



CRAYKE CASTLE, CRAYKE, NORTH YORKSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGY DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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PURCELL

**Beverley Kerr**

On behalf of Purcell ©  
29 Marygate, York YO30 7WH  
beverley.kerr@purcelluk.com  
www.purcelluk.com

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*Steve Hill*

# CRAYKE CASTLE, CRAYKE, NORTH YORKSHIRE, ARCHAEOLOGY DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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Purcell were commissioned by the current owner of Crayke Castle to undertake the writing of a number of heritage reports including this Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and a Conservation Management Plan to inform the developing scheme for the restoration of Crayke Castle as a family home. Crayke Castle is a Grade I listed fifteenth century tower house set within the Schedule Monument of Crayke Castle (SM no. I016530) in the district of Hambleton, North Yorkshire. It is also set within the Conservation Area of Crayke and within the boundary of the Howardian Hills, a designated AONB. This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been prepared to inform the below ground heritage potential of the site and the impact of any proposed future development on the heritage resource.

Crayke Castle is set on a natural promontory which may have made it attractive to early settlers. Evidence for Roman activity in the form of ceramic building materials and beehive quern has been found within the site boundary and it may have been the location of a Roman watch tower and a Roman villa; although neither theory has to date been substantiated.

Crayke is recorded as having been gifted to St Cuthbert in AD 685 and a monastic settlement may have been established here. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been discovered on the eastern edge of the site boundary, within the scheduled area.

The Bishops of Durham are thought to have fortified the site in the twelfth century, when a motte and bailey castle was constructed, probably in timber. This was replaced in stone and the present tower house, which is believed to have been built as additional living accommodation, has been ascribed to Bishop Robert Neville, and is now known as Crayke Castle. In addition to the tower house, the ruins of a structure known as New Tower, also thought to be fifteenth century in date, lie twenty metres to the north-west of the Crayke Castle. The castle is also believed to have had a hall, gatehouse and walls encircling an inner and outer bailey. None of these structures survive above ground.

Crayke Castle was 'slighted' during the Civil War and the defences dismantled. Much of New Tower may have been demolished at this time. The tower house is recorded as being a farm house in the eighteenth century and the area around the castle was probably in agricultural use. During the nineteenth century Crayke Castle was sold by the Bishops of Durham and it was raised in status to a country residence. This saw the addition of an extension on the north-eastern side of the castle, and upon the motte. Other structures were also added to the site.

This report has established that the evidence contained within the North Yorkshire HER and from other sources indicates the high potential for the presence of archaeological remains to lie within the site boundary and recommends a carefully considered mitigation strategy to be agreed through consultation with North Yorkshire's Archaeological Officer should future development of site take place.

Summary of Archaeological Potential:

Period	Potential
Prehistoric	LOW
Iron Age	LOW
Romano-British	MODERATE
Anglo-Saxon	MODERATE
Medieval	HIGH
Post Medieval to Modern	HIGH

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 REASONS AND SCOPE OF STUDY

This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by Purcell, a firm of Conservation Architects and Heritage Consultants. It has been commissioned to accompany a number of reports including a **Conservation Management Plan** as part of the process of informing developing options to bring back into single residential use. The building is the Grade I listed set within a Scheduled Monument and the Crayke Conservation Area and within the boundary the Howardian Hills a designated AONB.

The site is centred at National Grid Reference SE 55950 70726 (hereafter 'the site').

In order to inform the below ground heritage potential of the site and the impact of any proposed future development on the heritage resource, research and physical analysis of the site and its environs has been undertaken. Identified heritage assets are then assessed in terms of heritage potential and impact of future redevelopment. The assessment takes a holistic approach to the historic environment assessing buried archaeology, the historic built environment and historic setting collectively to better understand the archaeological potential of the site. This report has been written to information and policies detailed in The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

### 2.2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY



Site Location Plan (base plan Google earth 2016 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky)

□ Site Boundary

The village of Crayke is situated on a natural promontory on the edge of the Vale of York. The site is situated 3 km to the east of Easingwold and 19km north of York, on the edge of the Howardian Hills and located on the highest point above the village of Crayke which occupies the south-east facing slope of the hill. Also located on the high ground to the east of the site is a redundant covered reservoir and the Church of St Cuthbert.

Crayke Castle commands stunning views of the surrounding countryside; to the north are the Howardian Hills, with the Dales to the west, and the Vale of York and York Minster to the south. The site location is shown opposite.

The boundary of the site roughly follows the boundary of the scheduled area. The western and southern edges follow the course of Crayke Lane (which becomes Church Hill). The boundary skirts around the cemetery of St. Cuthbert's Church until it reaches Love Lane where it heads downhill. On reaching the Great Hall Fields the boundary heads west along a hedge line back to Crayke Lane.

The topography and geology of a landscape can be used to interpret and substantiate the potential for the recovery of archaeological deposits. The underlying bedrock geology is Whitby mudstone formation formed in the Jurassic period 176-183 million years ago. This is overlain by Vale of York formation consisting of clay and sandy / gravelly deposits from the Quaternary Period formed 2 million years ago from glacial seasonal deposits and post glacial meltwaters.<sup>01</sup>

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<sup>01</sup> British Geological Survey 2016 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) [accessed 9th August 2016]

# 3 METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 AIMS AND SCOPE

The aim of this assessment is to establish the known and potential heritage assets within the site and its environs, which may be affected by future redevelopment of the site.

For the purposes of this assessment, heritage assets are taken to encompass below ground archaeological remains, historic structures and elements of the historic landscape.

## 3.2 STUDY AREA

The recorded heritage assets within 1000m radius of the site make up the study area. Information regarding nationally and locally designated sites and areas within the study area has been considered as well as undesignated heritage assets.

## 3.3 SOURCES

A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted to provide a robust baseline dataset. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

### 3.3.1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted. Information from the HER has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report and the data is provided in gazetteer format in the appendices.

### 3.3.2 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

A search of historic manuscripts, Ordnance Survey maps and secondary sources was undertaken. The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of historic land use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. Sources consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in the Bibliography.

### 3.3.3 GEO-TECHNICAL DATA

Geo-technical information is available from the British Geological Survey website and includes information about site investigation reports, boreholes and soil sample data. This data can indicate the relative depths and composition of artificial deposits (ie. made ground) and the depths to natural geological deposits.

No borehole data was available from within the immediate vicinity of the site. However, a borehole investigation took place in 1987 below the site on Church Hill, 160m from the site. Results indicated that the depth of made ground, including more recently disturbed ground and archaeological deposits can vary from a between a minimum of 0.25m, to a maximum of 0.90m below the current ground surface. It should be noted that this investigation was downslope around 100m OD and is unlikely to represent the depths of made ground on the site.

### 3.3.4 LEGISLATIVE AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The results of a review of legislation and local planning documents, and where relevant, details of any statutory and non-statutory designations are included in Section 3.

### 3.3.5 CHRONOLOGY

Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

Modern:	AD 1900 - present
Nineteenth century:	AD 1800 - 1900
Post-medieval:	AD 1500 - 1799
Medieval:	AD 1066 - 1499
Saxon:	AD 410 - 1066
Romano-British:	AD 43 - 410
Iron Age:	700 BC - AD 43
Bronze Age:	2,400 - 700 BC
Neolithic:	4,000 - 2,400 BC
Mesolithic:	8,500 - 4,000 BC
Early Post-glacial:	10,000 - 8,500 BC
Upper Palaeolithic:	30,000 - 10,000 B
Middle Palaeolithic:	150,000 - 30,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic:	500,000 - 150,000 BC

3.3.6 BEST PRACTICE

This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (ClfA Revised December 2014).

3.3.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The North Yorkshire HER is not a record of all surviving heritage assets but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further heritage assets that are, at present, unknown.

3.3.8 COPYRIGHT

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3.3.9 NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND PLANNING GUIDANCE

The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of the heritage resource within the planning process. There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

POLICY NO.	TITLE	SUMMARY
n/a	<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)</b>	Scheduled Monuments and AAls are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by Historic England, is required for any works.
n/a	<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b>	Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). Historic England are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings.
n/a	<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</b>	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, published March 27th 2012) is the overarching planning policy document for England. Within Section 12: <i>Conservation and enhancing the historic environment</i> are the government's policies for the protection of heritage. The policies advise a holistic approach to planning and development, where all significant elements which make up the historic environment are termed 'heritage assets'. These consist of designated assets (such as listed buildings or conservation areas) non-designated assets (such as locally listed buildings) or any other features which are considered to be of heritage value. The policies within the document emphasise the need for assessing the significance of heritage assets and their setting in order to fully understand the historic environment and inform suitable design proposals for change to significant buildings.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.3.10 REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING GUIDANCE AND POLICY

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system, and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

Hambleton District Council has a Core Strategy Planning Document in place from 2007. A new local plan for Hambleton District Council is being written. This will update the policies in the Core Strategy in accordance with current national policy and guidelines. This is due to be adopted at the end of 2018. The background documents have begun to be prepared and taken to public consultation before being approved by the District Council.

The Howardian Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019 also identifies objectives for the protection of the character of the area including its historic environment.

POLICY NO.	TITLE	SUMMARY
<b>Strategic Objective 8</b>	<b>Hambleton Local Development Framework: Core Strategy 2007</b>	To protect and enhance the historic heritage and the unique character and identity of the towns and villages by ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of settlement form and character; - careful planning for and design of the nature and type of development will help to secure the sustainability of the District and maintain and enhance the distinctive character of Hambleton, a main contributor to a high quality of life for its communities;
<b>Objective HE2</b>	<b>Howardian Hills AONB</b>	Sustain and enhance the significance of the AONB's historic environment. To achieve this action HE2.1 recommends that development proposals that would be likely to harm the significance of the AONB's heritage assets will be resisted.

### 3.3.11 ADDITIONAL HERITAGE GUIDANCE

*Standard and guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, 2014 (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)*

This guidance seeks to define best practice for execution and reporting in desk-based assessment which focuses on determining the 'nature, extent and significance of the historic environment as far as is reasonably possible'.

*Conservation Principles: English Heritage Guidance 2008, English Heritage*

Conservation Principles provides a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment, wherein 'Conservation' is defined as the process of managing change to a significant place and its setting in ways that will best sustain its heritage values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

*Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2015, Historic England*

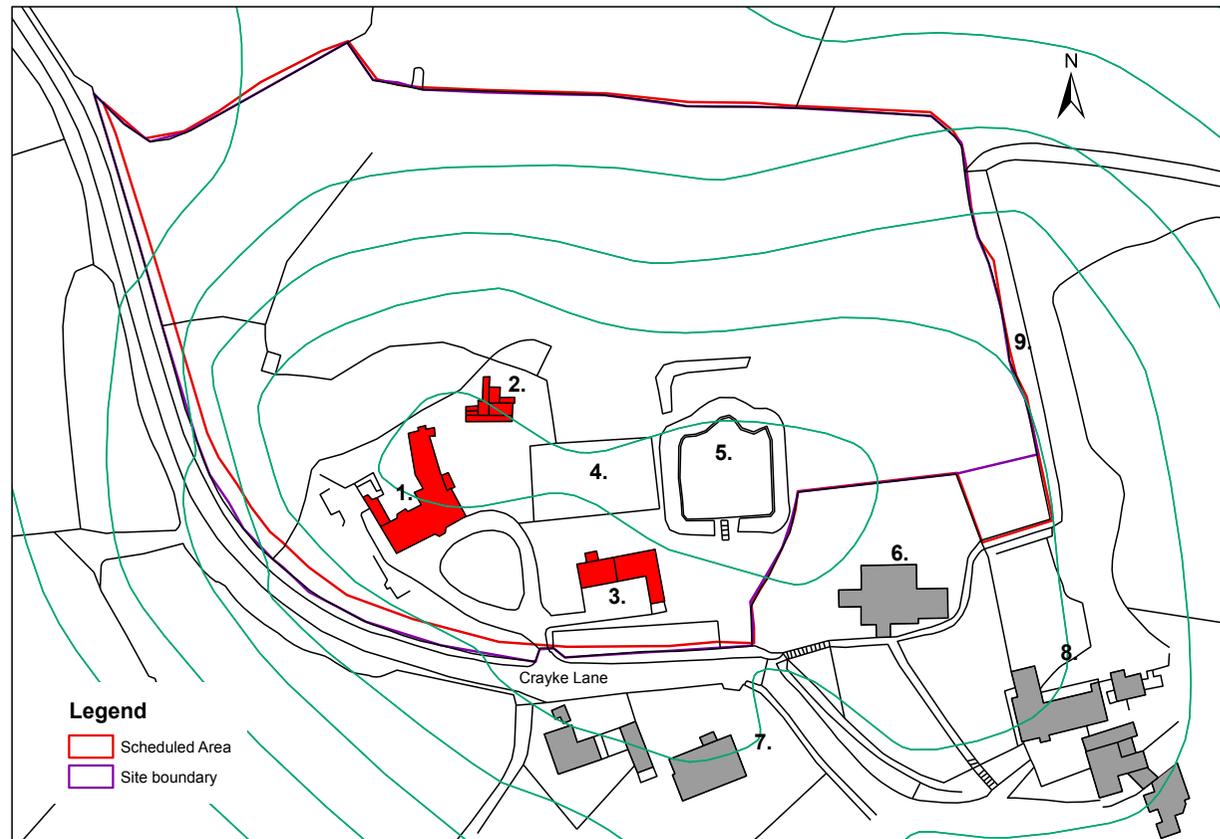
The significance of a heritage asset not only derives from its physical presence but also from its setting and the surroundings in which it is experienced. The setting of heritage assets provides guidance on managing change within the setting of a heritage asset.

# 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section provides a further understanding of the site through a description and a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the site and study area compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource within the site and to provide context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive within it.

## 4.2 SITE DESCRIPTION



Site Layout

Crayke Castle is sited in a prominent location on the top of a natural hill above the village of Crayke which occupies the south and south-eastern slopes of Crayke Hill. The site occupies an area of roughly 2.5 hectares and the layout of the site is shown opposite.

The buildings and features indicated are as follows:

1. Crayke Castle
2. The New Tower
3. Garages and Stables
4. Tennis court
5. Reservoir
6. Church of St Cuthbert
7. Old Rectory
8. Crayke Hall
9. Love Lane

The site is entered from Crayke Lane. To the east of the entrance is an 'L' shaped single storey building consisting of garaging and stables with a level yard on its south side. Beyond this is a former tennis court with a tarmac surface. Further to the east is a large concrete reservoir.

The short circular drive leads to the most prominent building on the site; the fifteenth century tower house known as Crayke Castle. It is a four storey building; each storey is stepped slightly back. There is a crenelated parapet and slate roof.

An extension added to the north-east side of Crayke Castle is built on the eastern side of an earthwork which has been identified as a Norman motte and is the focus of the Scheduled Area. The motte is still visible, rising 2.5m above the natural hilltop on the northern side of Crayke Castle. The top of the motte has been recently disturbed and a large quantity of rubble stone (possibly building material) has been uncovered within the soil.

On the western side of Crayke Castle is a level terrace which provides access to the kitchen. A wall to the south-west which incorporates the lintel of a fireplace and various architectural stone fragments appears to be remnants of a former building.

Attached to the northern side of Crayke Castle is a vaulted medieval undercroft which only survives at ground level. Further stone structures which have been converted into a scullery and cold store are attached to this on the western side of the motte.

At a distance of 20m to the north-east of the main house are the ruins of another medieval building known as the 'New Tower'. The partial remains of the stone undercroft and an entrance porch survive above ground.

The medieval castle is thought to have had an inner bailey which occupied much of the crown of the hill above the 100m contour. It ran along the present boundary with Crayke Lane where there is a possible section of bank and would have extended eastwards towards Love Lane. It is thought to have measured up to 210m east - west, and 90m north - south.<sup>01</sup>

The outer bailey extended northwards from the western side of the motte to 5m short of the present boundary of the site. The outer bailey is thought to have followed the current site boundary east until it reached the hollow way of Love Lane before turning southwards to join the inner bailey. This part of the site is referred to as 'Castle Garth' and cultivations terraces and building platforms have been identified.<sup>02</sup>

The site slopes steeply north and westward from the 100m contour and is predominantly rough grass. The site has been largely cleared of the trees which once occupied the western area of the site and the area surrounding the house and the Norman motte. The ground has been partially disturbed by this clearance. Further disturbance has been caused by the recent uncovering of the underground reservoir. The overgrown nature of the site made the identification of earthworks and other features problematic during the site visit.

