

Relates to plan app 8158/675A/PA C 2853
R 9/1/2003

NYCC HER	
SNY	9340
ENY	780
CNY	2853
Parish	
Rec'd	09/01/2003

12 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

(a) Introduction

12.1 Cultural Heritage is the collective term used to describe aspects of the environment that embraces history, archaeology, architecture and urban design. Areas of archaeological interest within the site and in its environs are identified on plans 31 and 32. This chapter identifies the potential impact of the development on cultural heritage in terms of both the below ground archaeology and the wider historic landscape.

12.2 The Prediction Methodology utilised in this assessment is set out at Appendix 21 of Volume 2 of this assessment. Appendix 22 provides a schedule of the primary and secondary sources of information which have been consulted to produce an outline history of the development and land use history of the site and area.

12.3 Acquaintance with the site has been made over a period of five years. The site has been divided into 6 areas (areas A-F) which are shown on plan 33. The initial site visits were made in April 1997. The weather conditions during the fieldwalking in April 1997 were variable from good, with even sunlight and good visibility to overcast with poor visibility. The Geophysical Survey was undertaken at the same time as the Fieldwalking. The Walk Over Survey included in the Desk based Assessment was undertaken in June - July 1997 with good weather conditions varying from even sunlight to slight overcasting. Trial Trenching was undertaken in June - October 1997 in predominantly warm summer conditions with little rainfall. The Geophysical Survey of Area E (see plan 34) was undertaken in March/April 2000 in less than ideal conditions i.e. cold, wet and windy. A reassessment of the proposed development site was undertaken in July 2002 during fine dry weather with good light conditions.

12.4 The assessment of the Impacts have been quantified as follows

- Major Very significant impact leading to large scale destruction of archaeological deposits
- Moderate Significant impact leading to some destruction of archaeological deposits
- Minor Slight impact leading to small scale destruction of archaeological deposits
- Negligible Very slight impact and no significant loss of archaeological deposits

(b) Baseline Assessment

Baseline Cultural Heritage Assessment

12.5 The site lies on the southern and eastern fringes of the current development in Sherburn-in-Elmet. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity is recorded on and within the vicinity of the proposed development site. Historical sources and the archaeological record enable a reconstruction of land use in this area of the village.

Land Ownership

12.6 Sherburn was an important Anglo Saxon Settlement and benefits from a rare pre-conquest charter. The charter shows that Sherburn was part of the Kingdom of Elmet, which developed after the withdrawal of Roman Authority, and was the centre of a large estate, the southern boundary of which was Mill Dike. The development area lies immediately to the east of the pre-conquest estate.

- 12 7 The Domesday survey records 'Scireburne' and sets out the salient features of the various landholdings
- 12 8 Surviving documentary evidence indicates that wool was being produced and sold in the fourteenth century and that wool and flax were in production in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
- 12 9 The suppression of the monasteries in the sixteenth century created an enormous land bank and in 1545 the manor of Sherburn passed to the Crown from the authority of Archbishop Holgate
- 12 10 During the Civil War, following a series of skirmishes and a battle at Sherburn, the estate was confiscated by parliament. The restoration saw the return of the estate to the Hungate family in 1662. The estate passed to the Gascoigne family through marriage in the mid 18th century, where it remained until 1938, when parcels of land were sold and areas A, B, D and F of the development site passed into the ownership of the Bramley family, who currently farm these areas

Field Patterns

- 12 11 There is no Tithe Map for Sherburn as the land had been held in the past by the Church. However, the Enclosure Award for Sherburn in Elmet shows that the majority of the survey area had regimental field boundaries, which indicate that they are probably associated with Parliamentary Enclosure, as is also suggested by the type of species in the current hedgerows
- 12 12 The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1850, included at Appendix 13) shows a series of rectangular fields. The 1908 OS map illustrates the presence of a trackway and two earthwork features to the north of Green Dike and a similar feature in the north-west corner of Area F, with what appears to be an associated enclosure. The 1950 OS Map still records the earthwork features, but the enclosure is no longer depicted. The advent of more efficient machinery and the need for larger more open farm land which suited modern machinery is illustrated by the large open fields on the 1967 OS map. These field boundaries still exist today, with variations to the east caused by the creation of the Sherburn Bypass

Key features surrounding the site

- 12 13 Past industries include mills, kilns, brick and tile works, the railway and stone quarrying, to which will be added coal mining following the closure announcement for the Selby Mine Complex
- 12 14 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 and a mill was still in use in 1845-48
- 12 15 Often associated with mills are malting kilns (see plan 35), one of which is recorded to the west of the development site on the Ordnance Survey First edition and one to the north, which only occurs on later maps. 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
- 12 16 To the north-east of Area C are the ponds from a redundant brick works. 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

- 12 17 To the east of the site is the Sheffield to York railway line and to the south is the Leeds to Hull line. Constructed in the nineteenth century the eastern rail route is the earliest in date.
- 12 18 The presence of good quality limestone close to the surface explains the number of quarnes to the south of the site. One of the quarnes is called "Railway Quarry" suggesting that it was excavated during the construction of the railway in the nineteenth century.
- 12 19 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 and one immediately to the south of the track which divides Areas A and B.
- 12 20 The industry which has affected Sherburn-in-Elmet the most in recent years is coal mining. Situated to the east of the site is the site of Gascoigne Wood mine the main storage point for the whole of the 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. At the time when the land which Mr Bramley now farms was sold off by the Gascoigne Estate, mineral rights were shared between the Manonal Rights and the Micklefield Coal Company.
- 12 21 There are five Listed Buildings within the village of Sherburn (see plan 36), 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. All of the Listed Buildings are situated to the north of the 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 the site.

