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**Low Street
Sherburn-in-Elmet
North Yorkshire
Proposed Housing Development
Archaeological Evaluation
Volume 1**

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

**Low Street
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Contents	Page
Figure list	2
Plate list	2
1 Introduction	3
2 The Desktop Study	
2 1 Introduction	4
2 2 Archaeological Background	
2 2 1 Aerial reconnaissance	4
2 2 2 Spot finds	5
2 2 3 Previous excavations	5
2 2 4 Earthwork survey	7
2 3 Social History	9
2 4 Agrarian History	11
2 4 1 Hedge survey	12
2 4 2 Hedge banks	13
2 5 Industrial History	13
3 Conclusions	14
4 Recommendations	15
5 Bibliography	15
Appendices	
I Hedgerow species count	17
II Hedgerow data (after Hooper)	18
III Photographic catalogue	19

Figure List

	Page
1 Site location Scales 1 50000 and 1 10000	20
2 Geological soils map Scale 1 10000	21
3 Current agricultural land use Scale 1 10000	22
4 Area location plan Scale 1 10000	23
5 Aerial photographic anomalies Scale 1 25000	24
6 Archaeological sites and find spots Scale 1 10000	25
7 Earthwork survey sites Scale 1 10000	26
8 1770 Enclosure map of Sherburn-in-Elmet	27
9 Land divisions in 1824 based on an Estate Map of Sherburn	28
10 Land divisions, c 1850 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map	29
11 Land divisions, c 1908 Ordnance Survey County Series Map	30
12 Land divisions, c 1950 Ordnance Survey 1 10560 Map	31
13 Land divisions, c 1967 Ordnance Survey 1 10560 Map	32
14 Hedge survey location plan Scale 1 10000	33
15 Industrial sites Scale 1 10000	34
16 Mineral rights - coal Scale 1 10000	35
17 Location of colour plates 1-8 Scale 1 10000	36

Plate List

1 General view of Areas A, B and D Facing west	37
2 General view of Area C Facing east	37
3 General view of Area D Facing south-east	38
4 General view of Area E Facing south-west	38
5 View of Bishops' Dike Facing east	39
6 View of dike separating Areas B and E Facing west	39
7 View of Green Dike Facing east	40
8 View of modern dike running into Mill Dike Facing east	40

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1. Introduction

The Low Street development site is situated in the parish of Sherburn-in-Elmet and located to the south-east of the centre of Sherburn, south of the B1222 and west of the A162 (SE 5000 3340 Fig 1) The parcel of land, in regard to the proposed housing development measures approximately 35 hectares, and stands at a height of c 50m AOD

The geology (Fig 2) shows that the proposed development area is on soils described as brown calcareous earths of the Aberford Soil Association overlying Magnesian Limestone and slowly permeable clayey and fine loamy over clayey stoneless soils of the Foggathorpe 2 Soil Association overlying glaciolacustrine clay (Mackney et al 1983)

The land block is currently owned and farmed by Mr Bramley (Areas A, B, E and F) and Mr N Pears (Areas C and D Figs 3 & 4) This area is outlined in the local plan for residential housing, and is currently under consideration by Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd and Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd for development This report forms part of the pre-planning archaeological evaluation of the site and the surrounding area

The evaluation consists of a Desktop Study for the proposed development area (volume I), the results of Geophysical Survey on Areas A, B, D and E (volume II), Fieldwalking on approximately 8.3 hectares of arable land in Area A (volume III) and Trial Excavations in Areas A, B, D and E (volume IV)

The archaeological evaluation has been jointly funded by Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd and Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd The Desktop Study, Fieldwalking and Trial Excavations were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd from April to October 1997 The Geophysical Survey was conducted by A L Pacitto in April - May and September 1997

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2. The Desktop Study

2.1. Introduction

The Desktop Study examines landscape features based on the archaeological and historical evidence. Several components were undertaken for the Desktop including archaeological background, documentary and hedgerow surveys which are discussed under the following headings

- archaeological background
- social history
- agrarian history
- and industrial history

2.2. Archaeological Background

Information derived from aerial reconnaissance, spot finds and archaeological excavations is intrinsic to any consideration of an area's history.

