasions, especially in view of the fact that Griff was the principal grange of Rievaulx Abbey, and would have required a place of worship. Chapels were not



**Figure 12**  
 Extract from a map of  
 1820 showing the  
 grange and chapel at  
 Sproxton. (Original  
 held in the NYCRO.  
 Ref. ZEW IV 1/13  
 MIC 694 Map V) ©  
 Copyright reserved

normally built at granges in the early years, however by the 14th century they were commonplace. Map evidence shows a small chapel close to Newton Grange at Sproxton, approximately 4km away from Griff (Figure 12). There are no traces of the chapel now remaining, and it is believed to have dated to the 17th century. However, it is possible that the 17th century chapel replaced an earlier structure, possibly related to the grange at the site. The location of the chapel at Sproxton in relation to the grange is similar to that at Griff, especially given that the chapel at Griff would similarly have been situated in a separate field, as evidenced by the boundaries shown on the 1806 map. If the feature at Griff is indeed a chapel site, then it is possible that the enclosure immediately to its south served as a burial ground.

#### 5.2.5 Other Monastic Features

To the south-east of the possible chapel site and platforms, is a rectilinear enclosure (24), possibly a paddock, defined by earthwork banks on three sides and by the lynchet (20) to the west. A break in the centre of the southern boundary bank, with very faint scarps, almost certainly caused by wear, on either side within the enclosure, indicates the probable site of an entrance. The northern boundary bank has been disturbed by ploughing outside the enclosure which has encroached onto the feature, hence its ragged and uneven course. It seems likely that the ploughing is relatively modern, and this is discussed below in section 5.4. Within the enclosure are two plough ridges, which seem to respect the boundaries, but it is difficult to be sure of the date of these features and they are most likely to be of a modern date. A relatively substantial bank (25), surviving as high as 0.5m in places, originates at the south-east corner of this enclosure and continues in a south-easterly direction before it merges with the bank on the western side of the main hollow-way. Abutting this boundary, just before it merges with the hollow-way bank, is a small feature, approximately 5m square, which most likely represents a small outbuilding, possibly an animal shelter.

The south-western corner of the field appears to be devoid of any other significant monastic-period features, so it may be assumed that the bank acted as a field boundary, defining a large enclosed area to the west, possibly an area of pasture. The evidence of ploughing in this area dates to a much later period.

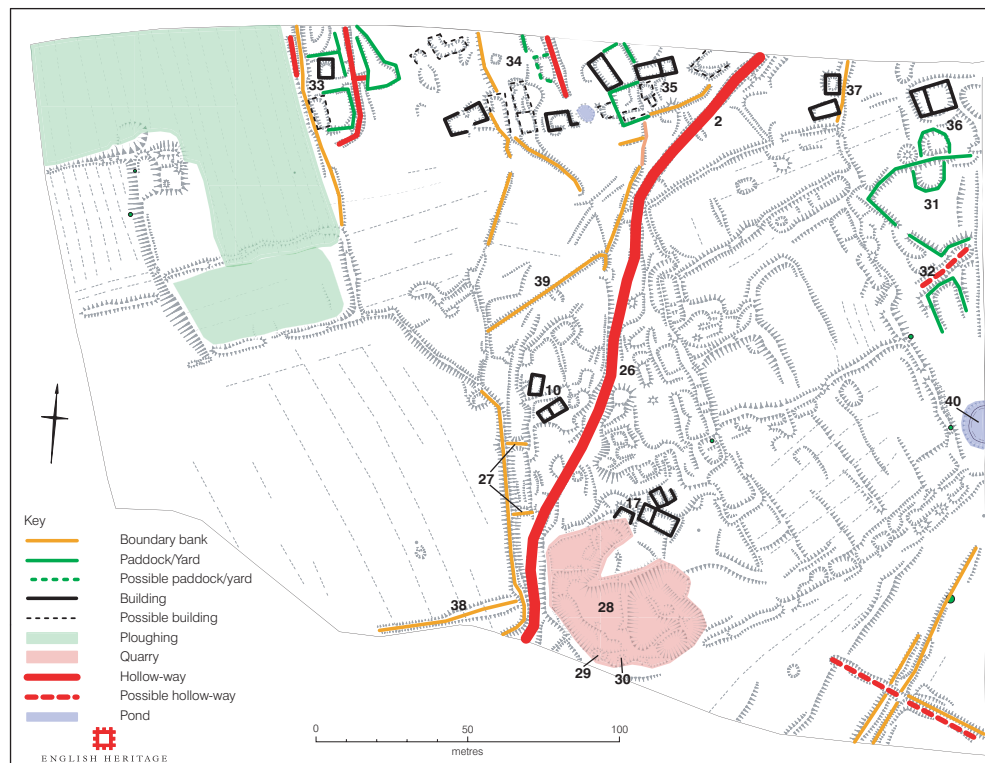
### 5.3 The Post-Dissolution Period (Figure 13)

Tenancy lists, field books and other documents, dating from the 16th century onwards, indicate that following the Dissolution, Griff was let out as a tenant farm to a number of different families. It maintained its position of importance in the local agricultural landscape, as it was made the home farm of the Duncombe Park estate around 1800. The earthworks which apparently date to this period can be divided into five broad groups of features: a hollow-way, a quarry, enclosures, farmsteads and boundaries.

#### 5.3.1 The Hollow-way

A diversion in the route of the main hollow-way on the site is likely to be of post-monastic date. The southern end of the main hollow-way is considered to be the course of the original,

**Figure 13**  
Plan showing features  
dating to the post-  
monastic period



possibly pre-monastic, route (see Section 5.1), but about 40m north of the southern field boundary, the earlier course of the hollow-way is abandoned and a later hollow-way veers off to the north-east (26). It breaks through the monastic farmstead boundary and cuts through a number of other features that relate to the grange before exiting the western quadrant on its north side. The hollow-way then continues (2) on its north-easterly route, cutting through another field boundary, before it reaches the present northern boundary of the field. At this point it seems that the hollow-way may have returned to its original course. Probably contemporary with the alteration of the course of the hollow-way is the insertion of two short east-west banks across the original course of the hollow-way (27), north of where the later hollow-way diverges. The northern bank measures approximately 0.6m high on its downslope side. It may be that this part of the abandoned hollow-way was used for holding animals, with the banks representing a cross-wall at either end of a long pen.