Baseline Archaeological Assessment

- 12 22 The majority of the site is presently under arable cultivation, the exception being Area F, an area of scrub land to the south of the Spring Drain Tributary, east of the Fairfield Close (see plan 33).
- 12 23 During this period the archaeological resource would only be affected by minimal plough damage.
- 12 24 Aerial photographs provide information on the distribution of archaeological features (see plan 31). Under low angled sunlight earthworks become visible as well as features which only exist as soil or cropmarks, due to plough damage.
- 12 25 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 linears on various alignments and which on occasion appear to form sub-rectangular enclosures (noted as number 1 on Plan 31). To the north-east of this group is a single linear aligned south-west north-east (noted as number 2 on plan 31). 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 (noted as number 3 on plan 31)

- 12 26 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 (noted as number 4 on plan 31). Further to the south and east of Home Farm (noted as number 5 on plan 31) further linears and possible trackways and enclosures exist.
- 12 27 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 (noted as number 6 on plan 31).
- 12 28 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, noted as number 7 on plan 31), this may be explained by the recent increase in development of the village and the changes in the geology. To the far east of the site evidence for ridge and furrow is available (noted as number 9 on plan 31).
- 12 29 The aerial photographic information therefore illustrates the intensity of 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.
- 12 30 Spot finds, representing artefacts located by chance consist of a stone axe (noted as number 1 on plan 32), a Roman coin of Vespasian Dupondius (noted as number 2 on plan 32), an engraved ring with "EATHELSWITH REGINA" (noted as number 3 on plan 32), and fragments of a stone cross of Anglian date found close to the church (noted as number 4 on plan 32). 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 (noted as number 5 on plan 32) and a small number of Roman coins found during metal detecting (noted as number 6 on plan 32).
- 12 31 This small collection covers a long period of time from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period a time span of over 2000 years.
- 12 32 Excavations and standing monuments extend the information available on the pre-history and history of Sherburn-in-Elmet.
- 12 33 Located at one of the highest points in the village stands the Church of All Saints (noted as number 7 on plan 32). The church is not of one build and displays architectural work 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. 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 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. The plant decoration places the piece in the Ninth - Tenth century.

- 12 34 At the south-east corner of the church was the Chapel of St Mary's and the Holy Angels (noted a number 8 on plan 32) This building was mentioned in the early thirteenth century and was still in existence in 1502
- 12 35 To the north of the church stands Hall Garth (noted as number 9 on plan 32), 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 which was granted for the fabric of York Minster (Surtees Soc 1858) Hall Garth therefore accommodated an ecclesiastical residence well into the fourteenth century
- 12 36 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 (noted as number 10 on plan 32) 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
- 12 37 To the south of Rest Park and south-east of the development site is another moated complex known as Ragged Shaw (noted as number 11 on plan 32) 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
- 12 38 Situated to the south west of the site is the ruins of Steeton Hall and associated earthworks (noted as numbers 12 and 13 on plan 32) 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 fourteenth 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
- 12 39 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 fourteenth 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
- 12 40 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 (noted as number 14 on plan 32)

- 12 41 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 (noted as number 15 on plan 32)
- 12 42 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 (noted as number 16 on plan 32) to record the chance discovery of an inhumation burial with associated stone sarcophagus (MAP 1997a). 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 Third century with stone coffins becoming more common in the Fourth century. Statistically the chances of plaster burials from Garden Lane being Fourth century is high.
- 12 43 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 Dike and Stream Dyke and it is possible that this may be a Roman drainage system.

Site Evaluation

- 12 44 Programmed evaluations were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the Low Street site in 1997 and 2000. This programme included Field Walking (Area A), Geophysical Survey (Areas A-D) and Trial Trenching (Areas A-D) (see plan 33).
- 12 45 Field Walking of Area A produced a flint assemblage consisting of waste material and tools evenly distributed across the whole area (see plan 37) and of Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age date. The Roman period was represented by a small number of pottery sherds (see plan 38). Pottery from the medieval to modern periods in ever increasing quantities indicated that the west of Area A had been under cultivation longer than the eastern half (see plans 39-41). In addition to the main quantity of finds 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 (MAP 1997b).
- 12 46 Geophysical Survey of Areas A & B by A.L. Pacitto in April 1997 (Pacitto 1997a) indicated a series of enclosures, some with internal features and some with associated trackways. In addition the survey located numerous circular anomalies ranging from pit like features to possible hut circles. The concentration of features appeared to dissipate towards the east. In addition to features of

Prehistoric/Romano British date, evidence for ridge and furrow was also recorded. In Areas C & D the Geophysical Survey by A. L. Pacitto in September 1997 recorded no obvious pattern of archaeological features, although a number of linears were interpreted as possible trackways. A single anomaly in Area D was interpreted as a possible hearth/pit (Pacitto 1997b).

