

Chapter 12: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

1. Introduction and Scope of Study

- 1.1 Cultural heritage and archaeology is considered to include all recorded archaeological remains, including Scheduled Monuments, designated sites (such as conservation areas, registered parks and gardens or battlefield sites) and other archaeological remains.
- 1.2 The aim of this chapter is to characterise and assess the impact of the proposed development on the Cultural Heritage i.e. the historic landscape, below ground archaeology and any historic buildings. The potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the development boundary are also assessed.

This Chapter should be read in conjunction with Appendices 12.1 to 12.4:-

Appendix 12.1: Figures 12.1 –12.27.

- 1.3 This chapter has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under instruction from Dacres on behalf of Redrow Homes and Persimmon Homes and the assessment is based on the scheme details contained within the scoping report.

Policy Context

Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), and by the Selby Local Plan.

This Environmental Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with:

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), Planning for the Historic Environment
The PPS sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The PPS also

identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

These objectives for the historic environment are also reflected in Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM (2005) (PPS1), which says that,

... planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by [amongst other things] protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of countryside, and existing communities.

Selby Local Plan (SHB/1B)

The Selby Local Plan states that 'Land off Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, as defined on the Inset Proposals Map, is allocated for residential development in Phase 2 of the Plan in accordance with POLICY H2.' The Proposals must make provision for ten separate items including:

8) An appropriate archaeological evaluation of the site prior to submission of a planning application.

Potential Effects

The Proposed Development has the potential to cause damage to cultural heritage sites and archaeological remains through the excavation of geotechnical testpits, borehole investigations, general ground disturbance associated with site stripping operations, the excavation of building footings and service trenches, the construction of roads, bunds, landscaping and drainage. There is also the potential for noise and particular vibration associated with construction to have an impact upon historic buildings in the vicinity of the development.

Assessment Methodology

The Cultural Heritage Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment, 3.2.7 (IFA 2001).

Consultation has also been undertaken with North Yorkshire County Heritage Services to ensure appropriate mitigation can be proposed.

An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area's historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area (Appendix 12.1: Fig. 12.1 & 12.2) comprises c. 3.7 hectares (9.14 acres), and stands at heights of between 28m A.O.D. and 32m A.O.D. The site is located on the south eastern edge of the settlement of Sherburn in Elmet ('Sherburn'). Sherburn is located approximately 25km to the south west of York, 12km due west of Selby and 10km south of Tadcaster on the A162. (Appendix 12.1: Fig. 12.1).

- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area is on soils of the Aberford Soil Association (511a) shallow, locally brashy, well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone of the Permian, Jurassic and Eocene periods (Appendix 12.1: Fig. 12.3). In the East of the site are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy clays of the Foggathorpe 2 Soil Association (712i) overlying glaciolacustrine clay (Mackney et al 1983).

- 2.3 The Proposed Development Area, has been divided for the purpose of this report into Areas A-D (Appendix 12.1: Fig. 12.2).

- 2.4 The site was visited on the morning of Friday 20th May 2011. The eastern boundary is defined by an existing drainage ditch, with a bridged access to the neighbouring fields. To the south are isolated dwellings and farm buildings in a flat open landscape. Large arable fields are bounded by low sparse but well maintained hedgerows and open drainage ditches. To the west, the site has a 370m long frontage onto Low Street, which links Sherburn with South Milford to the south. The western boundary is marked by a low, well maintained field hedgerow with mature trees. To the north the site is bordered by the rear gardens of a relatively modern residential development and the recently constructed Phase 1 Moor Lane Development (comprising 193 dwellings) which was granted planning permission in 2006).

- 2.5 The assessment is a comprehensive examination of information provided by documentary, cartographic and photographic records relating to archaeological sites, the historic landscape and the built environment.

Significant Criteria

- 2.6 The assessment is a comprehensive examination of information provided by documentary, cartographic and photographic records relating to archaeological sites, the historic landscape and the built environment.

The principal aims of the Cultural Heritage Assessment are:-

- I. To identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- II. To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- III. To assess the physical and visual effects of the proposed development upon historic buildings or archaeological sites and their settings;
- IV. To propose appropriate mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid, reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified; and,
- V. To assess the acceptability of the development proposals with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology in relation to local plan policies and national planning guidance.

Criteria of Sensitivity

- 2.7 The criteria of sensitivity has been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

Table 12.1 Criteria of Sensitivity

Sensitivity	Type of Heritage Asset
Very High	World Heritage Sites – sites of universal value, importance and significance
High	Designated Heritage Assets as defined in Annex 2 of PPS5, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Area of Archaeological Importance and Listed Buildings
Medium	Undesignated Heritage Sites, such as listed on the County Historical Environment Register
Low	Sites or Buildings which may have some potential interest or significance but which have not been identified by the Local Authority
Negligible	Buildings or sites of no architectural, historical, aesthetic or communal significance

Significance of Impacts

2.8 The significance of impacts has been assessed in accordance with the principles:

Table 12.2 Significance of Impacts

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
Substantial	Very significant impact. Adverse Impact- when the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally

	<p>or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects.</p> <p>Beneficial Impact- The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.</p>
Moderate	<p>Significant impact.</p> <p>Adverse Impact- development proposals would partially damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regional or national important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Impact on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p>Beneficial Impact- The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
Minor	<p>Slight impact.</p> <p>Adverse Impact- Integrity of regional and national important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified.</p> <p>Beneficial Impact- The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.</p>
Negligible	<p>Very slight impact.</p>

	The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings or historic landscapes.
--	--

Significance of Effects

2.9 The significance of effects have been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

Table 12.3 Significance of Effects

Sensitivity	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Impact					
Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Minor
Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	Minor	Minor	Negligible
Minor	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Negligible	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Consultation

2.10 The following organisations were researched or consulted: -

- I. National Archives;
- II. National Monument Register;
- III. North Yorkshire Record Office;
- IV. North Yorkshire Historic Environment Register; and,
- V. West Yorkshire Archives.

2.11 Extensive consultation has also been undertaken with North Yorkshire County Heritage Services. NYCC Heritage unit have approved the mitigation proposed based on the results of the staged evaluation.

2.12 The following data sources were utilised for assessment:

- I. North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) entries for 1km around the site;
- II. National Monuments Record;
- III. Listed Building/Conservation records;
- IV. Aerial Photographs;
- V. Scheduled Monuments List;
- VI. English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and Register of Battlefields;
- VII. Visual inspection of the site;
- VIII. Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day;
- IX. Place and street name evidence;
- X. Trade and Business Directories;
- XI. Historical documents and photographs; and
- XII. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

3. Baseline Conditions

- 3.1 Sherburn is located in the District of Selby in the County of North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Wapentake of Barkston-Ash in the West Riding of the County of York. There are no listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments within the Proposed Development Area. There are nine known sites listed on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) within the Development Area, including four relating the Archaeological Evaluations already undertaken for the site.
- 3.2 Within 1km of the site there are one hundred and eleven sites listed on the North Yorkshire HER including five Listed Buildings. Details of the HER are summarised in Table 12.4, 12.5 and 12.6. Sites are given an individual Historic Environment Record (HER) number and grid reference. The HER Sites are noted as Monuments (MNY numbers), Events (ENY numbers), Designated Sites (DNY numbers) and Historic Landscape Characterisation Sites (HNY numbers). The location of sites is indicated on Appendix 12.1: Figures 12.4-12.7.
- 3.3 There is one scheduled monument listed within 1km of the site (Monument No. 30118, formerly NY564).
- 3.4 Extensive archaeological fieldwork has previously been undertaken on the Proposed Development Area.
- 3.5 A comprehensive evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the proposed development site in 1997. This programme included Field Walking (Area A), Geophysical Survey (Areas A-D) and Trial Trenching (Areas A-D).
- 3.6 Aerial Photographic information for the site illustrates the intensity of the activity on the landscape adjacent to the development site; this is even further accentuated by the number and variety of artefacts and archaeological sites, which exist within the site's environs (Figs. 12.6 & 12.17).