### 5.3.2 The Quarry

As mentioned previously, quarrying has been carried out close to the site of Griff since the medieval period, with the quarries in Quarry Bank Wood known to have supplied stone for the construction of Rievaulx Abbey. These quarries were quite extensive operations, occupying most of the escarpment to the west of Griff. There is one isolated medium-sized quarry in the field surveyed as part of this investigation (28) (Figure 14). It is situated in the southern quadrant of the monastic farmstead and appears to have cut through the boundary of the latter. The main body of the quarry measures approximately 50m by 25m, and in places is as much as c 2.6m deep. Various scarps within the quarry represent the working platforms and access routes. Within the southern quarry face is a hollow, at most 3m in diameter and 0.8m in depth, which has a small bank in front of it to the north (29) (Figure 15). This feature may be a lime clamp, where limestone was burnt to make lime for building and possibly





**Figure 14**  
*Photograph of the quarry situated to the south of the monastic farmstead, looking east*



**Figure 15**  
*Photograph of the possible lime clamp, located in the southern quarry face*

also for agricultural purposes. A second possible example, although less clearly defined, is located a short distance to the east (30).

### 5.3.3 Enclosures

There is a cluster of earthwork features close to the entrance of the modern field and to the north-east of the main grange farmstead. These are on the whole fragmentary and somewhat degraded. The main feature is a trapezoid-shaped enclosure with an entrance near the centre of its south-west side (31). The exact position of its east side is not clear due to the presence of a later west-facing scarp associated with the modern field boundary. On the south side of the enclosure there is a linear depression, possibly a hollow-way or path with a bank around its east end (32). To the south-east of this is a rectilinear hollowed area which fades out to the south-east after 10m and may be the remnants of a small paddock or pen rather than the site of a large building. Within the trapezoid-shaped enclosure is a semi-circular depression which may once have been linked to a similar shaped depression just beyond the northern boundary of the enclosure. If this is correct, then it would suggest that the enclosure boundary is later in date than the depressions. The latter, if they did originally form a single entity, may represent the remains of a yard or small paddock. This yard may have been associated with a building just to its north (36 on Figure 13), which measures approximately 13m long by 10m across.

### 5.3.4 Farmsteads

The earthworks close to the northern boundary of the field appear to fall into four distinct groups. The westernmost of these is north-east of the possible chapel site, while the eastern group lies in the north-eastern corner of the field, just south-west of the modern gateway. The other two groups lie between these, to the north-west of the monastic farmstead. For the purposes of this report, the groups will be referred to by their relative location, for example, 'the western group'.

The earthworks in this area have not survived as well as those in the centre of the site, but the likelihood is that they date to the post-monastic period, as the features appear to be facing away from the grange complex, with access apparently from the north. What may have occurred in this part of the field is the deliberate demolition of buildings, to allow for the insertion of the 'new' northern field boundary and to allow clear access from the gateway into the field. This deliberate clearance could have contributed to the smoother appearance of the northern part of the field. The monastic buildings in the centre of the field may have been retained and reused within the newly divided landscape, thus leaving more substantial remains, having been allowed to decay naturally. In the main the features in this northern area seem to consist of concentrations of possible building sites and yards served by short hollow-ways.

#### *The Western Group (33)*

This group consists of a short stretch of hollow-way bordering a yard and possible structure. This appears to be a discrete linear unit, perhaps an individual farmstead. Another short stretch of hollow-way on the east side of this unit leads to a slightly hollowed area, possibly



another small yard. These last two features appear to have been truncated by the insertion of the north boundary of the modern field, which, given the map evidence, must have occurred some time between 1806 and 1851. The original northern field boundary is visible on an aerial photograph of this area (NMR 1945) as a bank showing as a vague cropmark. There are two breaks in the latter, the westernmost of which aligns with the short stretch of hollow-way associated with this small group of earthworks. Ridge and furrow, likely to date to this period, lies to the west of this farmstead group.

The layout of this group of features is similar to the arrangement of buildings mapped in the early nineteenth century at Aldro farmstead, Birdsall (Allison 1976, 164-7). The Aldro farmstead comprised of a dwelling, implement shed, other buildings, a pond and a nearby hollow-way. It is likely that this is the kind of small farmstead which previously existed here.

#### *The Western Central Group (34)*

This group contains at least six hollows, which are predominantly rectilinear and are defined by very slight scarps. They are very amorphous features, making interpretation difficult. Some are aligned north-south and others east-west, they are between 6m and 14m in length and around 5m wide. The arrangement of the features suggests that these may represent the remains of a courtyard farmstead, with a dwelling and outbuildings arranged around a central yard area. The two most northerly examples are very indistinct and may possibly be buildings, but they do not display any other diagnostic features apart from their outlines. To the south of these is another feature, more clearly rectangular, which is more easily recognisable as the remains of a building. Suggestions of slight breaks in both its northern and southern sides may be opposed entrances or a cross-passage. To the east of this possible building, on a north-south alignment are two more possible buildings or platforms. The more westerly of these has a squared-off northern end, but the southern end is not so well preserved. It has the appearance of a platform with a stretch of walling at its northern end and it may possibly have been built into a boundary bank that appears to abut its northern and southern ends. The platform may have supported a small structure, perhaps an animal shelter. Next to this, to the east, the earthworks seem to define a long building with internal subdivisions. The appearance of this feature is similar to that of structures 11 and 12, and it may be that this was also a long barn. A further small rectangular structure lies to the east of this. There is a break at its south-east corner, indicating a possible entrance and suggesting that this is indeed another building. This group of structures does not appear to have been particularly substantially built, although there is always the possibility that any building stone may have been robbed out. If these were lesser structures, then they may have been outbuildings, such as animal sheds, pens or implement sheds. A stretch of hollow-way was recorded to the east of these structures, possibly with a small yard area attached to its western side. Aerial photographs show this hollow-way as a ditched feature, visible as a cropmark, continuing to the north into the adjacent field (NMR 1956 and NMR 1945). This hollow-way, like the one recorded some 60m to the west (discussed above), aligns with a break in the original northern field boundary, suggesting access to these buildings and yards was from the north. In the space between the most easterly building of this group and the next group of features, discussed below, is a regular,

circular hollow, approximately 5m across. It seems likely that this was a pond, possibly serving the nearby farmsteads, or for the use of stock being kept in the wider area.