- 12 47 Trial Trenching in Areas A & B consisted of five trenches. 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. The earliest activity was represented by an Iron Age ditch and gully sealed by medieval ridge and furrow. A post medieval hedge line was also recorded. Trench 2 divided into a northern and southern area (see plan 42) 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. 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 in addition to Iron Age and Romano British pottery consisted of quern fragments, animal bone, burnt clay and burnt stone representing substantial occupation activity. Trench 4 located to investigate a large circular geophysical anomaly produced only evidence of geological features and a medieval field boundary. 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 therefore been suggested that many of the small finds found at this site derived from ritual deposition possibly associated with marking boundaries which considering that the majority of the ornaments came from the excavation of the ditches may well be true. The presence of a silver Iron Age coin also suggests high status occupation in the vicinity of the site in the Iron Age period. The presence of arrow heads and possible axe flakes may be indicative of environmental factors such as deforestation, otherwise the excavation flint assemblage was average lacking in both fine and poor pieces.
- 12 48 Excavation in Areas C and D showed very little archaeological activity in the areas assessed (MAP 1997c). Where ditches were encountered they appeared to be of modern date and primarily associated with land drainage. The natural subsoil is a heavy gleyed lacustrine clay and the site retains water. The widespread use of land drains and the fact that Area D is bordered on the east, west and south by dikes appeared to confirm the drainage problem. The appearance in the stratigraphic record of make up deposits suggested that the site had been raised in the recent past. The land drains and drainage ditches constitute the linear anomalies recorded on the Geophysical Survey.
- 12 49 Evaluation of Area F 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 was recorded.
- 12 50 Geophysical survey of Area E 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.
- 12 51 Three evaluation trenches were excavated at the site of 'The Spinney' to the rear of Low Street in August 2000. The westernmost trench (Trench 3) contained no

archaeological features In Trench 2 part of a wall foundation and two truncated pits of the medieval period were encountered in addition to a possible ditch fill deposit containing a number of medieval sherds A rectilinear ditch running north - south in Trench 1 was cut by a later east to west ditch Although the ditches could not be securely dated they are possibly the continuation of a Roman 'Ladder Settlement' located to the south of the site (MAP 2000)

12 52 An archaeological evaluation at Corble's Garage, Kirkgate in January 2002, located a stone lined well 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)

12 53 A Watching Bnef during the excavation of sixty-eight testpits, fifteen sample windows and eighteen boreholes (see data at appendix 19) in May 2002 failed to record any archaeological features However, it should be stressed that care was taken to avoid the sensitive areas as shown by the previous Geophysical Survey and Trial Trenching (MAP 2002)

Dikes and Earthworks

12 54 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

12 55 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 Bishop Dike At the time of the survey the part of Bishop Dike 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

12 56 An assessment of the Dike was made in 1980 "The Bishop Dike 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)

12 57 "Bishop Dike 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 Dike" (ibid)

12 58 "The Bishop Dike and Bishop Dike 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)

- 12 59 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 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 is now in use, and references continue until 1519
- 12 60 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 quarnes around Sherburn, all of which were situated within the Archbishop's Barony
- 12 61 Earthwork 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 Senes map and appears to form one of a number of similar features 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)
- 12 62 Earthwork 3, known as Green Dike, represents a dike aligned east-west and on a very similar alignment to Bishop Dike Bordered to the south by Hedgerow 3 there is a parallel dike to the south bordered to the north by Hedgerow 4 At the time of the survey both of the dikes held water and had sloping sides of 60 degrees covered in the main with grass and nettles The western limit of the dike (close to the recent housing) had been culverted
- 12 63 Immediately to the south, and at a point outside of the survey, joining with Green Dike is a further dike (Mill Dike) Whereas Bishop and Green Dikes are characteristically straight, Mill Dike appears to meander The importance of Mill Dike is illustrated by the fact that it formed the eastern boundary of the Township of Sherburn
- 12 64 Further dikes were noted in the general vicinity of the development area To the east of Area D is a north - south aligned dike, Spring Drain, which joins Green Dike to the south Also close to this point Green Dike and Mill Dike come together It is clear that a number of these dikes form a much older system, which date back to the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-British periods However, their function has changed from being primarily boundary features to drainage and irrigation features in more recent times One such example is the section of dyke to the south of Area D which is used to drain the land to the south and feeds into Mill Dike
- 12 65 Along the south-western boundary of the site is Hedgerow 9 This feature is associated with a slight earthwork bank

(c) Impact Assessment

- 12 66 The Impact Assessment is divided into Construction Phase Impacts, which is the key period during which damage to the archaeological resource could occur and Operational Phase Impacts Operational phase impacts are likely to be less significant, although potential still exists for damage to the archaeological resource through small scale building activity (eg garages) and planting

12 67 Both of these categories need to be considered with direct reference to the following site subdivisions *See Plan No 33*

- land adjacent to Low Street (Areas A & B)
- land immediately to the north of Cawood Road (Area C)
- land immediately to the south of Cawood Road (Area D)
- land adjacent to the A162 Sherburn Bypass (Area E)
- land adjacent to Fairfield Close (Area F)

(a) Construction Impacts

12 68 The categories of development which will effect 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 is area specific and is discussed below varying from major to negligible The effects of vibration on the archaeological resource is felt to be negligible as the archaeological deposits exist below ground only and are stable Dust and noise would not pose any threat to the archaeological resource

1 Land adjacent to Low Street (Areas A & B)

12 69 This area not only forms the main western access into the development from Low Street but will also contain high density residential development Evaluation showed that significant archaeological features of Prehistoric and Romano-British date exist in this area of the site