Table 12.4. Archaeological Sites on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within the Proposed Application Area

HER Ref. No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
Low Street Evaluation ENY11	SE 50230 33260	Archaeological Evaluation undertaken between 1997 and 2002 including Desk	Roman, Medieval, Post- medieval and

ENY780 ENY859 ENY4137		Based Assessment, Fieldwalking, Magnetometer Survey and Archaeological Evaluation Trenches (MAP & Tony Pacitto)	Modern
MNY10165	SE 496 328	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Field System	Undated
MNY10166	SE 496 328	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Trackway	Undated
MNY16719	SE 4963 3294	Trackway	Undated
MNY17156	SE 502 323	Trackway	Undated
HNY5762	SE 488 325	Historic Landscape Characterisation - Modern Improved Fields derived from the Parliamentary Enclosure of Sherburn. 177,81HA	20 th century

Table 12.5 Archaeological Sites within 1km of the Proposed Application Area identified on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

HER Ref. No.	Grid Ref.	Description	Period
Site of King Aethelstan's Palace, north of All Saints' Church, Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet Monument No. 30118 (NY564); DNY494 MNY10139; MNY10140; MNY10141' MNY10142; MNY10143; MNY10144	SE 48851 33616	The monument, known as Hall Garth, consists of a number of earthworks, including building platforms, wall lines, ditches, terraces and small quarrying scoops. It is identified as the site of the palace built on land given by King Aethelstan to the Archbishopric of York. The monument lies on a north-facing hillside, the crest of which is occupied by the parish church. Athelstan was the first king to have control over all of the English after overthrowing the Scandinavian kingdom of York in 927. In 937 he defeated an alliance of Scots and Scandinavians at the Battle of Brunanburh and as thanks for this victory he gave the manors at Sherburn and Cawood to the Archbishop of York. The manor house or palace at Sherburn was a high status site and was subsequently used as a hunting lodge by the Archbishops. There is	Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

		documentary evidence that there was a wealthy Saxon church associated with the palace and the Domesday Book shows no drop in income for the manor, unlike most other areas of Yorkshire. The Saxon church was replaced c.1100 by a larger church which still stands immediately to the south of the monument, but the palace had fallen into ruin by 1361 when the then Archbishop, John Thoresby, ordered its demolition. The stone from the palace was then used in the building of the choir at York Minster. SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT	
MNY10132	SE 4915 3360	Sherburn-in-Elmet – Place-name meaning 'bright, clear stream'. Dates from at least the 9 th century. A major Religious centre in the kingdom of Elmet. A manuscript dated to 1030AD shows manor controlled a large area. Held by the Archbishop's of York before and after the conquest. Church with 10 th century origins.	Anglo-Saxon & Medieval
MNY10150 DNY13582	SE 4935 3377	Former School and Hospital founded by Robert Hungate, now a school. Grade II Listed Building	Post-medieval- Modern
ENY 201 ENY202	SE 4953 3350	The Spinney, Sherburn in Elmet Desk Based Assessment and Trial Evaluation Trenches (MAP 2000)	
MNY24520 ENY3086	SE 49520 33488	The Spinney, Sherburn-in-Elmet – Archaeological Excavations uncovered Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval Remains. (YAT 2005)	Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval & Post-medieval
MNY24138	SE 50 33	Parish Record for Sherburn-in-Elmet 8058	Anglo-Saxon & Medieval
MNY10145	SE 489 339	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Trackway	Undated
MNY10138 MNY16731 MNY16732	SE 487 335	2 Saxon Architectural Stone Cross Fragments – cemented together	Anglo-Saxon
MNY10278	SE 50 34	Saxon Ring found in field	Anglo-Saxon

		between Aberford and Sherburn – engraved with “EATHELSWITH REGINA”	
MNY10137 MNY16733	SE 488 334	Chapel of St. Mary’s and the Holy Angels located in south-east corner of All Saints Churchyard – 13 th to early 16 th century AD	Medieval
MNY10167	SE 493 329	Windmill/Cornmill still in operation in 1845-8	Post-medieval
MNY10283	SE 507 329	Sherburn in Elmet Aircraft Factory (1818-1945)	Modern
MNY26838	SE 486 335	Protected Military Remains: Aircraft crash site, Halifax, Serial number W7806, at Sherburn-in-Elmet (24 th August 1943)	Modern
MNY30670	SE 50 34	Protected Military Remains: Aircraft crash Site, Mosquito, Serial number RL257, at Sherburn-in-Elmet (20 th May 1950)	Modern
MNY10148	SE 4934 3359	Windmill/Cornmill visible on 1907 Ordnance Survey Map.	Post-medieval
MNY16734	SE 4958 3398	Roman Coin found at Meadow View, Sherburn-in-Elmet	Roman
MNY25408 ENY4134	SE 49910 33354	Earthworks – Medieval Ploughing (Ridge and Furrow) east of Sherburn – NAA/GSB 1997/8	Medieval
MNY10338	SE 5014 3412	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Ditch/Pit Alignment	Undated
MNY10341	SE 502 323	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – possible enclosures and trackway	Undated
MNY10351	SE 51501 34734	Canal West Section of Bishop’s Dyke (14 th century)	Medieval
MNY10173	SE 486 331	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – ring ditch (very near edge of recent quarry)	Undated
MNY25214 ENY3953	SE 49390 33572	Medieval Ditch found during an Archaeological Watching Brief, south of 28 Low Street by Fern Archaeology in November 2007.	Medieval
MNY25409 ENY4139	SE 49956 33315	Undated ditches identified during geophysics and trial excavation at Fairfield Link – GSB 1997 and NAA 1998.	Undated
MNY10147	SE 4896 3389	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – ring ditch/barrow	Prehistoric
MNY23579 ENY1446	SE 48965 33405	2 Roman Sarcophagi found during development at Garden Lane, Sherburn-in-	Roman