#### *The Eastern Central Group (35)*

This group of earthworks is centred approximately 30m west of the main hollow-way. Working from the east, the clearest feature consists of part of an apparently rectilinear hollow, c 7m across and partly embanked, the north-eastern end of which does not seem to survive. This may be one end of a large former building or animal pen. A bank extends for around 20m from the southern corner of this feature in a south-westerly direction and links this feature with the rest of the earthworks in this group. These chiefly comprise two rectangular structures represented by long depressions, one on a roughly east-west alignment, divided into two cells and just over 10m long and around 4m wide, and the other on a roughly north-south alignment. The western building is situated along the west side of a rectangular yard defined by low banks to the east and south and by a scarp to the north. The other building butts up against the outer face of the east bank of the yard near its southern end. To the south of these features are further earthworks forming a rectilinear pattern, probably representing a yard with buildings, possibly on three sides.

#### *The Eastern Group (36)*

Close to the modern access gateway into the field, are two sub-rectangular hollows. These features are both on a similar alignment and have slight internal scarps towards their western ends, suggesting subdivisions. The more northerly hollows measures in excess of 10m long, while the more southerly is around 7m long. These features may represent the remains of a pair of buildings, or small yards, but it is virtually impossible to suggest a date for them.

Approximately 50m to the west of the modern field gateway is a stretch of bank, possibly part of an enclosure, c 20m long and on a north-south alignment, visible as a slight earthwork (37). The southern end of the bank abuts the northern corner of the northern monastic farmstead annexe (18). Cut into the west side of this bank is a small, well-defined sub-rectangular feature, around 4m in length. Just to the south of this is a larger hollowed area, defined by a slight scarp. These two features may be associated with the possible enclosure, and may be a small building with an associated animal pen or holding area. Again, the date of these is not easy to ascertain, but it seems reasonable to suggest a post-monastic date, or possibly even a date in the late monastic period.

#### 5.3.5 Boundary Banks And Other Features

A slight, broad bank (38) parallel to the southern field boundary, to the west of the main hollow-way, seems most likely to be connected with the post-medieval land-use in this area. There is no southern field boundary depicted on the OS map surveyed in 1853, so activity subsequent to this date may have resulted in the creation of a boundary in this area, of which this bank appears to be a remnant (Ordnance Survey 1856). The close proximity of the current southern field boundary also suggests that a slight shift in the position of the perimeter of the field may have occurred relatively recently.

There are other banks in various locations across the site, apparently also representing former boundaries. A slight bank, some 45m in length and on a north-east to south-west alignment, located to the north of the original section of north-south hollow-way in the centre of the site, appears to be one such boundary feature (39). It is most likely of post-monastic date, primarily on account of its course, which crosses the original route of the hollow-way. It is this bank which cuts through a pre-monastic yard feature (3), as described above (Section 5.1). At its north-eastern end the bank curves around to the south before fading out. At this point, it overlies a slight bank to the north of it, which defines part of the western edge of the post-monastic cut of the hollow-way.

A number of linear banks and depressions survive in the south-eastern corner of the field. Most of these features correspond with field boundaries which are depicted on the 1806 estate map of the area (Figure 5), possibly with the exception of a linear bank on a north-east to south-west alignment to the west of the main group of features. This may be the remnant of an earlier, possibly pre-monastic boundary, as discussed above in Section 5.1. A linear depression adjacent to the boundaries may represent a section of hollow-way, created by wear when accessing the fields.

A circular pond straddles the eastern boundary of the field, enabling animals to access it on both sides of the fence (40). It appears on maps from the late 19th century, at which date, it was actually sited at the junction of three field boundaries.

#### 5.4 The Modern Period (Figure 16)

Perhaps the most obvious modern features visible at Griff are a number of ridges and furrows created by ploughing at the site, which are most pronounced in the west part of the field. These features generally follow either a north-south alignment or east-west alignment,



**Figure 16**  
Plan showing features  
dating to the modern  
period

and occupy two distinct areas, to the east and south of a post-monastic rectilinear enclosure (24). The ridges in the two areas appear broader, approximately 10-15m across, than the post-monastic ridges in the north-west corner of the field (see Figure 13); the latter are a maximum of 6m apart. Some of these plough ridges are clearly visible on 1995 aerial photography (NMR 1995 a-d, 1995b is reproduced as Figure 19), accentuated as they are by a light covering of snow.

Plough furrows and ridges were also recorded in the eastern part of the field. These appear to ride over a number of other features, again suggesting that they may be of a somewhat later date. A pair of ridges close to the entrance to the field in the north-east corner apparently crosses over an enclosure boundary before terminating at what appears to be a faint headland (41). These plough ridges are most likely to date to the post-medieval period, possibly even as late as the Second World War.

Aside from the evidence of ploughing, there seem to be few other definite features of a modern date. A small circular mound, surrounded by a ditch, located near the gateway in the north-east of the field is probably the impression left by a modern animal feeder and the wear caused by animals padding around it (42).

