

Monks Cross North

Huntington, York

North Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

December 2007

Report No. 1749

Dacre, Son & Hartley

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PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Dacre, Son and Hartley to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Monks Cross North, Huntington, York.
- 1.2 The study area is located approximately 3.5km north of the city of York (Fig. 1) and comprises all the land within a 1.2km radius of the site, centred on SE 6259 5584 (Fig. 2).
- 1.3 The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to identify and assess the significance of sites, buildings and finds of archaeological and historic interest within the study area, and to gain a greater understanding of the wider historical landscape as a whole.

2. Methodology and Sources

- 2.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment and are in line with guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001).

Archaeological archives and databases

- 2.2 Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was obtained from the York Historic Environment Record (HER). The York Archive and Local Studies Library were consulted for cartographic and documentary sources, which are listed in the bibliography. The Archaeology Data Service website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) was consulted for information held in the National Monuments Record (NMR).

Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

- 2.3 Details of Listed Buildings were obtained from English Heritage's 'Images of England' website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). Information on Scheduled Monuments was obtained from the government's 'MAGIC' website (www.magic.gov.uk) and from the Archaeology Data Service website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>).

Published and unpublished sources

- 2.4 A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes local histories, together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

Geological and soil surveys

- 2.5 Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (2001) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

Visual inspection of the site

- 2.6 The site was visited on the 12th of November 2007 (see Plates 1-5).

3. Archaeological Background

The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods

- 3.1 The early prehistoric period is poorly represented in North Yorkshire. The sparseness of finds from this period is not unusual, however, as the population were probably predominately nomadic hunter-gatherers whose activity was unlikely to impact on the archaeological record (Mithen 1999). There is evidence for an increase in occupation as the ice sheets retreated approximately 12,000 years ago, and flint tools dating the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods have been recovered from sites such as Flixton Carr and Seamer Carr, both located on the east coast of Yorkshire (Vyner 2003a).
- 3.2 Evidence of settlement from the early prehistoric period is rare, however occupation during the Mesolithic period has been recorded at Star Carr, located near the east coast of North Yorkshire. Finds from this site include bone and antler objects, worked flint and preserved waterlogged wood, including a birch-wood platform. The site was probably a seasonal hunting camp which was periodically occupied by hunter-gatherers as they travelled through the landscape (Vyner 2003a).

The Neolithic period

- 3.3 There was a gradual increase in agriculture and the domestication of animals throughout the Neolithic period, although evidence for settlement sites of this date are scarce. The most commonly recorded archaeological features from the Neolithic are the monumental structures, such as long barrows (Manby *et al.* 2003). Henge monuments are also encountered in the region, an example of which is Thornborough Henge, located to the north-west of York between Ripon and Boroughbridge, comprising of three circles of multiple banks and ditches equally spaced along the same axis (Harding 2003).

The Bronze Age period

- 3.4 As with the Neolithic period, the features most commonly attributable to the early

Bronze Age are funerary monuments, with round barrows dominating the archaeological record. A Bronze Age ring ditch excavated in Fulford may represent the remains of a barrow (NMR SE 64 NW 12), while a dispersed group containing at least nine has been recorded near Holtby, north-east of York (NMR SE 65 SE 35). Earlier Bronze Age settlement sites are rare and as with sites from the earlier periods, are often represented by scatters of bronze implements, worked flint, pottery and burnt stone (Manby 2003).

- 3.5 The evidence for more permanent settlement increases significantly by the later Bronze Age, however, represented by the division of the landscape by linear boundaries, typically defined by either pits or banks and ditches. Examples of late Bronze Age occupation sites in North Yorkshire include the large hillfort at Grimthorpe, and the smaller defended settlements at Staple Howe and Grafton (Whyman and Howard 2005; Manby 2003). The later Bronze Age sees a shift from the use of burial mounds to cremation cemeteries (Champion 1999).

The Iron Age period

- 3.6 Evidence for enclosed and unenclosed settlements, comprising of one or more roundhouses and accompanied by trackways and field systems, increases in both upland and lowland areas throughout the Iron Age (Vyner 2003b). There is evidence for Iron Age settlement in the York area, although no evidence for occupation has been identified in York itself. A substantial later Iron Age settlement has been identified at Lingcroft Farm, Naburn, and a late pre-Roman Iron Age settlement site was recorded at Rawcliffe Moor, approximately 3km to the west of the proposed development site (Ottaway 2004).

The Roman period

- 3.7 By the end of the Iron Age, the York area lay within the territory controlled by the Brigantes, who were initially allied to the Romans under their Queen Cartimandua. In AD 68, Cartimandua was deposed and the Romans invaded the territory (Wilson 2003; Buckland 1986). The Roman fortress at York was constructed in AD 71 at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, which provided transport links and natural defence, and was occupied for around 350 years. A substantial civilian settlement, called *Eboracum*, emerged around the fortress walls and spread to the southern side of the River Ouse. The Roman settlement at York was prosperous, being the largest in northern Britain, and in the early 3rd century AD it became the capital of the province of *Britannia Inferior* (Ottaway 2004).
- 3.8 A number of roads are known to run from York to other major Roman settlements (e.g. Castleford, Tadcaster and Brough-on-Humber). One road ran north-east to Malton, through the study area (13), while a second ran north-west towards Catterick.