2.2.1. Aerial Reconnaissance

Aerial photographs provide information on archaeological features. Under low angled sunlight earthworks become visible as well as features which only exist as soil or cropmarks, due to plough damage.

Aerial data for the development area is limited to a number of features in Areas A, B, C and D. Within Area A are a series of linear features on various alignments and which on occasion appear to form sub-rectangular enclosures (Fig 5.1). To the north-east of this group is a single linear aligned south-west north-east (Fig 5.2). Its relationship to the larger grouping is not obvious and it also appears to be on a totally different alignment to the group in Area A. Within Area C is a single north-south aligned linear with a small enclosure (Fig 5.3).

Consideration of the aerial photographic data for the site environs illustrates that the grouping seen in Area A continues to the south and there is also a series of enclosures and linears to the west of the A162, east of the Highfields development (Fig 5.4). Further to the south and east of Home Farm (Fig 5.5) further linears and possible trackways and enclosures exist.

The land to the south of the Leeds to Selby railway line has a very high density of crop mark features characterised by trackways, enclosures, field boundaries, and a number of circular features possibly representing either hut circles or barrow sites (Fig 5.6).

To the north of the site the land appears to be much quieter, with the exception of the aerial record of the earthwork site adjacent to the church (Athelstans Palace Fig 5.7), this may be explained by the recent increase in development of the village and the changes in the geology (Fig 5.8). To the far east of the site evidence for ridge and furrow is available (Fig 5.9).

The aerial photographic information therefore illustrates the intensity of activity on the landscape adjacent to the developments site, this is even further accentuated by the number and variety of artefacts and archaeological sites which exist within the site's environs

2.2.2. Spot Finds

Spot finds consists of a stone axe (Fig 6.1 SMR 9475), a Roman coin of Vespasian Dupondius (Fig 6.2 SMR 9391 0001), an engraved ring with "EATHELWITH REGINA" (Fig 6.3 SMR 9443), and fragments of a stone cross of Anglian date found close to the church (Fig 6.4 SMR 9391 023). During the course of the evaluation of the development site the location of two more spot finds have been forthcoming (Bramley pers comm). These include a barb and tanged arrowhead found during hoeing (Fig 6.5) and a small number of Roman coins found during metal detecting (Fig 6.6)

This small collection covers a long period of time from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period a time span of over 1000 years

Excavations and standing monuments extend the information available on the pre-history and history of Sherburn-in-Elmet

2.2.3. Previous Excavations

Located at one of the highest points in the village stands the Church of All Saints (Fig 6.7). The church is not of one build and displays architectural work from the 12th to the 19th centuries. The nave is a Norman rebuild dated to the first half of the 12th century, the chancel, tower and aisle are of 13th-15th century date with later additions. But perhaps more noteworthy is that the church is mentioned in an early 10th century manuscript which records an inventory of goods for the church as 2 'Christ books', 2 roods, 2 service books, 3 other books, a chalice and dish and various vestments, 4 hand bells and 6 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. The plant decoration places the piece in the 9th-10th century.

At the south-east corner of the church was the Chapel of St Mary's and the Holy Angels (Fig 6.8). This building was mentioned in the early 13th century and was still in existence in 1502.

To the north of the church stands Hall Garth (Fig 6.9 SMR 9391 03/9391 031). The proposed 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 14th century and in 1340 was valued at 3s 4d. In 1363 the fabric of the buildings provided some of the stone which was granted for the fabric of York Minster (Surtees Soc 1858). Hall Garth therefore accommodated an ecclesiastical residence well into the 14th century.

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 6 10). 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 20th century.

