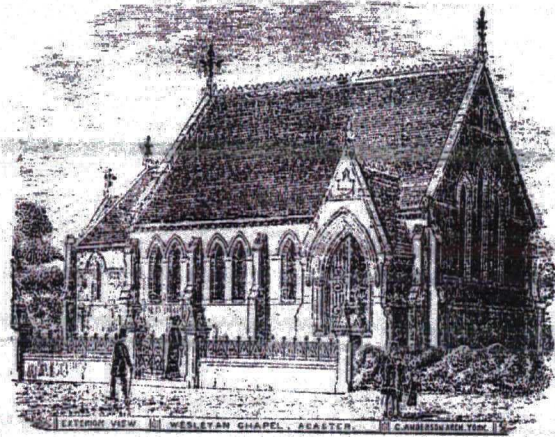


*Miscellaneous: The Railway, Settlement and Subsistence*

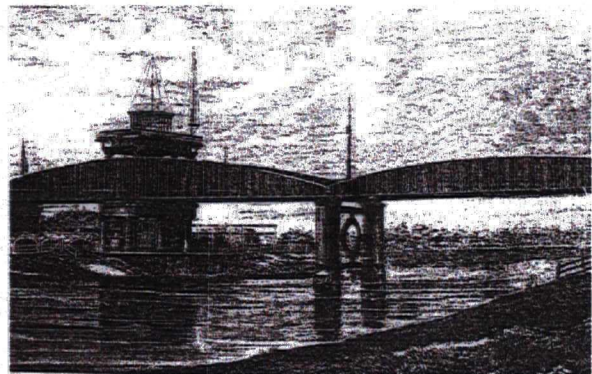
A further major landscape change to occur during the post-medieval period was the construction of a new section of the East Coast Mainline between York and Doncaster, which opened on 2nd January 1871 (Tomlinson 1914, 644) (DBA 138). The railway line crossed the Study Area in a roughly NW-SE direction, with stations provided at Naburn (DBA 88) and Escrick (DBA 62). Both stations continued to serve passengers until 1953 and goods until 1961-4 (VCH 1967, 19; 75). The railway line was carried across the River Ouse on a hydraulic swing bridge (DBA 87). The bridge (Plate 29), known as Naburn Bridge, was built with the underside 8 metres above summer water level so that, under normal circumstances, smaller craft could pass under the bridge. Of the two spans, measuring a total of 283 feet (86m), the northern span of 176 feet (54m) could be opened to allow larger craft to pass along the river. The hydraulic power was provided by steam engines and boilers housed with the cylindrical pier on the north bank and the bridge operated from a small cabin on a gantry above the bridge. Signals for both river and rail traffic were lit by gas supplied in containers and produced at a small gas works adjacent to Naburn Station. The bridge was last opened

in 1952 and in 1967, Parliamentary approval was given to fix the bridge permanently, as a decline in commercial and large-scale traffic on the Ouse meant that the opening section was now redundant (Bishopthorpe Local History 2000, 48). Following the development of the Selby Coalfield, the East Coast Mainline was diverted via the Selby Diversion Railway and rail traffic along the former route ceased on 25th September 1983.

Other post-medieval changes within the landscape are also worthy of note. Appelby and Smith (2000) have suggested that during this period there was a gradual movement of buildings away from the river front in Acaster Malbis, leading to the heart of the village adopting a more westerly position on the alignment of Mill Lane. Remains of an 18th or 19th century wall found during an archaeological watching brief at Hall Garth running east from the current house (On-Site Archaeology 2002) may represent an earlier structure, apparently shown on an estate map of 1763 fronting the river. If these remains do indeed relate to one of a number of earlier structures that were clustered on the west bank of the River, then this evidence would support the argument that the village moved away from the river bank after the mid-18th century. Further change in Acaster Malbis occurred in 1898 when Lord Wenlock of Escrick Park put most of his land in the area up for sale. The sale of land in the area seems to have precipitated the development of housing along Mill Lane. The gradual infilling of vacant plots is noticeable between the 1851 and 1908 OS maps, and new houses continued to be built during the course of the 20th century. This resulted in a number of parcels of land and farms passing into private ownership for the first time, and saw the end of over 800 years of land holding by a single landlord in the region (Appelby and Smith 2000, 56-57).



**Plate 28** Acaster Malbis Chapel, 1880 (Appelby and Smith 2000, 49)



**Plate 29** Naburn Railway Bridge, 1871 (Engineer 1871)

During the post-medieval period, a number of farmhouses and other agricultural structures within the Study Area were built, establishing a continuity in the use of the local land for arable and pastoral cultivation. These include farm buildings in Deighton (DBA 24-26) and Gill Rudding Farm in Naburn parish (DBA 84), as well as other miscellaneous houses (i.e. DBA 27 and 86). The Pinfold (DBA 12) in Acaster Malbis was rebuilt in the 18th century (Plate 30) and a number of wind and watermills, some evidently of medieval origin, continued to be used throughout the Study Area from the 16th to the 19th centuries (i.e. DBA 19, 21, 63, 75, 76, 77). Further evidence for post-medieval subsistence strategies include a Rabbit Warren at Deighton (DBA 18) which was 'replenished with coneyes' in 1619, a Deer Park (DBA 35) enclosed in 1823-4, fishponds (DBA 41) and a Duck Decoy (DBA 57), all within Escrick parish.