12 70 Coverage varied from between 0.45m (Trench 5) and 0.80m (Trench 2) before natural deposits were encountered

(a) Predicted Impact

12 71 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 important archaeological deposits/features, therefore the impact is major

(b) Mitigation

12 72 A detailed specification will need to be agreed in advance of development to enable the full recovery of environmental and archaeological data through preservation by record This would involve Open Area excavation in advance of development of the areas where the most highly sensitive archaeological deposits exist as identified by geophysical survey and evaluation excavation, and Recording Briefs where less important features have been identified

(c) Residual Impacts

12 73 As the archaeological deposits in this area are to be preserved by record there will be no residual impact

2 Land immediately to the north of Cawood Road (Area C)

- 12 74 Evaluation illustrated primarily medieval ridge and furrow and modern drainage features. Topsoil varied in depth between 0.2m (Trench 13) and 0.4m (Trench 12) and overlaid the natural clays.

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 75 While the construction of roads and building foundations present the potential for major impacts, the negative results of the evaluation indicate that actual impacts on the archaeological resource would be minor.

(b) Mitigation

- 12 76 A Watching Brief is proposed associated with any construction works adjacent to Bishop Dyke, a medieval watercourse which forms the northern boundary to this area.

(c) Residual Impact

- 12 77 There will be no residual impact as archaeological deposits in this area of the site will have been recorded.

3 Land immediately to the south of Cawood Road (Area D)

- 12 78 Evaluation illustrated primarily medieval ridge and furrow and modern drainage features. Topsoil varied in depth between 0.10m (Trench 8) and 0.40m (Trench 6) and overlaid the natural clays.

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 79 While the construction of roads and building foundations create the potential for major impacts, the negative results of the evaluation indicate that the actual impact on the archaeological resource would be minor.

(b) Mitigation

- 12 80 No further archaeological work is proposed for this area of the development.

(c) Residual Impact

- 12 81 There will be no residual impact as archaeological deposits in this area of the site have already been recorded.

4 Land adjacent to the A162 Sherburn Bypass (Area E)

- 12 82 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 (TP13) and 0.25m (TP 22) and overlaid the natural clays.

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 83 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.

(b) Mitigation

- 12 84 Limited Trial Trenching is proposed 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

(c) Residual Impact

- 12 85 There will be no residual impact as archaeological deposits in this area of the site will have been recorded

5 Land adjacent to Fairfield Close (Area F)

- 12 86 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

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 87 The Predicted Impact consists of the construction of a school. While the construction of roads and school building foundations create the potential for major impacts, the negative results of the evaluation indicate that the actual impact on the archaeological resource would be minor

(b) Mitigation

- 12 88 No further archaeological work is proposed for this area of the development

(c) Residual Impact

- 12 89 There will be no residual impact as archaeological deposits in this area of the site have already been recorded

(b) Operational Phase

- 12 90 Potential for disturbance to the archaeological resource also exists in the operational phase of development. The majority of the site is proposed to be developed for housing, although certain areas will be in educational and recreational uses

Residential Areas

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 91 Secondary impacts could arise from additional works within the existing house plots perhaps from fish ponds, tree planting, extensions to existing properties and new garages

(b) Mitigation

- 12 92 Any of these alterations which require planning permission may need to be accompanied by an archaeological constraint in the form of a Watching Brief for areas not already preserved by record. The requirement for a watching brief should be considered in consultation with the Heritage Unit at North Yorkshire County Council

(c) Construction and Operational Combined Impact

(a) Predicted Impact

- 12 93 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.
- 12 94 Listed Buildings are located over 0.5km from the site and are shielded from the development by post-War housing and therefore there will be negligible visual intrusion on them.

(b) Mitigation

- 12 95 As stated above the post-Enclosure landscape will be lost along with the evidence for earlier utilisation of the land. The mitigation strategies, outlined above, once acted on will provide preservation by record of the archaeological resource in those areas where development has had the greatest impact. The loss of this resource is balanced by the beneficial effects of the addition to the knowledge and understanding of settlement and utilisation of this piece of land in the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods, and how it interacted with the other known sites of these periods in its environs, as well as permitting the site to be fitted into the wider context of Prehistoric and Roman occupation of the limestone ridge in this area of Yorkshire.

(d) Post Development Monitoring

- 12 96 A Post Development Monitoring phase is not applicable to the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology as the resource will have been examined and reported on.

(e) Conclusions

- 12 97 Medieval and Post-medieval activity appears to be confined to street frontage. The majority of the proposed development site lies within the area covered by the medieval Open Fields.
- 12 98 Fieldwalking and Evaluation Trenches recovered a flint assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, but no occupation sites. Geophysical Survey recorded a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies which formed a 'ladder settlement' pattern over much of the western area of the site. In the east linear anomalies were fewer in number. Evaluation Trenches confirmed the general distribution of the ditches and enclosures and provided evidence to date the majority of the features to the Iron Age/Romano-British period. Where the clay subsoils were encountered there was a marked decrease in archaeological activity of all periods.
- 12 99 Currently the Low Street site is either under arable cultivation or scrub, conditions which are likely to continue for the foreseeable future should the development not proceed.
- 12 100 During this period the archaeological resource would only be affected by minimal plough damage.