<sup>01</sup> Historic England, Scheduled Monument, 1016530, online at <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016530> [accessed 11th August 2016]

<sup>02</sup> Ibid

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE



*Crayke Castle*



*Garage and stables*



*New Tower*



*Terrace below western elevation and remains of demolished building to the left*



*Levelled yard of garage / stables*



*Garden platform*



*Motte*



*Disturbed areas of the motte*

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE



*Northern slopes, facing west*



*Base of northern slope, looking east*



*Northern slopes, facing east*



*North-west of site looking south up slope – note possible terraces*



*Eastern edge of site with Love Lane to the left*



*Northern edge of site along Crayke Lane with possible bank and ditch*



*Redundant reservoir with concrete structure stripped of overburden*



*Western edge of levelled tennis court with New Tower behind*

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.3 STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS AND LOCAL HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

#### 4.3.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

The site boundary largely equates to the boundary of the Scheduled Monument of the motte and bailey of Crayke Castle (SM no. 1016530). The Schedule Monument record is reproduced in the appendix C. The site was first scheduled in 1952 and describes the layout of the site as follows:

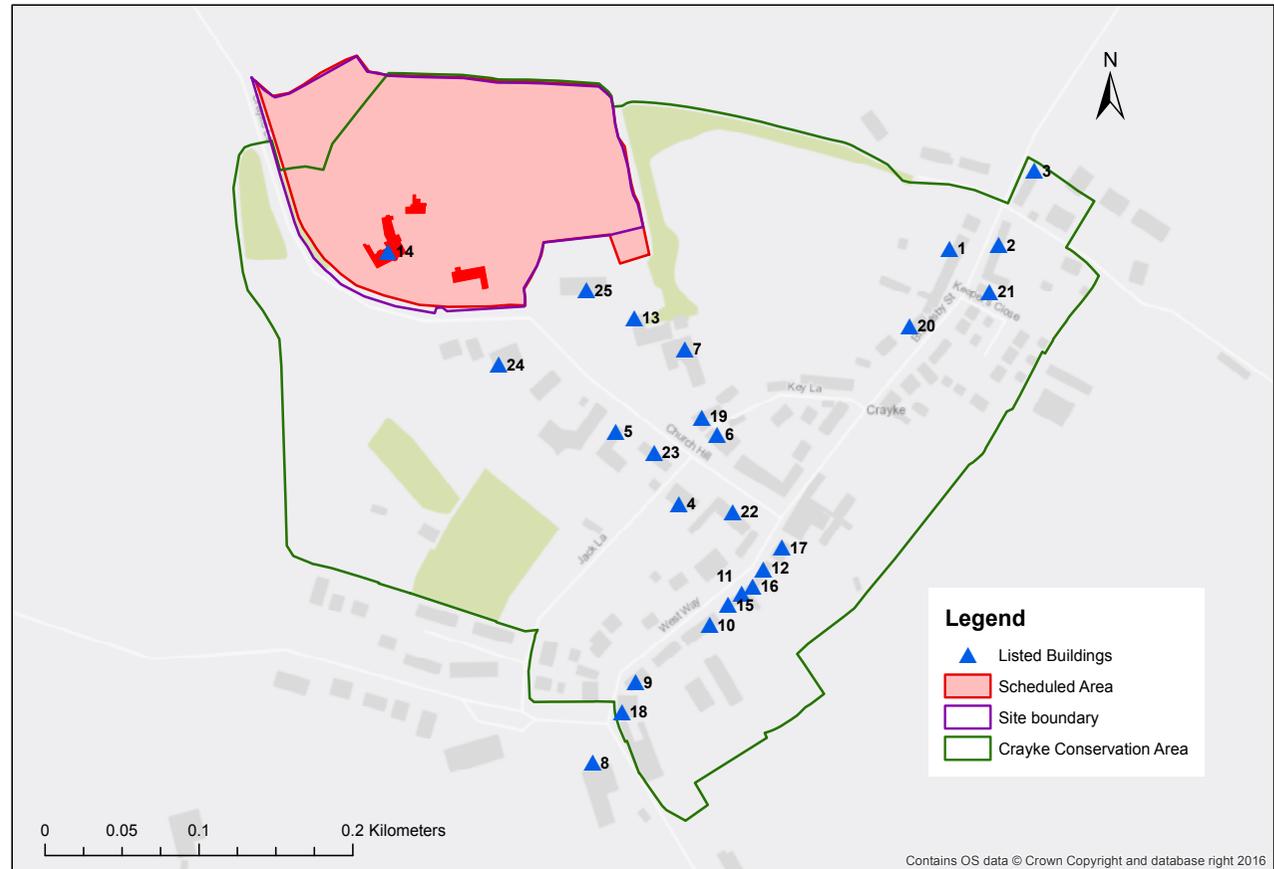
*The motte lies beneath the later structures and is still visible to the north of the castle as an earthwork mound rising about 2.5m above the natural hilltop, forming a platform on which later buildings were constructed. The inner bailey defences have been altered over the years and only survive as earthworks at the south east side as a short section of bank, although the line of the southern edge to the bailey is retained by the present garden wall alongside Crayke Lane. The inner bailey occupied most of the crown of the hill above the 100m contour, extending to the north of St Cuthbert's Church and measuring up to 210m east-west by 90m north-south.*

The scheduled area includes the ruinous Grade I listed New Tower to the north-east, but excludes the Grade I listed tower house and attached structures, the garage/stable block, the surface of the driveway and the tennis court, and the reservoir. However, the ground beneath all are included.

#### 4.3.2 CONSERVATION AREAS

The site sits within the Crayke Conservation Area. The boundary of which is shown on the plan opposite. Additionally, the village sits within the south-western edge of the Howardian Hills, a designated AONB.

#### 4.3.3 LISTED BUILDINGS



Designations Plan

There are 25 listed buildings within Crayke village and the immediate environs of the site. These are shown on the plan opposite and are as follows:

Purcell Ref	DESIGUID	NAME	GRADE
1	DNY3616	PRIEST COTTAGES	II
2	DNY3617	IVY COTTAGE AND THE OLD COTTAGE	II
3	DNY3618	IVY FARMHOUSE	II
4	DNY3619	CRAYKE COTTAGE	II
5	DNY3620	CHURCH FARM	II
6	DNY3621	DANETREE	II
7	DNY3622	BISHOPS COTTAGE	II
8	DNY3625	PINFOLD OPPOSITE TOWN END FARM	II
9	DNY3626	WHITE HOUSE	II
10	DNY3627	APRIL COTTAGE	II
11	DNY3628	OLD TIMBERS	II
12	DNY3629	STORAGE BUILDING OF LITTLE HOMESTEAD, TO NORTH	II
13	DNY3876	CRAYKE HALL	II
14	DNY3889	CRAYKE CASTLE	I
15	DNY3898	WESTON COTTAGE	II
16	DNY3900	THE LITTLE HOMESTEAD	II
17	DNY3903	BAYSTON HOUSE	II
18	DNY4382	TOWN END FARMHOUSE AND ADJOINING FARM BUILDING TO SOUTH	II
19	DNY4399	MRS WELLESLEY'S COTTAGE	II
20	DNY4517	SOLWAY COTTAGE	II
21	DNY4518	ROSE COTTAGE	II
22	DNY4519	SPARLING HOUSE AND HATHAWAY COTTAGE	II
23	DNY4520	GELDER COTTAGE AND PLUM TREE COTTAGE	II
24	DNY4521	THE OLD RECTORY	II
25	DNY4522	CHURCH OF ST CUTHBERT	II

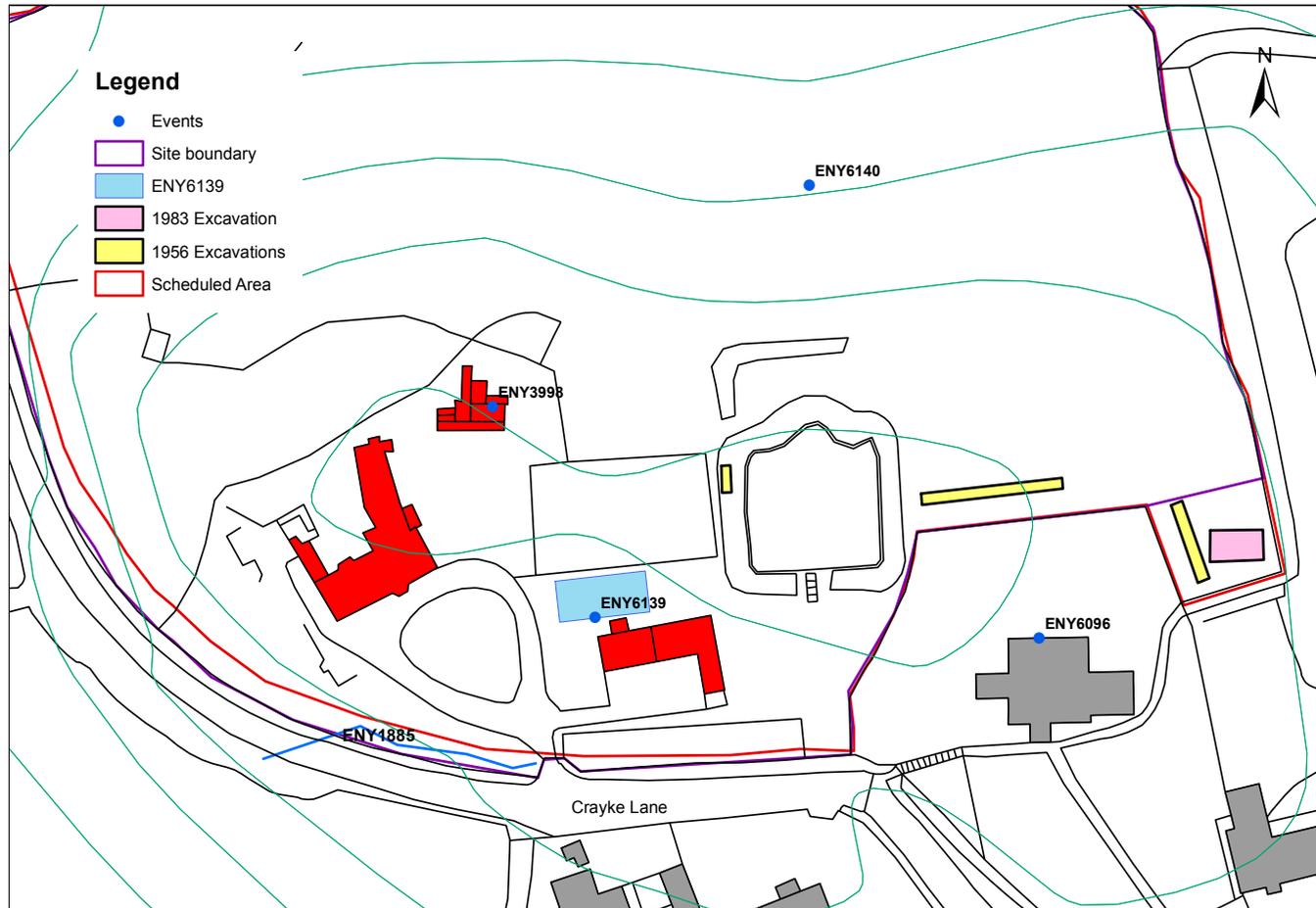
Of the 25 heritage assets, the Church of St Cuthbert, and the Old Rectory are alone within the visible envelope of the site.

#### 4.3.4 REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

There are no Registered Parks and Gardens in the site or within the 1000m study area.

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.4 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS



The following section provides details of archaeological investigations, watching briefs and excavations, otherwise termed as 'events', which have taken place within the site boundary and surrounding area. The location of the events within the boundary of the scheduled area have been illustrated on the plan opposite and further details of events recorded in the North Yorkshire HER can also be found in appendix A.

There are three events recorded in the North Yorkshire HER within the site boundary. A geophysical survey in 1987 [ENY6139] was carried out on a very small area adjacent to the tennis courts but was unable to conclusively identify any substantial stone remains.

An archaeological watching brief in advance of a new water main in Castle Garth [ENY6140] was carried out in 1994. A 150m trench was excavated and a small assemblage of human bones were discovered close to the reservoir compound. The trench intersected earthwork features including curvilinear banks and sub-rectangular platforms. No datable evidence was recovered from these features, but the investigation did suggest that they may have supported small timber buildings. It was clearly demonstrated that this area had suffered from a high level of previous ground disturbance.

A photographic recording and archaeological assessment of the ruins of the medieval New Tower took place in 2004 [ENY3998] as part of the English Heritage 'Buildings at Risk' programme. A course of repair and consolidation followed and the ruined structure is no longer on Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' Register.

A further watching brief took place during repairs to drainage along the northern verge of Crayke Lane and the southern boundary of Crayke Castle [ENY1885]. This fulfilled a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent and no archaeological features were recorded.

In addition, there are two events carried out within the scheduled area which are recorded in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal and not in the HER. The first was carried out in 1956 when a series of trenches were opened to the north of the churchyard, targetting on the Romano-British potential; the investigation, however, located an early medieval cemetery.<sup>03</sup> In 1983, the 1956 excavations were reassessed and further burials, as well as other archaeological material, were uncovered.<sup>04</sup> The investigations carried out by Adams included a study of the historical sources relating to a possible monastery at Crayke and the evolution of the village. He also recorded the earthworks within the site boundary.

The HER also records an archaeological watching brief within the churchyard of St. Cuthbert's by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services in 2012. This was carried out during grounds works associated with external drainage. An archaeological watching brief 250m south-east of Crayke Castle at Stonewell Cottage on Church Hill in 1989 failed to identify any archaeological features.

A further ten events are recorded in the North Yorkshire HER within the village of Crayke including two building recordings at Ivy Farm and Old Timbers which took place in 1977 and 1984 [ENY4744, ENY4746]. A number of events are recorded in the HER on a site south of Brandsby Street and north of the Durham Ox, approximated 320m south-east of the site. These include an earthwork survey which was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consulting in advance of a proposed residential development in 2007 [ENY3621].

Within Crayke, but not recorded in the HER, were discoveries made at Crayke Hall during the levelling of a tennis court in 1937. The site, 190m south-east from Crayke Castle produced archaeological evidence of activities from a variety of periods.<sup>05</sup>

Also within the study area but outside of Crayke are a number of recorded events associated with the excavation of the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline. The pipeline ran to the south-west of the Crayke, passing 550m from the site. An archaeological desk based assessment in 1997 [ENY2444] was followed by a magnetometer survey in August 1998 which identified potential archaeological features. This was followed by four fieldwalking events which took place between November 1998 and March 1999 [ENY2400, ENY2402, ENY2403, ENY2404]. During monitoring of the pipe trench, archaeological features of the Iron Age and Romano-British period were identified approximately 570m south of Crayke Castle and investigated in 2000 [ENY134].

<sup>03</sup> K Adams, 1990, 'Monastery and Village' at Crayke in Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 62, p35-36

<sup>04</sup> Adams, 1990, p37

<sup>05</sup> T Sheppard, 1939, 'Viking and other relics at Crayke, Yorkshire', Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 34 p273-281

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### 4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

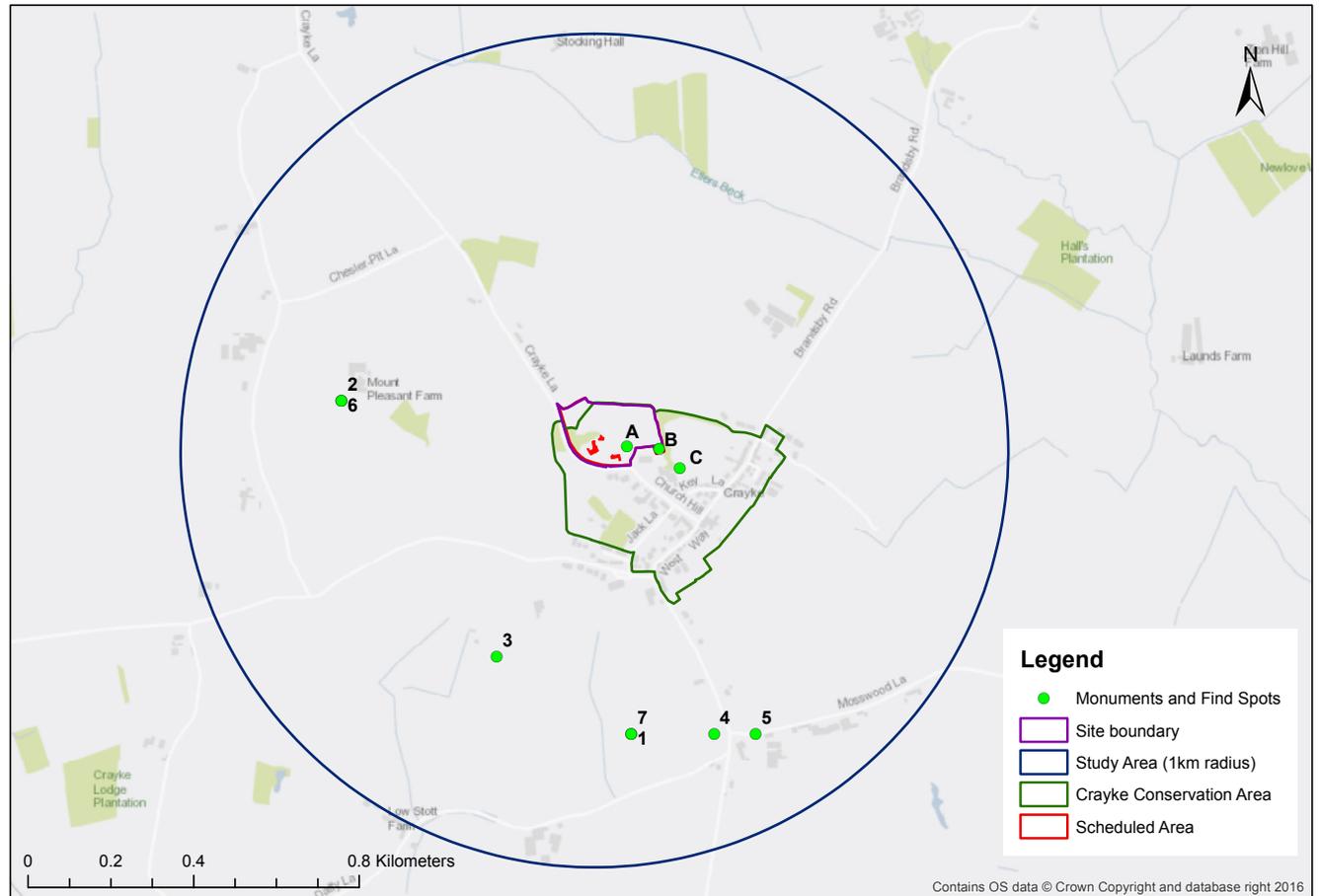
The following gives an archaeological and historical overview of the evolution of the site and its environs. The discussion is largely based around a number of undesignated heritage assets catalogued in the North Yorkshire HER. These assets include archaeological monument, sites, and find spots. They are discussed within a chronological framework pieced together from primary and secondary research. Maps illustrate the location of findspots, sites or monuments which are listed in the HER, some of which are referenced in the text. These are also listed in a table in appendix B.