The remains of four Roman camps have been identified to the north of York along both of these roads, which are probably part of the seven or eight camps recorded by the eighteenth century antiquarians William Stukeley and Francis Drake (Ottaway 2004). Two of the camps are located off the Malton Road at Monks Cross (5 and 7), approximately 500m south of the proposed development site. A similar camp is located at Bootham Stray, off the Catterick Road (Scheduled Monument no. 30127) and a fourth lies short distance from this at Clifton Moor (Scheduled Monument no. 30152).

- 3.9 A number of other Roman sites have been identified close to the study area. These include the farmsteads at Stockton Moor West (YAG Site 742), south-east of the proposed development site, and at New Earswick to the west (NMR SE 65 SW 45). A pottery production site has been identified at Apple Tree Farm, approximately 2km to the south-east, which possibly provided ceramics for the military, and three coffined burials were recorded in the same area during drainage works. The drainage works also recovered sherds of Roman pottery, and scatters recovered from Stockton Lane (SE 6246 5323) and New Earswick (SE 6086 5475) indicate further occupation in this area (Johnson 2004).

The post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods

- 3.10 The nature of occupation in York during the immediate post-Roman period is not clear, although it does seem likely that some form of settlement continued throughout the 5th century. It is known that the city was part of the kingdom of Deira in the mid-6th century, which formed part of the Northumbrian kingdom by the end of the century. During the Anglo-Saxon period, York emerged as an important centre of ecclesiastical power and its importance is attested by it being the location for the baptism of the Northumbrian king Edwin in AD 627 (Hall 2003).
- 3.11 York was captured by the Vikings in AD 866, and under their control the settlement increased substantially in size with the laying out of new streets and the creation of tenement plots. The wealth of the settlement continued to grow due to an increase in trade and manufacture after the Viking invasion and many of the buildings excavated in the town appeared to have been used for both occupation and industry (Hall 2003).

The Medieval period

- 3.12 By 1066, York was the second largest city in England. After the Norman Conquest, two castles were constructed in York on either side of the River Ouse. The Normans were also responsible for the creation of the King's Fishpool, an artificial lake and marsh formed by the damming of the River Foss close to its junction with the Ouse, and for the rebuilding of the Minster (Daniell 2003). The settlement grew steadily

throughout the medieval period, becoming an important trading centre, profiting in particular from the North Yorkshire wool industry (Daniell 2003).

- 3.13 Very little is known about the nature of the settlement in Huntington during the medieval period. The earliest documentary evidence for occupation here is recorded in the Domesday Book, which states that before the Norman Conquest there were two manors held by Thorkil and Thormoth (Williams and Martin 1992).
- 3.14 The parish of Huntington lay within the Forest of Galtres (Page 1923), one of nine Royal forests in North Yorkshire, which covered an area of approximately 40,000 hectares in size and contained about sixty townships. The forests defined an area in which the hunting of the deer and boar was restricted and the rights to both the growing and fallen timber strictly legislated. In the 13th century, Royal Forests covered about a fifth of the country. Their popularity began to decline from the middle 14th century and by the 15th century many of the forests were being divided up and sold (Dormor 2003).

The Post-Medieval and Modern periods

- 3.15 During the 16th century, Huntingdon was referred to as ‘Huntyngdon in the forest of Galtres’, indicating that it was still part of the forest in the early post-medieval period (Page 1923). In 1629 an agreement was reached between Sir Arthur Ingram and the King for the deforestation of the lands which belonged to the manor (Page 1923), with the cleared land allowing for an increase in agricultural production (Nisbet 1984). The area appears to have remained largely agricultural throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, with both grazing and arable cultivation being practiced.
- 3.16 Many of the listed buildings in Huntington date to the 18th and 19th century and the focus of the settlement appears to have been around the area now called ‘The Village’. The railway station, opened in 1848 and in use until 1965, lay to the south of the village (NMR SE 65 NW 21) and a Bungalow Hospital, located to the south east of the proposed development site was established for the treatment of smallpox in 1902 (NMR SE 65 NW 6).

4. The Study Area

- 4.1 The study area comprises a 1.2km radius centred on land north of Monks Cross (Plates 1 to 5).
- 4.2 The references in bold type refer to the catalogue entries listed in Section 5 and shown on Figure 2.

Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 4.3 The study area comprises land used for a mixture of agricultural, residential and commercial purpose. The River Foss lies in the western side of the study area and the A1237 York ring road runs through it on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 4.4 The proposed development site itself is used for a combination of pasture and arable. It is bounded to the west by residential properties which form part of the village of Huntington. To the south is the Monks Cross shopping centre and an industrial estate. The site is bounded to the north and west by roads (North Lane and Monks Cross Link). White Horse Farm and Catterton House lie at the north end of the site. An east-west aligned trackway runs through the centre of the site and a large barn is situated at its eastern end. A second trackway, aligned north to south, was observed adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Several of the fields are bounded by ditches and hedges, some of which include well established trees. Visible evidence for the grubbing out of hedges was also observed on site (Plate 2) as was a small pond (Plate 3).
- 4.5 The study area comprises low lying ground with gentle undulations varying in height between 15m AOD to 17m AOD. The solid geology comprises Bunter and Keuper sandstones. The overlying drift geology is Warp and Lacustrine Clay (Geological Survey 1959). The soils around Huntington are a mixture of Wigton Moor association, described as permeable fine and coarse loamy soils variably affected by groundwater, and Foggathorpe 2, described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

- 4.6 A total of 16 archaeological sites and 11 buildings are recorded within the study area. These are listed in Section 5.