Summary Impact Assessment

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Impact	Significance	Mitigation	Residual Impact
Area A & B Potential destruction of Prehistoric and Romano British features through road/infrastructure and foundation construction Key area of surveyed features	High	Open area excavation before development and recording brief in less important sectors	none
Area C Potential destruction of features through road/infrastructure and foundation construction Negative survey results	low	Watching Brief	none
Area D loss of mediaeval ridge and furrow features Negative survey results	minor	-	none
Area E Impact of road construction on unidentified geophysical anomalies	major	Limited trial trenching and recording	none
Area F Medieval ridge and furrow and post medieval field boundary School foundations	minor	Archaeological deposits already recorded	none
Secondary impacts of works in house plot gardens	minor	Any required planning permission to have archaeological watching brief condition	negligible

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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

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|-------------|---|
| 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 Excavations Area A & B Unpublished |
| MAP (2000) | The Spinney, Low Street, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire
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Study Field Report No 13

YFR 40 York Fabric Rolls

YFR 69 York Fabric Rolls



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SPOTS FINDS

Plan:
Archeological Sites
and Spot Finds

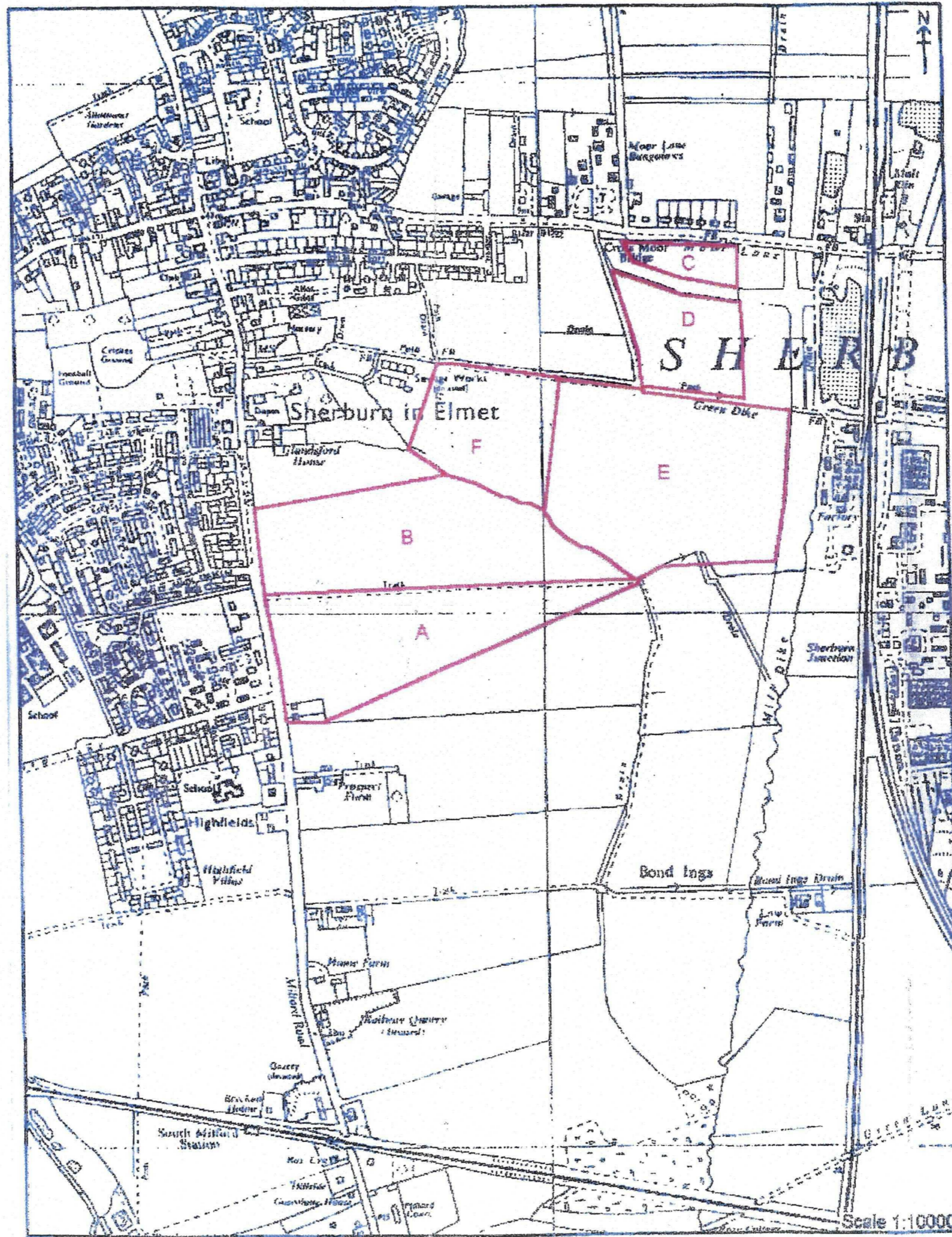
Plan Number 32

Key:

Scale	NTS
Date	Nov 2002

Sherburn in Elmet
Residential Expansion
Environmental Impact
Assessment





Plan: Archeology Areas A-F

Plan Number 33

Key:

Scale NTS

Date Nov 2002

Sherburn in Elmet
Residential Expansion
Environmental Impact
Assessment



Scale 1:10000



Figure 25. Geophysical Survey of Areas A, B, C, D & E

Plan:
Geophysical Survey
of Areas A-E

Plan Number 34

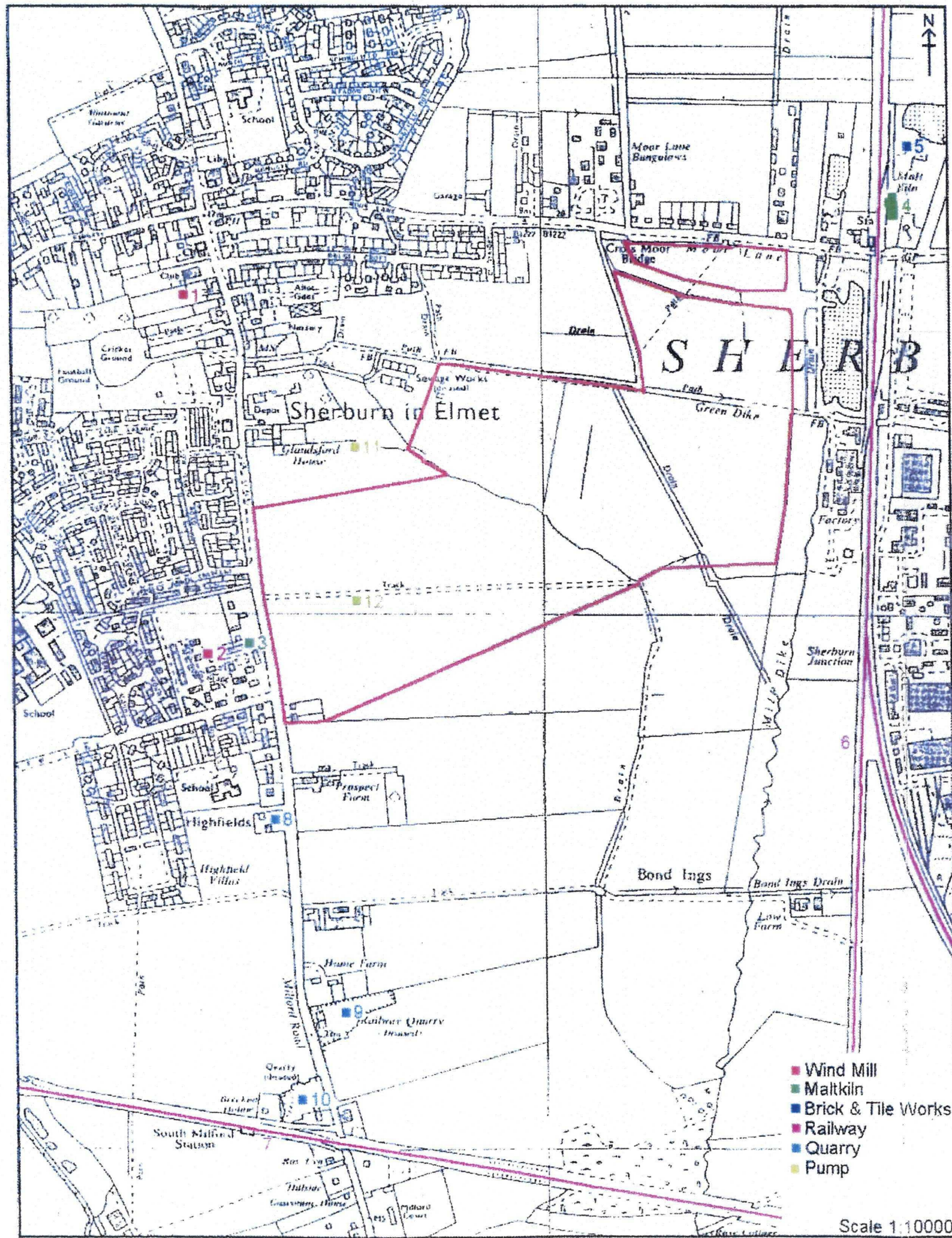
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Environmental Impact
Assessment