To the south of Rest Park and south-east of the development site is another moated complex known as *Ragged Shaw* (Fig 6 11). 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 14th century.

Situated to the south-west of the site is the ruins of Steeton Hall and associated earthworks (Fig 6 12 & 13. SMR 9404/9404 01). Steeton Hall is classified as a medieval magnates residence and manorial centre (EH AA20041/1). Such sites date from the Norman conquest and acted as individual residences for varying periods of time, often dependant on the fortunes of the family in residence. The main dwelling on the site was usually occupied by the highest ranking nobles, whether secular or ecclesiastical. As is the case with Steeton and the Reygate family who were closely associated with the monarchy in the 14th century. The high status of these sites necessitated good communication routes and a prominent setting to construct impressive buildings suitable for status and rank. Manorial centres would generally comprise of a series of stone buildings including a great hall, chambers, kitchens, service rooms, lodgings, chapel and a gatehouse arranged around a courtyard. In addition, formal and ornate gardens which were both functional and decorative would also have been established.

Steeton Hall, purchased by the Reygate family in 1261, was a manorial centre for one of the manors of the Barony of Sherburn. William de Reygate, who was Escheator to the King for the County of York, appears to have been based at Steeton and it was probably under his instruction that the Hall and Gatehouse were built in the 14th century. The Gatehouse built c 1350-75, and the Hall appear to date prior to this as William de Reygate renewed his licence for a Chapel at Steeton in 1342. Under William de Reygate the manorial centre experienced a period of importance after which the site appears to be neglected until 1642 when it passed to the Foljambe family.

After the passing of the Sherburn Estate from ecclesiastical to secular ownership, one of the eminent families were the Hungates. In 1619 Robert Hungate founded a school and hospital in the village (Fig 6 14. SMR 9391 70).

In 1833 during the excavation of the Leeds-Selby railway line a burial of unknown date was uncovered at the point where the bridge crosses the road near the station (Fig 6 15, SMR 9409).

Despite the apparent wealth of archaeological and historical information for the village and parish of Sherburn, little archaeological work had been undertaken. In December 1996 MAP were called out to a residential development site in Garden Lane, Sherburn (Fig 6.16) to record the chance discovery of an inhumation burial with associated stone sarcophagus (MAP 1996). Further 'Watching' of the site recovered a second sarcophagus burial. Although no dating evidence in the form of pottery or artefacts were recovered during the excavation, the materials used and the form of the two sarcophagi strongly suggested that they were of 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 3rd century with stone coffins becoming more common in the 4th century. Statistically the chances of plaster burials from Garden Lane being 4th century is high.

Very little Roman evidence has been recovered from Sherburn in Elmet, this may be due to the fact that very little archaeological excavation has taken place in the area. Two Roman milestones were found at Castleford of which the southern most, found c. 0.7 km south of the Roman Fort, gave the distance from York as 22 miles. Following the known route from Castleford to York the distance is far too long. However, using a suggested route by Ramm cutting across country rather than going through Tadcaster would give a distance of 21 miles. This suggested route would mean that the road would have run near to Sherburn and therefore aided Roman settlement in the area with which the burials may be associated. No evidence for this road has been discovered. However there has been so little archaeological work carried out in the area that theories should not be dismissed. In the valley of the Aire and Wharfedale there is evidence of Roman built dikes and drains to improve the marshy and boggy area. In the area surrounding Sherburn there are many dikes and ditches such as Ash Row Dyke and Stream Dyke and it may be possible that this may be a Roman drainage system.

2.2.4. Earthwork survey

During the course of cartographic and the walk over survives a number of earthworks were observed and recorded. These included 3 dikes (Fig 7.1, 3 & 4), 1 enclosure (Fig 7.2), and an hedge bank (Fig 7.5).

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 (Fig 7.1). 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 (Pl 5). 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.

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 1983, 167-8)

"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)

"The Bishop Dyke and Bishop Dyke road are major engineering works. 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)

To the west of Sherburn is Huddleston 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 16th 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 P R 44). A reference in 1457 (Y P 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 is now in use, and references continue until 1519.