Designations

- 4.7 The study area contains one Scheduled Monument (**5**) and nine Listed Buildings (**B, D to K**). A description of these is provided in Section 5.

Archaeological sites and historic buildings*The Prehistoric period*

- 4.8 Evidence for prehistoric activity was identified during the excavation of the Roman camp ('Camp 1') in 2003 (7), to the south of the proposed development site. The earliest feature recorded here was a pit which contained a decorated sherd of

Neolithic pottery and fragments of burnt stone, suggesting it was either a cooking pit or a hearth. A similar undated pit may also be contemporary with it (Johnson 2004).

- 4.9 Two boundary features thought to date to the Bronze Age or Iron Age were also revealed during the excavation, along with a linear pit alignment comprising of at least 15 pits, orientated north-west to south-east. The pits were typically sub-rectangular in plan, measuring between 2.2m by 1.75m to 3m to 2.2m and ranging in depth from 0.75m to 0.9m. The date of this feature is unclear, however it may have been visible in the 2nd century AD given the presence of Roman finds in the upper fills. After the pits had silted up, they were cut by a broad and very shallow irregular linear feature, which may represent an attempt to redefine the boundary or erosion caused possibly by livestock who drank the water accumulated in the pit hollows (Johnson 2004).
- 4.10 A number of features identified within the remains of Camp 1 are also tentatively dated to the prehistoric period. These include two small ring gullies and a cluster of pits and post-holes. Further occupation activity in the area during the Bronze Age or Iron Age is suggested by a circular ditch (16), excavated at Hopgrove Farm to the south-west of the development area (Johnson 2004).

The Roman period

- 4.11 The route of the York to Malton Roman road crosses the south-east end of the study area on a south-west to north-east alignment (13). Aerial photographs taken in the spring of 2002 showed two sets of crop marks to the north of this road, interpreted as the remains of Roman camps (5 and 7; Horne 2002). Camp 2 (5) had already been partially obscured by a sports stadium, although earthworks representing the western side of it survive (Scheduled Monument no. 34718).
- 4.12 Camp 1 was excavated in 2003 (7) and its construction was dated to the early to mid 2nd century AD. It appears to have only been used for a short time as the ditch was deliberately backfilled with turf and soil from the rampart. Camp 1 has been defined as a 'temporary camp' (Johnson 2004), one which is used for the short-term accommodation of troops, and it is possible that the site represents a muster point for troops and supplies prior to Romans moving in to northern Britain. A similar interpretation may also be applied to Camp 2 and the other recorded examples at Bootham Stray and Clifton Moor (Johnson 2004).

The post-Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods

- 4.13 There is no archaeological evidence for post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity in the study area, although evidence for occupation in the pre-Conquest period is provided by the Domesday book, which recorded two manors in Huntington. After the

Conquest, Huntington was held by the Count of Mortain and it had a church and a priest (Williams and Martin 1992)

- 4.14 In the early medieval period, a ‘camera’ (4) (a temporary residence) was established in Huntington by the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, who settled in the region between the late 12th and early 13th centuries (Tillot 1961). Elements of the interior of the Church of All Saints are also dated to the 12th century (A). The shaft of a medieval cross has been re-erected in the church yard, while a second is located in The Old Village area (H).
- 4.15 Some of the layout of the medieval landscape has been preserved within the modern landscape. The remains of medieval ploughing, preserved as ridge and furrow cropmarks and earthworks (12) are recorded within the study area.

The Post-Medieval and Modern periods

- 4.16 Much of the landscape around Huntington appears to be the product of enclosure in the post-Medieval period. The study area remained largely agricultural until the late 20th century and the excavation at the Camp 1 site recorded a number of 18th century field drains and 19th century plough furrows (Johnson 2004). In 1817, the area called Monk Stray, located to the south of the proposed development site was formally defined in response to the inclosure of Heworth Moor (11).
- 4.17 The majority of Listed Buildings in Huntington date from the 18th century (B to G, I to K) although the cartographic evidence shows the village grew little in size until the 20th century when new properties were built along Huntington New Lane (Fig. 8).
- 4.18 In 1848, the York to Market Weighton railway line was built across the proposed development site (10) and a station was built to the south of the village (2). The line and station remained in use until 1965.
- 4.19 During the 20th century, the village expanded to the north and east. White Horse Farm was established at the north end of the proposed development site after 1937 (Fig. 10).

5. Catalogue of archaeological features and buildings

Archaeological features and sites

- 5.1 Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2.