#### Prehistoric Period (up to 700 BC)

The elevated position on which the castle and village are located, would have made the area attractive to early settlers. However, evidence of prehistoric occupation has not been found within the site. The earliest evidence comes in the form of stray finds from the Neolithic period; a Neolithic axe has been recovered to the south of Crayke [1] [MNY1882], 670m south of the site, and a leaf-shaped arrow head was found at Mount Pleasant Farm [2] [MNY1892] approximately 600m to the north-west of the site.

#### Iron Age - Roman Period (700 BC – 410 AD)

A Roman road between Aldborough (Isurium Brigantium) to Malton (Derwentio) is believed to have passed through, or very close to Crayke, Crayke's proximity and its elevated position has led antiquarians and researchers to speculate about the use of Crayke Hill during the Roman Period. A Yorkshire antiquarian, Francis Drake (1696-1771), believed that there was a castellum exploratorium, or Roman watchtower, on Crayke Hill. The watchtower would have been constructed to monitor the route way. However, the existence of a watchtower does not appear in any contemporary Roman records.<sup>06</sup>



Find spots and Monuments within the 1000m study area: Prehistoric - Roman

<sup>06</sup> T Gill, 1852, *Vallis eboracensis: comprising the history and antiquities of Easingwold and its neighbourhood of Easingwold, Yorkshire*, p 122

Evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been uncovered both within the site boundary and within the 1000m study area. During the construction of the reservoir in 1948, a piece of flue tile, possible from a hypocaust was discovered [A] [FNY2467].<sup>07</sup> Excavations carried out during 1956 north of the Church of St. Cuthbert, found a second piece of flue tile. A small quantity of Romano-British material was also discovered in 1983 when the same area was investigated, including a late Iron Age or early Romano-British beehive quern [B].<sup>08</sup>

Approximately 190m south-west of the site, evidence of Roman activity was also uncovered at Crayke Hall in 1937 during the levelling of a tennis court. This came in the form of Huntcliffe and Crambeck Wares and fragments of glass [C] [FNY2466].<sup>09</sup>

Perhaps the most important evidence for Iron Age and Roman-British occupation near Crayke was uncovered during excavations in 2000 during the laying of the Teeside to Saltend ethylene pipeline [3] [MNY23629]. The site was situated 570m south of Crayke Castle to the south of the present sports field. Northern Archaeological Associates recorded five possible Iron Age roundhouses which were replaced by a large rectangular, high-status stone building (30m x 10m) of a possible Romano-British date. There was also evidence of metalworking and a kiln. The building's location close to a spring has led to the speculation that it may have had a religious function.

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<sup>07</sup> R Hayes, 1962 'Romano-British Discoveries at Crayke, in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 40 p 90-111

<sup>08</sup> Adams p.35-36 and p37

<sup>09</sup> Sheppard, p 273-281

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

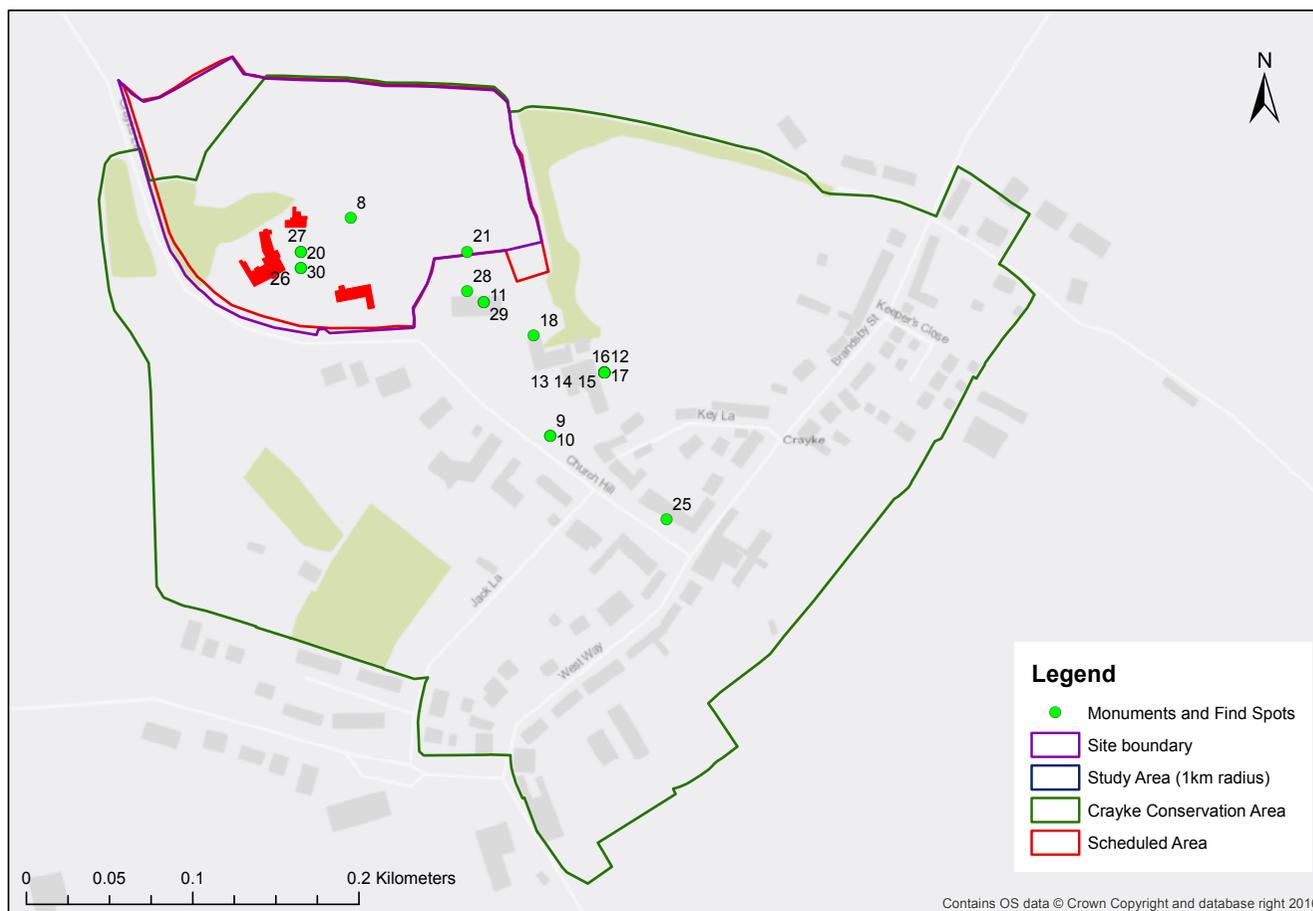
### The Saxon Period (AD 410 – 1066)

The name 'Crayke' is thought to be derived from the Welsh 'Craig' meaning 'rock'.<sup>10</sup> Other versions of the name are 'Craik' and 'Crake'. In the seventh century it was referred to as 'Creca'. The name was first recorded in AD 685 when King Ecgrith of Northumbria and Archbishop Theodore granted the manor of Crayke to St. Cuthbert the Bishop of Lindisfarne:

*...the villa which was called Crec, and three miles around that villa, so that he might have a dwelling-place, however many times he might go to York, or return from there. And here the Holy Cuthbert established a community of monks, and ordained an abbot.*<sup>11</sup>

This account of St Cuthbert is given in the *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* compiled in the mid-tenth century and added to in the eleventh.<sup>12</sup> This has led to the belief that a monastic settlement was established at Crayke [8] [MNY20466].

A second early reference to the place comes from the twelfth century ecclesiastical writer Simeon of Durham, who records that the hermit Etha the Anchorite 'died happily at Cric' in AD 767. In his work 'Poem on the Bishops and Saints of York', Alcuin of York describes Etha as living 'in wilderness', suggesting that Crayke was a remote place perhaps ideally suited for a monastic settlement.<sup>13</sup>



Find spots and Monuments within the 1000km study area: Saxon - Medieval (note: detail of Study Area focuses on Crayke only for clarity)

<sup>10</sup> E Ekwall, 1974, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Place-Names*, p129

<sup>11</sup> Transcribed in Adams, p32

<sup>12</sup> Adam, p29

<sup>13</sup> Gill, p125

The *Historia de Sancto Cuthberto* also records that in 867 Aella and Osbeorht, who were contenders to the Northumbrian throne, seized a number of St Cuthbert's properties; Aella is said to have taken Crayke and lived there. However, the lands of Crayke are assumed to have been thereafter returned to the community of St Cuthbert; they are purported to have rested at Crayke with the body of St Cuthbert for four months in the care of Abbot Geve during the Norse incursions on Lindisfarne.<sup>14</sup> It is assumed he ran the religious establishment at Crayke, although it would have been unusual for a monastic settlement to have been allowed to remain close to the Viking held settlement at York.

Investigations within the site boundary in 1956 north of the churchyard uncovered human remains.<sup>15</sup> They were identified as adults lying east-west but no dating evidence was recovered. They were overlain by a 'humus' containing later medieval pottery suggesting a *terminus ante quem* of the fourteenth century. However, further excavations were undertaken on the site in 1983 which identified more burials assumed to be part of the same Christian cemetery. These were radiocarbon dated to between the eighth and eleventh centuries; whilst the excavation was able to establish the extent of part of the cemetery, it was unable to conclusively establish if the burials were associated with a monastic settlement.<sup>16</sup>

Other archaeological evidence supports Anglo-Saxon activity within Crayke. During the levelling of a tennis court at Crayke Hall a number of artefacts pre-dating the Norman Conquest were recovered, including a fragments of sandstone cross dated stylistically to the tenth century [12] Additionally, the excavation

recovered a metal-worker's hoard associated with a building [17] [MNY1820], and a bronze pendant similar to a 'Greek Cross'.<sup>17</sup>

A pre-Conquest settlement sequence for Crayke was suggested by Adams; he believes a monastic settlement lay on the south-east slope of Crayke Hill with the cemetery on the hilltop. The monastery may have been abandoned at some point after AD 883 and landscape reorganised. The cemetery discovered in 1956 is thought to have lain in an area where a church and hall (later to become Crayke Castle) were built; the church slightly downslope, and now in the location of Crayke Hall.<sup>18</sup>

#### Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1499)

The Domesday Survey in 1086 records Crayke as a possession of the see of Durham where the Anglo-Saxon Bishops were recorded as maintaining a manor house. The presence of a monastery or castle are not recorded.

*In Creic 6 carucates to the geld, and there could be 4 ploughs. Bishop Æthelwine held this as 1 manor. Now Bishop William has in demesne 1 plough; and 9 villans with 3 ploughs. There is a church and a priest, a little woodland pasture. The whole 2 leagues long and 2 broad. TRE 40s; now 20s.*<sup>19</sup>

Crayke is also mentioned in the York Fabric Rolls in which an indulgence was issued on behalf of the Hospital of St. Mary 'in the meadows of Crak' in 1228.<sup>20</sup>

The date of the foundation of Crayke Castle is uncertain, although it is generally thought to have occurred between 1100-1195.<sup>21</sup> It has been variously assigned to Ranulf Flambard (c1060-1128) and Bishop Pudsey (Hugh Du Puiset) (1125-1195). Pudsey apparently stopped at Crayke on his journey south. He fell ill after dining there and died the next day in Howden, apparently of food-poisoning.<sup>22</sup>

The early castle is most likely to have been a motte and bailey fortification constructed in timber [26] [MNY1823].<sup>23</sup> The natural topography is ideally suited for its location and construction; utilising the hilltop, this was raised further by an additional earthwork. The inner bailey was built over part of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

At some point, possibly in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth centuries, some of the timber buildings were replaced in stone [27] [MNY1824].<sup>24</sup>

An outer bailey was also added probably in the thirteenth century, incorporating earlier cultivation terraces and roughly following the site boundary. The remains of building platforms indicate the presence of buildings, probably constructed in timber.<sup>25</sup> A gatehouse is believed to have been situated to the east of the site, giving access to the bailey from Love Lane. This was reported to have been in ruins in a survey which took place in the late sixteenth century.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>14</sup> W L'Anson, 1913, 'The Castles of the North Riding', *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. 22, p323

<sup>15</sup> EJW Hildyard, 1959, Romano-British Discoveries at Crayke, (ii) The Trial Excavation in YA], vol 40, p104

<sup>16</sup> Adams p42-3

<sup>17</sup> Shepherd, p277

<sup>18</sup> Adams, p41

<sup>19</sup> Dr A Williams & Prof GH Martin (Eds), 2003, *Domesday Book. A Complete Translation* p 802, p873

<sup>20</sup> MNY1828

<sup>21</sup> For example, MJ Jackson, 2001, *Castles of North Yorkshire*, p13-17

<sup>22</sup> T Gill, 1852, *Vallis eboracensis: comprising the history and antiquities of Easingwold and its neighbourhood of Easingwold*, Yorkshire, p135

<sup>23</sup> See HE Scheduled Monument description

<sup>24</sup> L'Anson, 1913

<sup>25</sup> See HE Scheduled Monument description

<sup>26</sup> Reproduced in Rev Canon Raine, 1869-70 Page 67, 'Some Notices of Crayke Castle' in *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

It is believed that the tower house at Crayke Castle, was constructed in the early fifteenth century, perhaps to supplement accommodation already situated there. Soon after this, another building, referred to in a sixteenth century document as the 'New Tower', was constructed. This building probably utilised the foundations of an earlier building which must have been partially demolished or substantially modified for it to then be called the 'New Tower'.<sup>27</sup> At this time the hall of the older castle was still in existence on the top of the motte.<sup>28</sup>

In 1441 documents record the construction by Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, of a new kitchen and larder between the 'Old Hall' and the 'Great Chamber'.<sup>29</sup> The 'Great Chamber' is assumed to be the current Crayke Castle [30] [MNY1825]. It is possible the undercroft was used for storage with the kitchen positioned above. Raine speculates in a 1869-70 paper 'Notices of Crayke Castle', that the larder was built to the west of the Old Hall:

*'The west wall, with an ancient window in it, was removed not many years ago. The thin slip of building extending from the kitchen towards the north, was probably Bishop Neville's Larder.'*<sup>30</sup>

A sixteenth century survey also makes reference to Crayke Park which surrounded Crayke Castle.<sup>31</sup> It recorded that it was 2000 rodds (c. 10 km) in circumference and between 140 to 500m in breadth. There is also mention of a deer park and deer leap [20] [MNY1829].

<sup>27</sup> English Heritage Buildings at Risk (2004) *Project, North Yorkshire, Crayke Castle, Crayke: Photographic Survey and Archaeological Observations*, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd provides a detailed description and interpretation of the structure and confirms the theory that the structure appears to utilise an earlier vaulted basement incorporating Caernarvon arches.