		Elmet. Map Archaeological Consultancy in 1997.	
MNY10133	SE 487 331	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Ditch and enclosure	Undated
MNY24933	SE 486 333	19 th or 20 th century Well found during Watching Brief at Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet in 2007 by Humber Field Archaeology	Post-medieval/ Modern
MNY10149	SE 4937 3365	Sherburn Methodist Church – Wesleyan Association Chapel	Post-medieval
MNY10172	SE 489 322	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Trackway	Undated
MNY10156	SE 498 344	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Drainage Ditch	Undated
MNY23524 ENY475 ENY725	SE 49192 33662	19 th century well found during an Archaeological Evaluation at Corble's Garage, Kirkgate, Sherburn-in-Elmet by Tony Sumpter Archaeology in 2002	Post-medieval
MNY10199	SE 50 34	Mill mentioned in the entry for Sherburn-in-Elmet in the Domesday Book as part of the Archbishop of York's Manor	Anglo-Saxon/ Medieval
MNY24472 ENY2839	SE 48987 33458	Field boundary at Land adjacent to 29 Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet during a Watching Brief in 2005 by WYAS	Undated (Medieval)
MNY10169	SE 494 322	Aerial Photographic Cropmark – Geological Marks	Undated
MNY17155	SE 5029 3318	Earthwork - bank north-west of Sherburn Junction	Undated (Medieval)
MNY17157	SE 503 323	Enclosure south-west of Low Farm	Undated
MNY17152	SE 5027 3355	Rectangular enclosures south of Moor Lane	Undated
MNY16794	SE 4983 3383	Trackway	Undated
MNY16783	SE 493 326	Enclosure	Undated
MNY16781	SE 499 320	Enclosure	Undated
MNY16782	SE 499 320	Trackway	Undated
MNY16784	SE 490 325	Ditch	Undated
MNY16796	SE 4897 3389	Ring Ditch	Prehistoric
MNY16795	SE 4904 3388	Ditch	Undated
MNY26517 DNY16870	SE 51 33	Protected Military Remains Aircraft Crash Site Magister P2393	Modern
MNY27004 DNY17351	SE 51 33	Protected Military Remains Aircraft Crash Site	Modern

		Albemarle V1762	
MNY30670 DNY17551	SE 50 34	Protected Military Remains Aircraft Crash Site Mosquito RL257	Modern
MNY30680 DNY17561	SE 51 33	Protected Military Remains Aircraft Crash Site Chipmunk WB661	Modern
MNY36017	SE 493 337	English Civil War Battle at Sherburn in Elmet 15 th October 1645	Post-medieval
MNY36019	SE 493 337	English Civil War Skirmish at Sherburn in Elmet 12 th /13 th December 1642	Post-medieval
ENY1920	SE 49396 33595	Archaeological Watching Brief on Land between 22-26 Low Street, Sherburn in Elmet by Tony Sumpter Archaeology in 2003	
ENY1956	SE 49220 33680	Written Scheme of Investigation for a Building Recording at Hall Garth Farm, Kirkgate, Sherburn in Elmet. Tony Sumpter Archaeology 2003	
ENY2071	SE 49214 33614	Notification of commencement of a Watching Brief in 2004 at Hall Garth Farm, Kirkgate, Sherburn in Elmet (Tony Sumpter Archaeology)	
ENY 1964 ENY 1965	SE 49512 33596	Land at Pasture View, Sherburn in Elmet Written Scheme o Investigation and Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching (MAP 2003)	
ENY2345	SE 50418 33040	A162 Sherburn in Elmet Bypass Desk Based Assessment (NYCC 1989)	
ENY 3096	SE 4926 3374	Squires Coffee Bar, 6 Kirkgate, Sherburn in Elmet – Watching Brief Daniel Hull Archaeology 2005	
ENY3917	SE 50411 33484	Land north of Green Dike, Sherburn in Elmet Magnetometer Survey by WYAS 2006	
ENY3918	SE 50302 33681	Notification of Commencement – Watching Brief on Land off Moor Lane Sherburn in Elmet (MAP 2007)	
ENY4132	SE 49917 33386	Fairfield Link, Sherburn in Elmet - Desk Based Assessment (YAT 1997)	
ENY4133	SE 49900	Fairfield Link, Sherburn in	

	33341	Elmet - Magnetometer Survey (GSB 1997)	
ENY4134	SE 49896 33331	Fairfield Link, Sherburn in Elmet – Trial Trenching (NAA 1998)	
ENY4356	SE 49392 33656	Sherburn in Elmet Renaissance Project – Desk Based Assessment (Golder Associates 2000)	
ENY5574	SE 49497 33745	Specification for a Watching Brief at Thornton Funeral Directors, 12 Moor Lane Sherburn in Elmet (Dearne Valley Archaeological Services 2010)	
HNY5154	SE 477 372	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Modern Improved Field based on Enclosed Fields with large degree of boundary loss 3970.81 Ha	Modern
HNY5331	SE 504 354	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Sherburn Award Parliamentary Enclosure (late 18 th century) 627.62 Ha	Post-medieval
HNY5761	SE 488 325	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Modern Strip of Broad Leaf Plantation 2.80 Ha	Modern
HNY5777	SE 493 334	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Settlement of Sherburn – nucleated Village 141.94 Ha	Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval, Modern
HNY6374	SE 504 326	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Unknown Planned Enclosure of medium sized irregular fields 104.70 Ha	Post-medieval
HNY6497	SE 487 332	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Unknown Planned Enclosure of medium sized regular fields 45.09 Ha	Post-medieval
HNY 6657	SE 490 345	Historic Landscape Characterisation – Unknown Planned Enclosure of small regular fields 11.70 Ha	Post-medieval

Aerial Photographic Cropmarks

- 3.7 A variety of Undated Aerial Photographic Cropmarks and Landscape Features have are noted on the HER within the Proposed Development Area and within one kilometre (Figs. 12.4, 12.5 & 12.17).
- 3.8 A field system and three trackways are noted within the Proposed Development Area (MNY10165, MNY10166, MNY16719 and MNY17156).
- 3.9 Eighteen other Aerial Photographic Cropmarks in Sherburn have been interpreted as Geological Marks (MNY10169), Trackways (MNY10145, MNY10172, MNY16794, MNY16782), Ditches (MNY10156, MNY16784, MNY16795), Pit Alignments (MNY10338), Enclosures (MNY10341, MNY10133, MNY17157, MNY17152, MNY16781, MNY16783) and Ring Ditches (MNY10173, MNY10147).

Neolithic/Bronze Age

- 3.10 Fieldwalking of the Application area produced a flint assemblage consisting of waste material and tools evenly distributed across the area (Fig. 12.20) and were of a predominantly Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date and included both arrowheads and a fragment of a polished axe (MAP 1997b). The presence of arrow heads and possible axe flakes may be indicative of environmental factors such as deforestation.
- 3.11 Spot Find, a barb and tanged arrowhead, found during hoeing (Bramley pers comm).
- 3.12 Excavations at the Spinney uncovered Neolithic Remains (MNY24520; ENY3086).

Potential: Medium

Iron Age

- 3.13 An Iron Age Ring ditch (MNY 16796) is noted within 1km of the Application Area. Iron Age Features were uncovered during excavations at the Spinney (MNY24520; ENY3086).
- 3.14 Trial Trenching on the Application Area in 1998 revealed extensive evidence for an Iron Age settlement (MAP 1998). Similar sites have been located along the Magnesian Limestone Ridge consisting of small rectangular fields,

enclosures and associated settlement. The presence of a rare silver coin suggests that the site was associated with high status occupancy.