**Plate 30** Agricultural Pinfold, Acaster Malbis

Evidence for local medieval industry is reflected in 3 post-medieval kiln and brick sites recorded during the 17th and 18th centuries at Deighton (DBA 20 and 29) and close to Moreby Hall (DBA 125). The post-medieval period also saw a number of new properties being built within existing settlements, leading to a gradual filling out of villages within the Study Area. In addition to the changes to Escrick Village noted above, a notable concentration of 18th and 19th century houses and rebuildings occurred within Naburn (i.e. DBA 98-104). A further notable structure was erected in Escrick in the late 19th century to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. This comprised a large fountain erected at the junction of the A19 and Skipwith Road (DBA 65) (Taylor 1999, 134)(Plate 31). The fountain, which takes the form of a stepped octagonal and circular ashlar plinth surmounted by an Gadrooned urn with upturned scallop shell to the outer rim. On top of this is a 3-sided ornamental feature of 3 open-mouthed, toothed dolphin-like fish, their heads to the rim, their tails intertwined. The fountain no longer issues water but remains a prominent feature at the entrance to the village. Miscellaneous post-medieval spot finds from within the Study Area include a hoard (DBA 30), a silver coin (DBA 31) and a post-medieval vessel (DBA 32).



**Plate 31** Jubilee Fountain, Escrick

### 3.2.10 20th Century to Present Day

*Whilst some industries continued to develop and expand in the early 20th century, by the 1930s, many industries were beginning to experience decline and retraction. More recent technological developments have brought about further relocation in industry, often internationally, and have changed the dominant methods of production in many industries. Urban centres continued to experience growth, though the decline of industry has necessitated programmes of regeneration in many former industrial towns. The late 20th century saw the expansion of the road network, but, conversely, some retraction of the railways. Other infrastructures, like the*

*canals, have largely ceased to have an economic role, instead fulfilling an amenity and leisure function. Agricultural practices also changed during the modern period, largely brought about by the introduction of large-scale and intensive methods of farming. This has led to the removal of hedgerows and other boundaries to increase field size and an increasing amount of land has been converted from pasture to arable, often through programmes of land drainage.*

### *The Great War and World War II*

The First World War (1914-18) had little physical affect on the villages within the Study Area, though the loss of men from Acaster Malbis was commemorated in the construction of the Acaster Memorial Hall in 1927 and in Escrick, the names of those killed in action were commemorated on a fine war memorial designed by Temple Moore and erected to the south of St Helen's church. From July 1917 to the spring of 1919, Escrick Hall (DBA 43) was converted for use as a convalescent home. Its facilities were approved by the Red Cross, and Dame Irene Lawley was appointed as Commandant, overseeing a staff of nurses recruited largely from the daughters of the local gentry. After the Great War, the Wenlock family found the running of Escrick Park increasingly difficult and in 1929, having stood empty for some time, the hall was divided into eight flats of varying sizes, and a laundry, serving the tenants and the village, was established on the site of the former horse exercise ring. The laundry closed in 1947, by which time it was employing 26 workers. In 1949, the hall and its grounds were taken over by Queen Margaret's School, previously based in Scarborough. Windows, radiators and even a parquet floor were salvaged from their bomb-damaged school in Scarborough and re-installed at Escrick Park; during subsequent years, the house and gardens have been further developed for academic use. The school also took over other associated buildings, such as the Dower House for use as the junior house and the Cottage Ornie (DBA 51) as the headmaster's house (Taylor 1999, 89; 150; 161-2).

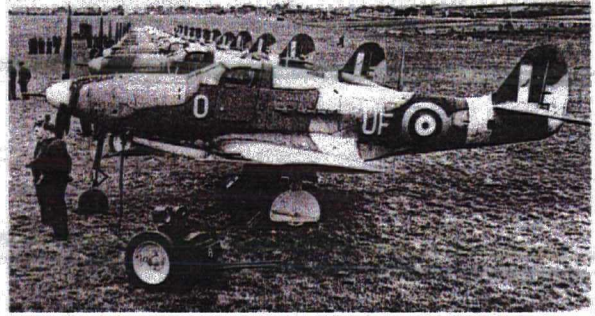
The flat character of the Vale of York made the area suitable for a number of Second World War airfields and bomber bases. Partially located within the Study Area is Acaster Airfield (DBA 2; Plate 32). Construction of the airfield began in early 1940. Runways were created forming a grass fighter strip on the land of three local farms (St Andrew's, Nova Scotia and St Andrew's, Appleton Roebuck) that had been requisitioned by the Air Ministry (Appelby and Smith 2000,67; Harrison 2003, 6). The fighter station was to act as a satellite of nearby Church Fenton airfield. Recent examination of aerial photographs of the early airfield by English Heritage have shown that 'field boundaries' were painted onto the ground in order to disguise the runways. Land between the runways continued to be used for arable cultivation. Billets for airmen and women were constructed at local farms such as Woodside, Beechlands and Nova Scotia.