<sup>28</sup> Raine, 1869-70, p67

<sup>29</sup> Ibid p64

<sup>30</sup> Ibid p69

<sup>31</sup> Ibid p67

Archaeological records confirm activity in the area of Crayke Castle and surrounding area during the medieval period. Medieval pottery was also found during the 1956 excavations within the site boundary, north of the church. Excavation in 1983 in a similar location uncovered quantities of mid-thirteenth and mid-fourteenth century pottery. The presence of wasters, daub and ash led the excavators to conclude that they were the remains of a medieval kiln [21] [MNY1831].<sup>32</sup>

There is also evidence for medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow in many fields surrounding the village [MNY11450, MNY11452, MNY11847].

The village of Crayke is believed to have expanded during the medieval period.<sup>33</sup> The present church was built in the fifteenth century but has an earlier foundation. Medieval pottery and burials were uncovered during excavations for drainage works. Their alignment and relationship led to the conclusion that they were related to the present fifteenth century church rather than the earlier Anglo-Saxon cemetery [28] [MNY36100].

<sup>32</sup> Adams, p37-38

<sup>33</sup> See Adams' interpretation in 'Monastery and Village' at Crayke in *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol.62, 1990

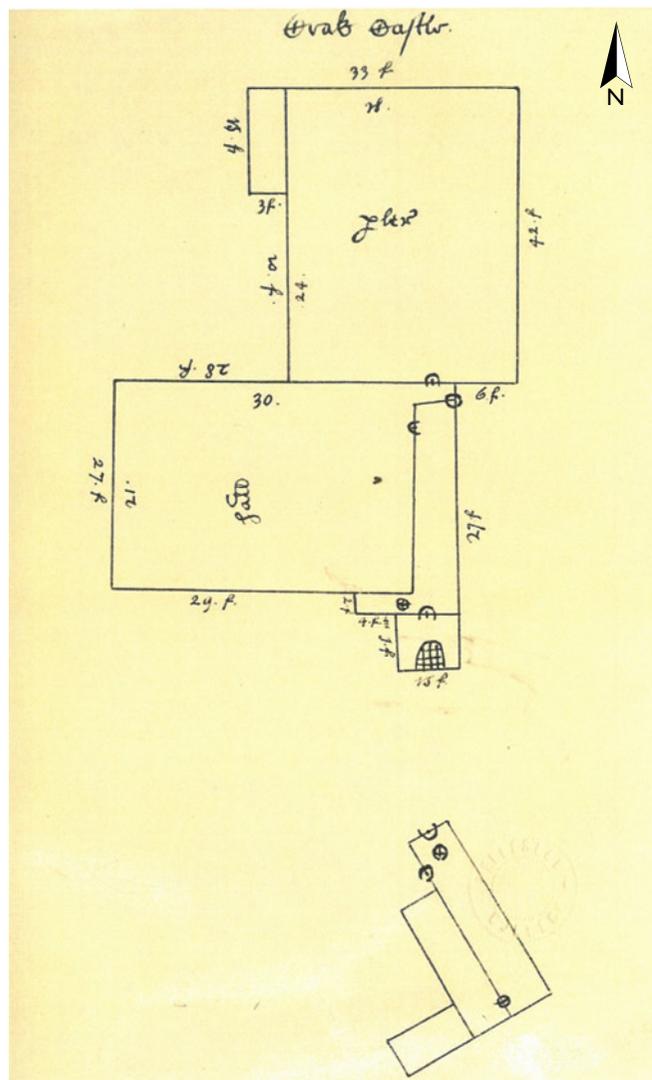
### Post Medieval

The antiquary to King Henry VIII, John Leland (Leyland) (1503-1552), visited Crayke circa 1530. He provides an early description of the castle:

*'There remaineth at this this tyme smaull shew of any Castel that hath beene there. There is a Haul, with other offices, and a great stable voltid with stone, of a meatly auncyent building. The great squar tower, that is thereby, as in the toppe of the hill, and supplement of loggings, is very fair, and was created totally by Neville, bishop of Duresme.'*<sup>34</sup>

Leland's 'great square towere' of the Great Chamber is clearly ascribed to Bishop Neville, whilst the 'Haul, with other offices' is likely to have been the New Tower.

<sup>34</sup> Raine, p64



A plan of Crayke Castle circa 1560-70. To the top is the New Tower. The present castle is depicted as the smaller building below.

Circa 1560-70 a survey of Crayke Castle was carried out for the Bishop of Durham. It provides an important description of the site and reveals that the New Tower was the principal building on the site and is referred to as the 'Castle'. The New Tower description is detailed:

*The Castle of Crayke is buylded of harde stone, the walles whereof are v fote thicke; the same is all vaughted underneath throughout, and the three storie height above the vaught. This house ia all covered over wt leade & in reasonable good reparacion. The gronde-worke of the house or story, wherin the hall is, is about xl fote longe & xxvij fote wyde on the owte-syde ; & the house or story wherin the parler is ys xlij fote longe & xxxij fote wyde on the owtesyde. Ther is at the entrye into the Castle a highe porche of xv fote one way & ix fote an other waie, wt lodgings over yt, covered wt leade; and a new strong grate dore of iron at the entrying in at yt.<sup>35</sup>*

The New Tower appears to have been originally three stories over the vaulted basement, parts of which survive today. On the ground floor were the hall and parlour, entered from a screens passage via a porch with a fortified iron door. Above were lodgings, and the roof was covered in lead.

The description of the present tower house is much shorter. The surveyor describes it as follows:

*Thear is, besides the Castle, afore, an elderhouse buylte of stone walles, of lvij fote long on way & xvij f. wyde, wt a roufe covered wt slate in sore decy, & ye tymbre rotten in many places, of iij storey height wt the vaughtes, & guttered wt leade rounde about the rouf and imbatteled.*

The Great Chamber was four storeys and undercroft crenelated. The survey describes the ground floor as the 'vaults'. The roof of slate was in such poor condition that the building itself may have been almost uninhabitable.

The survey goes on to describe the kitchen above a vault which at this time was in ruins. It also describes the kitchen as having two ranges and high roof of slate with lead guttering.

*Item one other house, joyneng to this story, of xxij fote one ways & xx fote an other waye, which is the kychen. In it ij ranges wt a highe rouf & a vault under yt covered wt slate and guttered; the walles wherof cracked & in sore decy, redy to fall, under propped wt staves & proppes.*

A further building is also described attached to this:

*Item to the sowthwest corner of this house one other house of stone work, the walles of v storye heighte wt the vaughte, wt a flatt rouf of leade cont. xvij fote one way and xij f. an other way, in good reparacion*

The remains of this building are attached on the south-west of the present vaulted undercroft and now form a cold store room and scullery.

<sup>35</sup> As transcribed in Raine p67

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

The survey also describes the ruins of the Old Hall:

*Item thear is, adjoyneng to this, olde walles of a house, which, as it semyth, hath ben the hall of theas olde houses before the newe Castle was buylded.*

Within the site was also a thatched barn:

*Item there is a barne wt a thacked rouf, new buylded, wether-borded from the eves to the grounge, of xlvijj fote longe & xxiiij fo. Wyde, of late days buyded*

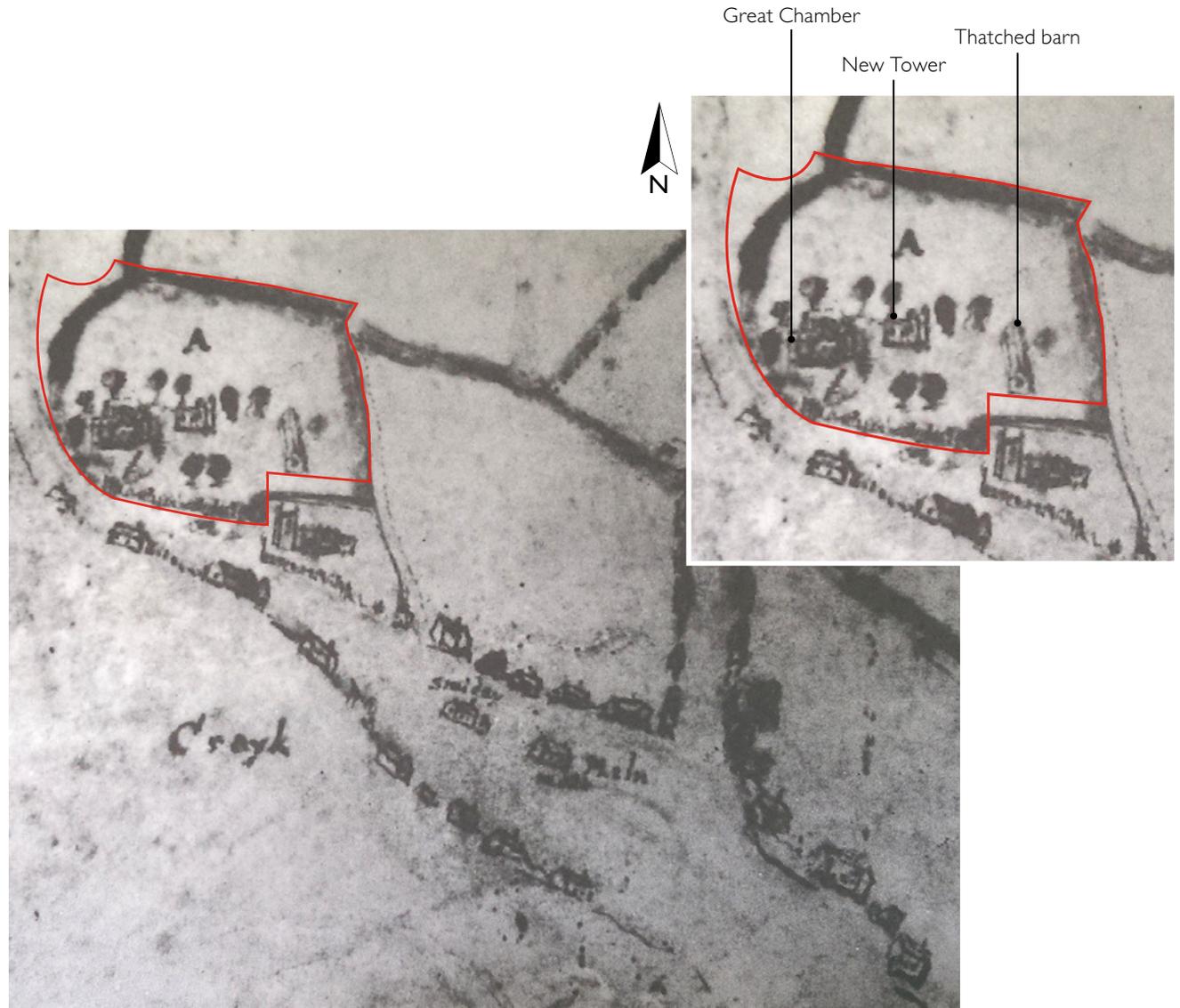
The description also mentions a gatehouse which was by then described as ruinous, but suggests it is retained despite being a fire hazard:

*Item thear is an old gatehouse, the rouf wherof is gon all excepte a few peces of tyMBER that is rotten; but for fier better away than remayne to lose all together.*

During the Civil War Crayke apparently saw little action. In April 1646 an Act of Parliament declared the castle be made untenable as a fortress and should be slighted. To what extent it was destroyed is unclear. It is possible that the New Tower with its stone undercroft and fortified entrance may have been considered as more of a threat than the present tower house. This may be why so little of the New Tower remains today.

A 1688 map of the village also depicts Crayke Castle. Whilst the main buildings within the site are difficult to decipher, a thatched barn [31] [MNY1830] and the New Tower can be discerned.

The records within the HER for this period are made up of records of extant buildings within the Crayke village, many of which are also listed.

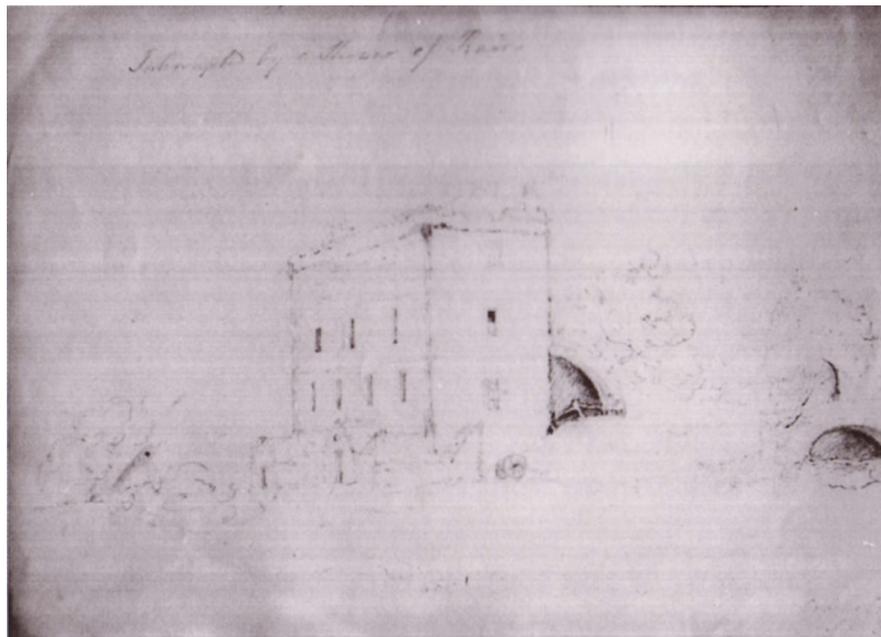


1688 map of Crayke reproduced from K Adams, *Monastery and Village at Crayke in The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol.62, 1990, p 47

Nineteenth Century to Modern

1803

Crayke Castle was sketched in 1803 by Katharine or Anne Cholmeley of Brandsby Hall.<sup>36</sup> Crayke was at this time a farmhouse. Although, difficult to make out the detail, the image shows the south and eastern elevations of the tower house and the ruins of New Tower to the right. Interestingly, it appears to depict a number of single storey buildings attached to the southern elevation. A 'Town Plan' of Crayke from 1840 also confirms the presence of buildings along the southern elevation.



1803 sketch of Crayke Castle (David Hill, 2005, *Cotman in the North: Watercolours of Durham and Yorkshire*, p54)



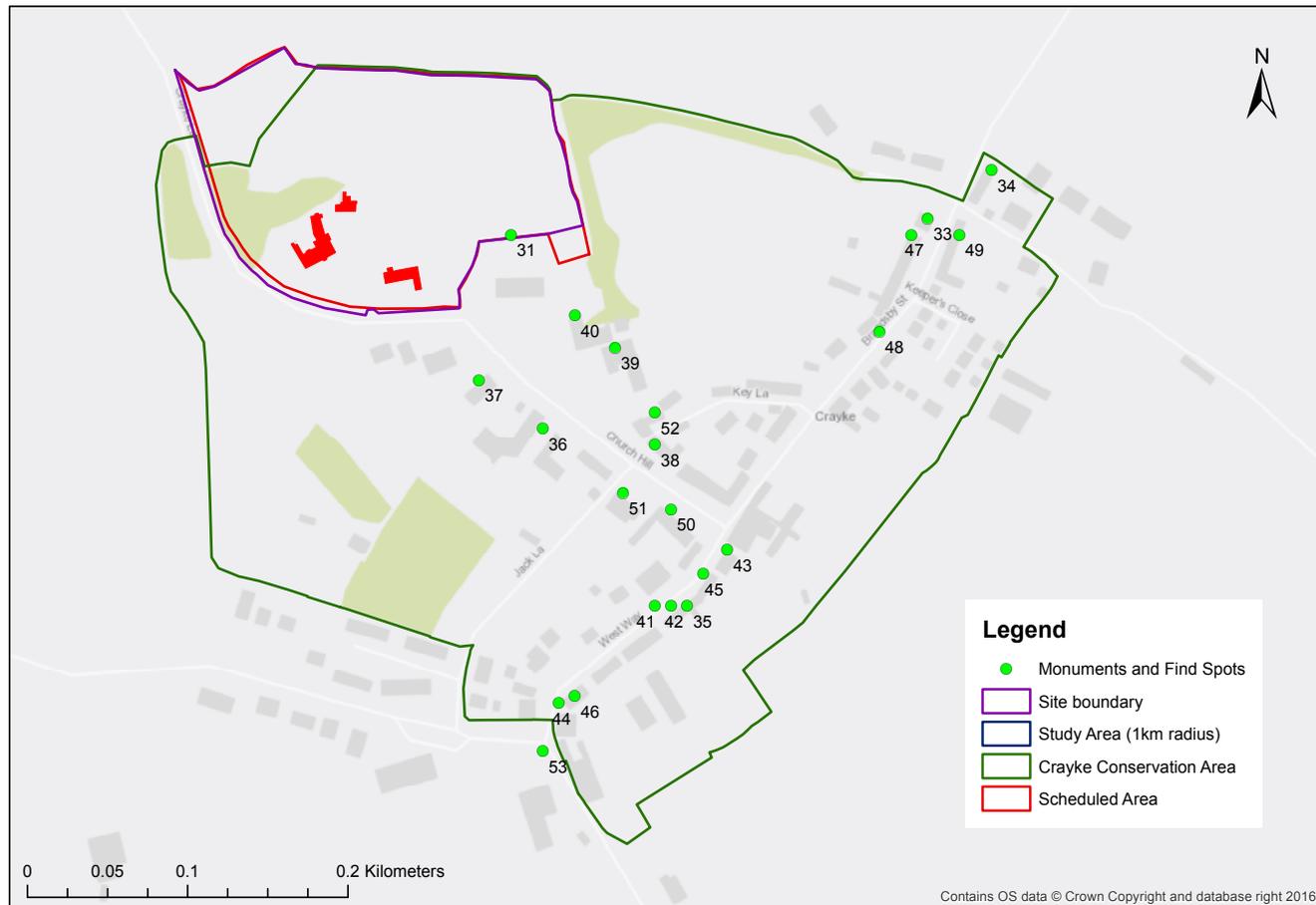
□ Site Boundary  
□ Crayke Castle



1840 Town Plan of Crayke (Northallerton Archives - Awaiting Permission)

<sup>36</sup> David Hill, 2005, *Cotman in the North: Watercolours of Durham and Yorkshire*, p56