## 6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

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From the outset, it was expected that the survey results would provide a complex picture of remains left by centuries of activity at Griff. This has indeed been the case, with a significant density of earthworks in a relatively small area. The surviving earthworks at the site primarily relate to the medieval and post-medieval phases of activity, in particular the use of the site as a grange of Rievaulx Abbey. As a result of various interpretations of the site over the years, it has become accepted wisdom that some of the remains at Griff are of an early village site, possibly identifiable with the one hinted at in the Domesday Survey. This present investigation has found virtually no traces of any such settlement. There are fragments of earthworks which appear to be earlier than the monastic period of activity at the site. These are mainly boundary features, suggesting a previous pattern of land division underlying the later features. The main hollow-way on the site may also have existed during the pre-monastic period. This earlier hollow-way would have given access from the top of the escarpment to the valley below. The fact that this feature is on a north-south alignment before apparently branching off to the north-east suggests that it may have been heading towards some kind of settlement or focal site in that direction. A yard was recorded adjacent to the western side of the hollow-way, having been cut by a later bank. This yard is unlikely to have existed in isolation, and may well have been attached to a contemporary dwelling. This would suggest that there may have been some pre-monastic settlement in this field, but if so, on a very small scale. The evidence recorded on the ground does not suggest the existence of a whole village within the area of the field, although that is not to say that it did not exist. It may have been located nearby, but not in the exact same location as the heart of the later grange complex.

While the site is complicated, it has been possible to identify the broad outline of the core of the monastic grange farmstead that existed at Griff. An earthen bank was recorded, with stone very close to the surface in places, intermittently enclosing an area of roughly 4 acres (1.6 hectares). Given the stony nature of the bank, it is undoubtedly the remains of a substantial stone wall, the scale of which indicates the importance of this boundary. The fact that the bank is in some places irregular and intermittent suggests that it was not a feature built as a single entity in one period of construction. The most likely scenario is that the original centre of the grange, possibly the western quadrant, was enclosed, with further elements being added to this and enclosed themselves as the growth of the grange required. A number of the building remains which make up the grange farmstead appear to have been joined by stretches of the boundary wall, again suggesting that the overall boundary was extended as required and built to incorporate the walls of structures within its fabric, thus producing a number of large enclosed yards. The grange would not only have expanded, but may also have contracted, especially in view of the fluctuations experienced by the agricultural economy during the Middle Ages, resulting in the retention of only the principal buildings on the site. So, although the monastic grange is discussed as a single coherent unit, there were undoubtedly a number of phases within the monastic period of activity at Griff grange



which are simply unidentifiable with any degree of certainty today from the earthwork evidence alone.

In general, the early stages of grange construction consisted of little more than a handful of temporary wooden structures, so it is unlikely that the more prominent visible remains relate to the initial stages of the grange at Griff. There is no surviving evidence of this first stage of the monastic farmstead's development. What is visible on the ground is most likely to be the developed form of the monastic farmstead in the later stages of its life, possibly further altered by later reuse and modification. The central range seems to have comprised of a large barn-type structure, with opposed entrances, a possible dwelling house, attached garth and other structures, which are probably other small barns or stores. There were likely to have been a variety of buildings on the site, as demonstrated by contemporary documents from other monasteries which illustrate the range of buildings that might have been found on a typical late-14th century grange. An example from Duleek in County Meath, Ireland, included among other things, domestic quarters, a chapel, a great hall, a kitchen, a dairy, stables, a garderobe, undercrofts, a larder, a bakery, a brew-house, a kiln, a pigsty, a long, thatched ox-house and guest chambers (Platt 1969, 33). By the 15th century, halls, chambers and kitchens, were standard components on virtually all granges. The Rental of 1539 states that there was an ox-house at Griff, in the south-west end of which lived John Buke. Unfortunately, it is not possible to identify this building with any certainty, although buildings 11 and 16 are on a north-east to south-west alignment. It is difficult to assign exact functions to many of the structures at Griff, as diagnostic detail has often not survived. The large buildings that appear to display opposed entrances though are almost certainly barns, either for stock or crops. There are numerous small structures dotted around the site at various locations, but again their functions are uncertain. Those that are associated with enclosures seem most likely to have been small barns or pens, presumably used to house animals held in the enclosure.

Outside the central core area of the farmstead, two annexes were surveyed by English Heritage. Both of these features are rectilinear, but of differing sizes, the northern enclosure covering an area of approximately 0.4 acres (0.15 hectares) and the eastern one roughly 1.35 acres (0.55 hectares). The eastern enclosure has largely been levelled by modern ploughing and its full extent is only visible on aerial photographs of the area, but the northern survives as earthworks, with a fairly well-defined earthen boundary bank. These annexes are best explained as paddocks, attached to the boundary of the monastic farmstead, in which to hold stock. They are thus an addition perhaps dating to the period when the monastic farmstead was at its full extent, possibly in the latter half of the thirteenth century. It is believed that the grange at Griff originally operated as a predominantly arable farm, but later sheep were also raised here (English Heritage 2001). The grange would have required oxen to plough the land, and it is likely that they would have been pastured close to the core of the grange. In addition, with the farming of sheep, there would have been occasions when it was necessary to corral the animals and bring them to holding areas close to the main farm and separate off parts of the flock, for example, during the shearing and lambing seasons.

The most prominent feature outside the grange farmstead is a rectilinear platform in the north-west of the field, interpreted as a possible chapel site. As mentioned above, chapels eventually came to be a standard feature on many monastic granges. They were initially resisted, in particular by the Cistercian general chapter, who wanted to ensure that allegiance and loyalty was not diverted away from the mother-house. From the 13th century chapels were provided at most grange sites to enable visitors to the site to worship. The location of the chapel in relation to the core of the grange at Griff is similar to the juxtaposition of chapel and grange at Sproxton, as mentioned previously (Section 5.2.4). The 'chapel' is quite clearly separate from the grange area, suggesting a deliberate separation of agricultural and spiritual activities at the site. Perhaps an argument against the feature being a chapel is that no trace of it remains, either physically or in a field name. The chapel at Sproxton lies in a field referred to on an 1820 map as Chapel Garth.