The dike as a means of transport can not 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.

Earthwork 2 (Fig 7.2) is represented by a small enclosure aligned east to west and measuring 40m by 20m. This feature is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1908 County Series map and appears to form one of a number of similar features (Fig 12). 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).

Earthworks 3, known as Green Dyke, represents a dyke aligned east-west and on a very similar alignment to Bishops Dyke. Bordered to the south by Hedgerow 3 there is a parallel dyke to the south bordered to the north by Hedgerow 4 (PI 7). At the time of the survey both of the dykes held water.

and had sloping sides of 60 degrees covered in the mow with grass and nettles. The western limit of the dyke (close to the recent housing) had been culvetted.

Immediately to the south and at a point outside of the survey joining with Green Dyke is a further dyke (Pl 6). Whereas Bishop and Green Dykes are characteristically straight, Earthwork 4 Dyke appears to meander. The dyke is not recorded by name on any of the available maps but its importance is illustrated by the fact that it was this dyke that formed the eastern boundary of the Township of Sherburn (Fig 8).

Further dykes were noted in the general vicinity of the development area. To the east of Area D is a north-south aligned dyke which joins Green Dyke to the south. Also close to this point Green Dyke and Mill Dyke come together. Whereas it is clear that a number of these dykes form a much older system, their function merits new dykes being formed. One such example is the section of dyke to the south of Area D (Pl 8) which is used to drain the land to the south and feeds into Mill Dyke.

Along the south-western boundary of the site is Hedgerow 9. This feature is associated with a slight earthwork bank.

2.3. Social History

This section considers the historical framework to which the agricultural and industrial developments in the landscape relate.

The village/town and parish name of Sherburn is derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'SCIR BURNAN (900), SCIREBURNAN (972) meaning 'clear stream' (Smith 1910). Perhaps a reference to any one of the dykes which occur to the south 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).

The survival of Elmet until the early 7th century as a Celtic, and by then Christian, kingdom is attested by Bede (Sherley-Price 1955).

In 937 Athelstan was made King of England and after the Battle of Baranburst he gave the manor of Sherburn to the See of York. The decades after 937 saw a period of unrest which ended with the death of Eric Bloodaxe in 954.

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).

Pre-Conquest charters are rare and the information they provide on the land holding in this period is very important. 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 is Mill Dike, the western boundary following the present A656, the northern the Roman Ridge road (which is the boundary between the Wapentakes of Barkston Ash and Skyrack) and the eastern boundary as Bragdale. This interpretation means that the development area lies immediately to the east of the pre-Conquest Estate.

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 bordar 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 leugae in length and two (leugae) and one quarenteen in breadth.

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 bovat, 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.

This manor, was worth thirty-four pounds and six shillings, now, the same, and is in Barchestone Wap - Barkston Ash wapentake (Skaife 1895)

Although in the possession of the Church this did not prevent Sherburn from having an eventful history in the 14th century.

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.

The suppression of the monasteries in the 16th 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 reign (1545) the manor of Sherburn passed to the Crown from the authority of 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 thence 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.

During the Civil War Lord Digby was captured near Aberford, and there was a series of Civil war skirmishes before the battle at Sherburn.

'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 1954)

Fairfax seized Sherburn and the Estate was confiscated by Parliament from the Hungates. The Estate was restored to the family during the Restoration in 1662. Although in 1656 Robert Hungate endowed a school at Sherburn. The estates continued in the Hungate family until 1749 when Mary Hungate daughter of Sir Francis and sister of Sir Philip and Sir Charles inherited the Estates. She was married to Sir Edward Gascoigne. The Estates then passed to the Gascoigne family. Edward Gascoigne died in 1749 and in the same year the land passed to his son Sir Thomas, on his death the Estates went to Richard Olivier who was married to Thomas Gascoigne step daughter and he took the name Gascoigne. Land continued with his line until 1938, when parcels of land were sold off and Area A, B, D and F came into the possession of the Bramley family.