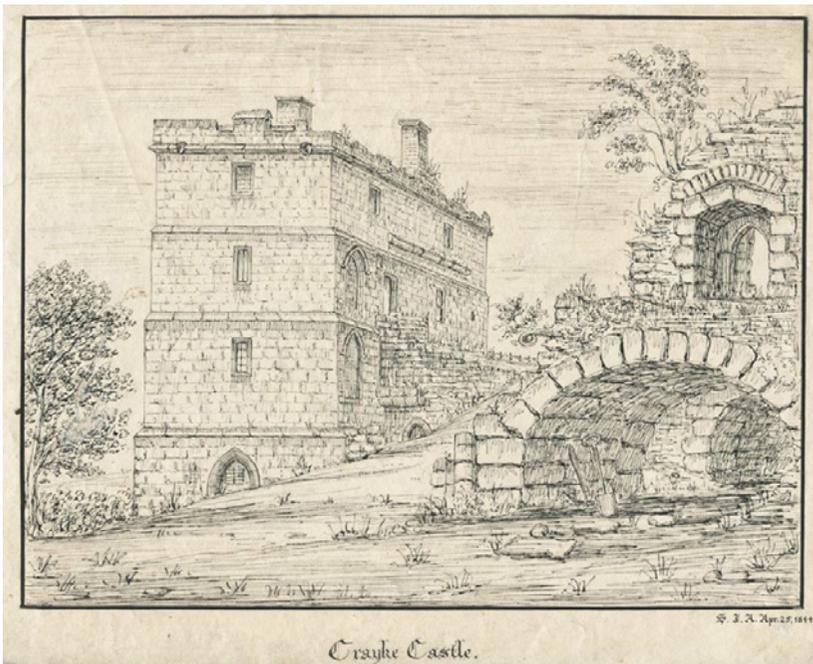
## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE



Find spots and Monuments within the 1000km study area: Post-Medieval to Modern (note: detail of Study Area focusing on Crayke only for clarity)

1844

A depiction of Crayke Castle was made in 1844 in pen and ink by 'SJA'. The ruins of New Tower are shown in the foreground. The eastern and northern elevations of Crayke Castle are depicted in the background and show an absence of structures appended to the northern elevation. Two medieval blocked doors are shown on the northern elevation at first and second floor. Access to the second floor is via a stone ramp and through a smaller door in the northern elevation. The ramp appears to be constructed of medieval stonework and sits above the entrance to the current undercroft. This drawing may depict the final remains of the first floor kitchen before it was cleared away in the nineteenth century to make way for the present extension.



1844 Pen and Ink Drawing of Crayke Castle by SJA

1850

The next available depiction of the site is the 6" Ordnance Survey map. This was surveyed in 1850, and depicts the site only in minimal detail. Crayke Castle is shown as an 'L' shaped building just below the summit of a pronounced hill. The New Tower is also shown to the north-east as a 'T' shaped building.

The site boundary is similar to today, with a small copse of trees marked to the west. There is a rectangular pond-like feature to the north-east of the main block. As today, the Oulston road sweeps around the western and southern boundary of the site. The churchyard of St. Cuthbert's church is smaller than it is today. Love Lane is shown clearly on the eastern boundary of the site.



1850 6" Ordnance Survey map. The site boundary is indicated in red

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

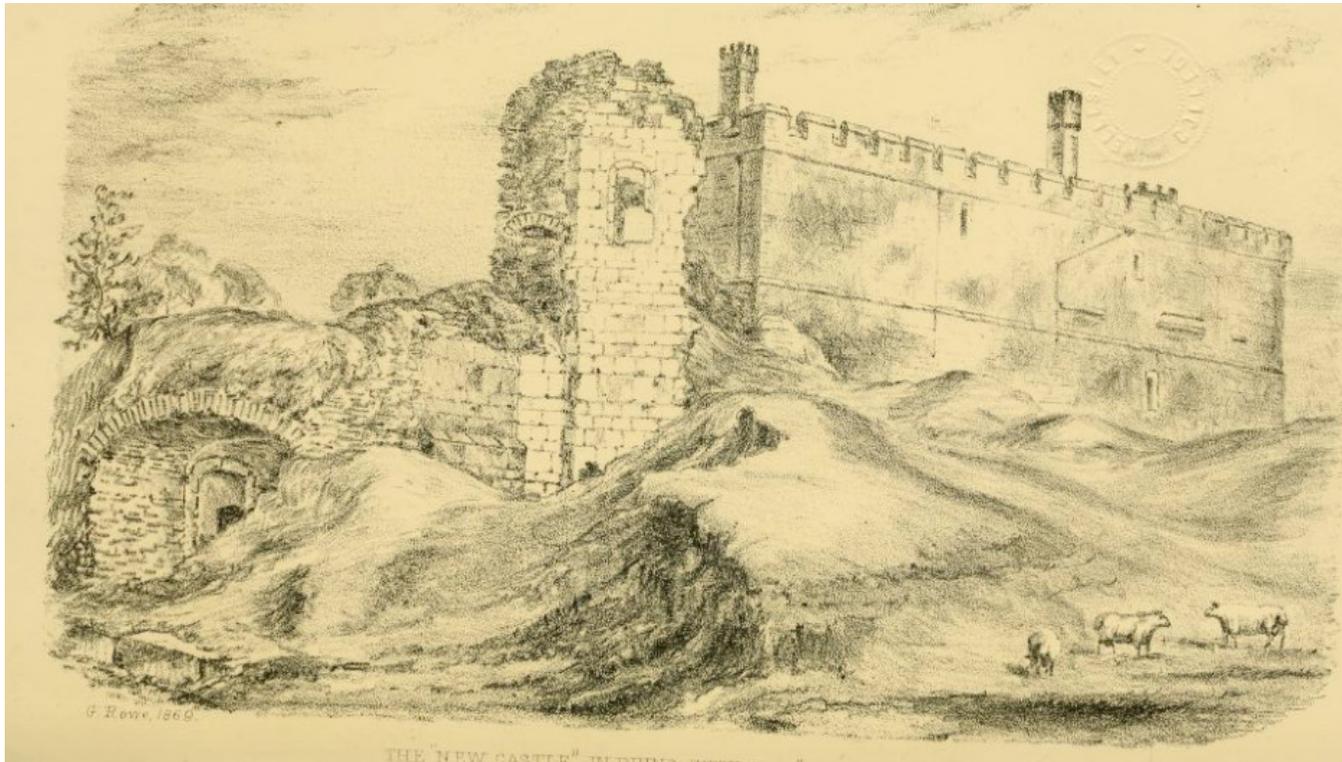
1869

Crayke Castle and the New Tower are again depicted in a sketch by G Rowe in 1869 reproduced in an article in 1870 (posthumously published) by Reverend Canon Raine 'Some Notices of Crayke Castle'.<sup>37</sup> The undercroft and ground floor appear much as they do today. The ground around is shown to be significantly disturbed, although there may be an element of artistic licence. Again there are an absence of buildings attached to the northern elevation.

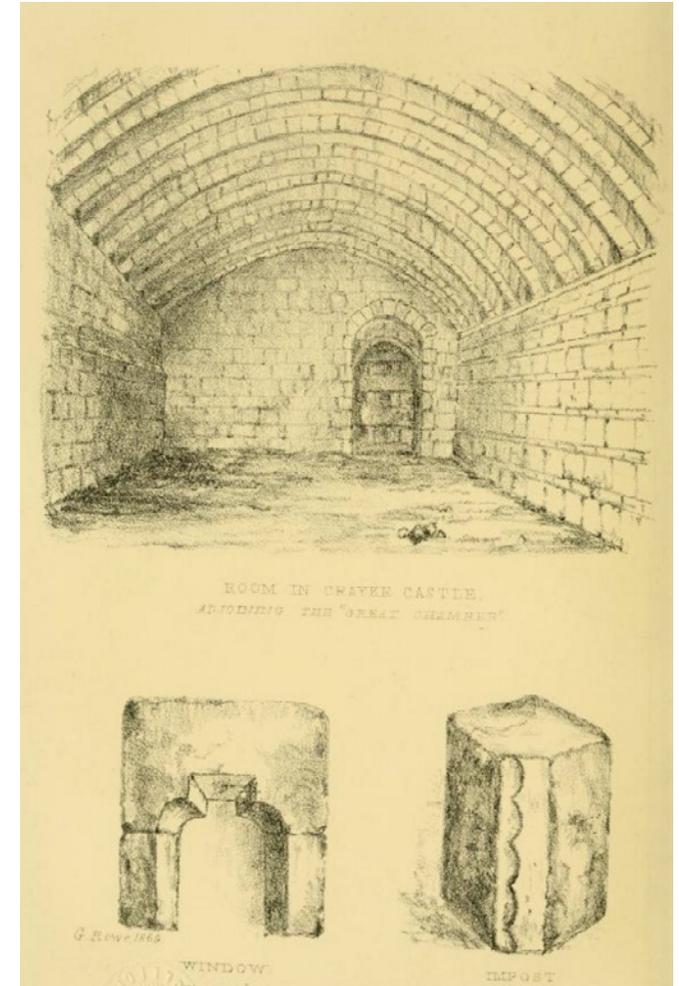
Interestingly, Raine mentions the gatehouse in his article:

*'some traces of the Gatehouse have been discovered near the present entrance to the grounds'.*

Sadly, he provides no further information. As the location of the gatehouse has also been suggested to the east of the main building near Love Lane, it is unclear what foundations were observed in the nineteenth century in this location.<sup>38</sup>



G Rowe's sketch of Crayke Castle 1869



G Rowe's sketch of the undercroft and medieval stonework

37 Raine p67 -69

38 See HE Scheduled Monument description

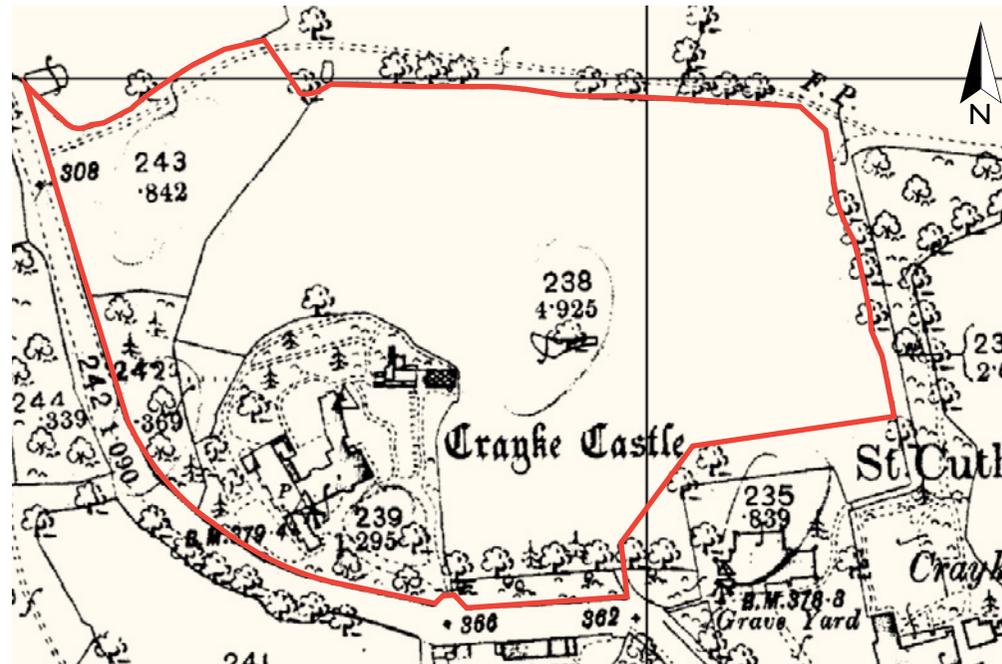
1891

The 1891 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map provides some additional information about the site. The main house is depicted as a rectangular block - the semi-circular porch to the southern and northern elevations are shown. The rectangular extension is now attached to the north-east corner of the main house. There is also a rectangular building extending southwards from the south-west corner of the main house; its position on the circular driveway suggests it may have been a coach house or stables. Also to the west of the main house is an enclosure with retaining wall. A rectangular structure, possibly an outbuilding, is located in the north-west corner. The evidence suggests the area was a service yard.

The depiction of the New Tower is similar to recent surveys of the ruined structure, although the structure appears to extend further eastwards than it does today. Further to the east of New Tower is a glasshouse. A path leads to the New Tower apparently cut into the base of the castle's motte.

The house is now set within enclosed gardens which are informally laid out. Paths meander and intersect within mixed woodland.

The current garage/stable building to the south-east of the main house has not yet been constructed; the area is shown as part of an adjacent field. Beyond this, the churchyard of St Cuthbert's has increased in size with the northern boundary moving northwards into the neighbouring field.



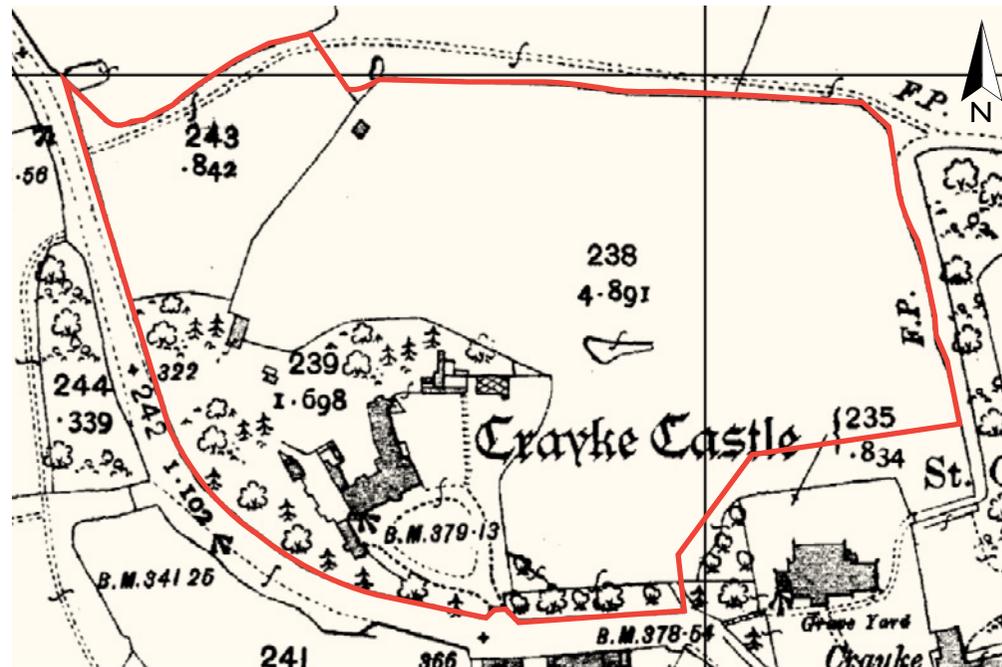
1891 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The site boundary is indicated in red

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

### Twentieth Century

1911

By 1911, little appears to have changed from the 1891 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. A number of new garden structures have appeared on the northern slopes of the site. The small pond, now irregular in shape, is still shown to the north-east of the site. During the Second World War a Halifax bomber crashed 700m to the west of Crayke Castle with the loss of all but one crew member [54] [MNY26907]. The castle was used during the war as a billet for volunteers who worked on farms during their annual holidays.<sup>39</sup>

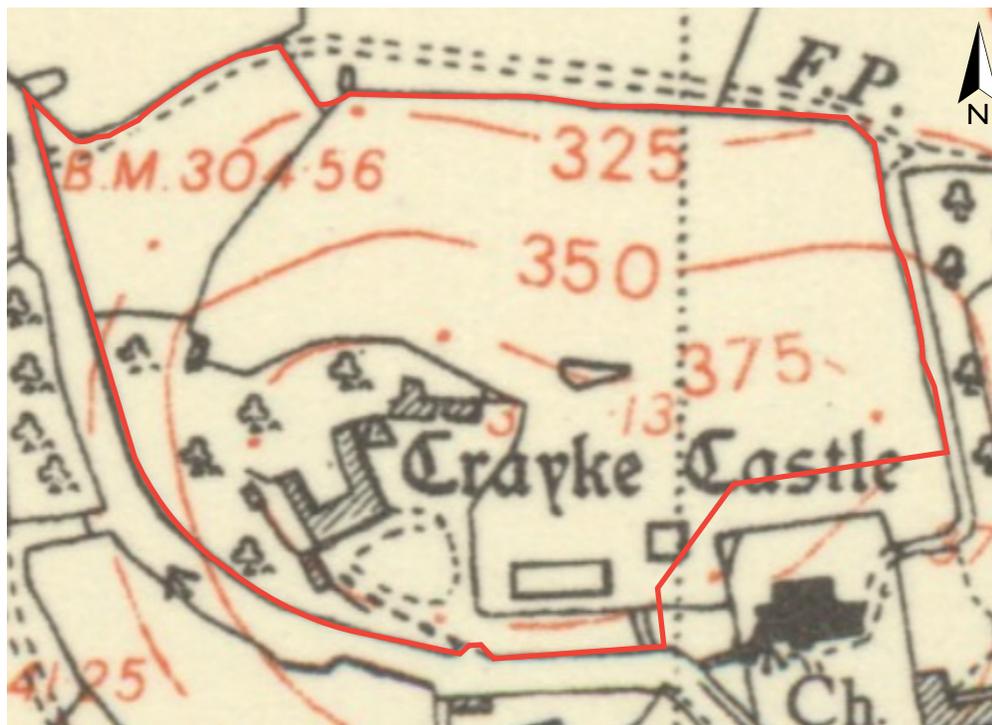


1911 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The site boundary is indicated in red

<sup>39</sup> M Jefferies, *Yorkshire Women as War: Story of the Woman's Land Army Hostels*, p165

1950

The 1950 6" Ordnance Survey map again shows little change on the site. However, a rectangular structure has now appeared in the location of the current garage/stable. The reservoir, which was constructed in 1948, is also shown.