**Plate 32** Acaster Airfield (AJC 359/5)

However, the proximity of the airfield to the River Ouse meant that fog and mist were a frequent problem and this compromised the role of the airfield in wartime activity. The first aircraft to arrive at the airfield were the Aircobras of 601 Squadron (Plate 33) in January 1942, but these were soon replaced by Spitfires, and in March 1942, 601 Squadron moved to Lincolnshire. Although its role was diminished, the airfield continued to be used

as a training ground by units equipped with Oxfords until late in 1942, when the decision was made to convert the airfield to a bomber base. This involved the construction of concrete runways, perimeter tracks and new buildings. However, the base was never fully-operational, and instead served as a relief landing ground for Halifax bombers from neighbouring bases such as Marston Moor, Riccall, and Rufforth. In 1944, No. 4 Aircrew School was established at the airfield, its close proximity to York being advantageous for such a use, and a special bus service was laid on. Much of the training involved 'circuits and bumps' - taking off, circling the airfield and landing again - using twin-engine Oxfords. The airfield and those personnel based there played a large part in inter-war village life and whist drives and dances were frequent occurrences in Acaster Malbis. A number of air accidents occurred within the Study Area during the life of the airfield. One of the Aircobras of 601 Squadron crashed into ice on the Ouse close to Acaster Malbis, a Halifax bomber crashed at Rush Farm, Deighton in August 1943, and in October 1944, dense fog caused four planes to crash-land, one close to the Naburn weir, one near Stub Wood and the other two on the east bank of the river. The airfield closed in February 1946. Only the control tower, a hanger and the concrete runways remain; the former Sick Bay was moved to Elvington Air Museum, where it was renamed 'The Elvington Room' and set up as a 'Briefing Room' (Appelby and Smith 2000, 67-69; Taylor 1999, 159).



**Plate 33** Aircobra's at Acaster Airfield, 1942 (Appelby and Smith 2000, 68)

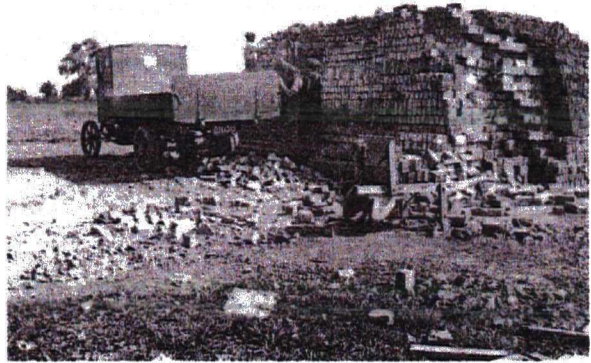
The Study Area and the local area also played a number of other roles during the Second World War. Woodland within the Study Area was also used for the storage of bombs, ammunition and reserves of Mustard Gas. The latter was stored at Number 80 Maintenance Unit along with ammunition from March 1942 in Hollicarrs wood, south of Escrick parish and outside of the Study Area, whilst the trees of Stub Wood were used as bomb dump for the airfield (Appelby and Smith 2000, 69; Taylor 1999, 159). Cellars at Escrick Park (Hall)(DBA 43) were used as an air raid shelter, evacuees from Hull were housed at Escrick and rooms at the hall were used by The Escrick Park Depot Working Company (Taylor 1999, 156-9). Many of the local people were not actively involved in fighting as many were farmers and therefore part of a reserved occupation (Appelby and Smith 2000, 69).

#### *Miscellaneous: Industry, Settlement and Leisure*

The solid geology of the area, in particular the presence of clay deposits, encouraged the development of brick making in the Study Area. Although earlier brick kilns are reputed to have existed in the area (DBA 20, 29, and 125), the greatest single investment in the industry saw the founding of the Acaster Malbis Brickworks Ltd in 1920s on land forming part of Mount Pleasant Farm (DBA 6). The production of bricks at the site continued for about 30 years and locally produced bricks were used in the construction of the Acaster Malbis Memorial Hall in 1927. The brickworks included a clay pit, now flooded and forming the centrepiece of the 'Lakeside' housing development, and a drying shed, c.44m x 9m and capable of holding in excess of 33,000 bricks. During the Second World War, the drying shed was used for the coating of canvas sheets used for the protection of damaged buildings. The bricks were fired in a kiln or brick clamp, the nature of which was semi-permanent and has left no physical evidence (Plate 34). The brickworks closed in 1955 as available sources of suitable clay declined

(Appelby and Smith 2000, 63-65).

On February 5th, 1923, St Helen's church, Escrick (**DBA 60**) was devastated by fire caused by a workman's blow-lamp left unattended in the church tower. The roof, wooden furnishings, bells, organ, glass and a wooden communion table reputed to have come from the demolished St Williams Chapel on Ouse Bridge York were all destroyed. Memorials from the earlier churches, including an effigy of Caroline, second Lady Wenlock, were also badly damaged. The church was partially rebuilt, using Acaster limestone specially selected for its pink tone which matched the fire damaged fabric (Pevsner 1972, 224). A new organ, clock and bells were installed and the church rededicated in March 1925 (Taylor 1999, 145). In 1996, the old bells were replaced by the historic peal of twelve bells transferred from the parish church of St Martin in the Bull Ring, Birmingham. The original peal of eight bells have themselves been sold to a church in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States of America, and are to be re-hung in a new tower based on the design of that of St Helen's, Escrick.