- 1. Huntington Windmill** **SE 6147 5563**
The site of the Huntington Windmill which was used for milling corn, shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5)
- 2. Huntington Railway Station** **SE 612 550**
Site of railway station on the York and Beverley Railway opened in 1848 and closed in 1965 (NMR SE 65 NW 21).
- 3. Evaluation at Annamine Nursery, Huntington** **SE 6194 6493**
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Annamine Nursery, Jockey Lane, Huntington by the York Archaeological Trust in August 2004. Seven trenches were opened which contained post-medieval and modern features, including the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing, aligned north to south. An undated linear feature was also identified, possibly of post-medieval date. A number of irregular pit-like features are interpreted as root boles (Dean 2004).
- 4. Hospitallers Camera** **SE 62 56**
The Hospitallers had a *camera* (a residence used during short visits by an official and attendants of the Knights Hospitallers for administrative purposes on their estates) at Huntington (NMR SE 65 NW 20). The exact location of this is not known
- 5. Site of possible temporary Roman Camp ('Camp 2')** **SE 6215 5475**
The south-western part of a Roman Camp has been identified at the Monks Cross Athletic and Rugby Stadium. The camp is located a short distance from 'Camp 1', and both sites were first identified as cropmarks in March 2002 (Horne 2002). The site was then subjected to a geophysical survey by GeoQuest Associates in April 2002 (Noel 2002). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in 2003. Trench 1 contained two ditches and a bank on the same alignment as the camp. Eight sherds of pottery was recovered from one of the ditches, identified as Calcite gritted ware sherds which are more likely associated with domestic activity rather than military (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 2003). The undisturbed remains of Camp 2 have are now a Scheduled Monument (Monument Ref: 34718).
- 6. The Poor Gardens** **SE 6227 5629**
A number of 'Poor Gardens' are shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5) running on either side of North Lane.

7. Excavations at Huntington South Moor/ Monks Cross SE 625 545

An excavation was undertaken at Huntington South Moor by the York Archaeological Trust between March 2003 and June 2003 in order to investigate a Roman Camp. The excavation also revealed evidence for prehistoric and post-medieval activity.

Prehistoric Remains

The remains of prehistoric activity recorded during the excavation included a pit alignment probably dating to the Bronze Age or Iron Age and curvilinear ditch. A cluster of pits and small post-holes along with two small ring gullies are interpreted as possible prehistoric haystack gullies, although they produced no dating evidence (Johnson 2004).

The Temporary Roman Camp ('Camp 1')

The remains of a Roman Camp dating to the mid 2nd century AD were recorded at Huntington South Moor, under the Monks Cross 'Park and Ride'. It is located a short distance from Camp 2 and both sites were first identified as a crop mark through aerial photography in March 2002 (Horne 2002). The site was then subject to a geophysical survey by GeoQuest Associates in April 2002 (Noel 2002). Immediately after this, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by the York Archaeological Trust in April 2002 and a total of 13 trenches were excavated which confirmed the presence and location of the camp defences (Ottaway 2002). An excavation was undertaken by the York Archaeological Trust between March 2003 and June 2003 which revealed the full extent of the camp. Post-excavation analysis has concluded that the camp was probably a temporary one and was possibly a muster point for the military as they prepared to move into northern Britain (Johnson 2004).

Post-Medieval Remains

The excavation also revealed later post-medieval and modern remains, comprising 18th century land drains, post-holes and the remnants of ridge and furrow, all associated with the use of the area for agriculture (Johnson 2004).

8. Post-medieval field boundaries SE 525 556

Evidence for the layout of the medieval arable landscape has been preserved by the curvilinear shape of the post-medieval field boundaries.

9. Desk-top study and evaluation at Land at Huntington South Moor SE 625 545

A desk-top study followed by an evaluation was undertaken at Land at Huntington South Moor, Monks Cross, York by the York Archaeological Trust in 2000. The

evaluation comprised eight evaluation trenches measuring 10m by 10m each. The investigation failed to identify any significant archaeological remains (Macnab 2000).

- 10. North Midland Railway Line (now disused) SE 6149 5513 to 6381 5604**
The route of the now disused North Midland Railway line, running between York and Market Weighton. The line was opened in 1848 and closed in 1965 (Sheils 2003).
- 11 Monk Stray SE 6289 5453**
The area called Monk Stray was first defined as common land by the Act of 1817 as the result of the inclosure of Heworth. An allotment of about 118 acres was made to the freemen, which was later supplemented by a further eight acres bought with the compensation for half-year rights extinguished on other ground. Profits from leasing part of the stray enabled another 5 acres to be added in 1826. They were held in trust for the use of the freemen of Monk ward (Tillot 1961).
- 12. Ridge and Furrow Cropmarks SE 629 557**
Ridge and furrow thought to be Medieval in date in the parish of Huntington, seen as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs (NMR SE 65 NW 17).
- 13. Probable Roman Road SE 6335 5490**
The route between York and Malton (Road 4) is thought to largely coincide with the modern Malton Road, running on a north-east to south-west axis (Brinklow *et al.* 1986).
- 14. Sand Pits and Sand Holes SE 6339 5631**
A series of sand pits and sand holes are depicted throughout the area on the 1854 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5), indicating that sand extraction has occurred within the study area.
- 15. Priest's Close SE 6345 5597**
A tract of land entitled 'Priest's Close', shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey (Fig. 5). The origin of this name is currently not known.
- 16. Circular Ditch, Hopgrove Farm SE 638 553**
A circular ditch was excavated to the north of Hopgrove Farm. It possibly dates to the Iron Age (Johnson 2004).