Potential: High

Roman

- 3.15 In December 1996, a residential development site in Garden Lane, Sherburn (Figs. 12.4-12.6: MNY 23579, ENY1446) led to the chance discovery of an inhumation burial with associated stone sarcophagus (MAP 1997a). Further excavation on the site recovered a second sarcophagus burial. Although no dating evidence was recovered during the excavation, the materials and form of the two sarcophagi suggested a Roman date. The use of plaster in Burial 2 and possibly Burial 1 in the treatment of the body is seen as an indicator of high status. The majority of plaster burials occur in stone or lead coffins, the earliest securely dated examples in Britain are of Third century with stone coffins becoming more common in the fourth century. Roman Features were uncovered during excavations at the Spinney (MNY24520, ENY3086).
- 3.16 The Roman Period was represented by a small number of pottery sherds (Fig. 12.21) during MAP's (1997b) field walking programme in Area A.
- 3.17 Geophysical Survey of Areas A & B in April 1997 (Pacitto 1997a) indicated a series of enclosures, some with internal features and others with associated trackways (Fig. 12.25). The survey also located numerous circular anomalies ranging from pit like features to possible hut circles. The concentration of features appeared to dissipate towards the east.
- 3.18 Trial Trenching in Areas A & B consisted of five trenches and were sampled excavated. Trench 1 was located in an area where the geophysical survey had detected three anomalies with high magnetic readings, the nature of which suggested that it might be related to an unexploded bomb or wreckage from a crashed aircraft. Excavation showed that the features responsible for the high readings were a back filled telegraph pole.

- 3.19 Trench 2 divided into a northern and southern area concentrated on the relationship of ditch intersections in Trench 2 north, and the interior of an enclosure in Trench 2 south. Excavation showed activity both of Iron Age and Romano-British date, as represented by pottery. Excavation in Trench 2 south also produced an assemblage of Prehistoric and Romano British finds.
- 3.20 Trench 3 provided the opportunity to evaluate an area of enclosures aligned north south with internal features. In addition to pits and postholes, a curvilinear feature and a robbed out building were recorded. Finds included Romano British pottery, quern fragments, animal bone, burnt clay and burnt stone representing substantial occupation activity.
- 3.21 Trench 4 located to investigate a large circular geophysical anomaly produced only evidence of geological features and a medieval field boundary.
- 3.22 Trench 5 located over a large circular anomaly produced evidence for a undated deposit of burnt material. The Roman small finds were predominantly first to second century personal ornaments in good condition suggesting deliberate deposition rather than casual loss. It has been suggested that many of the small finds found at this site derived from ritual deposition possibly associated with marking boundaries. As the majority of the ornaments came from the ditches any future work on the site would need to examine the evidence to support this supposition.
- 3.23 Spot finds, representing artefacts located by chance, consist of a Roman coin of Vespasian Dupondius (Fig. 12.4: MNY 16734) and a small number of Roman coins found during metal detecting.

Potential: High

Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian

- 3.24 The village/town (MNY 10132) and parish name of Sherburn is derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'SCIR BURNAN (900), SCIREBURNAN (972) meaning 'clear stream' (Smith 1961), perhaps a reference to any one of the dikes which occur to the south and east of the village. Although the place name is Anglo-

Saxon in form it is without any of the elements which would indicate early Anglian Settlement (Long 1993).

- 3.25 The survival of Elmet until the early Seventh century as a Celtic, and by then Christian Kingdom is attested by Bede (Sherley-Price 1955)
- 3.26 In 937, Athelstan was made King of England and after the Battle of Brunanburh he gave the manor of Sherburn to the See of York.
- 3.27 Pre-Conquest charters are rare and the information they provide on land holdings in this period is very important. In the Sherburn Charter a grant of twenty hides at Sherburn was made in 963 by King Edgar to a nobleman described in the charter as the venerable Aeslac. It has been suggested that the Sherburn Estate may have been lost or forfeited in this period and that the grant by Edgar to Aeslac was a move to return the land to the Church (Long 1993). The boundaries of the hides are described as enclosing a compact area with detached portions of land in a number of surrounding vills. Seven out of the nine identified detached portions named are on the limestone ridge and this area was part of the kingdom of Elmet which developed after the withdrawal of Roman authority. Sherburn was the centre, or caput, of a large estate and its soke. The boundaries of the Estate are described and it has been interpreted that the southern boundary of the holding was Mill Dike, the western boundary following the present A656, the northern boundary the Roman Ridge road (which is the boundary between the Wapentakes of Barkston Ash and S kyrack) and the eastern boundary as Bragdale. This interpretation means that the development area lies immediately to the east of the pre-Conquest Estate (Fig. 12.8).
- 3.28 To the north of the church stands Hall Garth, a Scheduled Ancient Monument and associated earthwork features (Figs. 12.4 & 12.6 : Monument No.30118 (NY564), DNY494, MNY10139 - MNY10144). Hall Garth is the putative site for King Athelstan's Palace. The earthworks which survive in Hall Garth are characteristic of a Type A4(?) moated site with no moat on the uphill side (Le Patourel 1973). The moat contained service buildings and dovecote. The residence was in decay in the Fourteenth century and in 1340 was valued at 3s 4d. In 1363 the fabric of the buildings provided some of the stone that was granted for the fabric of York Minster (Surtees Soc. 1858). Hall Garth

therefore accommodated an ecclesiastical residence well into the Fourteenth century.

- 3.29 Spot Finds include an engraved ring with “EATHELSWITH REGINA” (Fig. 12.4: MNY 10278), and fragments of a stone cross of Anglian date found close to the church (Fig.12.4: MNY10138, MNY16731 & MNY16732).

Potential: Low

Medieval

- 3.30 In the Domesday Survey ‘Scireburne’ is recorded as “with its berewicks there are, for the King’s geld, four score carucates of land, in which sixty ploughs may be. This manor was, and is, in the demesne of the Archbishop of York. In it, he has now seven ploughs in the demesne, and thirty villans and eight bordars with ten ploughs and a half, and six sokemen and fifteen bordars having six ploughs and a half. Two churches are there and two priests with one border having one plough. One mill rendering ten shillings. In the whole manor, three hundred and fifty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, eight leugae in length and three leugae in breadth, and underwood, four leugae and one in breadth. Plain, (or champaign), land five league in length and two and one quarenteen in breadth.
- 3.31 Of this land, the Archbishop’s knights have fifty-two carucates, where they have in the demesne sixteen ploughs and sixty villanes and seventy-five bordars having thirty-four ploughs. Of the same land, one thane has five carucates and one bovate, where he has two sokemen and six, villanes and eighteen bordars having seven ploughs. Of the same land, two clerks have six carucates, where they have in the demesne two ploughs and a half, and five villanes and five bordars having four ploughs. Of the same land, the Abbat of Salebi (Selby) has seven carucates.
- 3.32 The manor, was worth thirty-four pounds and six shillings; now, the same, and is in Barchestone Wap” - Barkston Ash wapentake (Skaife 1895).