2.4. Agrarian History

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 13/14th of September.

Surviving documentary evidence indicates that wool was being produced and sold in the 14th century and that wool and flax were produced in the 15th and 16th centuries.

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.

There is no Tithe Map for Sherburn-in-Elmet because the land had been held in the past by the Church.

On the 28th/29th of March 1770 the Enclosure Award for Sherburn (Fig 8) 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 (as is also suggested by the hedge survey - see section 2.4.1)

Documentary references to field names (Fig 9) 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 Waming most probably refer to the name of the tenants.

A consideration of the field boundaries (Figs 10-13) show little change until after the First World War when economic pressures brought the advent of better machinery and the need for larger more open farm land which suited this new machinery better.

2.4.1. Hedge survey

A total of 11 hedgerows were surveyed (Fig 14 Tables 1 & 2). Table 1 shows the type of different species per hedgerow, and Table 2 the length of hedge and the approximate age of the hedge based on the number of species.

Table 1, indicates that the most common species was hawthorn which was located in all the hedges. Only Hedges 9 and 10 were maintained, in the remainder of the hedges the hawthorn was shrubs/small trees.

The second most popular species was elder (see Table 2), the presence of this species is normally due to the lack of maintenance of the hedges. This is particularly true of Hedges, 2, 3, 4 and 8.

Blackthorn, hazel and holly were frequently used in hedge planting and these species were observed within the survey area. Hedgerows 3 and 4 had some very fine examples of blackthorn planting.

The occurrence of ash, sycamore and lime represents evidence of practices from the post medieval period onwards of planting in hedgerows to define a boundary. The majority of the species were well established and over 100 years in age.

Willow frequently occurs close to water and was noted in Hedge 5, located adjacent to a dyke.

Other species represented included crab apple, ivy, bramble, wild rose and damson.

The species recorded can be found in hedgerows of all dates and therefore give no real clue to the age of the hedge. Hawthorn, holly, hazel and blackthorn were planted as they provided a practical

barrier against straying stock and could be used as fodder. The 1770 map showing Sherburn Township is the earliest map for the evaluation area, but only covers the western side of the area under discussion. The boundaries shown may indicate existing hedge boundaries at that time. These boundaries were also visible on the 1834 estate map and the subsequent Ordnance Survey maps 1850 (6"), 1908 (25"), 1950 and 1967 (1:10560) all illustrate a similar set of field boundaries to those of present day, although a number of hedge boundaries have been lost to increase the field sizes (Figs 8 - 13).

It is interesting to note that Hedgerows 3 and 4 using the Hooper Method produce a high date. Their proximity to the Dyke systems may be significant in that similar surveys on land to the east of Sherburn (MAP 1997) have produced similar evidence suggesting that the dykes have a long and varied history.

During the hedgerow survey a single hedge bank was observed.

2.4.2 Hedge banks

Only Hedgerow 9 possessed a slight bank. This measured 0.5m width with a more marked slope to the east as the result of recent ploughing. The height varied between 0.08m to 0.39m.

2.5. Industrial History

Although the area is currently characterised by gypsum extraction and coal mining other past industries need also to be considered, these include mills, kilns, brick and tile works, the railway, and stone quarrying.

Within the village of Sherburn and to the west of the development area are the sites of two mills. A mill is mentioned in Domesday on the Archbishop of York's Manor at Sherburn (Fig 15.1 - SMR 9399.02 Scaife 1896) and a mill was still in use in 1845-48 (Fig 15.2 - SMR 9408 Figs 9 & 10).

Often associated with mills are malting kilns, one of which is recorded to the west of the development site (Fig 15.3) which is recorded on the Ordnance Survey First edition (Fig 10 - c 1850) and one to the north (Fig 15.4), which only occurs on later maps (Figs 12 & 13). 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 1994). Whether the Sherburn maltings supplied the village or were involved in the Tadcaster brewing industry is unclear and unfortunately outside the confines of this study.