Plan: Historic Industrial Sites

Plan Number 35

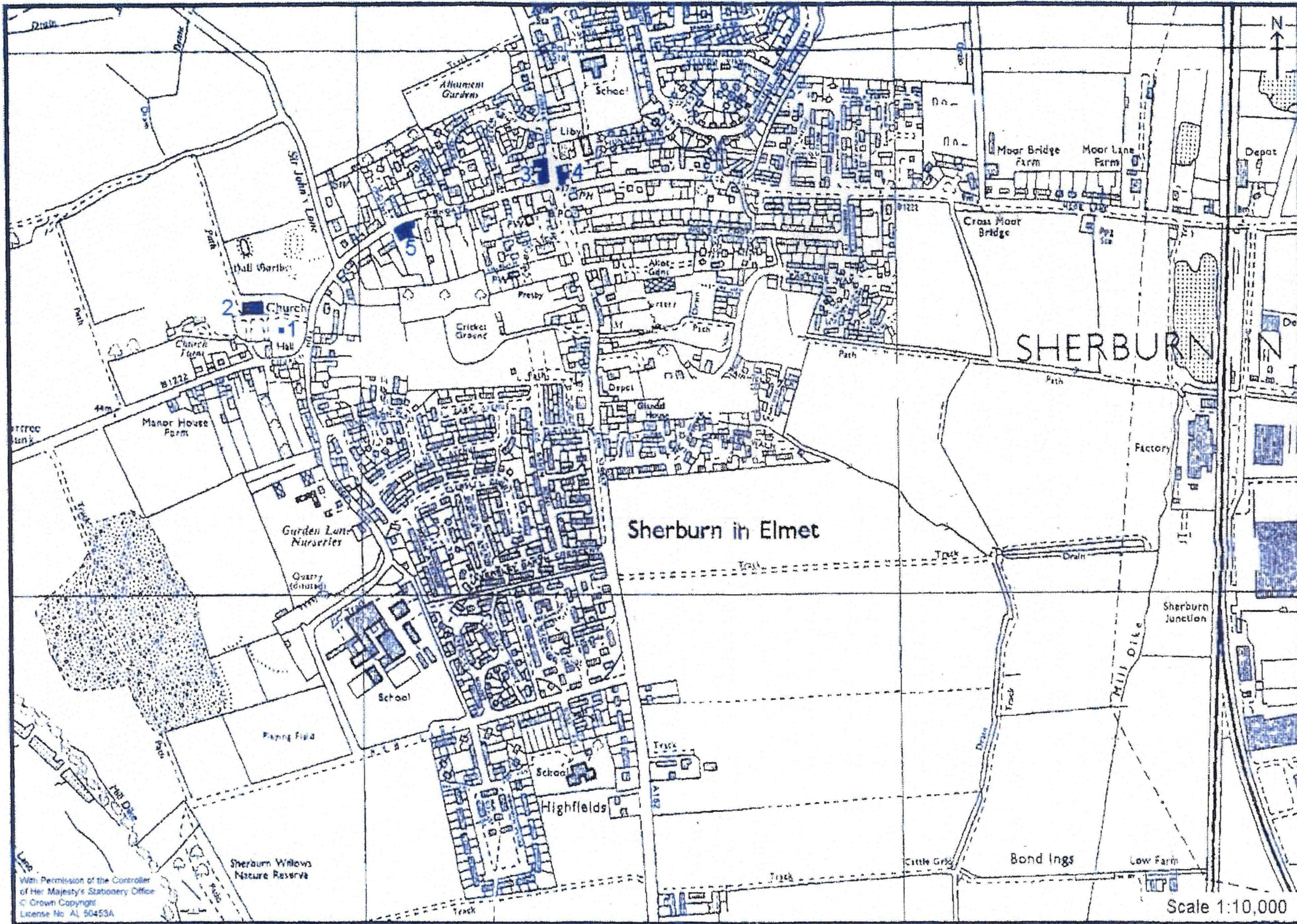
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Plan: Listed Buildings
in Sherburn

Plan Number 36

Key:

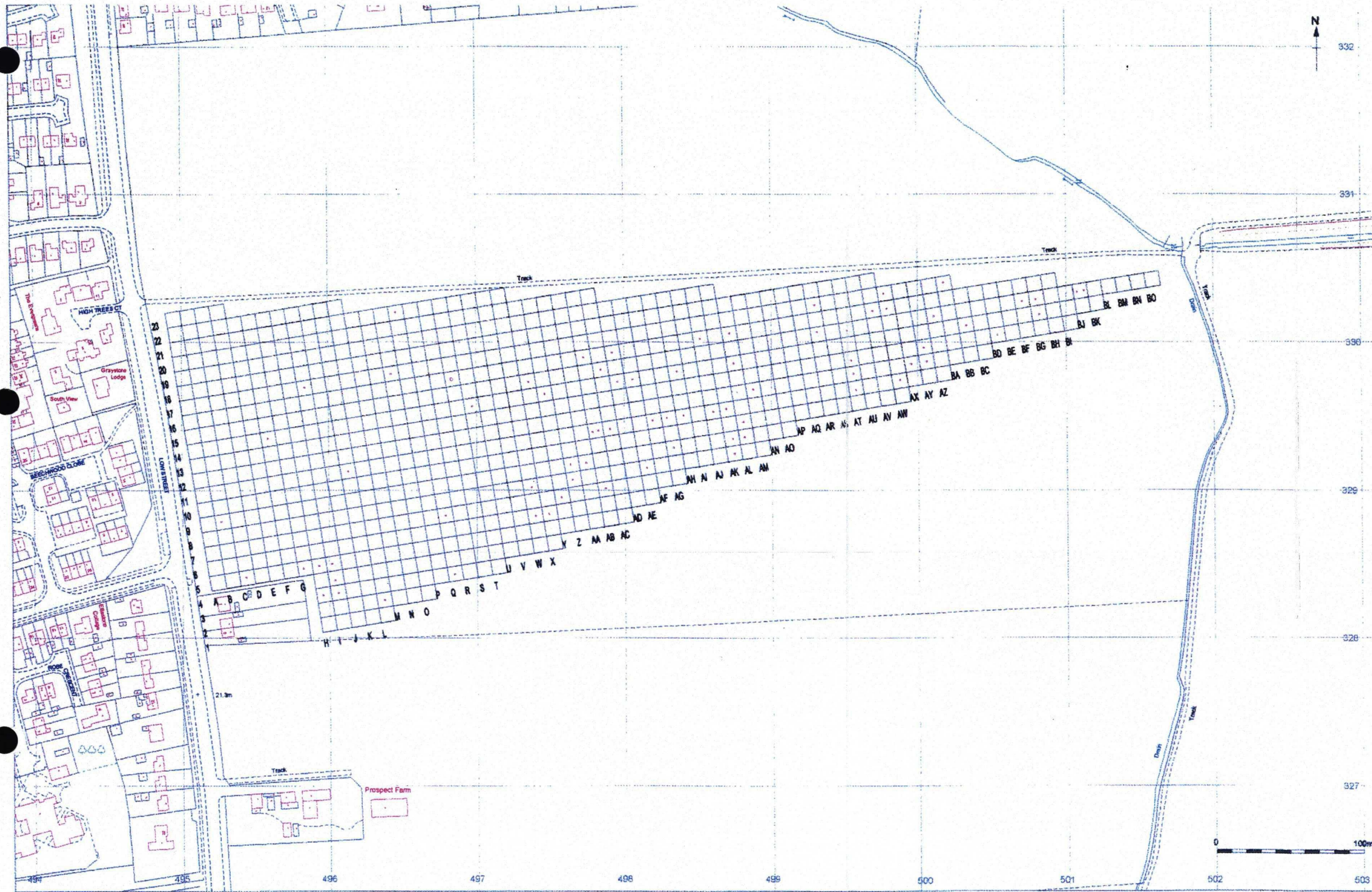
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Date Nov 2002