- 3.33 In 1223 a charter was granted for a market to be held weekly on a Wednesday and in 1238 a further charter granted a annual fair to be held on the 13th/14th of September.
- 3.34 In 1318 Robert the Bruce attacked Sherburn and in 1322 Sherburn was raided after the Battle of Myton by the Scots and the Manor House was destroyed. In September 1321 rebels led by Thomas of Lancaster swore to fight until Hugh de Spencer was removed from power. The rebels met at All Saints Church, Sherburn, but they were defeated and beheaded at Pontefract by Edward II.
- 3.35 The Church of All Saints is located at one of the highest points in the village (Fig.12.4: MNY10135, Grade I Listed Building). The church is not constructed in one build and displays architectural features from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth centuries. The nave is a Norman rebuild dated to the first half of the Twelfth century, the chancel, tower and aisle are of Thirteenth / Fifteenth century date with later additions. More noteworthy is that the church is mentioned in an early 10th century manuscript which records an inventory of goods for the church as two 'Christ books', two roods, two service books, three other books, a chalice and dish and various vestments, four hand bells and six hanging bells (Minster Library). Additional evidence for an earlier church is provided by the discovery in 1948 by the Rev. G W Lane of a fragment of an Anglian cross in the Vicarage garden (See Para 3.29). The plant decoration depicted on the cross places the piece in the Ninth /Tenth century.
- 3.36 At the south-east corner of the church was the Chapel of St Mary's and the Holy Angels (Fig. 12.4: MNY10137, MNY 16733). This building was mentioned in the early Thirteenth century and was still in existence in 1502.
- 3.37 The Hall Garth site is not the only moated site in close proximity to Sherburn. To the east of the development site is Rest Park (Fig. 12.8). Originally a Type A2 (d) moated site this was destroyed in 1963. The site has been identified as the Archbishop of York's medieval manor of Rest. Rest was situated in the manor and parish of Sherburn and for administrative purposes was part of the barony of Sherburn. As the importance of the Hall Garth site declined, the palace at Cawood increased and it is at the time when the Hall

Garth site is abandoned that Rest Park is first recorded in the ecclesiastical records. Despite the pre-eminence of Cawood it was to Sherburn that Rest Park was appurtenant. The Rest Park estate was only finally sold by the ecclesiastical commissioners in the Twentieth century.

- 3.38 To the south of Rest Park and south-east of the development site is another moated complex known as Ragged Shaw (Fig. 12.8). A small Type A1 (a) moat this has been destroyed and now only exists as a crop mark feature. The enclosure map names the site as Reygate Shaw, presumably a reference to the previous owners, the Reygate family, who were important in the Fourteenth century.
- 3.39 During the course of the Cartographic and the Walk Over Surveys a number of earthworks were observed and recorded. These included three dikes, one ?enclosure, and a hedge bank (Fig. 12.18).
- 3.40 The presence of dikes around Sherburn play an important role in the development of the landscape. Predominantly used for drainage, a function which was also employed in the past, there is good evidence to show that drainage was not their only function. The northern boundary to the development area is formed by a single dike known as Bishops Dyke (MNY 10351: Figs. 12.8 and 12.18). At the time of the survey the part of Bishops Dyke which falls within the survey area had nettle and grass covered sides with the occasional small elderberry bush. The sides had an approximately 60 degree slope and a water covered base. The present form of the dike is likely to be the result of periodic cleaning out of silt accumulation.
- 3.41 An assessment of the Dike was made in 1980. "The Bishop Dyke is an artificial channel which runs from the banks of the River Ouse at Cawood to Sherburn-in-Elmet, first in south-westerly direction for about three and a half miles and then, making a wide sweep, due east as far as the beginning of the town of Sherburn, where it makes a sharp turn to the North. The canal is generally very straight in direction and has a uniform width of about 16ft.....The surface of the water appears to have a uniform gradient from Cawood to Sherburn, which is sufficient to maintain a rapid flow. Its water derives from the lake at Barkston, which is fed by a spring known as the 'Scarthingwell' and from certain other minor streams and springs which flow

down from limestone hills between Barkston and Sherburn.....From Sherburn eastwards for several miles the channel is above ground level and the natural drainage is by independent system of dikes and streams which feed into Selby Dam” (Miller & Gee 1983, 167-8).

- 3.42 “Bishop Dyke Road, which is the main road from the bridge at Cawood to Sherburn is for the greater part of its length a raised causeway and it seems to have been constructed at the same time as the formation of the Bishop Dyke” (ibid).
- 3.43 “The Bishop Dyke and Bishop Dyke road are major engineering works (MNY10351). One purpose may have been to bring the spring water from the hills around Sherburn and Cawood to feed the mill, to supply the moats and possibly as a water supply for the town and castle” (in Cawood), “but it also has all the appearance of having been built as a transport canal” (ibid).
- 3.44 To the west of Sherburn is Huddlestone Quarry. In 1385 the Dean and Chapter of York took the lease on this quarry and from this date used the stone for their building projects until the mid Sixteenth century (Surtees Soc 1859). Initially it would appear that the stone, once quarried was carried to Cawood by cart (Y.P.R. 37) and to accommodate further transport a quay was constructed at Cawood in 1421-2 (Y.F.R. 40). A reference in 1457 (Y.F.R. 69) indicates that the road was still in use as in this year it needed to be repaired. By 1498 and again in 1504 the documentary references suggest that the canal was in use, and references continue until 1519.
- 3.45 The possibility that the dyke was used as a means of transport cannot be dismissed but equally it is possible that the watercourse acted as a main drain for the whole complex of quarries around Sherburn, all of which were situated within the Archbishop’s Barony.
- 3.46 An Earthwork (Fig.12.18) representing a small ?enclosure aligned east to west and measuring 40m by 20m was located north of Bishop’s Dyke. There is another ?enclosure to the north (which was either preserved or destroyed during the construction of the new section of the B1222 - it was agreed

between the Archaeology Section and the Highways section of NYCC that the road was to be built up and no excavation was to take place) and a further example to the south-west (outside of the survey area) and one to the north-west (destroyed by recent housing).

- 3.47 The earthwork, known as Green Dyke (Figs. 12.8 and 12.8), represents a dyke aligned east-west and on a very similar alignment to Bishops Dyke. Bordered to the south by the surveyed hedgerow (Fig. 12.19) there is a parallel dyke to the south bordered to the north by another surveyed Hedgerow. At the time of the survey both of the dykes held water and had sloping sides of 60 degrees covered in the main with grass and nettles. The western limit of the dyke (close to the recent housing) had been culverted.
- 3.48 Immediately to the south and at a point outside of the survey joining with Green Dike is a further dyke. Whereas Bishop and Green Dikes are characteristically straight, this Earthwork/Dyke appears to meander. The dyke is not recorded by name on any of the available maps but its importance is illustrated as the dyke forms the eastern boundary of the Township of Sherburn (Figs. 12.8 & 12.18).
- 3.49 Surviving documentary evidence indicates that wool was being produced and sold in the Fourteenth century and that wool and flax were in produced in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries.
- 3.50 A medieval ditch was found during an Archaeological Watching Brief at 28 Low Street (Figs. 12.4 & 12.5: MNY25214, ENY3953). Medieval ploughing (Ridge and Furrow) and associated ditches were found during the evaluation at Fairfield Link, east of Sherburn (MNY25408, MNY25409, ENY4134 & ENY 4139). Two other sites in Sherburn have been provisionally dated to the Medieval period including afield boundary at 29 Church Hill (MNY24472, ENY2839) and an earthwork north-west of Sherburn Junction (MNY17155).