**Plate 34** Brick Clamp, Acaster Malbis (Appelby and Smith 2000, 65)

A major feature of the modern period has been the expansion of many of the settlements within the Study Area. New housing has been a feature of Escrick village since the 18th century, when the creation of Escrick Park necessitated the rebuilding of much of the settlement to the north. During the 1960s and 1970s, there was a marked concentration of building work in the village, resulting in the development of land east of the Skipwith Road and north of Carr Lane for residential properties (Taylor 1999, 164). Various new-build houses have also led to the infilling of vacant sites within Acaster Malbis and Naburn, notably the site of 'Riverside' (**DBA 6**), Acaster Malbis, as well as the development of land to the southwest of Bishopthorpe village centre on the site of the former route of the East Coast Mainline railway during the late 20th century (Bishopthorpe Local History Group 2000, 8). During the 1990s, proposals for a new village to be built on the site of the former Acaster Malbis airfield (to be known as St Andrew's)(Griffiths N.D.) and a further new village, 'Wenlock' to the south of Escrick were universally opposed by local residents and the schemes abandoned (Appelby and Smith 2000, 72-3; Taylor 1999, 165-6).

The leisure industry has also played a major role in the development of the Study Area during the 20th century. In 1938, the Yorkshire Ouse Sailing Club was founded, and a clubhouse was built close to the site of the former ferry point in Naburn. The club excavated and opened a marina (**DBA 89**) at the north end of the village, close to the southern end of the Naburn Railway bridge in 1970 (Pugh 1976, 75; Plate 35). The marina, as well as other landings and moorings at Naburn and Acaster Malbis continue to play an important role in the local economy and leisure industry. A major feature of Acaster Malbis is a concentration of caravan sites, catering for tourists



**Plate 35** Naburn Marina (AJC 203/17)

visiting the area and the City of York. The earliest of these sites, Chestnut Farm and Mount Pleasant, seem to have origins in the 1930s, whilst Moor End, Riverside (Poplar Farm) and The Old Post Office, were developed from the 1960s (Appelby and Smith 2000, 70-71). The former route of the East Coast Mainline Railway was closed in the early 1980s following the development of the Selby Coalfield. It was brought by Sustrans for £1 and between 1985-87 was converted into a cycle track between York and Riccall. A scale model of the Solar System was laid out along its length in 1999 (Plate 36), and a modern sculpture - the 'Fisher of Dreams' - installed on the former cabin gantry in August 2001. ([http://www.cobr.co.uk/e-cobr\\_information/cycling\\_initiatives/sectors/cycle\\_routes/york/text/html](http://www.cobr.co.uk/e-cobr_information/cycling_initiatives/sectors/cycle_routes/york/text/html); [http://www.solar.york.ac.uk/body\\_index.html](http://www.solar.york.ac.uk/body_index.html)). The cycle track is now a major leisure facility for the local area.



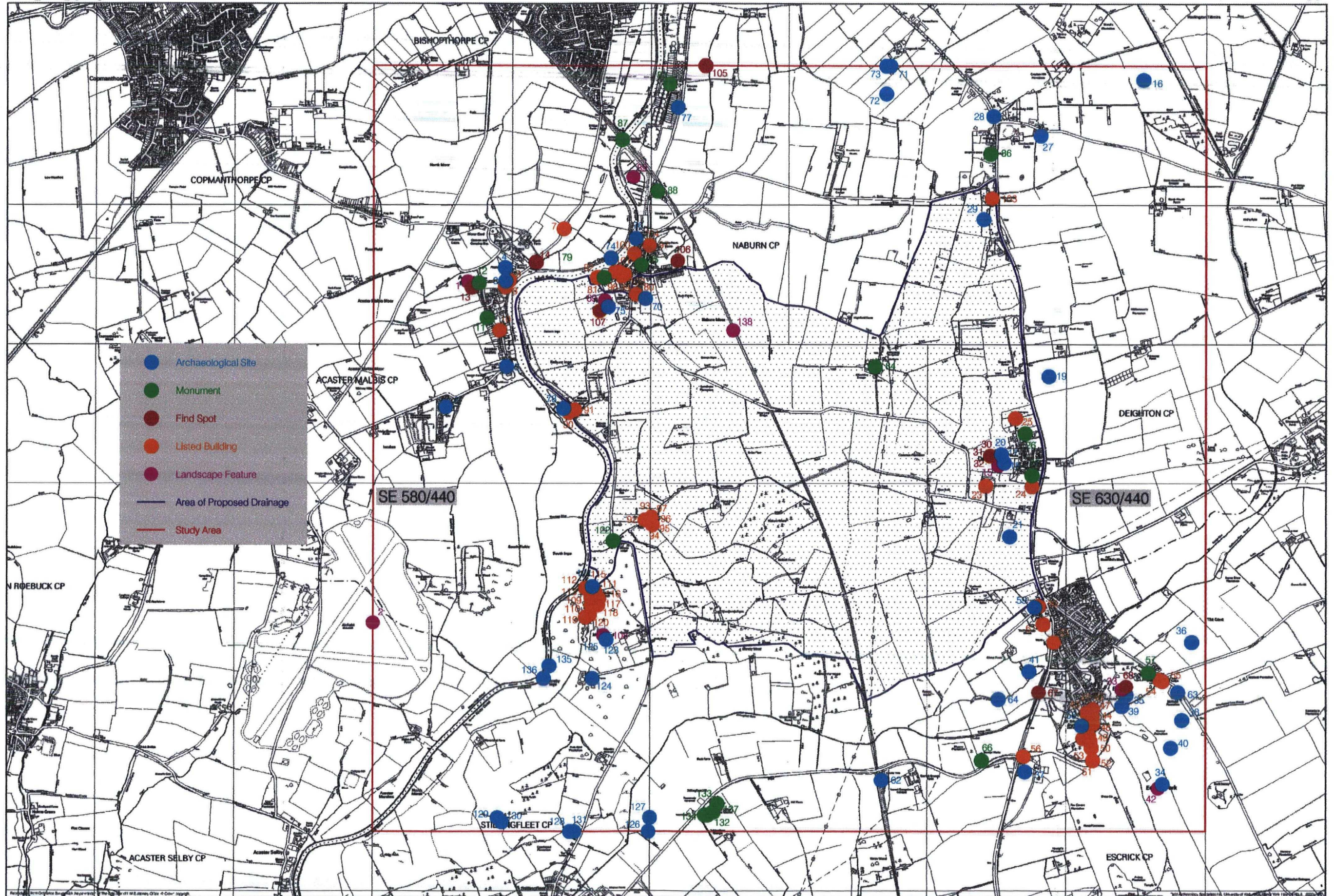
**Plate 36** The former East Coast Mainline Railway, now the Sustrans Cycle Track