To the north-east of Area C are the ponds from a redundant brick works (Fig 15.5). 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 (Fig 11).

To the east of the site is the Sheffield to York railway line (Fig 15 6) and to the south is the Leeds to Hull line (Fig 15 7) Constructed in the 19th century the eastern rail route is the earliest in date

The presence of good quality limestone close to the surface explains the number of quarries to the south of the site (Fig 15 8-10 mc) One of the quarries is called "Railway Quarry" suggesting that it was excavated during the construction of the railway in the 19th century

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 15 11) and one immediately to the south of the track which divides Areas A and B (Fig 15 12)

Arguably the industry which has affected Sherburn-in-Elmet the most in recent years is that of the coal extraction Situated to the east of the site is the site of Gascoigne Wood the main storage point for the whole Selby Coalfield Records for the development areas show that the mineral rights for the site and surrounding areas were documented in the early 1930's and probably even before this (Fig 16) At the time when the land which Mr Bramley now farms was sold off by the Gascoigne Estate, mineral rights were shared between the Manorial Rights and the Micklefield Coal Company

3. Conclusions

The evaluation of the proposed development site at Sherburn has considered information relating to the environmental, archaeological and historical importance of this area of North Yorkshire The environmental evidence showed that some of the hedgerows had developed over a considerable period of time, whereas others were recent additions to the landscape as the result of economic pressures after the First World War with the advent of better machinery and the need for larger more open farm land which suited this new machinery better

In addition the archaeological data for the area in the form of spot finds, aerial photographic evidence, and previous evaluations suggested activity from the prehistoric period through to present day The aerial photographic information shows a number of crop and soil mark features which suggest land divisions, agricultural management in the form of enclosures and field systems and also possible settlement

From the existing information it would appear that there are linear and enclosure features within the proposed development site and which may relate to prehistoric or Roman activity

The brief summary of the history of Sherburn has shown its importance in the medieval period

The results of the Desktop Study necessitate further work

4. Recommendations

The recommendations are that prior to a submission of a planning application for the proposed development site a staged programme of evaluation is implemented. This would be designed to define and further evaluate the archaeology of the development area by the use of a geophysical survey and intensive fieldwalking.

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APPENDIX 1

Hedgerow Species Count

Number	Species													
	Hawthorn	Hazel	Blackthorn	Ash	Oak	Crab Apple	Wild Rose	Holly	Willow	Elder	Ivy	Bramble	Lime	Sycamore
1	*													
2	*									*		*		
3	*	*	*			*				*	*	*		
4	*	*	*							*	*	*		
5	*								*					
6	*			*						*				
7	*			*										
8				*			*			*				
9	*		*	*			*	*		*	*		*	*
10	*			*			*			*	*	*	*	*
11	*												*	

APPENDIX II

Hedgerow Dating using Hooper Method

Hedge Number	Length (metres)	Number of Species	Date (years)
1	30	1	50-100
2	240	3	250-300
3	200	7	650-700
4	370	6	550-600
5	40	2	150-200
6	220	3	250-300
7	50	2	150-200
8	150	3	250-300
9	200	9	850-900
10	180	8	750-800
11	270	2	150-200

APPENDIX III

Photographic catalogue

- 1 General view of Areas A, B and D Facing west
- 2 General view of Areas A and B Facing west
- 3 General view of Areas A and B Facing west
- 4 General view of Area C Facing east
- 5 General view of Area D Facing south-east
- 6 General view of Area E Facing south-west
- 7 View of Bishops' Dike Facing east
- 8 View of dike separating Areas B and E Facing west
- 9 View of Green Dike Facing east
- 10 View of modern dike running into Mill Dike Facing east
- 11 View of Hedgerow 9 & 10 Facing north