Potential: medium

Post-medieval

- 3.51 The suppression of the monasteries in the Sixteenth century created an enormous land bank, many of the old monastic lands were gifted or sold to loyal servants of the crown, as appears to have happened in Sherburn. On the 6th of February in the 36th year of Henry VIII's reign (1545) the manor of Sherburn passed to the crown from the authority of the Archbishop Holgate. William Hungate was at the court of King Henry and in 1545 he purchased the manor of Sherburn. The Hungate family continued to hold the Estate until 1608 when the land was confiscated and granted to Ralph Baldwin and then to John Lumby in 1609. The Estates were returned to the Hungates under Charles I. The Hungates were staunch Royalists and even financed Charles I to the sum of £300 in 1642. Sir Francis Hungate was killed at the Battle of Chester in 1643 fighting for the Royalist cause.
- 3.52 During the Civil War Lord Digby was captured near Aberford, and there was a series of Civil War skirmishes before the battle at Sherburn (MNY36017, MNY36019). 'On Monday, the 23rd of January 1643 he (Fairfax) marched from Bradford with six troops of horse and three dragoons under Sir Henry Forester and 1000 infantry with 2000 clubmen under his command to assault Leeds, then occupied by Sir William Saville..... On the 25th of January intelligence reached Fairfax that the Earl of Newcastle had that day concentrated his scattered forces at Sherburn whence he marched to York with 36 columns, two pieces of canon and 45 baggage wagons the object to meet ammunition brought by the Queen' (Wheater 1882).
- 3.53 Fairfax seized Sherburn and the Estate was confiscated by Parliament from the Hungates, although in 1656 Robert Hungate endowed a school and hospital at Sherburn (Fig. 12.4: MNY10150, DNY13582 – a Grade II Listed Building). The Estate was restored to the family during the restoration in 1662. Estates continued in the Hungate family until 1749 when Mary Hungate daughter of Sir Francis and sister of Sir Phillip and Sir Charles inherited the Estates. Mary Hungate was married to Sir Edward Gascoigne and in turn the estate then passed to the Gascoigne family. Edward Gascoigne died in 1749 and the land passed to his son Sir Thomas. On his death to Richard Olivier who was married to Thomas Gascoigne's step daughter and he took the name Gascoigne. Land continued with this line until 1938, when parcels of land were sold off and Area A, B, D and F came into possession of the Bramley Family.

- 3.54 Documentary sources are limited in providing information for the arrangement of common fields and meadows in the medieval period. Little physical evidence survives for the practice of open field farming in the development area and there is no surface evidence for ridge and furrow.
- 3.55 There is no Tithe Map for Sherburn-in-Elmet because the land had been held in the past by the Church.
- 3.56 The common arable fields, meadows, pasture grounds, commons and waste lands were enclosed in March 1770 (HNY5762).
- 3.57 On the 28th/29th of March 1770 the Enclosure Award for Sherburn-in-Elmet (Fig. 12.9) valued the Estate at £3099 2 shillings and 6 pence. The field boundaries within the majority of the survey area appear to be regimental and are therefore probably associated with Parliamentary Enclosure. The land owners are recorded as William Barber, Sir Thomas Gasgoigne, Bacon Morritt and John Baker.
- 3.58 Documentary references to field names (Fig. 12.10) based on the Estate Map of 1824 illustrates a variety of names with Low Field and Willow Tree Close the two most common. Low Field is a direct reference to the topographic location of the land in comparison with the higher land to the north. The Willow Tree Closes probably refer to Willows growing on the edges of the fields close to the dikes. Bond and Warning most probably refer to the name of the tenants.
- 3.59 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map c. 1850 (Fig. 12.11) shows a series of rectangular fields. Only one field is named, that being Warning Pasture. A malt kiln is depicted to the west of the site along with the site of Sherburn Wind Mill (MNY 10148).
- 3.60 By 1908, the Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12.12) illustrate the presence of a trackway and two earthwork features to the north of Green Dyke. The field

boundaries shown on the 1967 map still existed for the site at the time of the survey, the only variances are the changes to boundaries to the east with the creation of the Sherburn Bypass (Fig. 12.14).

- 3.61 The environs of Sherburn-in-Elmet are currently characterised by agricultural activity, gypsum extraction and coal mining, however other past industries included mills, kilns, brick and tile works, the railway, and stone quarrying.
- 3.62 Within the village of Sherburn and to the west of the development area are the sites of three mills. A mill is mentioned in Domesday on the Archbishop of York's Manor at Sherburn (Fig. 12.4 – MNY 10199 : Scaife 1896), a mill was still in use in 1845-48 (Fig. 12.4 - MNY10167) and a windmill/cornmill (Fig. 12.4: MNY10148).
- 3.63 Associated with the mills are malting kilns (Fig. 12.12), one of which is recorded to the west of the development site on the 1950 First edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 12.10) and one to the north . Maltings, consisting of a drying floor, sprouting floor and steeping tank, varied greatly in size and the majority of examples are recorded in towns (Crossley 1974). Whether the Sherburn maltings supplied the village or were involved in the Tadcaster brewing industry is not established.
- 3.64 To the north-east of Area C are the ponds from a redundant brick works (Fig. 12.12). The location of this small scale industry away from the centre of the village reflects the change in geology from limestone to sands/clays. The earliest cartographic evidence for these works is the 1908 Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.65 To the east of the site is the Sheffield to York railway line (Figs. 12.12) and to the south is the Leeds to Hull line, both constructed in the Nineteenth century.
- 3.66 The presence of good quality limestone close to the surface explains the number of quarries to the south of the site. One of the quarries is called

“Railway Quarry” suggesting that it was excavated during the construction of the railway in the Nineteenth century.

- 3.67 The limestone ridge which runs through the western portion of the site is also characterised by a number of water pumps, one of which lies just to the north of the site (Fig. 12.11) and one immediately to the south of the track which divides Areas A and B.
- 3.68 Situated to the east of the site is Gascoigne Wood mine, the main storage point for the Selby Coalfield. Records for the proposed development area show that the mineral rights for the site and surrounding areas were documented in the early 1930's. When the land was sold by the Gascoigne Estate, mineral rights were shared between the Manorial Rights and the Micklefield Coal Company (Fig. 12.16).
- 3.69 The pottery assemblage from the post-medieval to the modern period found during the programme of field walking (MAP 1997b) increased in quantities indicating that the western part of Area A had been under cultivation longer than the eastern (Figs 12.23 & 12.24). In addition a small quantity of slate, slag, a limestone roof tile, a quern fragment, glass and clay marbles and a small number of Iron objects (horse shoe fragments and nails) were recorded.
- 3.70 Evaluation of Area C through Desk-based Assessment (YAT 1997), Geophysical Survey (GSB 1997) and Trial Trenching (NAA 1998), also illustrated the lack of activity away from the limestone ridge. Only vestigial ridge and furrow were recorded (MNY 25409).
- 3.71 Geophysical survey of Area D in February 2000 (Pacitto: NY11 2000) located a pattern of superimposed field drainage systems although no recognisable archaeological features were apparent, the alignment of features in the south western corner of the area may indicate other activity.
- 3.72 An archaeological evaluation at Corble's Garage, Kirkgate in January 2002, located an stone lined well (Figs. 12.4 & 12.5: MNY 23524, ENY725)

associated with the former Early Nineteenth century cottages on the street frontage but no signs of earlier occupation and relatively undisturbed deposits to the south of the development plot, suggesting that the core of medieval and earlier settlement does not extend to this area of Sherburn-in-Elmet (Sumpter 2002).