Following major flooding within the Study Area during the late 20th and early 21st centuries, and in order to counter the effects of subsidence caused by the mining of the Selby Coalfield, a number of drainage schemes have been implemented within the area. Within the Study Area, these have concentrated on Wood Dike (Bullen Consultants 1999a), and during 2001-02, work was undertaken at the north entrance to the parkland as part of flood defences for the hall, involving the raising of a bank and pumping station (Bullen 2001; **DBA 122**).

To the north of the village of Naburn and on the east bank of the River Ouse is Naburn Sewage works (**DBA 83**). The works were first developed in 1895 (parts of the original brick-built complex survive) and has subsequently been extended and redeveloped (On-Site Archaeology 1997a; 1997b). A smaller sewage works (**DBA 66**) to the west of Escrick and located on the north side of the Escrick - Stillingfleet road was constructed during the mid-20th century and is shown on the 1979 OS map.

#### 4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The known and potential cultural heritage resources identified within the Study Area were plotted as a distribution map (Figure 2) and ascribed different levels of importance on the basis of the criteria set out earlier in this report and ranging from Very Important (A) to Not Important (E). The majority of sites (40%) were graded B (Important), reflecting the large number of Grade II Listed structures within the Study Area, in particular a variety of garden features, such as urns, at Moreby Hall and Escrick Park. A further 25% of sites were graded C (Moderately Important), most of which were sites and monuments which are locally important and attest to the development of the landscape within the Study Area. These include a former brickworks at Acaster Malbis (**DBA C**), the sites of two former churches dedicated to St Helen in Escrick (**DBA 58** and **59**), Naburn Railway Bridge (**DBA 87**), the deserted medieval village of 'Morebi' (**DBA 123**) and numerous spot finds (for instance, **DBA 67**, **68** and **105**). In addition, 18% of sites and monuments within the Study Area were graded E (Uncertain Importance), reflecting a large number of potential sites identified through documentary research the exact locations of which are unknown. A further 12% of sites were graded D (Not Important),



Distribution of known and potential sites within the Study Area

Scale 1:25000



Figure 2



which largely represented unprovenanced finds or modern sites, whilst another 5% were graded A (Very Important) including the grade II\* listed hall and coach and stable block at Escrick Park (DBA 43 and 44), St Helen's Church, Escrick (DBA 60), Moreby Hall, Stillingfleet (DBA 109), the grade I listed Bell Hall, Naburn (DBA 92), as well as the grade II registered Historic Park and Garden, Moreby Hall, Stillingfleet (DBA 108).

In terms of the overall impact of the proposed drainage work, none of the known or potential sites identified within the Study Area are likely to be affected directly, and therefore, the potential impact facing the majority of the sites (95%) was deemed negligible. This largely reflects the fact that the majority of sites identified within the Study Area are located beyond the area of proposed drainage, and the significance of many of those sites located within the area of proposed drainage is graded between C (Moderately Important) and E (Uncertain Importance). In terms of the setting and archaeological context of the sites identified, the proposed drainage work is unlikely to have more than a negligible affect. For much of its history, the area of proposed drainage has been used for agricultural purposes and much of it, flanking the River Ouse, has been marginal land used only for pasture. This has led to a concentration of settlement and sites on higher ground, such as the Escrick Moraine, or on slightly elevated sites on the river banks, as with Naburn and Acaster Malbis. Furthermore, the marginal character of the land, as well as a long history of land ownership by the local gentry at Moreby Hall, Bell Hall, Naburn Hall and Escrick Park, has restricted the later development of settlement within the Study Area, and are outside of the area of proposed drainage. Therefore, excepting any hitherto unknown sites and finds, the archaeological potential of much of the Study Area is likely to be relatively low.