Just by looking at the ground surface of the field surveyed, it is clear that there has been differential survival of the earthwork features. The central core of the grange is visible as a group of prominent earthworks towards the centre of the site, while the peripheral features, with the exception of the 'chapel' area, are more subtle, amorphous features. The remains of much of the central core are characterised by very stony earthen banks, standing up to 0.8m high in places. The nature of these buildings and enclosures indicates that these are the remains of substantial stone-built features. Other parts of the site show evidence of ploughing overriding some of the archaeological remains, and this may, in part, be the key as to why the central area of the site survives so well. Earthen banks without stone cores, and areas not incorporating stone structures would undoubtedly have been much easier to plough, with fewer subterranean obstacles. Later use of the site may therefore have concentrated on the more easily cultivable areas of the site, that is to say, those where stone was unlikely to be a hindrance. Clearance of obstacles may have occurred around the features at the edge of the site, but it seems that the extent of the remains at the centre of the site would have necessitated a disproportionate effort to clear the land in advance of ploughing. Some ploughing of the site may have occurred as late as the Second World War, when all available land was required to be cultivated for the war effort.

Another factor to consider when analysing the remains of the grange at Griff is that the end of the monastic period at the site did not signify the end of agricultural activity at the site. The farm was retained as part of the Rievaulx estate and was later incorporated into the Duncombe Park estate, becoming its home farm. It is likely that if the monastic buildings were as substantial as the field evidence suggests, then they would have been reused in subsequent periods at the site. This reuse and possible refurbishment may have resulted in the survival and enhancement of some grange structures, whilst others were demolished or abandoned. So although the site has been divided into phases and described thus, it may be that some of the features visible spanned both the monastic and post-dissolution periods, for example, the large, substantially built barns seen in the western quadrant of the farmstead. Other areas of the site display buildings from more than one period too, such as some buildings within the core area of the monastic farmstead which appear to have been inserted after the dissolution. The buildings in group 10 and the eastern building of group 17 do not

seem to be of a monastic date, especially as the former appear to be aligned on the later diversion of the hollow-way. However, the overriding impression is that many of the buildings in the core farmstead area are of monastic origin, in spite of probable later reuse, renovation and enhancement.

The focus of the farm shifted to the location of the present farm and farmhouse at some point in the post-dissolution phase. This may have been during the late 17th century, when the Rievaulx estate came into the hands of the Duncombe family or around 1800 when Griff became the estate's home farm. Whichever of these it was, there is likely to have been at least 150 years of activity at Griff following the Dissolution. Earthwork evidence suggests that this period saw the development of small farmsteads with yards outside the monastic farmstead, and possibly the conversion of some of the dwellings within the core of the grange to an agricultural or domestic use. These farmsteads to the north of the monastic farmstead may have taken the form of a small barn with integral dwelling and an enclosed yard to house stock. There are 19th-century examples of such structures to be found on the South Downs (Brandon 1999, 119). While these particular examples appear to be substantial structures, it may be that the Griff examples were more rudimentary, but incorporating similar elements. It is very difficult to see any real break between the occupation of the site by the monastic grange and the later secular farmsteads. Features from both periods have been somewhat degraded by more recent activity and ploughing.

The English Heritage survey at Griff has allowed a rough chronology to be suggested for the principal periods of activity at the site, but this is by no means definitive. The density and complexity of the remains make a firm and detailed interpretation of the site difficult, especially considering the very slight nature of some of the earthworks. In many cases, some of the questions regarding the absolute dating of, and allocation of functions to, various buildings may only be answered by further archaeological research in the form excavation. Similarly geophysical survey may help to elucidate relationships between some features, but perhaps more importantly, it could investigate areas beyond the limits of the earthwork survey and identify features in the surrounding ploughed fields.

## 7. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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The survey was carried out within OS National Grid co-ordinates, using a combination of instrumental (Trimble dual-frequency Global Positioning System (GPS)) and graphical methods. The base receiver was set up over a temporary survey station in order to bring in the European Terrestrial Referencing System (ETRS89) latitude/longitude co-ordinates via the OS active station GPS network. While the base station was logging the satellite data necessary to make the calculation, a second 'roving' receiver (Trimble 4700), working in real-time kinematic mode, was used to record points of hard detail and a network of control points was marked with temporary survey markers. Differential GPS survey is accurate to within 0.02m horizontally and 0.05m vertically. The resulting data were processed using Trimble Geomatics Office (TGO) software and the OS National GPS network website in order to convert it to OS National Grid values. This was then plotted at 1:1000 via KeyTERRA-FIRMA software. A scale plot was taken into the field and the archaeological detail was recorded using standard graphical techniques of taped baseline and offset.

Aerial photographic interpretation and mapping was carried out in conjunction with the ground survey at Griff. This was undertaken by Jane Stone of English Heritage's York office. A total of 57 oblique and 25 vertical air photographs were consulted from the Photograph Library at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. The photographs range in date from 1945 to 1996, with the earthwork remains shown to best advantage on a run of photographs from 1980 (NMR 1980), and also on two sets of photographs taken in snowy conditions (NMR 1995 a-d and NMR 1975a). Key photographs were rectified using the AERIAL 5.18 Air Photograph Rectification Program. The control used in the rectifications was observed on the ground using GPS to an accuracy of  $\pm 20$ mm. It was supplemented where necessary using OS 1:10,000 map information. AERIAL 5.18 uses either a plane transformation or a three-dimensional perspective transformation, using a digital terrain model, to produce a rectified photograph. The locational accuracy is dependent on a number of factors, including the accuracy and spread of control points, the ground topography, the extent and accuracy of the available height information, and the scale and obliqueness of the photography. Digital terrain models (DTMs) were included in all of the rectifications. The DTM used in the majority of rectifications (File name: 'Total.DTM') was based on height information derived from the OS 1:10560 map supplemented by the 304 control points obtained on the ground through GPS. For the remaining rectifications, for photographs lying on the periphery of the survey area, digital 1:10,000 height information obtained from the OS was used (File name: 'Digital.DTM').

The inclusion of height information, together with the accuracy of the data used for control, ensured that the rectifications achieved were good, the majority having a locational accuracy of  $\pm 1-1.5$  metres. The air photographic interpretation for Griff is presented as a digital AutoCAD Release 14 drawing file with attached rectified TIFF images together with their supporting files.

Working photographs of the site were taken by Abby Hunt using a digital camera (1.3 mega pixels) and are retained at English Heritage, York.