- 3.73 A Watching Brief during the excavation of sixty-eight testpits, fifteen sample windows and eighteen boreholes (Fig. 12.27) in May 2002 failed to record any archaeological features. However care was taken to avoid the sensitive areas as shown by the Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching (MAP 2002).
- 3.74 A Field boundary (MNY 24472) at land adjacent to 29 Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet was uncovered during a Watching Brief in 2005 by WYAS.
- 3.75 A Nineteenth or Twentieth century well (MNY 24933) was also uncovered during a Watching Brief at Church Hill in 2007 by Humber Field Archaeology.
- 3.76 A number of undated earthworks including banks, enclosures, trackways and ditches are listed on the HER within 1 km of the Proposed Application Area.
- 3.77 Watching Brief was undertaken between 2007 and 2010 on land adjacent to Moor lane on behalf of Persimmon but no archaeological deposits were encountered. (MAP, 2010)

Potential: High

Listed Buildings

Table 12.6 Listed Buildings within 1km of the Proposed Development Area (noted on Heritage Gateway)

Name	Grid Ref.	Description	Grade
Church of All Saints Church Hill, Sherburn-	SE 48806 33525	Church. C12 nave and north aisle, C13	I

<p>in-Elmet. MNY10135</p>		<p>chancel with C14 south aisle and extension to north aisle, C15 south aisle chapel, and later additions and alterations including C16 clerestory, north aisle windows and heightening of tower. East end restored in 1857 by Anthony Salvin and C19 vestry. Magnesian limestone ashlar. 2-stage west tower, 4-bay aisled-nave (with fifth bay embracing tower), south porch, south chapel, 2-bay chancel with north vestry.</p>	
<p>4 Finkle Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet MNY31144 ENY5170</p>	<p>SE 49377 33760</p>	<p>Pair of houses, now shops. C17 origins with early C19 rebuilding and mid - late C20 additions and alterations. Magnesian limestone ashlar with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Plinth to right. Pair of central entrances, that to left now plate glass window, that to right a 6-fielded-panel door under fanlight with radial glazing bar, each</p>	<p>II</p>

		within moulded architrave and with joint frieze and hood.	
Churchyard Cross, 3m east of South Porch at All Saints Church, Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet	SE 48110 33515	Cross. Probable C17 base with earlier crosshead. Magnesian limestone. Approximately 1 metre high. Truncated shaft with decorated wheel head and portion of carved base of a stone cross.	II
The Village Centre, Finkle Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet MNY10150	SE 49351 33766	Grammar School, now Village Hall. 1619 with later additions and alterations. Founded under the will of Robert Hungate. Magnesian limestone, now largely cement rendered, with Welsh slate roof. U-shaped on plan with infill to rear. 2 storeys. In process of alteration and demolition to rear at time of resurvey.	II
63 and 65 Kirkgate, Sherburn-in-Elmet MNY31147 ENY5171	SE 48980 33608	Farmhouse now house. C16, C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings. Pantile	II

		<p>roof with a single gable and a single ridge brick stacks. Quoins 2 storey.</p> <p>Interior has 2 large chimneys, that to the east gable wall has large inglenook fireplace with ressummer now partially blocked, the central chimney has 2 inglenook fireplaces, a larger one to the east with bressummer and salt cupboard, to the south of this chimney a stone winder staircase, no longer in use. 2 complete stud partitions survive on the ground floor, with chamfered beams.</p>	
--	--	--	--

3.78 There are five Listed Buildings within the village of Sherburn (Fig. 12.6), ranging in date from the Ninth to Seventeenth century. The earliest structure listed is a decorated Churchyard Cross (Grade II) made of magnesian limestone, standing c. 1 metre in height. The cross is located in the church yard of All Saints Church. The church is a Grade I Listed Building with a Twelfth century nave and north aisle, Thirteenth century chancel with Fourteenth century south aisle and extension to the south aisle, Fifteenth century south aisle and chapel and a Sixteenth century clerestory, north aisle and alterations to the tower. The former Grammar School, now village hall situated on Finkle Hill is a Grade II Listed Building built in 1619. Also Grade II listed is No. 4 Finkle Hill a house, currently used as a shop with Seventeenth century origins and Nineteenth and Twentieth century additions and 63-65

Kirkgate a former farmhouse of Sixteenth/Seventeenth century date with Nineteenth and Twentieth century additions.

- 3.80 All of the Listed Buildings are situated to the north of proposed development site and at distances of over 500m (measurements taken from the north-western corner of the site adjacent to Low Street). There are no standing buildings on site.

4. Assessment of Potential Effects

- 4.1 The Sherburn landscape consists of a of an iron age settlement that may have continued into the Roman period. The later field system created by parliamentary enclosure in the eighteenth century still survives. Although post-medieval farming may have removed some traces of archaeological deposits this assessment, as well as the Trial Trenching, has shown that the potential for archaeological deposits to have survived below ground is high. The construction and operational phases of the development without appropriate mitigation would have a major effect on the overall historical integrity of the landscape.

Potential Effects

Introduction

- 4.2 The Constructional and Operational Phases of the development will have a major effect on the overall historical integrity of the landscape. This landscape consists of a field system created by Parliamentary Enclosure in the Eighteenth century.
- 4.3 Listed Buildings are located over 0.5km for the site and are shielded from the development by post-War housing and therefore there will be negligible visual intrusion on them.
- 4.4 The categories of development which will affect the archaeological resource are the construction of the roads, service trenches, house foundations and landscaping. Major impacts are foreseen during the development of the road systems, service provision house foundations and landscaping. The effects of the development on the hydrology of the site are negligible to the archaeological resource. The effect of vibration on the archaeological resource is felt to be negligible as the archaeological deposits exist below ground and are stable. Dust and noise would not pose any threat to the archaeological resource. The potential for damage to archaeological remains needs to be considered with direct reference to the following site subdivisions:

Land Adjacent to Low Street (Areas A & B)

Land adjacent to the A162 Sherburn Bypass (Area D)

Land adjacent to Fairfield Close (Area C)

During Construction

Land Adjacent to Low Street (Areas A & B)

- 4.5 This area forms the main western access into the development from Low Street but will also contains high density residential development. Evaluation revealed significant archaeological features of Prehistoric and Romano-British date exist in this area of the site.
- 4.6 Coverage varied from between 0.45m (Trench 5) and 0.80m (Trench 2) before natural deposits were encountered.
- 4.7 Known Primary Impacts in this area would derive from the construction of the road and associated services, in addition to the construction of individual residential properties. Construction of the roads and houses will cause significant disturbance/destruction of significant archaeological deposits/features, therefore without mitigation the impact is major.

Land adjacent to Fairfield Close (Area C)

- 4.8 Evaluation illustrated primarily medieval ridge and furrow and a Post-medieval field boundary. Topsoil varied in depth between 0.10m and 0.30m and overlaid the natural clays.
- 4.9 The Predicted Impact consists of the construction of a school. Overall the Primary impact (road construction and the school foundations) would be major but given the negative results of the evaluation the actual impact on the archaeological resource would be minor.

Land adjacent to the A162 Sherburn Bypass (Area D)

- 4.10 Evaluation by Geophysical Survey illustrated primarily modern drainage features. The geotechnical survey of this area which was archaeologically observed illustrated that topsoil varied in depth between 0.15m and 0.25m and overlaid the natural clays.
- 4.11 The Predicted Impact consists of the access road corridor which enters the area from both the north and west through this area. Construction of the road and associated services and houses will have a major impact on this area of the site.

After Completion

- 4.12 Potential effects upon the archaeological remains after completion of the Proposed Development would be negligible.