1950 6" Ordnance Survey map (published 1952). The site boundary is indicated in red

## 4 BASELINE RESOURCE

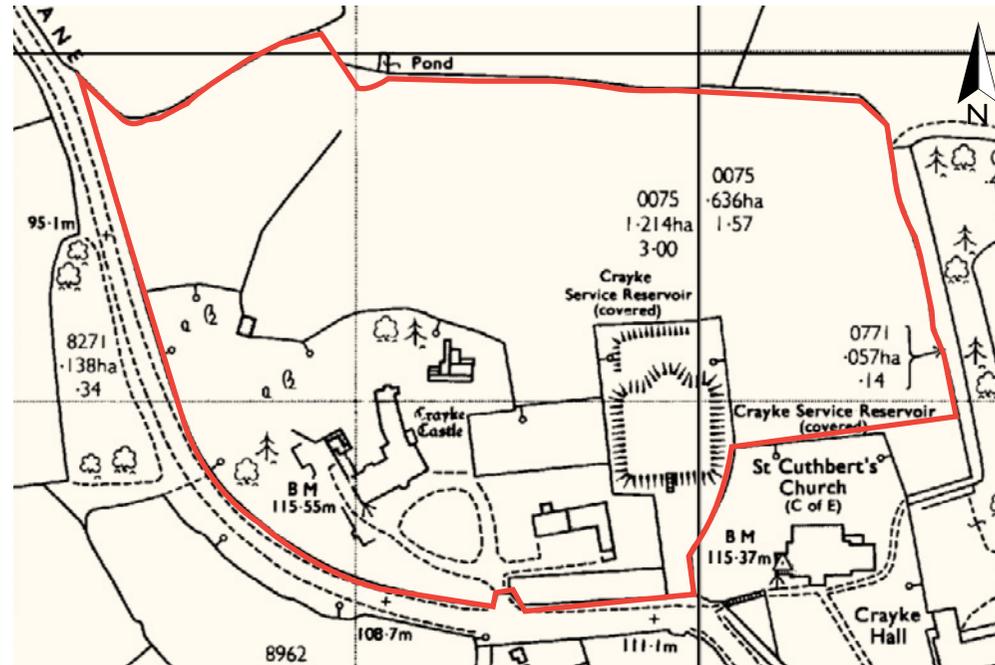
### 1978 to present

There are two main changes to the site on the 1978 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The possible stable range to the south-west of the main building, and the outbuilding in the north-west corner of the service yard, have both disappeared. Their former locations are fossilised in the retaining wall (part of which still exists today and is shown on the photo opposite).

There are also several changes to the east of the house; the tennis court appears to have been laid out and the covered reservoir, which is enclosed with its own access, is now clearly shown. The garage/stables are shown as a rectangular structure with a small, square extension on the northern elevation; a further 'L' shaped range continues to the east.

The glass house which once stood to the east of the New Tower has now disappeared.

In 1986 an application was made for change of use, allowing Crayke Castle to be used as bed-and-breakfast accommodation. This was permitted by the local authority. A number of alterations were also permitted including the installation of a large lean-to conservatory above the undercroft, accessible from the first and second floor. In 2009 Crayke Castle was sold to the present owner. The site was cleared of its tree coverage in 2015 and the reservoir has been partially excavated to reveal the concrete structure.



1978 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. The site boundary is indicated in red



Looking south towards position of former building - lower portions of the south and south-west walls are fossilised in the retaining wall.

## 5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The site is located on a prominent piece of land which may have made it attractive to settlers from an early period. However, there is a lack of information within the North Yorkshire HER relating to the prehistoric period within the site boundary and further limited evidence in the 1000m study area. The potential for the site to yield evidence of pre-historic activity (up to 700BC) is thought to be **low**.

There is some evidence of Iron Age activity close to the site; a beehive quern of a late Iron Age or early Roman was discovered in 1983 within the scheduled area. Other evidence of possible Iron Age activity within the 1000m study area was discovered in excavations in 2000, 550m south of Crayke Castle where a possible Iron Age settlement was found to underlie a Romano-British building. However, the potential for the site itself to reveal evidence from the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43) is thought to be **low**.

Documentary and landscape analysis suggests that the elevated position of the site may have been utilised by the Romans for the location of a *castellum exploratorium* to monitor the nearby Roman road. There are no contemporary records to support this; however, evidence of activity dating to the Roman period has been uncovered in a number of excavations within and close to the site boundary and at Crayke Hall. Adams has speculated that Crayke may have been the location of Roman villa, although the evidence is so far limited. There is a **moderate** potential for evidence of a Roman activity (AD 43 – 410) to be discovered within the site boundary.

The site was first recorded in the seventh century when it was gifted to St. Cuthbert. Although it is unclear whether a monastic settlement was established at Crayke, evidence of a Saxon cemetery has been found close to the site boundary and within the scheduled area between the present church cemetery and Love Lane. Crayke Castle may have existed at this time as a stone or timber hall for the Bishops of Durham.

No early artefacts or features from the Anglo-Saxon period have been recorded within the site boundary. Adams has suggested that if a monastic settlement existed, it may have been located on the south-east slopes of Crayke Hill with the cemetery on the hilltop. The potential for the site to yield further information from the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410 – 1066) is thought to be **moderate** within the eastern area of the site.

After the Conquest, the hall appears to have been fortified by the Bishops of Durham. A motte and bailey castle was constructed on top of the highest point. The man-made motte could potentially have been built over the remains of the earlier hall and the castle's bailey eventually constructed over the early cemetery. The extant medieval structures were built in the fifteenth century, although New Tower appears to have been built over the remains of an earlier structure dating to the thirteenth or early fourteenth centuries.

Documentary sources describe a 'Great Hall' north of the present castle. No trace of the structure can be found above ground. Others structures which only exist in documentary sources are a kitchen above the undercroft with a larder attached, and a gatehouse, all of which were described in documentary sources as being in ruins by the sixteenth century. It is likely the evidence of structures may lie beneath the surface within the site; the location of the gatehouse has been suggested as near Love Lane, or near to the present entrance to the castle.

Additionally, further remains of the New Tower may lie beneath the present ground surface. The structure has been recorded in documents as consisting of a hall and parlour above a vaulted undercroft. These incorporated the foundations of an earlier building dating to the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries. The plan form and extent of this earlier building is not fully understood but the sixteenth century description suggests it was extensive. Richardson and Dennison in their 2004 study of the structure for English Heritage note the presence of earthworks to the east of the ruin which may indicate that New Tower lay at the end of a range of buildings rather than being a free-standing structure.

Further evidence of medieval activity has been uncovered within and close to the site boundary including large quantities of fourteenth century pottery fragments and evidence of a possible kiln. The potential for further artefacts to be recovered from this period is thought to be **high**.

## 5 DISCUSSION

The potential for the site to yield further evidence of structures such as the Old Hall, the former gatehouse, curtain walls and towers, or ancillary structures within the outer and inner bailey from the medieval period (AD 1066 – 1499) is also thought to be **high**.

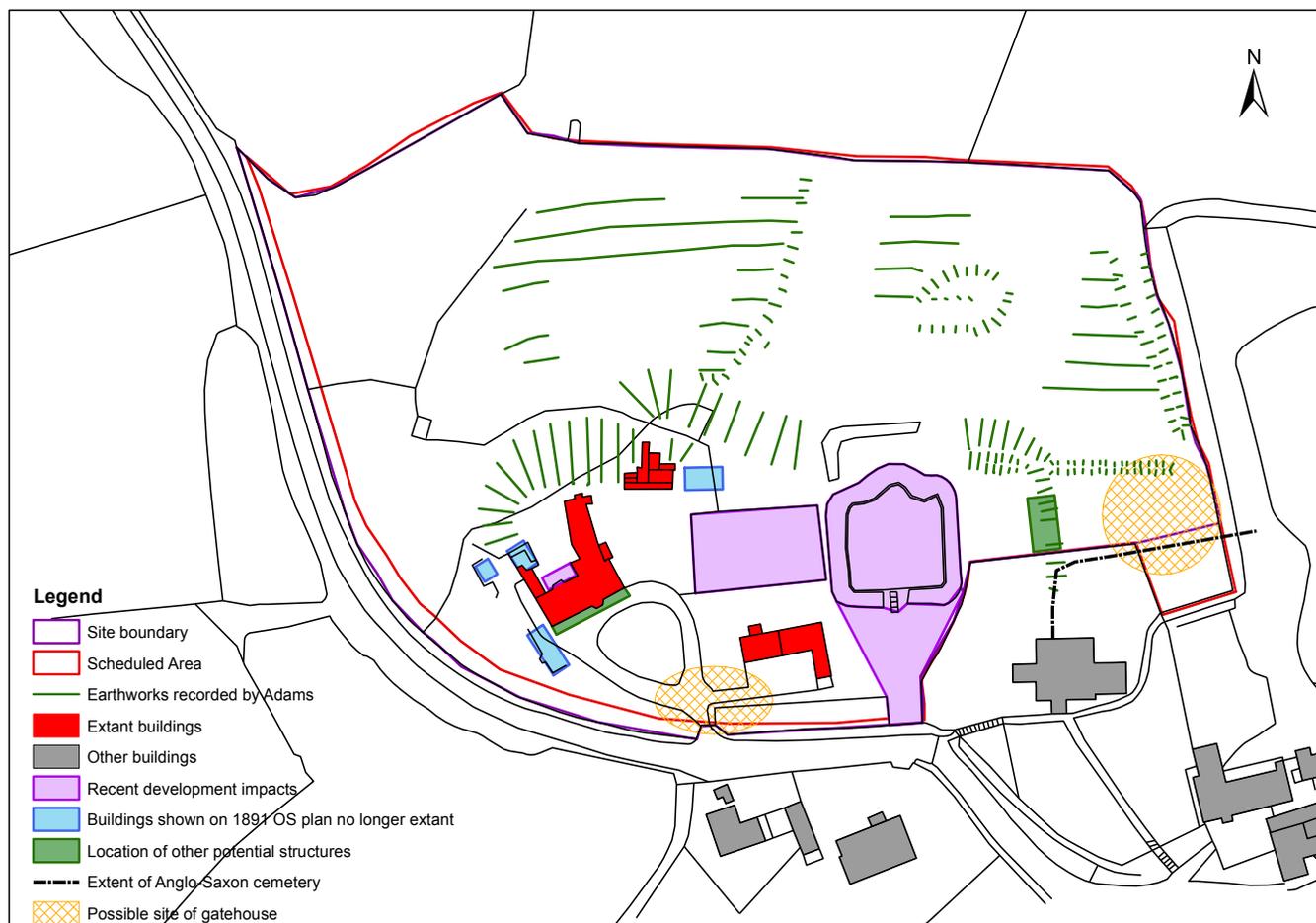
New Tower was 'slighted' by act of Parliament during the Civil War and any remaining defences are likely to have been dismantled at this time. By the eighteenth century Crayke Castle was described as a farm house. It is likely the area around the castle and within the site boundary were in agricultural use; evidence of plough damage was recorded in excavations in 1983 to the east of the site and cultivation terraces of an unknown date have been identified on the northern slopes of the site. A thatched barn 'newly built' was described in a sixteenth century survey and the same barn is possibly also shown on a seventeenth century map. Evidence for cultivation, drainage ditches and the post-medieval barn are likely to be present within the site.

Crayke Castle was sold by the Bishops of Durham in the early part of the nineteenth century and elevated in status from a farm house to a country residence. Buildings known to have existed on the southern elevation at the start of the nineteenth century were eventually removed. More accommodation and service rooms were required and the castle was extended to the north-east and the south-west. Gardens were laid out around the castle, and specimen trees were planted. The north and eastern areas of the site remained as enclosed fields.

The most dramatic change to take place in the twentieth century was the construction of the underground reservoir in 1948 to the east of Crayke Castle and north-west of the church. A tennis court was laid out to the west of this.

The building located to the south-west of the castle and the glass house were removed. There is a **high** potential for the recovery of evidence of occupation and of structures dating to the post medieval through to modern times within the site boundary.

## 5.2 PREVIOUS IMPACTS



Summary of known impacts

Knowledge of the recorded historic environment resource can assist in the prediction of buried archaeological remains that may also be present, but as yet undiscovered. However, the potential for the survival of such remains depends partly on the impacts that previous land use may have had on any present remains. A summary of known impacts is shown on the plan opposite.

Throughout its history, the site has undergone a variety of impacts which are likely to affect the survival of pre-existing remains. The castle itself has undergone various stages of development and destruction which may have covered or removed evidence of previous structures and activity. The extent and plan form of the castle is not fully understood, however.

A major impact within the site boundary has undoubtedly been the construction in 1948 of the now redundant underground reservoir. A watching brief in 1994 took place during the excavation of a 150m water mains trench [ENY6140]. It established that this area had suffered from a high level of previous ground disturbance during its construction and may have removed large areas of surviving archaeological material or features from beneath and in an area surrounding the structure. Further disturbance in this area has been caused by the more recent removal of the soil covering the concreted structure.

Further impacts on any pre-existing archaeology are likely to have come from the construction of buildings and structures within the site. A range of buildings are known to have existed along the southern elevation of Crayke Castle, whilst a building which potentially included stables existed to the south-west. The extant Victorian extension has been built into the side of the Norman motte and possibly over the site of the 'Old Hall' mentioned in the sixteenth century survey. Their construction is likely to have resulted in ground intrusions within the site in the form of ground remodelling, levelling, cutting of foundations, drainage, and so on.

## 5 DISCUSSION

Levelling of areas may also have resulted in build-up which may have protected archaeological deposits, whilst cutting activities, foundations and drainage trenches etc. are likely to have resulted in the removal of archaeological features. The tennis court is likely to have required some ground remodelling through a combination of ground build-up or cutting prior to its construction.

The agricultural use of parts of the site may also have impacted on pre-existing in situ archaeological deposits within the site boundary. These activities may have resulted in ground intrusive activities in the form of ditch cutting, post hole cutting for boundary fences, ploughing and levelling, for example. The 1983 excavations in the east of the site indicated extensive plough damage suggesting the castle's bailey had undergone a long period of agricultural use. Adams identified possible cultivation terraces and hollow ways in his study in the 1980s – these features have not been dated but may be contemporary with the castle's outer bailey. The earthworks are shown on the plan on page 39.