A survey archive consisting of the field plan, hard-copy printout of the final electronic drawing, plus supporting background information such as the Project Design and correspondence has been deposited in the NMRC, Swindon, under collections reference AF 00084, where it is available for public consultation upon request. Applications for copyright should be made to NMRC, Great Western Village, Kemble Drive, Swindon SN2 2GZ (reference number: SE 58 SE 8).



## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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English Heritage gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Jonathan Fairburn, tenant at Griff Farm, for permitting access to his land. Graham Lee, of the North York Moors National Park Authority, provided useful background information and initiated the earthwork survey. Tony Pacitto also provided background information about the site and the surrounding area. English Heritage would also like to thank the North Yorkshire County Record Office at Northallerton for allowing the reproduction of maps from their collection.

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NMR 1975b Aerial Photograph held in the National Monuments Record, SE 5883/34 9-Jul-1975 ALP 2773

NMR 1976a Aerial Photograph held in the National Monuments Record, SE 5883/36/4 30-Jun-1976 ALP 2799

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NMR 1995b Aerial Photograph held in the National Monuments Record, SE 5883/56 30-Jan-1995 NMR 12622/26

NMR 1995c Aerial Photograph held in the National Monuments Record, SE 5883/57 30-Jan-1995 NMR 12630/25

NMR 1995d Aerial Photograph held in the National Monuments Record, SE 5883/58 30-Jan-1995 NMR 12630/26

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## APPENDIX 1

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### Aerial Survey findings outside the area of field survey

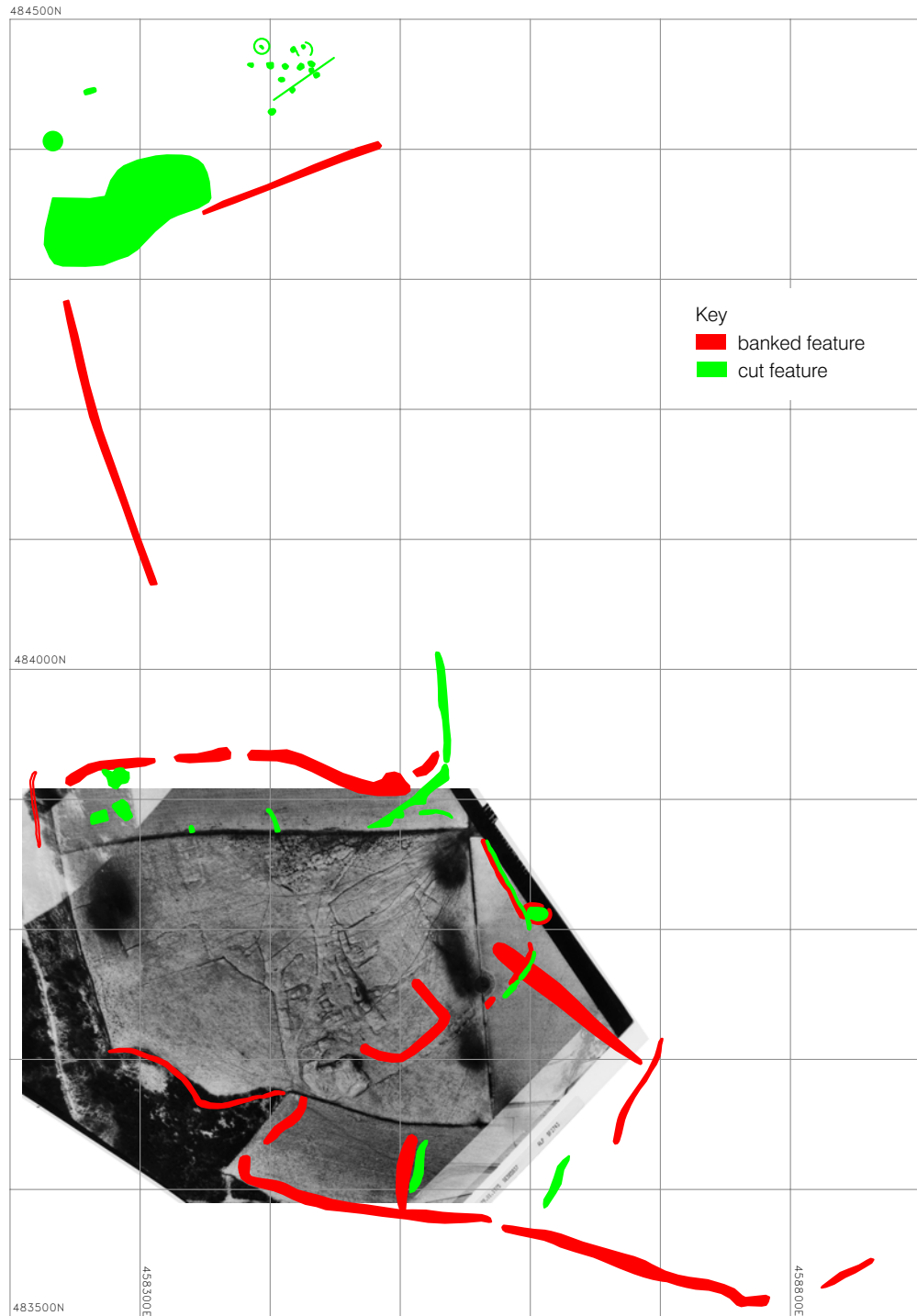
The area immediately surrounding the field containing the extant earthworks has been heavily ploughed, and at best former earthworks are now only visible as vague undulations. Some features are visible as extant earthworks on the older photographs and cropmarks on later coverage, whilst others are visible solely as cropmarks. Features recorded are described below and are depicted in Figure 17.

The boundary of the eastern annexe of the grange, centred approximately at SE 58591 83819, was still visible as an earthwork in 1945 (NMR 1945), now however, it is just discernible as a slight undulation in the field. It appears to comprise a bank with a possible outer ditch. Butting up to the eastern side of the boundary, centred at SE 58605 83812, there is a dew pond or small quarry. As with the boundary, this has now been ploughed virtually flat. To the north of the grange, a field boundary, centred approximately at SE 58364 83934, is visible on the photography as a bank showing as vague cropmarks. This coincides with a field boundary shown on the 1806 estate map for this area, and may represent an earlier boundary around the whole grange area.