Buildings

- 5.2 The building catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given an alphabetical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2. The

catalogue entry includes an approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) and an Images of England (IoE) number, which relates to the English Heritage listed building website (www.imagesofengland.org.uk).

- A. Church of All Saints** **IoE 328666** **SE 615 560**
Grade II* listed Church, located on the north side of Church Lane. It has a 15th century chancel, although the church was extensively reworked in the 19th century. Some elements of the interior appear to date to the 12th century.
- B. Manor House** **SE 6152 5607**
The location of one of the two manor houses in Huntington, located in close proximity to All Saints Church on the west side of the River Foss and shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).
- C. Manor House** **SE 6174 5575**
The location of one of the two manor houses in Huntington located on the east side of the river to the south of village. It is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).
- D. No. 3, The Old Village** **IoE 328672** **SE 517 650**
Grade II listed house located on the west side of the Old Village, dated to the late 18th century.
- E. No. 34, The Old Village** **IoE 328676** **SE 517 650**
Grade II listed house located on the east side of the Old Village. It dates to the mid-18th century and has 20th century alterations.
- F. No. 71, The Old Village** **IoE 328674** **SE 517 650**
Grade II listed house located on the north side of the Old Village. It dates to the mid-18th century.
- G. Prospect House, The Old Village** **IoE 328675** **SE 517 650**
Grade II listed house located on the east side of the Old Village, dated to the mid-18th century.
- H. The Village Cross, The Old Village** **IoE 328673** **SE 517 650**
Grade II listed medieval cross stump, located on the west side of The Old Village.
- I. The Grange, Malton Road** **IoE 328669** **SE 6387 5590**
Grade II listed house, located north-west of Malton Road, dating to c. 1840.

- J. Calm Cottage, Malton Road** **IoE 328667** **SE 6382 5578**
Grade II listed house, located to the north-west of Malton Road. It was built *c.* 1820, with alterations in 1973 by Francis Johnson.
- K. Gate Piers, Calm Cottage** **IoE 328668** **SE 6382 5578**
Grade II listed gate piers located approximately 60m south-east of Calm Cottage, dated to the early 19th century.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The proposed development site comprise fields used primarily for pasture. It is divided by ditched hedged boundaries which probably relate to post-medieval enclosure. The proposed development site lies to the east of the village of Huntington, which likely has its origins in the later Saxon or medieval period.
- 6.2 Archaeological excavations at Monks Cross, immediately to the south of the proposed development site, have revealed evidence for Bronze Age or Iron Age activity, and at least one feature dates to the Neolithic period. Further pre-Roman activity in the area is attested by a curvilinear boundary excavated at Hopgrove Farm.
- 6.3 The remains of two Roman temporary camps are located within the study area. But apart from the physical remains of the camp itself, no contemporary features associated with this period were identified during the excavation, suggesting any activity was confined to the area of the camp itself. Some evidence for Roman settlement activity has been recorded just beyond the study area and the probable Roman road linking York to Malton runs across the south of the study area.
- 6.4 The evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within the study area suggests that there is potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological deposits within the proposed development site. There is evidence from the nature of the field boundaries and from aerial photographs to indicate that the site has been ploughed during the medieval and post-medieval periods, which may have disturbed or truncated any archaeological deposits. Sand pits and sand holes are also located within the study area, and a number of small ponds are located on the proposed development site, suggesting that extraction has been undertaken at some point in time. The now disused Midland Railway also ran through the proposed development site, which may have also damaged any archaeological remains.