However, for 5% of sites, the possible impact of the drainage work was deemed Low Adverse. These sites - Deighton Hall (DBA 23), Gill Ridding Farm (DBA 84) and Bell Hall (DBA 92) and associated structures and garden features (DBA 93 - 96) - are all located within the area of proposed drainage and it is therefore possible that their setting will be affected by the work. On the one hand, the setting of these sites may be affected during the commencement of work, but will be returned following its completion. Additionally, there is a risk that the de-saturation of the ground could affect these cultural heritage resources. In particular, Deighton Hall (DBA 23), a medieval moated site, still retains a partially flooded moat. Such features are known to be archaeological deposit traps and may contain organic evidence relating to the earlier history of the site. The possible lowering of the groundwater level in the area may have an adverse affect on such deposits, but without further evidence including a baseline concerning the likely changes to the groundwater level, the exact consequences of the proposed drainage on cultural heritage resources within the Study Area and the exact level of impact is impossible to determine. The grading of significance and likely impact are as follows:

Table 2 Significance and Impact grading of known and potential sites within the Study Area

DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
1	SE 5868 4545	Village - Acaster Malbis	e med? - mod	B	N	
2	SE 5800 4300	Acaster Airfield	mod	B	N	
3	SE 5895 4545	Foundations - Hauling Lane, Acaster Malbis	med?	E	N	
4	SE 5895 4555	Moated Site? - Hauling Lane, Acaster Malbis	med?	E	N	



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
5	SE 5896 4484	Earthworks - Mill Lane, Acaster Malbis	?	E	N	
6	SE 5852 4455	Former Brickworks - Acaster Malbis	Rom and mod	C	N	
7	SE 5937 4583	Holy Trinity Church - Acaster Malbis	med - p-med	A	N	Grade I Listed
8	SE 5895 4541	Hall Garth - Mill Lane, Acaster Malbis	p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
9	SE 5898 4546	The Ship Inn - Hauling Lane, Acaster Malbis	med? -p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
10	SE 5891 4510	The Old Vicarage - Mill Lane, Acaster Malbis	p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
11	SE 5882 4519	Methodist Chapel - Mill Lane, Acaster Malbis	Rom and e mod	C	N	
12	SE 5876 4544	Agricultural Pinfold - Mill Lane, Acaster Malbis	med? - p-med	C	N	
13	SE 5871 4541	Seal - Acaster Malbis	med?	D	N	
14	SE 5917 4559	Roman Coins - Acaster Malbis	Rom	D	N	
15	SE 6248 4418	Village - Deighton	e med? - mod	B	N	
16	SE 6355 4690	Cropmark - Deighton	?	E	N	
17	SE 6248 4418	Park - Deighton	med	E	N	Exact location unknown
18	SE 6253 4421	Rabbit Warren - Deighton	p-med	E	N	Exact location unknown
19	SE 6287 4477	'The Plump' (Windmill) - Deighton	med - p-med	E	N	Largely destroyed by ploughing
20	SE 6255 4415	Brick Close - Deighton	p-med	E	N	Exact location unknown
21	SE 6259 4362	Mill Hill (Windmill) - Deighton	p-med	E	N	
22	SE 6275 4406	Chapel - Deighton	med and e mod	C	N	
23	SE 6241 4399	Deighton Hall - Deighton	med - p-med	B	LA	Grade II Listed
24	SE 6275 4398	Swan Farmhouse - Deighton	p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
25	SE 6263 4447	Holly House - Deighton	p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
26	SE 6270 4436	Building - Deighton	p-med	D	N	
27	SE 6281 4650	Houses, recorded 1619 - Deighton	p-med	E	N	
28	SE 6247 4664	Site of Crocker mire Cross - Crockey Hill (Deighton)	med - p-med	C	N	
29	SE 6240 4590	Brick Kiln - Deighton	p-med	E	N	Exact location unknown