Other potential grange-related features showing as cropmarks in the field immediately to the north of the area of the field survey include the extension of the principal hollow-way running approximately south/north-east through the main area of earthworks. This hollow-way is visible as a dark cropmark centred at SE 58513 83900. Another dark cropmark, centred at SE 58534 83973, continues northwards; this may represent a continuation of the hollow-way, but given the mark is showing towards the edge of the field, it is more subjective. Within the potential northern boundary of the grange identified above, a few other features, visible as ditch cropmarks are visible. Centred at SE 58278 83903 is a group of three large, amorphous pits which may represent quarrying activity, although nothing is recorded on OS mapping. If these features are indeed quarries, it would seem likely that they post-date the grange. The extension features, possibly hollow-ways, are visible at SE 58340 83877 and SE 58404 83884. It should be noted that the photograph from which these features were identified (NMR 1976a) and another rectified photograph (NMR 1975b) show the underlying limestone geology of the area particularly well. The geology makes further identification of features problematic.

Several banked boundaries have been recorded from the photographs around the grange site. Many of these, in particular those in the fields to the south and east, are now no more than slight undulations because of ploughing activity. These boundaries are depicted on the 1806 estate map of this area, but are not recorded on the 1853 OS 6-inch map (Ordnance Survey 1856), with the exception of one running along the scarp edge of Whinny Bank, shown as a trackway. One of the potential boundaries situated in the field to the east of the grange, and centred at SE 48623 83748, is interesting in that it appears to underlie the





**Figure 17**  
 Plan showing features mapped from aerial photographs, overlying a 1975 aerial photograph of the site. (NMR SE 5883/30 ALP 2743 29-Jan-1975). © English Heritage NMR

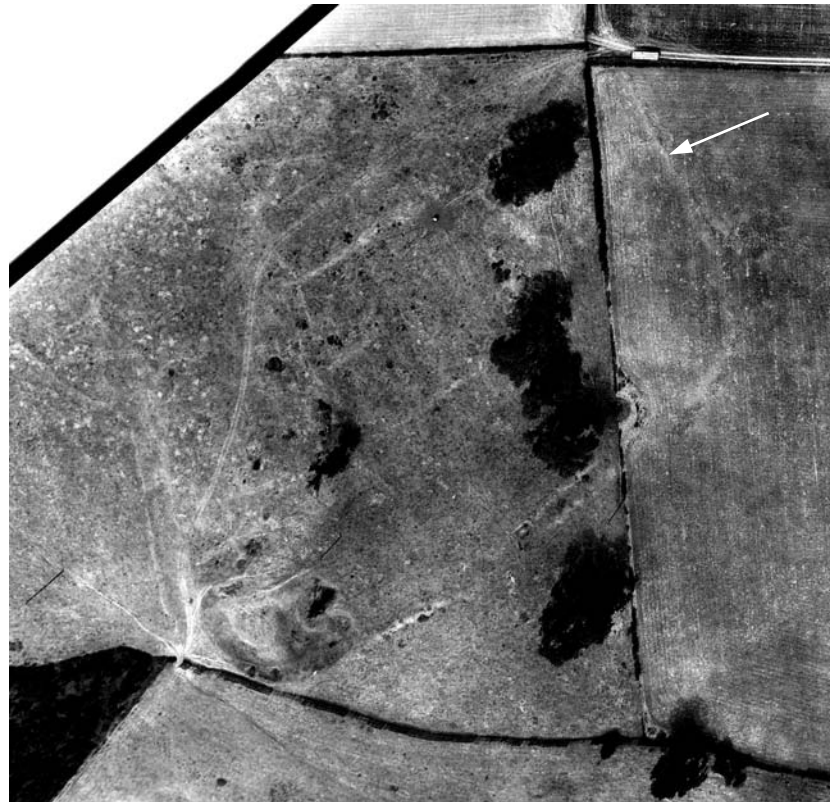
grange boundary. The feature is visible on only a few of the photographs as a slight but very broad rise.

To the north of the grange there is a quarry (presumably for limestone) centred at SE 58287 84349. This has now been ploughed virtually flat, but is visible as an earthwork on earlier photographs. Boundaries or trackways, visible as pale cropmarks, located just to the south and east of the quarry may be associated with it. The quarry is not depicted on the OS 1st edition map (Ordnance Survey 1856), although a trackway, on the line of that recorded, is depicted to the south of, and approaching, the quarry. Just to the north of the quarry,

centred at SE 58233 84406, is a circular, dug-out feature which also has now been ploughed flat. This is depicted on the OS 1st edition map and probably represents a dew pond.

To the north of the grange, centred at SE 58393 84479, a feature defined by a circular ditch, is visible as a faint cropmark on one set of photographs (NMR 1996 a-b). Unfortunately, the rectification of NMR 1996a was not particularly good, having an error of up to 4.5m; this is largely due to the lack and suitability of control visible on the photographs (see Appendix 2). The circular ditch has an approximate diameter of 11.5m and may have a pit in its interior. It may represent a barrow of Bronze Age date, or perhaps a round house of Iron Age date. There is a second possible circular ditched feature, centred at SE 58426 84476, with a diameter of about 12m. However, this is visible only as fragmentary ditch remains and is certainly subjective. Just to the south-west of these features, at SE 5828 8434, there is a record of the find of a bronze hammer of possible Bronze Age or medieval date (NMR SE 58 SE 9). This may give the circular ditch features more credence as Bronze Age round barrows.