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Report

Alexandra Grassam BA MSc

Graphics/illustrations

Alexandra Grassam

Research and Site Visit

Alexandra Grassam

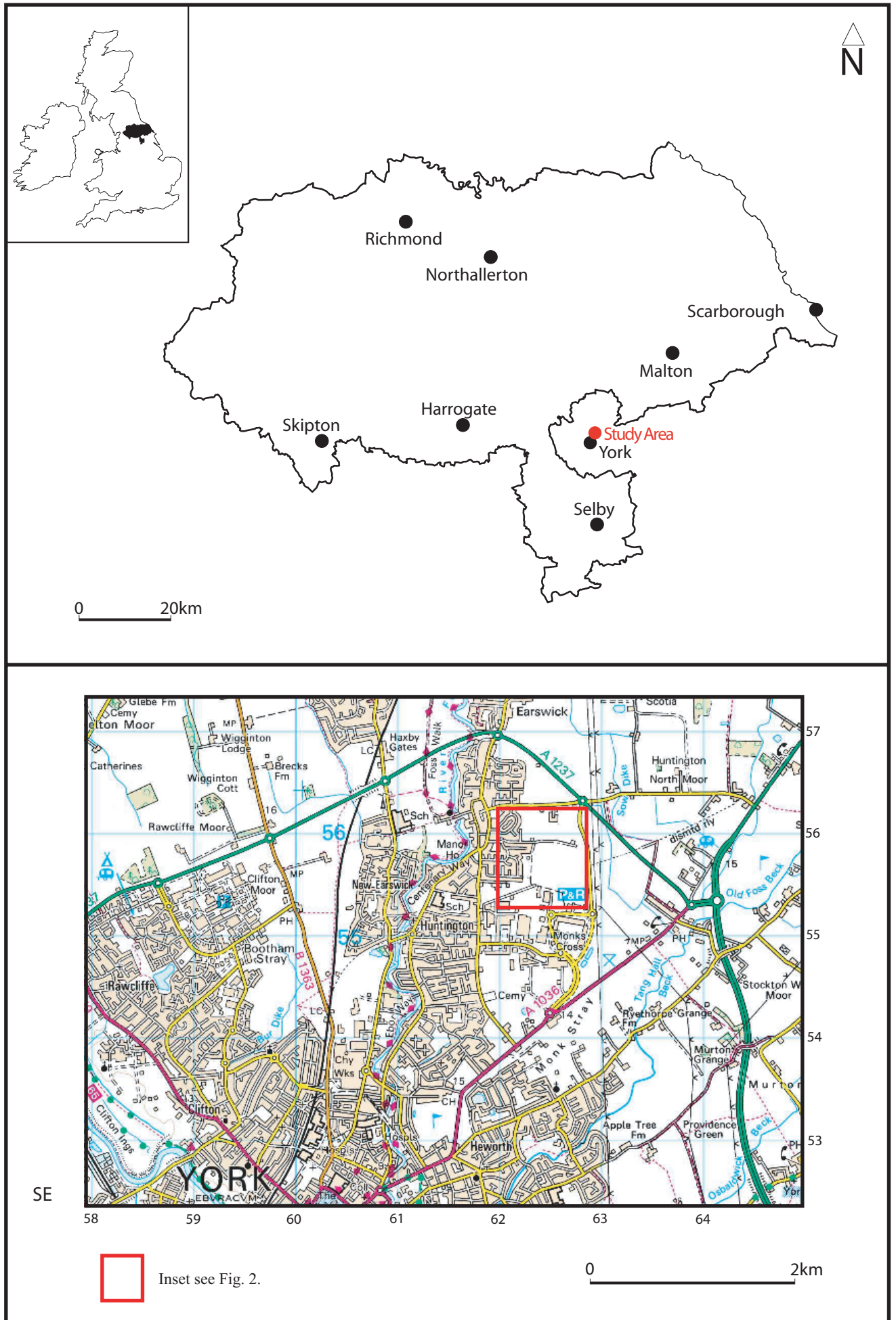


Fig. 1. Site location

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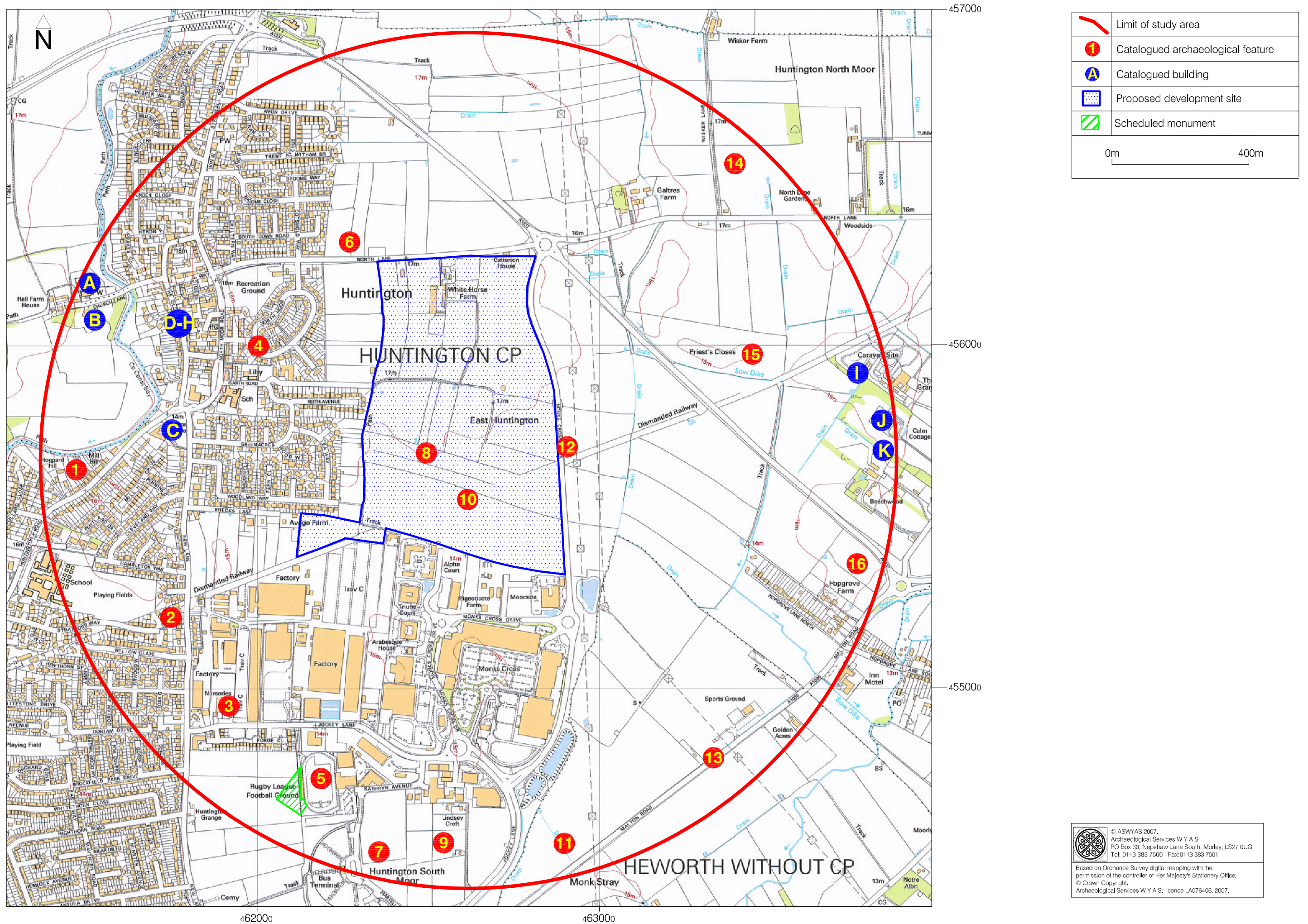