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
30	SE 6245 4420	Hoard - Deighton	p-med	D	N	Exact location of Findspot unknown
31	SE 6245 4420	Silver Coin - Deighton	p-med	D	N	Exact location of Findspot unknown
32	SE 6245 4420	Vessel - Deighton	p-med	D	N	
33	SE 6340 4252	Village - Escrick	e med? - mod	B	N	Part of Escrick village designated a Conservation Area
34	SE 6369 4184	Deserted Settlement - 'Chetelstorp' - Escrick	e med? - med	E	N	Exact location unknown
35	SE 6343 4248	Escrick Deer Park - Escrick	med? - p-med	E	N	Exact location unknown
36	SE 6390 4286	Field System - Escrick	R? - mod	C	N	
37	SE 6270 7193	Former Road - Escrick	med - p-med	C	N	
38	SE 6383 4230	Former Road - Escrick	med - p-med	C	N	
39	SE 6340 4240	Former Road - Escrick	med - p-med	C	N	
40	SE 6375 4210	Former Road - Escrick	med - p-med	C	N	
41	SE 6273 4265	Fishponds - Escrick	p-med	C	N	
42	SE 6366 4181	Escrick Park - Escrick	med - p-med	B	N	
43	SE 6319 4227	Escrick Park (Hall) - Escrick	p-med - med	A	N	Grade II* Listed
44	SE 6319 4235	Coach House and Stables, Escrick Park - Escrick	p-med - e mod	A	N	Grade II* Listed
45	SE 6317 4234	Garden Urn - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
46	SE 6319 4238	Gates and Piers - Escrick Park	p-med - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
47	SE 6319 4238	Gates and Railings - Escrick Park	mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
48	SE 6316 4219	Garden Urns - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
49	SE 6317 4213	Garden Urn - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
50	SE 6318 4210	Garden Urn - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
51	SE 6319 4201	Garden Cottage - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
52	SE 6312 4217	Garden Urns - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
53	SE 6317 4215	Sundial - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
54	SE 6369 4258	Wheldrake Lodge - Escrick Park	(med) - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
55	SE 6367 4259	Gates, Piers and Railings, Wheldrake Lodge - Escrick Park	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
56	SE 6369 4204	Gate Piers - Escrick Park	p-med - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
57	SE 6359 4264	Duck Decoy - Escrick Park	p-med	C	N	
58	SE 6311 4226	Site of Medieval Church of St Helen - Escrick	med - p-med	C	N	
59	SE 6277 4311	Site of Former Church of St Helen - Escrick	p-med	C	N	
60	SE 6280 4312	St Helen's Church - Escrick	p-med - e mod	A	N	Grade II* Listed
61	SE 6283 4299	Rectory - Escrick	p-med - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
62	SE 6167 4187	Former Escrick Station - Escrick	e mod	D	N	
63	SE 6251 4245	Windmill - Escrick	p-med?	E	N	Exact location unknown
64	SE 6251 4245	Watermill - Escrick	med	E	N	
65	SE 6291 4286	Jubilee Fountain - Escrick	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
66	SE 6239 4201	Sewage Works - Escrick	mod	D	N	
67	SE 6280 4250	Polished Stone Axe - Escrick	B A	C	N	
68	SE 6343 4254	Celtic Button Loop Fastener - Escrick	e med	C	N	
69	SE 5996 4531	Village - Naburn	e med? - mod	C	N	
70	SE 5996 4533	Enclosure / Moated Site - Naburn	med?	C	N	
71	SE 6173 4700	Moated Site, Lingcroft Farm - Naburn	med?	C	N	
72	SE 6170 4680	Cropmarks, Lingcroft Farm - Naburn	B A?	B	N	
73	SE 6170 4680	Enclosure, Lingcroft Farm - Naburn	B A?	B	N	
74	SE 5971 4562	Site of Former Ferry - Naburn	p-med - mod	C	N	
75	SE 5969 4527	Windmill? - Naburn	med	D	N	Exact location unknown
76	SE 5989 4576	Watermill - Naburn	med? - p-med	D	N	
77	SE 6020 4670	Windmill - Naburn	med? - p-med	D	N	
78	SE 5937 4454	Site of Naburn Mill - Naburn	e mod - mod	D	N	
79	SE 5964 4548	St Nicholas' Chapel - Naburn	med - p-med	C	N	
80	SE 5989 4536	St Matthew's Church - Naburn	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
81	SE 5961 4548	Naburn Hall - Naburn	med - p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
82	SE 5963 4548	Coach House and Stables, Naburn Hall - Naburn	p-med	B	N	Grade II Listed
83	SE 6014 4687	Sewage Works - Naburn	e mod - mod	E	N	
84	SE 6162 4484	Gill Rudding Farm - Naburn	p-med - e mod	C	LA	
85	SE 5993 4557	Prospect Cottage - Naburn	p-med	C	N	
86	SE 6245 4637	Deighton Grove - Naburn	p-med	C	N	
87	SE 5979 4647	Naburn Railway Bridge - Naburn	e mod	C	N	
88	SE 6005 4610	Naburn Station - Naburn	e mod - mod	C	N	
89	SE 5987 4620	Naburn Marina - Naburn	mod	E	N	
90	SE 5941 4451	Naburn Locks - Naburn	p-med - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
91	SE 5945 4453	Banqueting House, Naburn Locks - Naburn	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
92	SE 5996 4374	Bell Hall, Naburn	p-med	A	LA	Grade I Listed
93	SE 5997 4372	Font, Bell Hall - Naburn	med	B	LA	Grade II Listed
94	SE 6000 4372	Coach House and Stables, Bell Hall - Naburn	p-med	B	LA	Grade II Listed
95	SE 6001 4376	Pigeon Cote, Bell Hall - Naburn	p-med	B	LA	Grade II Listed
96	SE 6004 4375	Kennels, Bell Hall - Naburn	p-med	B	LA	Grade II Listed
97	SE 5998 4565	The Homestead - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
98	SE 5981 4550	Ivy Cottage - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
99	SE 5979 4549	Marydale - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
100	SE 5977 4549	Cherry Cottage - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
101	SE 5977 4552	Plum Tree Cottage - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
102	SE 5974 4552	Wisteria Cottage - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
103	SE 6246 4605	Naburn Hill Farm - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
104	SE 5999 4571	North End Cottage - Naburn	p-med - mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
105	SE 6040 4700	Piece of Amphora - Naburn	Rom	C	N	
106	SE 6020 4560	Polished Stone Axe - Naburn	B A?	C	N	
107	SE 5963 4524	Brooch	?	E	N	Exact location of Findspot unknown
108	SE 5966 4291	Moreby Hall, Park and Gardens - Stillingfleet	p-med	A	N	Registered Park and Garden - Grade II
109	SE 5960 4322	Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	p-med - e mod	A	N	Grade II* Listed