5. Proposed Mitigation

Introduction

- 5.1 The Mitigation measures proposed relate to both layout and design of the development within the most archaeologically sensitive areas.
- 5.2 The post Enclosure landscape will be lost along with the evidence for earlier utilisation of the land. The mitigation strategies suggested will provide preservation by record of the archaeological resource in those areas where development will have the greatest impact. The loss of the archaeological resource is balanced by the beneficial effects of the addition to the knowledge and understanding of settlement and utilisation of the land in the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods and enable a more holistic approach to the historic landscape occupation of the limestone ridge in this area of Yorkshire.

During Construction

Land Adjacent to Low Street (Areas A & B)

- 5.3 As the proposed development will have a direct impact on the archaeological resource in this area, it has been agreed with the Heritage Unit at North Yorkshire Council that Preservation by Record is the preferred option. A detailed specification will need to be agreed in advance of development to enable the detailed excavation of environmental and archaeological deposits through preservation by record. This would involve Open Area excavation in advance of development of Area A and B, post-excavation analysis and Publication. Community participation would be encouraged with Open days whilst the excavations were being undertaken and liaison with local schools to offer access to the archaeology, talks and displays.

Land Adjacent to Fairfield Close (Area C)

- 5.4 No further archaeological work is proposed for this area of the development..

Land Adjacent to the A162 Sherburn Bypass (Area D)

- 5.5 Limited Strip and Record is proposed in this area to check the nature of a number of geophysical anomalies and to ascertain whether this area of the

site possesses a buried land surface/surfaces created by seasonal flooding in the past.

After Completion

- 5.6 As all archaeology will have been dealt with before the construction phase there will be no mitigation after completion of the project and therefore the effect would be negligible.
- 5.7 The mitigation put forward will have created a detailed enough archive record of all archaeological deposits by means of recording, analysis and publication.

6. Residual Effects

Introduction

- 6.1 Residual effects relate to any archaeological sensitive areas that would remain after mitigation.

During Construction

- 6.2 The residual impact to archaeological remains will be negligible as archaeological deposits in the five different areas of the site would have been already recorded and been dealt with by the proposed Mitigation strategies.

After Completion

- 6.3 There will be no residual effects on the archaeological remains after completion.

Table 12:7 Summary of the Predicted effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the construction phase

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
Construction Phase					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Short term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Short-term	Temporary
Damage or loss to historic landscape and setting	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Short-term	Temporary

Table 12.8: Summary of the Predicted residual effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the operational phase

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
Operational Phase					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent

Damage or loss to historic landscape and setting	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent
--	----------	------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------

Key	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration	Permanence
	Certain	Major	Significant	Long-term	Permanent
	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Medium-term	Temporary
	Possible	Minor		Short-term	
	Unlikely	Negligible			

Table 12.9: Implementation of Incorporated Mitigation and Monitoring Proposals

Environmental Measure/Monitoring Proposal	Actioned By	Compliance Mechanism
Archaeological Excavation, Recording Brief on all groundworks	Redrow Homes and Persimmon Homes	By Planning Condition

Abbreviations

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)

Historic Environment Register (HER)

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC)

7. References

Primary

National Monuments Register (www.pastscape.org.uk)

North Yorkshire Heritage and Environment Section - Historic Environment Register

Listed Buildings Register (www.imagesofengland.org.uk)

North Yorkshire Record Office

West Yorkshire Record Office

North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit

Borthwick Institute, York University

Central Library, York

York Minster Library

Gascoigne Family Records: West Riding Archives – Leeds: GC/M3

Minister's Accounts, Barony of Sherburn: West Riding Archives – Leeds: GCM/3/206

Plan of the Township of Sherburn by John Power. 1824 (West Riding Archives – Leeds)

Enclosure Award (West Riding Archives – Leeds) AC 1249

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1850 Sheet 220

Ordnance Survey Map, 1908. Scale 6" to 1 mile. Sheet 220 NW

Ordnance Survey County Series Map, 1908. Scale 25" to 1 mile Sheets 220.1-2, 5-6.

Ordnance Survey Map c.1950. Scale 1:10560 Sheets 43 NW & 53 SW

Ordnance Survey Map c.1967. Scale 1:10560 Sheets 43 NW & 53 SW

Ordnance Survey Map c.1980. Scale 1:10000 Sheets 43 NW & 53 SW

Secondary

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Aston, M. 1989 | Interpreting the English Landscape. (Batsford). |
| Crossley, D. 1974 | Post Medieval Archaeology. |
| Farrar, W. 1914. | Early Yorkshire Charters. Volume I. |
| Field, J. 1972 | English Field Names – a dictionary. (David Charles, Newton Abbot). |
| Gelling, M. 1984. | Placenames in the Landscape. (J.M. Dent and Sons, London). |
| GSB.1997. | Sherburn-in-Elmet. Geophysical Survey. Report 97/47. |
| IFA 2001 | Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments. Institute of Field Archaeologists. |
| Le Patourel, J.H.E. 1973 | The Moated Sites of Yorkshire. |
| Long, M. 1993 YAS | Yorkshire Boundaries. 'Sherburn'. 117-124. |

Mackney, D. et al. 1983.	Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1: Northern England. Soil Survey of England and Wales.
MAP (1997a)	Garden Lane – Sherburn. Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished.
MAP (1997b)	Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Proposed Housing Development. Intensive Fieldwalking. Area A. Unpublished.
MAP (1997c)	Cawood Road, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Areas C & D. Sample Excavations, Unpublished.
MAP (1998)	Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Sample Excavation. Area A & B. Unpublished.
MAP (2000)	The Spinney, Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Desk-based Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished.
MAP (2002 a)	Low Street, Sherburn. Residential Expansion. Environmental Impact Assessment. Unpublished.
MAP (2002b)	Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Proposed Housing Development. Desk-based Assessment. Unpublished.
MAP (2010)	Moor Lane, Sherburn In Elmet, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief

- Miller, J.S & Gee E.A. 1983 'The Bishop Dyke and Huddlestone Quarry.' YAJ. Vol. 55, p.167-169.
- NAA. 1998 Fairfield Link, Sherburn-in-Elmet. An Archaeological Evaluation. NAA 98/48.
- Pacitto, A.L. 1997a. Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey Areas A & B.
- Pacitto, A.L. 1997b. Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey Areas C & D.
- Pacitto, A.L. 1997c. Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey Area E.
- Pevsner, N. 1966. The Buildings of England: West Riding.
- Riley, D. 1973. Aerial Reconnaissance in the West Riding: Magnesian Limestone Country. YAJ. Vol. 43.
- Savage, A. 1982. Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Phillip and Longman.
- Skaife, R.H. 1895. 'Domesday Book of Yorkshire' YAJ Vol. 13, p. 321-489.
- Smith, A.H. 1961 The Placenames of the West Riding.
- Sumpter, A. 2002. Corble's Garage, Kirkgate. Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation.
- Surtees Society. 1859.

Thirsk, J. 1961.	Agrarian History of England and Wales, Volume 4. Cambridge.
Wheater. 1882.	History of the Parishes of Sherburn and Cawood.
WYAS. 2005.	29 Church Hill, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkrkshire. Archaeological Evaluation.
YAT. 1997.	Fairfield Link, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. Desktop Study. Field Report No.13.
YFR 40.	York Fabric Rolls.
YFR 69.	York Fabric Rolls.