Figure 2. Site location showing the study area and proposed redevelopment site with catalogue numbers (1:10,000 scale)



Figure 3. Extract from Christopher Saxton's Map of Yorkshire from 1577 with the approximate position of the proposed development site highlighted

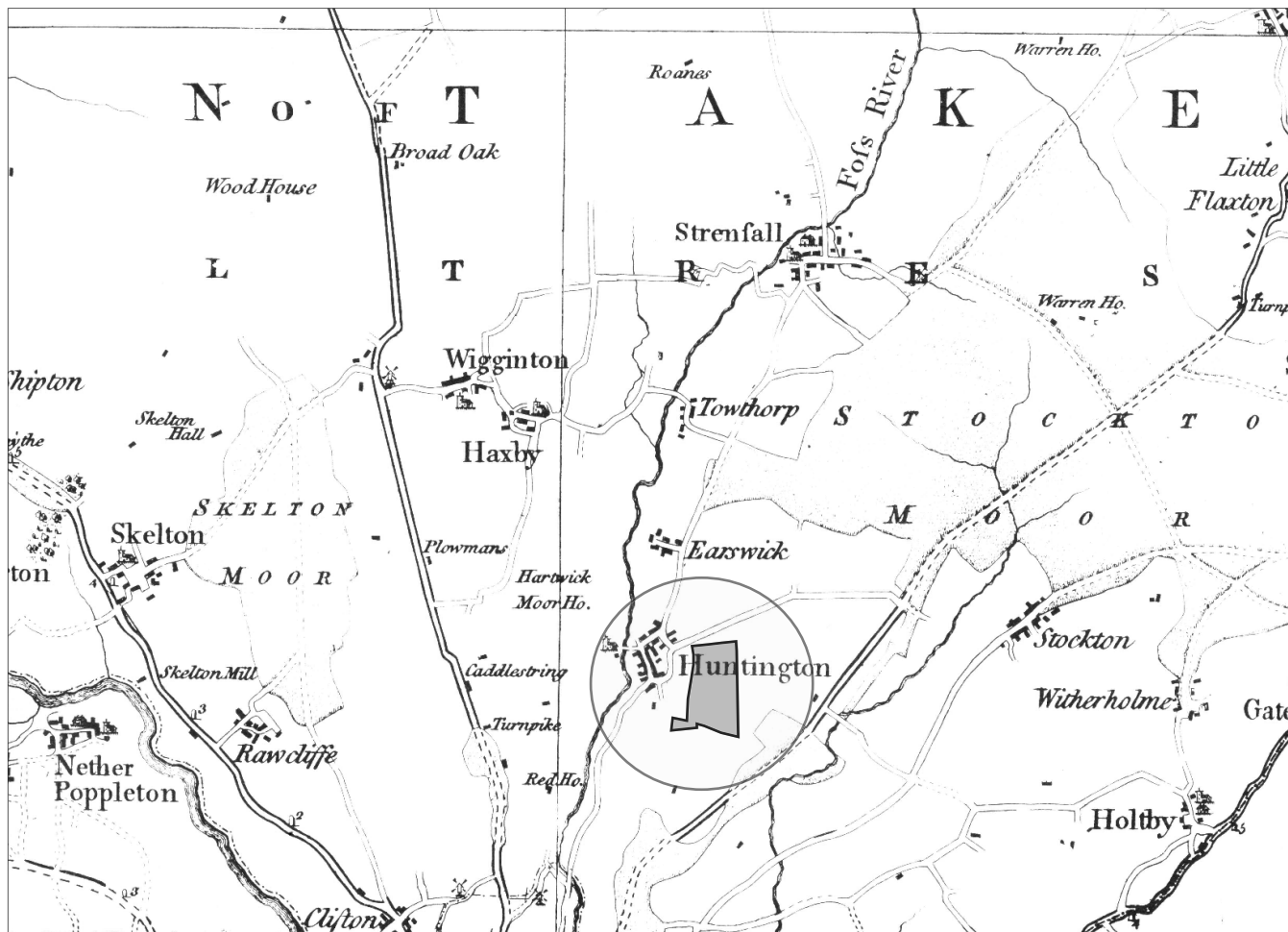


Figure 4. Extract from the Thomas Jefferys' Map of Yorkshire of 1775 with the approximate location of the study area and the proposed development site highlighted