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
110	SE 5957 4322	Garden Urn, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
111	SE 5977 4357	Gates and Piers, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
112	SE 5961 4318	Garden Urns, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
113	SE 5958 4314	Garden Urns, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
114	SE 5962 4315	Garden Urns, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
115	SE 5958 4311	Garden Urn, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
116	SE 5962 4312	Garden Urn, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
117	SE 5955 4321	Garden Urn, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
118	SE 5956 4325	Garden Urn, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
119	SE 5956 4306	Traceried Window, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	med? - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
120	SE 5953 4304	Lakeside Folly, Moreby Hall - Stillingfleet	med? - e mod	B	N	Grade II Listed
121	SE 5958 4326	Site of Great Hall, Moreby - Stillingfleet	med - p-med	C	N	
122	SE 5973 4359	Moreby Hall Flood Defences - Stillingfleet	mod	D	N	
123	SE 5967 4293	Deserted Village - 'Morebi' - Stillingfleet	med	C	N	
124	SE 5958 4260	Site of Manor House, Moreby - Stillingfleet	med	C	N	Exact location unknown
125	SE 5968 4288	Brick Kiln, Moreby - Stillingfleet	p-med	E	N	Exact location unknown
126	SE 5999 4150	Field System - Stillingfleet	?	E	N	
127	SE 6000 4160	Field System - Stillingfleet	med?	D	N	
128	SE 5942 4150	Trackway - Stillingfleet	?	E	N	
129	SE 5893 4157	Rectangular Enclosure - Stillingfleet	?	E	N	
130	SE 5890 4160	Enclosure - Stillingfleet	B A?	E	N	
131	SE 5945 4150	Trackway - Stillingfleet	?	E	N	



DBA	NGR	Description	Date	Significance	Impact	Comment
132	SE 6042 4162	Barrow - Stillingfleet	B A	C	N	
133	SE 6046 4164	Barrow - Stillingfleet	B A	C	N	
134	SE 6040 4162	Barrow - Stillingfleet	B A	C	N	
135	SE 5927 4269	Landing Place - Stillingfleet	p-med	D	N	
136	SE 5923 4260	Landing Place - Stillingfleet	?	E	N	
137	SE 6049 4170	Post Office Radio Station - Stillingfleet	mod	D	N	
138	SE 6060 4510	East Coast Mainline Railway	e mod	E	N	

## 5.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

There are two major considerations regarding the impact of the proposed drainage work on the known and potential cultural heritage resources within the Study Area. These are related to the likely impact of the actual drainage work, such as the cutting of new drains, and the effects of the drainage, such as the lowering of the groundwater level resulting in the de-saturation of waterlogged deposits.

On the basis of the available information it is understood that the proposed drainage work will only involve the recutting of existing drains. Since the majority of known sites are located outside of the proposed area of drainage, and the area of proposed drainage is considered to be of relatively low archaeological potential, the overall impact of the proposed scheme appears to be very low. Therefore, it is not recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained throughout the course of the proposed drainage work. However, if any part of the proposed work is to take place close to known or potential sites, such as Bell Hall (DBA 92), Deighton Hall (DBA 23), and the possible medieval moated site southeast of Naburn (DBA 70), the preferred archaeological mitigation is avoidance, where at all possible, thus allowing preservation *in situ*. However, where avoidance is not possible, a watching brief with provision for suitable archaeological recording should be undertaken in these areas.

Although no environmental samples of archaeological value have hitherto been recovered from within the Study Area, the fact that much of the ground is low-lying and forms part of the Ouse flood plain indicates the possibility of well-preserved waterlogged deposits being present within the Study Area. Such deposits may have the potential for advancing our knowledge about the archaeological development of the area. Therefore, a feature of any watching brief implemented should be adequate provision for environmental sampling, where appropriate.

In addition to the possible impact during implementation of the scheme, the proposed drainage has the potential to affect cultural heritage resources through the lowering of the groundwater level and the de-saturation of archaeological and environmental deposits. The removal of groundwater and the lowering of the water table can set in motion the process of decay which can ultimately lead to the shrinkage or destruction of palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence (Cumberpatch n.d. 12). However, the degree to which the proposed drainage works will alter the existing groundwater level and therefore lead to such de-saturation and



possible destruction is difficult to evaluate without the establishment of any baseline data detailing a direct measure of the degree of preservation of any waterlogged archaeological deposits in the area. Where possible, efforts should be made to anticipate these effects in advance of the proposed work, and appropriate steps taken to minimise its wider effects on the archaeological resource. Furthermore, it is common for the drainage of land to lead to more intensive arable farming (Silsoe College 1995, ii). Whilst this is not a direct concern of this assessment, future developments in the area may lead to an increase in arable farming within the Study Area following this drainage programme and may, therefore, bring about the destruction of buried features and the degradation of important ridge and furrow earthworks through ploughing.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

This assessment has found that whilst none of the known or potential cultural heritage resources identified within the Study Area are likely to be directly affected by the proposed drainage work, there is the potential for the proposed work to lead to the possible de-saturation of archaeological deposits as well as the discovery of hitherto unknown sites and finds. However, the area of proposed drainage has a relatively low archaeological potential and most of the sites identified by this assessment lie outside of the area of proposed work. Consequently, the assessment has found that there is no need for a watching brief throughout the work except in those instances where the work is likely to directly impact upon known sites.

During the production of this assessment, every effort has been made to use all available sources of information relating to the archaeological and historical development of the Study Area. No source of information has knowingly excluded or omitted from this assessment. All of the judgements concerning the significance of the cultural heritage resources identified within the Study Area and the likely impact of the proposed drainage scheme have been made using professional judgement and a high degree of confidence is placed in the accuracy of the information and statements presented above.



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