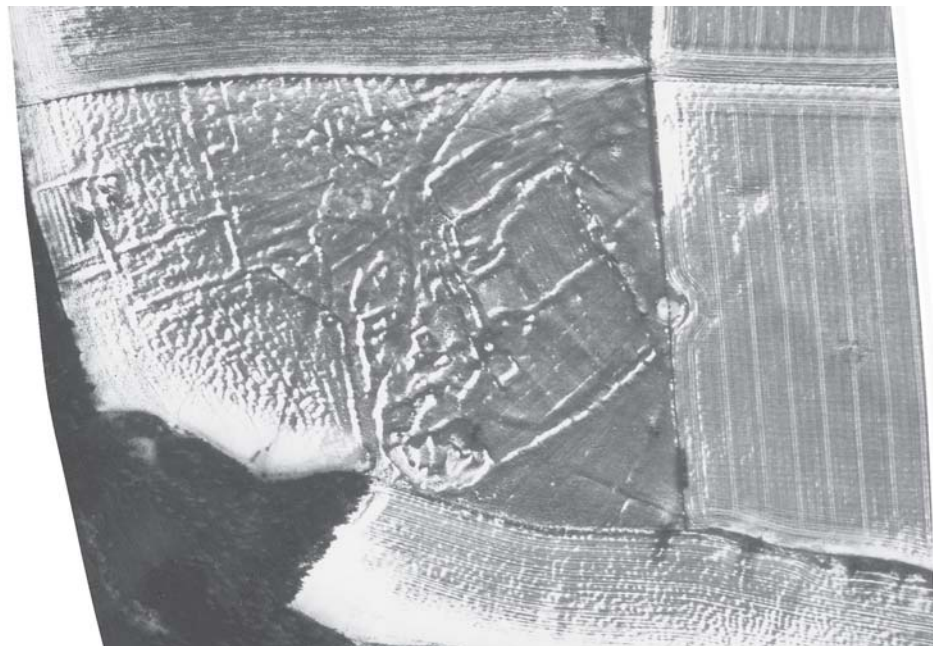
Visible on the same photographs as the potential round barrows, and located close to them, there is a group of twelve pits. These were recorded from the same rectified photograph (NMR 1996b), therefore will share the same order of locational accuracy ( $\pm 4.5\text{m}$ ). Some of these pits have a sub-rectangular shape whilst others are more amorphous. Two of the more rectangular examples are centred at approximately SE 58417 84445 and SE 58436 84457, they measure 3.3m by 2.6m and 3.9m by 3.1m respectively. The approximate dimensions of the largest pit are 4.8m by 4.3m and the smallest 2.4m by 2.0m. A linear ditch feature, centred at SE 58428 84455, runs through the group of pits, but it is uncertain what this represents. Also, to the west of the main group of pits there is a single pit located



**Figure 18**  
Aerial photograph of Griff showing cropmark features. The arrow indicates the probable boundary of the eastern annexe discussed in Section 5.2.3. (NMR SE 5883/7/17 964 14-Jul-1976. © English Heritage NMR)

on its own centred at SE 58261 84445. It is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 8.7m by 3.4m. It is uncertain quite what these pits represent. They may be trial pits for limestone quarrying as several quarries exist in this locality. However, the sub-rectangular nature, grouping and size of the pits are interesting and may be significant. Another possibility is that they represent sunken featured buildings of early medieval date, their size would be approximately correct for this purpose, although one might expect them to appear slightly more regular in shape.

A system of probable water channels are visible on a number of photographs, in particular vertical cover, on the north bank of the River Rye below the escarpment on which the grange at Griff is located. These may represent a continuation of the water management system associated with Rievaulx Abbey, just to the north-west. The grange also may have used this system. An OS vertical photograph (Ordnance Survey 1975) which shows the water channels as cropmarks has been rectified and forms part of the digital drawing, however, transcription of these features was not undertaken as part of this project.



**Figure 19**  
*Aerial photograph of  
Griff under snow  
(NMR SE 5883/56  
12622/26 30-Jan-  
1995. ©English  
Heritage NMR)*

## APPENDIX 2

Table of aerial photographs used and rectification errors

Photograph Ref.	Oblique / Vertical	No. of control points	Max. Error (m)	DTM used	Comments
106G/LA/276/16	Vertical	8	0.9	Total	Good fit
OS/75124/121	Vertical	12	2.7	Digital	Good fit, but roads and rivers drawn too large on OS 1:10000 map, so errors incurred here
OS/75124/122	Vertical	12	0.9	Total	Good fit
RAF/5401476/0011	Vertical	6	1.6	Digital	Good fit
SE 5883/2	Oblique	12	3.6	Total	No control in north-east to properly pull photo into shape, but good fit around features of interest
SE 5883/7/17	Oblique	9	0.8	Digital	Good fit
SE 5884/16	Oblique	6	4.5	Total	Poor control and road drawn too large on OS map, thus errors incurred here
SE 5883/16/317	Oblique	12	0.9	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/16/318	Oblique	7	1.4	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/20	Oblique	9	2.1	Total	Slight drift near south-west boundary - lacking GPS control in this area
SE 5883/30	Oblique	12	0.9	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/31	Oblique	10	1.4	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/32	Oblique	8	1.1	Total	Reasonable fit but slight drift on northern extent - only had OS 1:10000 derived control here
SE 5883/33	Oblique	6	0.9	Total	Good fit but control not ideal - rather bunched
SE 5883/34	Oblique	6	1	Total	Good fit
SE 3882/36/4	Oblique	12	1.2	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/56	Oblique	12	0.9	Total	Good fit
SE 5883/57	Oblique	10	3.6	Total	Not a good fit along escarpment edge - only had OS 1:10000 control here, also DEM probably inadequate along escarpment edge

## APPENDIX 3

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### List of NMR records and numbers

SITE NAME	COUNTY	DISTRICT	PARISH
Griff	North Yorkshire	Ryedale	Rievaulx

SITE NAME	NGR	NMR No.
Griff	SE 5848 8375	SE 58 SE 8
Griff - Hollow-way	SE 5841 8376	SE 58 SE 67
Griff - Field boundaries	SE 5855 8366	SE 58 SE 68
Griff - Post-medieval farmsteads	SE 5847 8386	SE 58 SE 69
Griff - Possible chapel site	SE 5828 8382	SE 58 SE 70
Griff - Post-medieval quarry	SE 5845 8368	SE 58 SE 71
Griff - Medieval quarrying	SE 5823 8380	SE 58 SE 72
Possible bronze age barrows	SE 5841 8448	SE 58 SE 73
Probable extraction pits	SE 5841 8446	SE 58 SE 74