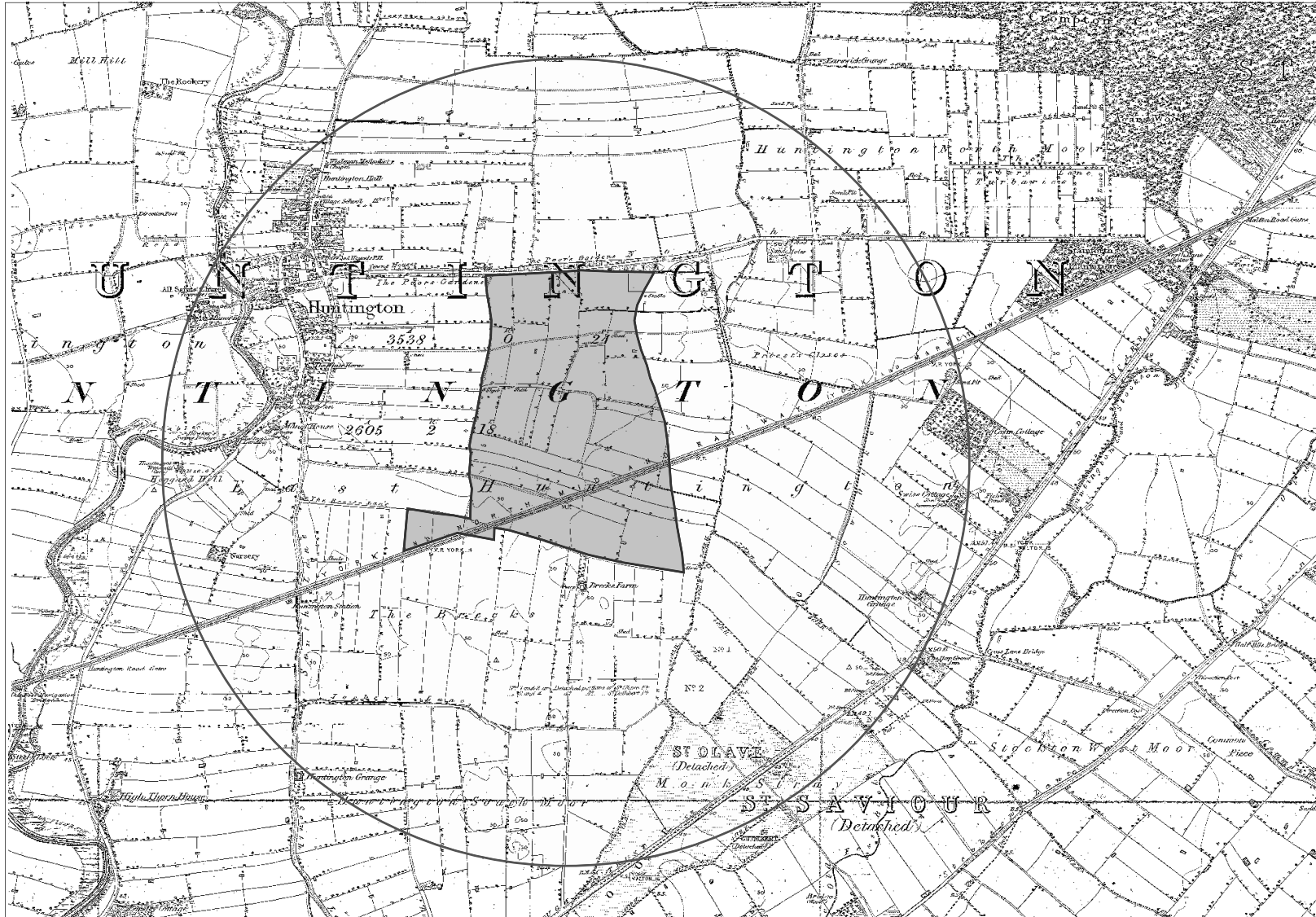


Figure 5. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch Maps of 1854 with the study area and proposed development site highlighted (Sheets 157 and 174)



Figure 6. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1893 with the study area and proposed development site highlighted



Figure 7. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1911 with the study area and proposed development site highlighted



Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1930 with the proposed development site highlighted



Figure 9. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1936 with the proposed development site highlighted



Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map of 1937 with the study area and proposed development site highlighted



Plate 1. The proposed development site facing north towards White House Farm



Plate 2. The proposed development site facing south-west showing possible grubbed out hedge line



Plate 3. The proposed development site facing south



Plate 4. The proposed development site facing north-east



Plate 5. The proposed development site facing north-east