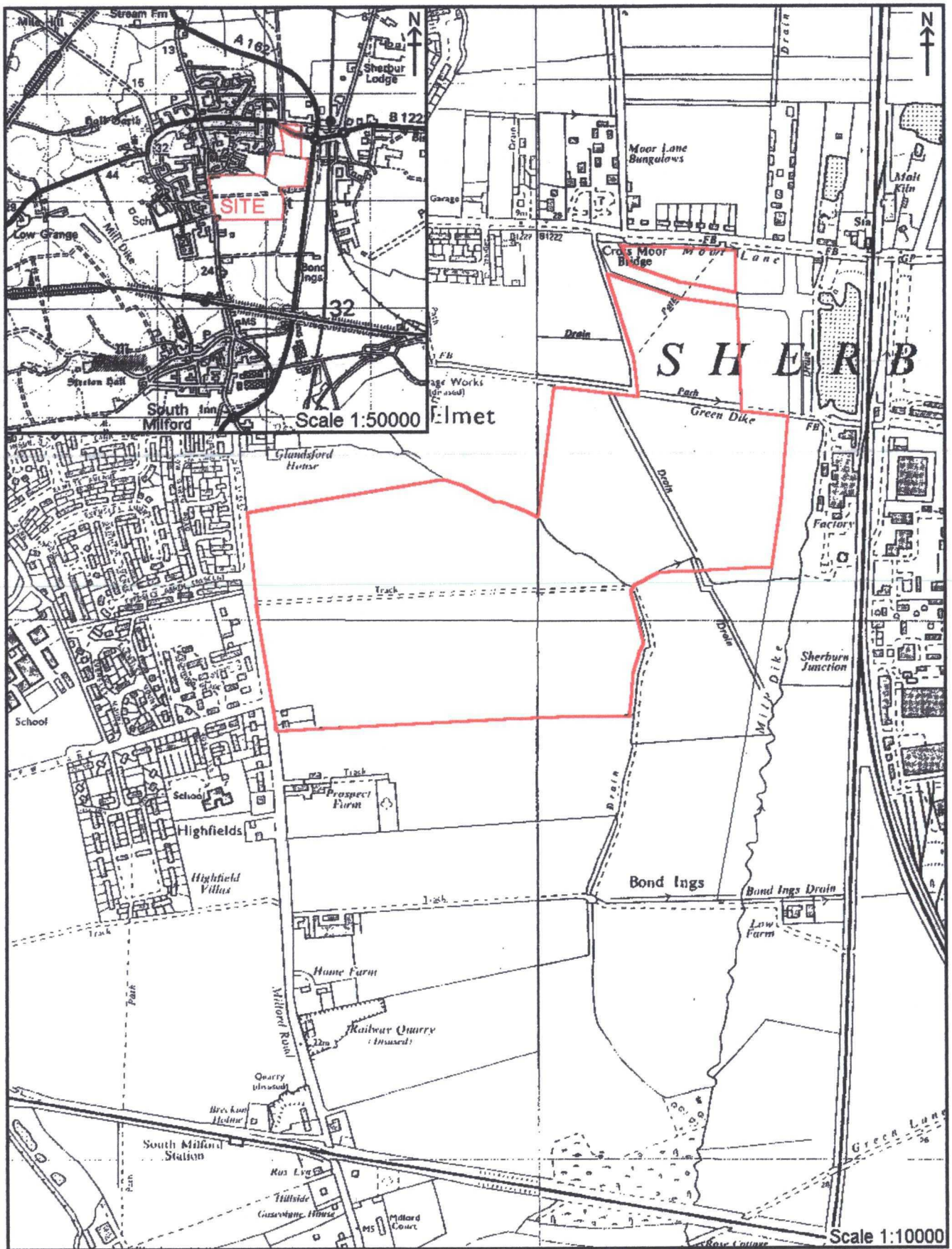


Figure 1. Site Location.