*More recently the area around Crayke Castle has been subjected to landscaping activities which created informal gardens, a network of paths and steps, a kitchen garden and planting to produce extensive tree coverage. The majority of trees have been removed which has led to further ground disturbance.*

*Whilst the site will have undergone a variety of ground disturbances through the cutting of foundations, levelling and the digging of service trenches, for example, it is likely that potential archaeological deposits may survive in pockets between, or below, the more recently disturbed ground.*

### 5.3 POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development plans at Crayke Castle are at an early stage and the potential areas of impact are as yet unknown. The site's designation as a Scheduled Monument, however, will mean that ground intrusive activities are likely to be kept to a minimum and restricted in scope and area. The following will, however, outline general construction activities that are likely to be undertaken as part of this redevelopment, which may impact on buried archaeological remains within the site boundary.

- Groundworks associated with any ground levelling works (build up and reduction, removal of existing surfaces and foundations and excavation to facilitate the foundations of any new structures or surfaces.
- Groundworks associated with the construction of any additional services (drainage, electric supply etc.), if required.
- Site clearance including demolition of existing above ground buildings.
- Groundworks associated with change within the existing building footprint.

These activities could lead to the following effects on the archaeological resource:

- Permanent complete or partial loss of an archaeological feature or deposit as a result of ground excavation.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground excavation.
- Damage to resources due to compaction, desiccation or water-logging.
- Damage to resources as a result of ground vibration caused by construction.
- Loss of undesignated unburied heritage assets within the site boundary.

The extent of any impact on buried archaeology will depend on the **presence, nature and depth** of any archaeological remains, in association with the depth of the proposed groundworks. Details of excavation depths associated with any possible re-development were not known at the time of writing. All ground intrusive activity proposed at the site beyond made ground will pose threats to any surviving archaeological deposits or features that survive in situ.

### 5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This desk-based assessment has established that the evidence contained within the North Yorkshire HER and from other sources indicates the high potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the site boundary. It is recommended that potential future development should seek to minimise the potential impact on buried archaeological deposits and a carefully considered mitigation strategy should be agreed through consultation with North Yorkshire's Archaeological Officer. All groundwork intrusive explorations will be subject to Scheduled Monument Consent.

Any new buildings should seek to reuse the footprint and foundations of the existing buildings where possible to minimise ground intrusive impact (subject to buried archaeological considerations). In addition, low impact foundation design should be carefully considered.

Given the scheduled nature of the site and its high archaeological potential, it is likely that a programme of archaeological evaluation targeting potential areas for development may be required to achieve planning consent. Any ground intrusive investigations as part of this process (either archaeological or exploratory) should be used to add to understanding of the site. The investigations will be strictly controlled by Scheduled Monument Consent and are (along with development opportunities) likely to be restricted in scope and area. Enhanced understanding of the historic layout will help to define the possibilities of the site in terms of future development and layout.

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## LOCAL PLAN

### Internet Sources

Magic Map <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>

British History Online <http://british-history.ac.uk>

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Old Maps <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/>

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## APPENDICES

Appendix A: Archaeological Investigations (Events) within the 1000m Study Area

Appendix B: Monuments, Sites and Find Spots within 1000m Study Area

Appendix C: Scheduled Monument Entry

## APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (EVENTS) WITHIN THE 1000M STUDY AREA

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# APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (EVENTS) WITHIN THE 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell Identifier	UID	Event Name and Location	Organisation	Date From	Date To	Grid Reference	Summary
1	ENY137	TSEP Site 721, (Plot 1320), Crayke	Northern Archaeological Associates	20000508	20000530	SE 56100 69800	In May 2000, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out archaeological recording at site 721 of the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline, during a watching brief on the cutting of the pipe trench. Some undated pits and ditches were recorded
2	ENY501	Crayke Substation, off Brandsby Street, Crayke	On Site Archaeology	20011101		SE 56242 70565	In August 1998, GSB Prospection carried out a magnetometry survey of site 157/158 of the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline easement. A linear anomaly of potential archaeological interest was noted, as well as a possible pit/heart, though this was thought likely to be deeply buried ferrous debris. An area of circa 0.6 hectares was surveyed
3	ENY3621	Brandsby Street, Crayke	MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	20070126		SE 56235 70536	land at Crayke in connection with a proposed residential development. The survey area covered approximately 0.9ha. The survey identified features including possible building platforms, quarry pits and a hollow-way, at least some of which are likely to be of medieval date.
4	ENY3622	Brandsby Street, Crayke	MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	20070206		SE 56219 70548	Fairly complex, stratified deposits have been found. Intercutting pits, etc. (phone conversation with Paula 8/3/07 ST)
5	ENY3623	Brandsby Street, Crayke	MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	20070301		SE 56225 70566	Nothing of significance was found during these works (phone conversation with Paula 8/3/07
6	ENY5829	Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief at the Durham Ox, West Way, Crayke	MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd			SE 56184 70506	Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief at the Durham Ox, West Way, Crayke
7	ENY6096	External Drainage Works, St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke. Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording.	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services	20120101	20120131	SE 5603 7066	During January 2012 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief at St Cuthbert's Church, Crayke during groundworks associated with external drainage. Trench 1 around the west side of the north aisle and west tower produced three sherds of late 13th-mid 15th century Hambleton ware from one vessel. Six human burials were found in Trench 2, four having to be excavated as they lay within the ground required for the new Trench Arch drainage system. Two were adult males and two were adult females, none were associated with any coffins or grave goods and so it was not possible to date them accurately. There was no stratigraphic relationship between them but they all lay at approximately the same depth, aligned east-west with heads to the west with no intercutting implies they were of the same date. The burials lie at a different angle to other Anglo-Saxon burials uncovered to the east of the churchyard and so it is thought that they are late medieval in date and associated with the existing 15th century church.
8	ENY6139	Geophysical Survey, Crayke Castle		19870201		SE 5595 7067	In February 1987, a geophysical survey was undertaken on land to the north of the Crayke Castle building, to determine if structural remains existed within an area of a proposed building plot. The survey indicated no presence of substantial stone remains
9	ENY6140	Castle Garth, Crayke Archaeological Watching Brief, Crayke Castle		19940207	19940216	SE 55990 70750	Between February 7th and February 16th 1994, an Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken during trench excavations within Castle Garth in advance of a water mains replacement scheme. During this time 150 metres of trench were machine excavated. A small assemblage of human bone fragments were recovered during excavations situated within the service reservoir compound, which had been subject to a high level of previous ground disturbance. The trench intersected earthwork features including curvilinear banks and sub-rectangular platforms. No datable evidence was recovered from these features.
10	ENY6141	House at Brandsby Street, Crayke	Alison Clarke	19940912	19940915	SE 5624 7055	Between 12th and 15th September 1994, Alison Clarke undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief at a house at Brandsby Street, Crayke. Topsoil contained large amounts of material dated to early-mid twentieth century. This included bottles, pottery and iron, and debris from a previous wooden pantiled building that stood on the site. To the west of the site, some cobbles were present above the sandy layer at the base of the topsoil, which may be associated with a path or track into the former open field to north north of the site, but there was no evidence that they were of early origin
11	ENY6142	Stonewell Cottage, Church Hill, Crayke	On Site Archaeology	19981029	19981029	SE 5614 7056	On 29th October 1998, On-Site Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at Stonewell Cottage, Church Hill, Crayke. Fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of machine excavation of strip foundations of a two storey dwelling. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

# APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS (EVENTS) WITHIN THE 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell Identifier	UID	Event Name and Location	Organisation	Date From	Date To	Grid Reference	Summary
12	ENY3998	English Heritage Buildings at Risk (2004) Project, North Yorkshire. Crayke Castle, Crayke. Photographic Survey and Archaeological Observation	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services	20050112	20051027	SE 55931 70709	In 2005 Ed Dennison Archaeological Services undertook a photographic survey and archaeological observations. The existing residential block is traditionally ascribed to Robert Neville during the 15th century. However, the surviving fabric incorporates the remains of an earlier building which may have been two storeys high and which probably dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. Its plan form and extent are as yet unknown. The early building was then substantially modified and perhaps partly demolished to allow for the erection of the existing ruin
13	ENY4744	Building recording at Ivy Farm, Crayke	Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group	19770101	19771231	SE 5633 7073	In 1977 the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group carried out building recording at Ivy Farm. The following items were produced: Report, Plan, Elevation, Section.
14	ENY4746	Building recording at old Timbers, Crayke	Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group	19840101	19841231	SE 5614 7046	In 1984 the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group carried out building recording at Old Timbers. The following items were produced: Report, Plan, Elevation, Detail. Document, Photograph.
15	ENY134	TSEP Site 718, Sike Spa (Plots 1299-1301), Crayke	Northern Archaeological Associates	20000508	20000721	SE 55718 70170	Between May and July 2000, Northern Archaeological Associates excavated site 718 on the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline, following the sites identification during topsoil stripping. A regionally significant Iron age to Roman British Settlement site was recorded. Wood P/2000/Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline (Sites 718 & 721), Spike Spa, Crayke: archaeological excavation/Report No 00/75. Northern Archaeological Associates [assessment & evaluation reports].
16	ENY532	TSEP Sites 157/158, Crayke	GSB Prospection	19990120		SE 55994 69929	In August 1998, GSB Prospection carried out a magnetometry survey of site 157/158 of the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline easement. A linear anomaly of potential archaeological interest was noted, as well as a possible pit/heart, though this was thought likely to be deeply buried ferrous debris. An area of circa 0.6 hectares was surveyed
17	ENY2400	TSEP Fieldwalking Plot 46.4 - 46.8; South east of Mosswood Grange, Crayke	Northern Archaeological Associates	19981101	19980331	SE 56564 69465	Between November 1998 and March 1999, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a fieldwalking survey of areas on the Teeside to Saltend Pipeline route. A number of ceramic finds (Ceramic Building Material and pottery) of predominantly post medieval date were recovered. Fieldwalking was carried out within a 40 metres wide area centred on the pipeline, with a sample rate of approximately 15% within this area
18	ENY2402	TSEP Fieldwalking Plots 46.3; West of Crayke lane, Crayke	Northern Archaeological Associates	19981101	19980331	SE 56316 69496	Between November 1998 and March 1999, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a fieldwalking survey of areas on the Teeside to Saltend Pipeline route. A number of ceramic finds (Ceramic Building Material and pottery) of predominantly post medieval date were recovered. Fieldwalking was carried out within a 40 metres wide area centred on the pipeline, with a sample rate of approximately 15% within this area
19	ENY2403	TSEP Fieldwalking Plot 45.1; West of Crayke lane, Crayke	Northern Archaeological Associates	19981101	19980331	SE 56072 69550	Between November 1998 and March 1999, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a fieldwalking survey of areas on the Teeside to Saltend Pipeline route. A number of ceramic finds (Ceramic Building Material and pottery) of predominantly post medieval date were recovered. Fieldwalking was carried out within a 40 metres wide area centred on the pipeline, with a sample rate of approximately 15% within this area
20	ENY2404	TSEP Fieldwalking Plot 44.5, South of Crayke Village	Northern Archaeological Associates	19981101	19980331	SE 55815 70098	Between November 1998 and March 1999, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a fieldwalking survey of areas on the Teeside to Saltend Pipeline route. A number of ceramic finds (Ceramic Building Material and pottery) of predominantly post medieval date were recovered. Fieldwalking was carried out within a 40 metres wide area centred on the pipeline, with a sample rate of approximately 15% within this area
21	ENY1885	Drainage works 22m SE of Crayke Castle alongside Crayke Lane	MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	20031027	20031031	SE 55913 70646	Excavations relating to the provision of a drain and two manholes were monitored. No features were recorded
22	ENY2444	TSEP, Preliminary Route Assessment, North Yorkshire	AC Archaeology	19970101	19980331	SE 46662 82771	In 1997/1998, AC Archaeology carried out a desk based assessment of the route of the Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline. A number of areas of possible archaeological interest were identified. The survey looked at an area 500 metres either side of the proposed route.
23	ENY3307	Crayke to Yearsley Water Pipeline	Northern Archaeological Associates	19970101	19970531	SE 56338 72259	In 1997, Northern Archaeological Associates carried out a Desk Based Assessment of the Crayke to Yearsley Water Pipeline route. A number of sites were noted and mitigation suggested. (1) A file note states this scheme was not progressed.

## APPENDIX B: MONUMENTS, SITES AND FIND SPOTS WITHIN 1000M STUDY AREA

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# APPENDIX B: MONUMENTS, SITES AND FIND SPOTS WITHIN 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell ID	Monument UID	Type	Year (From)	Year(To)	Period	Monument Type	Description	Grid Reference
1	MNY1882	Find Spot	-4000	-2201	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	Axe	SE 56 70
2	MNY1892	Find Spot	-4000	-2201	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	Leaf-Shaped Arrowhead	
3	MNY23629	Monument	-800	409	Early Iron Age to Roman	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC), KILN, BOUNDARY DITCH?, PIT, HOUSE	TSEP Site 718, Sike Spa Iron Age and Romano British Site, Crayke. Multi Phase site, from the late Iron Age to late Roman period was recorded, showing building replacement of Roundhouses by rectangular structures, of regional significance	SE 55674 70186
4	MNY1854	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	POTTERY SHERDS. NOTED BY OS CORRESPONDENT	SE 562 700
5	MNY1855	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	POTTERY SHERDS. NOTED BY OS CORRESPONDENT	SE 563 700
6	MNY1891	Find Spot	43	409	Roman	FINDSPOT	A LARGE UNDECORATED BODY SHERD OF CALCITE GRITTED WARE.	SE 553 708
7	MNY1894	Monument	43	2050	Roman to Modern	COBBLED ROAD	COBBLED ROAD	SE 56 70
8	MNY20466	Monument	410	1065	Early Medieval/Dark Age	CEMETERY, MONASTERY	Anglo Saxon cemetery at Crayke Castle.	SE 5596 7071
9	MNY1810	Monument	685	2050	7th CENTURY to Modern	VILLAGE		SE 5608 7058
10	MNY1812	Monument	701	1065	8th CENTURY to 11th CENTURY	ABBEY	IN 883 THE BISHOP OF DURHAM ACCOMPANYING ST. CUTHBERT'S REMAINS WAS RECEIVED AT CRAYKE BY ABBOT GEREWICH WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE REST HOUSE HAD DEVELOPED INTO A MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENT. THERE IS NO LATERREFERENCE TO IT.	SE 5608 7058
11	MNY1815	Monument	801	900	9th CENTURY	CROSS, ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT	THE ARM OF AN ANGLO SAXON CROSS	SE 5604 7066
12	MNY1821	Monument	901	1000	10th CENTURY	CARVED STONE, CROSS	MADE OF A FINE GRAINED SANDSTONE ITS SURFACE SHOWED NO SIGN OF WEATHERING.	SE 5609 7061
13	MNY1816	Monument	13	1539	Medieval	KILN	A KILN OR HEARTH ABOUT 6FT IN DIAMETER WITH STONEWALLS AND POSSIBLE FLUE. BASE WAS MADE OF FLATSANDSTONE SLABS WHICH SHOWED EVIDENCE OF BURNING. THE FLOOR OF THE KILN WAS COVERED BY NEARLY 6FT OFCALCINED CLAY. NO POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF FUNCTION. 1937	SE 5609 7061
14	MNY1817	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	WALL	THE WALLS INDICATE TWO PERIODS OF USE. EMR (1937)	SE 5609 7061
15	MNY1818	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	HEARTH	PART OF A CIRCLE OF SMALL BOULDERS SURROUNDING A MASS OF CALCINED CLAY. EMR (1937)	SE 5609 7061
16	MNY1819	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	FLOOR	No Dating Evidence	SE 5609 7061
17	MNY1820	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	BUILDING	A LAYER OF CARBONISED WOOD PROBABLY REPRESENTING THE REMAINS OF A TIMBER BUILDING. IT INCLUDED A HOARD OF VIKING METALWORK. IF THIS IS CONTEMPORARY IT MAKES THE DESCRIPTION THAT THE BURNT LAYER WAS SOME FEET ABOVE THE KILNS DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT UNLESS TERMS ARE RELATIVE TO A SLOPING SITE. Excavated by: EMR (1937)	SE 5609 7061
18	MNY1822	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	INHUMATION	REVEALED IN NARROW TRIAL TRENCH. ALL WERE ADULTS BUT THIS MAY BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE VERY ACIDIC NATURE OF THE CLAY. NO DATING EVIDENCE WAS RECOVERED AND CLEARLY THE GRAVEYARD AROUND THE CHURCH WAS ONCE MORE EXTENSIVE. Excavated by: JWH (06/1956)	SE 5607 7064

APPENDIX B: MONUMENTS, SITES AND FIND SPOTS WITHIN 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell ID	Monument UID	Type	Year (From)	Year(To)	Period	Monument Type	Description	Grid Reference
19	MNY1828	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	HOSPITAL	AN INDULGENCE OF 1228 WAS ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED MARY IN THE MEADOWS OF CRAK.	SE 56 70
20	MNY1829	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	DEER PARK	A SURVEY OF 1560-1570 RECORDS CRAYKE CASTLE AS BEING IN THE CENTRE OF A PARK 2000 RODDS (C.6MILES)IN CIRCUMFERENCE AND FROM 30 TO 100 RODDS AND OV ER (150-550YDS) IN BREADTH. IT CONTAINED A DEERLEAP.	SE 5593 7068
21	MNY1831	Monument	1066	1539	Medieval	ARTEFACT SCATTER	A SCATTER OF MEDIEVAL POTTERY FOUND DURING TRIAL EXCAVATIONS.	SE 5603 7069
22	MNY11450	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to 19th Century	FIELD SYSTEM, RIDGE AND FURROW	AREA OF RF TO N AND S OF MOUNT PLEASANT FARM. RIDGES MEASURED 3-4M WIDE AND 15CM	SE 5538 7090
23	MNY11452	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to 19th Century	FIELD SYSTEM, RIDGE AND FURROW	TRACES OF RIDGE AND FURROW IN FIELD TO N AND S OFTRACK TO HOME FARM. THE S FIELD RIDGE AND FURROWEXTENDS FOR 200M WITH RIDGES MEASURING 5.5M WIDE 40CM HIGH. ONLY FAINT TRACES IN N FIELD.	SE 5637 7092
24	MNY11847	Monument	1066	1900	Medieval to 19th Century	RIDGE AND FURROW	LYING IN FIELD ARE TRACES OF RIDGE AND FURROW. FIELD SAID LOCALLY TO CONTAIN DEER LEAP. SW OF CRAYKE CASTLE	SE 5565 7050
25	MNY1832	Monument	1066	2050	Medieval to Modern	WELL	A COVERED WELL WAS USED UNTIL THE EARLY 20TH CENT. CONSTRUCTED WITH LIMESTONE BRICK, TILE AND CONCRETE ROOF. A DOORWAY IS BRICKED UP. IT HAS A DOOMED ROOF AND IS	SE 5615 7053
26	MNY1823	Monument	1101	1200	12th CENTURY	MOTTE AND BAILEY	THIS WAS ESTABLISHED EITHER BY RANULPH FLAMBARD OR BISHOP PUDSEY. ANSON NOTED THAT TRACES OF THEORIGINAL MOTTE; BAILEY CASTLE WERE VISIBLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY.	SE 5593 7069
27	MNY1824	Monument	1201	1400	13th CENTURY to 14th CENTURY	CASTLE	The later stone castle of the bishops of Durham. THIS REPLACED THE PREVIOUS TIMBER STRUCTURE	SE 5593 7069
28	MNY36100	Monument	1301	1400	14th CENTURY	INHUMATION	Medieval Burials at St Cuthbert Church, Crayke. Six human burials were found during excavation for drainage works, four of them were excavated. Two were adult males and two were adult females, none were associated with any coffins or grave goods and so it was not possible to date them accurately. There was no stratigraphic relationship between them but they all lay at approximately the same depth, aligned east-west with heads to the west with no intercutting implies they were of the same date. The burials lie at a different angle to other Anglo-Saxon burials uncovered to the east of the churchyard and so it is thought that they are late medieval in date and associated with the existing 15th century	SE 5603 7066
29	MNY1814	Building	1401	2050	15th CENTURY to Modern	CHURCH	PART OF CHANCEL SCREEN IS C15. C16 EFFIGIES OF SIR JOHN GIBSON AND WIFE.	SE 5604 7066

## APPENDIX B: MONUMENTS, SITES AND FIND SPOTS WITHIN 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell ID	Monument UID	Type	Year (From)	Year(To)	Period	Monument Type	Description	Grid Reference
30	MNY1825	Building	1401	2050	15th CENTURY to Modern	TOWER HOUSE	THIS WAS BUILT BY THE BISHOPS OF DURHAM AND THE GREAT CHAMBER IS STILL IN USE AS A RESIDENCE. IT CONSISTS OF 2 SEPARATE SELF CONTAINED BLOCKS.AND WAS TO BE MADE UNTENABLE BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT IN 1646. THE SOUTH WEST BLOCK ORIGINALLY CONSISTED OF A HALL TOWER KITCHEN AND GREAT CHAMBER. ONLY THE KITCHEN BASEMENT AND GREAT CHAMBER REMAIN THE LATTER 21.3M BY 8.5M PARTLY RESTORED AND OCCUPIED.THE GREAT CHAMBER AND KITCHEN BUILT IN 1441 WERE PRECEDED BY THE OLD HALL.	SE 5593 7068
31	MNY1830	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	BUILDING, BARN	THIS IS MARKED ON 17TH AND 18TH CENTURY MAPS AND IS PROBABLY REPRESENTED A NUMBER OF ROOF TILESFOUND DURING TRIAL	SE 5603 7069
32	MNY11451	Monument	1540	1900	Post Medieval	TREE RING	A TREE RING POSSIBLY IN CRAYKE CASTLE PARKLAND? NOTED ON OS 1ST ED. 1856 AND OS 1:10560 MAP(1958) AS A TREE RING. AS A TREE CIRCLE.	SE 5561 7086
33	MNY1853	Building	1601	1800	17th Century to 18th Century	HOUSE	ONE AND A HALF STOREYS OF REDDISH-BROWN LOCAL BRICK WITH SWEEP PANTILE ROOF. LISTED AS GRADE	SE 5629 7070
34	MNY1836	Building	1601	2050	17th Century to Modern	FARMHOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	C17 WITH LATER ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS. TIMBER FRAME WITH C19 EXTENSION. PANTILE ROOF. 2-STOREYS.	SE 5633 7073
35	MNY1850	Building	1601	2050	17th Century to Modern	HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	TIMBER FRAMED WITH STONE PLINTH. 2 ROOMS IN DEPTH. 2-STOREYS WITH SWEEP PANTILE ROOF. LISTED ASGRADE II	SE 5614 7046
36	MNY1839	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	BRICK AND COURSED SQUARED SANDSTONE TO REAR. SWEEP PANTILE ROOF. 2-STOREYS. A STABLE BLOCK IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE LISTING. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5605 7057
37	MNY1840	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	VICARAGE	2-STOREY BRICK HOUSE WITH PANTILE ROOF. BUILT MIDC18 EXTENDED EARLY-MID C19. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5601 7060
38	MNY1841	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	LOCAL BRICK WITH PANTILE ROOF. 2-STOREYS. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5612 7056
39	MNY1843	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	2-STOREY BRICK HOUSE ON SANDSTONE PLINTH. PANTILEROOF. LATE C18 EXTENSION TO LEFT NOW CONVERT FORDOMESTIC USE. ALL LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 56095 70620
40	MNY1844	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	BUILT 1750 FOR JOHN BOWMAN. BRICK STUCCOED. ROOF CONCEALED. 2-STOREY. C19 ADDITIONS. LISTED ASGRADE II	SE 5607 7064
41	MNY1848	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	2-STOREYS WITH LOCAL BRICK AND PANTILE ROOF. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5612 7046
42	MNY1849	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	2-STOREYS WITH SWEEP PANTILE ROOF. OF LOCAL REDDISH-BROWN BRICK. LISTED AS GRADE II.	SE 5613 7046
43	MNY1852	Building	1701	1800	18th Century	HOUSE	DATED NB 1782. 2-STOREYS IN BROWN LOCAL BRICK WITH SWEEP PANTILE ROOF. LISTED AS	SE 56165 70495

APPENDIX B: MONUMENTS, SITES AND FIND SPOTS WITHIN 1000M STUDY AREA

Purcell ID	Monument UID	Type	Year (From)	Year(To)	Period	Monument Type	Description	Grid Reference
44	MNY1846	Building	1701	1900	18th Century to 19th Century	FARMHOUSE	2-STOREY RED BRICK FARMHOUSE WITH PANTILE ROOF AND END CHIMNEYS. HEIGHTENING OF 4 COARSES IN C19.ADJOINING TO SOUTH ARE FARM BUILDING INCLUDED FOR GROUP VALUE. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5606 7040
45	MNY1851	Building	1701	1900	18th Century to 19th Century	HOUSE	2-STOREYS OF BRICK WITH SWEEP PANTILE ROOF WITH END STACKS. FORMERLY KNOWN AS UPHILL COTTAGE. LISTED AS GRADE II. ALSO INCLUDE FOR GROUP VALUE ARE THE STABLES AND HAYLOFT	SE 5615 7048
46	MNY1847	Building	1733	1799	18th Century	HOUSE	MID TO LATE C18 2-STOREY WITH FRENCH TILE ROOF. LISTED AS GRADE II.	SE 5607 7040
47	MNY1834	Building	1733	2050	18th Century to Modern	HOUSE	FORMERLY ONE DWELLING. 2-STOREY BRICK WITH PANTILE ROOF.(	SE 5628 7069
48	MNY1833	Building	1767	2050	18th Century to Modern	HOUSE	LATE C18 HAS BEEN ALTERED AND HEIGHTENED IN C19. BRICK WITH PANTILE ROOF	SE 5626 7063
49	MNY1835	Building	1767	2050	18th Century to Modern	HOUSE	TWO COTTAGES. BRICK WITH PANTILE ROOF 2-STOREYS HIGH.	SE 5631 7069
50	MNY1837	Building	1767	2050	18th Century to Modern	HOUSE	FORMERLY SPARLING HOUSE NOW HOUSE AND COTTAGE. BRICK WITH PANTILE ROOF. 2-STOREYS	SE 5613 7052
51	MNY1838	Building	1801	1900	19th Century	HOUSE	LOCAL BRICK IN FLEMISH BOND WITH WELSH SLATE ROOF. 2-STOREYS.	SE 5610 7053
52	MNY1842	Building	1801	1900	19th Century	HOUSE	2-STOREY BRICK WITH WELSH SLATE ROOF. LISTED AS GRADE II	SE 5612 7058
53	MNY1845	Building	1801	1900	19th Century	POUND	RED BRICK WITH IRON GATE. WALL IS C2M HIGH	SE 5605 7037
54	MNY26907	Monument	1944	1944	20th Century	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 2nd March 1944 a Halifax, Serial number LW378, crashed after the starboard engine failed when approaching the base. The aircraft was returning from a cross country navigation exercise at 19:55 hours. This engine failure caused a loss of control and the aircraft crashed near Mount Pleasant Farm. This is located just north west of the village, it is here the aircraft burnt out. Seven of crew were killed with one crew member being	SE 552 707
55	MNY1880	Find Spot			Unknown	FINDSPOT		SE 56 70
56	MNY23962	Monument			Unknown	DITCH, PIT	TSEP site 721, undated features West of Mosswoodd Grange, Crayke	SE 56093 69820

## APPENDIX C: SCHEDULED MONUMENT ENTRY

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**Crayke Castle:** a motte and bailey and later stone castle of the bishops of Durham, incorporating part of an Anglo-Saxon monastic cemetery

**Name:** **Crayke Castle:** a motte and bailey and later stone castle of the bishops of Durham, incorporating part of an Anglo-Saxon monastic cemetery

**List entry Number:** I016530

**Date first scheduled:** 19-Oct-1989

**Date of most recent amendment:** 17-Jun-1999

### Reasons for Designation

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. They comprised a large conical mound of earth or rubble, the motte, surmounted by a palisade and a stone or timber tower. In a majority of examples an embanked enclosure containing additional buildings, the bailey, adjoined the motte. Motte castles and motte-and-bailey castles acted as garrison forts during offensive military operations, as strongholds, and, in many cases, as aristocratic residences and as centres of local or royal administration. Built in towns, villages and open countryside, motte and bailey castles generally occupied strategic positions dominating their immediate locality and, as a result, are the most visually impressive monuments of the early post-Conquest period surviving in the modern landscape. Over 600 motte castles or motte-and-bailey castles are recorded nationally, with examples known from

most regions. As one of a restricted range of recognised early post-Conquest monuments, they are particularly important for the study of Norman Britain and the development of the feudal system. Although many were occupied for only a short period of time, motte castles continued to be built and occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries, after which they were superseded by other types of castle.

The motte and bailey at Crayke was remodelled in the 15th century in a more contemporary fashion as a tower house. Tower houses were prestigious defended residences permanently occupied by the wealthier or aristocratic members of society. Crayke Castle remained in use as a residence of some of the most powerful lords in the region, the bishops of Durham, throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Because the castle subsequently remained in domestic use, later buildings associated with the monument are exceptionally well-preserved and, despite the alterations wrought by successive occupiers, many elements of earlier structures are visible, providing good evidence of each phase in the development of the castle. The monument also includes the only known archaeological remains of the pre-Conquest monastery at Crayke which comprise part of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

### History

The monument includes a Norman motte and bailey castle whose wooden fortifications were later replaced with a stone tower house and which was built over part of a pre-Conquest monastic cemetery; the castle was held by the bishops of Durham. The monument is situated in a commanding position at the top of a prominent natural outcrop 3km south west of the Howardian Hills. The motte lies beneath the later structures and is still visible to the north of the castle as an earthwork mound rising about 2.5m above the natural hilltop, forming a platform on which later buildings were constructed. The inner bailey defences have been altered over the years and only survive as earthworks at the south east side as a short section of bank, although the line of the southern edge to the bailey is retained by the present garden wall alongside Crayke Lane. The inner bailey occupied most of the crown of the hill above the 100m contour, extending to the north of St Cuthbert's Church and measuring up to 210m east-west by 90m north-south. Originally the buildings on the motte were constructed of timber but were quickly replaced in stone. Several phases of building and rebuilding are known to have occurred, culminating with work undertaken for Bishop Neville in the mid-15th century. Subsequently, the castle was made untenable as a fortress by an act of Parliament in 1646 and by the 18th century the main range was in use as a farmhouse. Two distinct and self-contained buildings are visible. Of these the larger block, known as the 'Great Chamber', has been restored and now forms a domestic residence. This was originally constructed in the 15th century but was slightly altered and added to in the 18th and 19th centuries. In its original form it had kitchen ranges appended to its

rear, north side which linked it to a hall referred to as the 'Old Hall' in a description of 1441. Today the vaulted undercroft of the main kitchen range survives and is used as the modern kitchen: although no further remains of the north ranges are visible, their foundations will survive below ground. The construction of the stone castle included the creation of an inner bailey enclosed by a stone wall which roughly corresponded with the earlier bailey and also, at a later date, an outer bailey defined by a curtain wall which extended along the bottom of the steep slope to the north of the castle. The remains of the footings for a projecting tower in the inner bailey wall survive as a platform on the north edge of the outcrop approximately 40m north east of the castle. Small scale excavations at the east end of the bailey found evidence for the location of a gatehouse allowing access to the castle via a hollow way; this route still survives as Love Lane which runs northwards along the eastern boundary field. Within the inner bailey, the earthwork remains of a large rectangular building in the field north of the churchyard has been identified as a barn listed in the 16th century survey of the castle and depicted on a map of Crayke dating to 1688. Excavations in 1983 also indicated the presence of a medieval pottery kiln at the east side of the inner bailey. Further ancillary buildings will survive below ground in the undisturbed areas of this inner bailey. The curtain wall enclosing the outer bailey survives as a shallow bank and terrace curving round northwards from the western side of the motte to approximately 5m short of the hedge line. It then turns to extend eastward to the north east corner of the field where it then extends northward, following Love Lane. Within the outer precinct, along the slope are the remains of cultivation terraces some of which pre-date the castle. In the north eastern area of the outer precinct a number of building platforms are set amid the terraces. Partial excavation of these in 1994 indicated that they may have supported small timber buildings. The area of the outer precinct was probably enclosed in the 13th century and continued in use for agrarian purposes linked to the castle. In the area between the outer precinct wall and the hedge line to the north and west are further remains of the cultivation

terraces pre-dating the castle which are also thought to have continued in use after the outer precinct was enclosed. Excavations to the north east of the church in 1957 and 1988 revealed that the castle bailey was built over the north western corner of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. It is thought that further remains of the cemetery and possibly of the monastery itself will also survive below ground. The cemetery was of a monastery founded by St Cuthbert after he became the Bishop of Lindisfarne in 685. The Saxon bishops of Durham also held a manor house in the vicinity and Crayke was recorded as a possession of the see in the Domesday Book survey. The earliest documentary reference to the castle is for 1195, when Bishop Hugh Pudsey supped there en route from Durham shortly before his death. There were several royal visitors to Crayke; King John stayed in 1209, 1210-11 and again in 1211; Henry III stayed in 1227, Edward I in 1292, Edward II in 1316 and Edward III in 1333. Both the occupied and ruined sections of Crayke Castle are Listed Grade I. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling. These are the main range of the castle, the 19th century stable block beside Crayke Lane, the surface of the driveway and tennis court, all modern paved areas and garden fences and gates and the disused reservoir, although the ground beneath all these features is included.

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