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Plan:
Area A Field Walking
Flint Finds

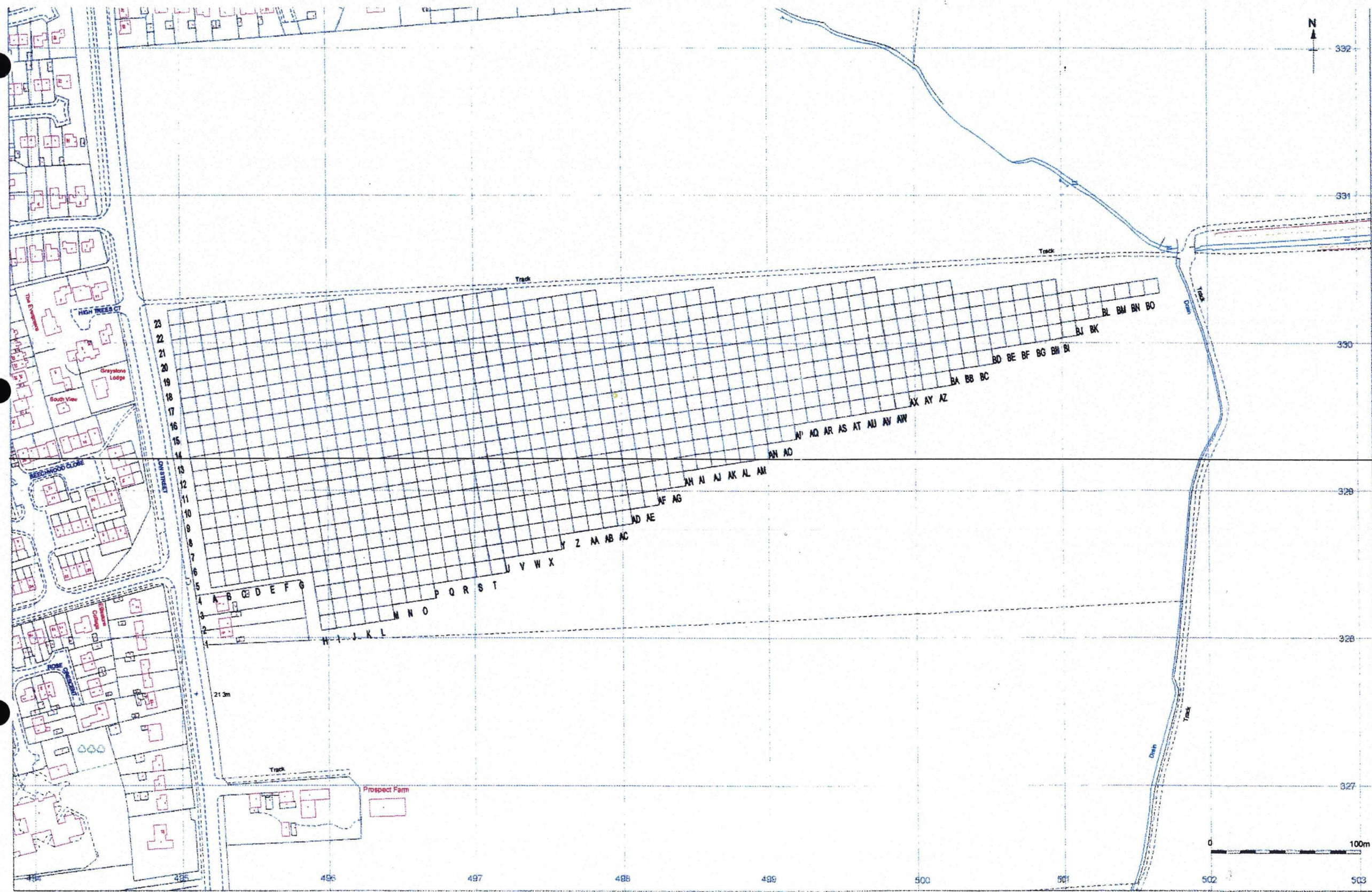
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Plan:
Area A Field Walking
Roman Pottery

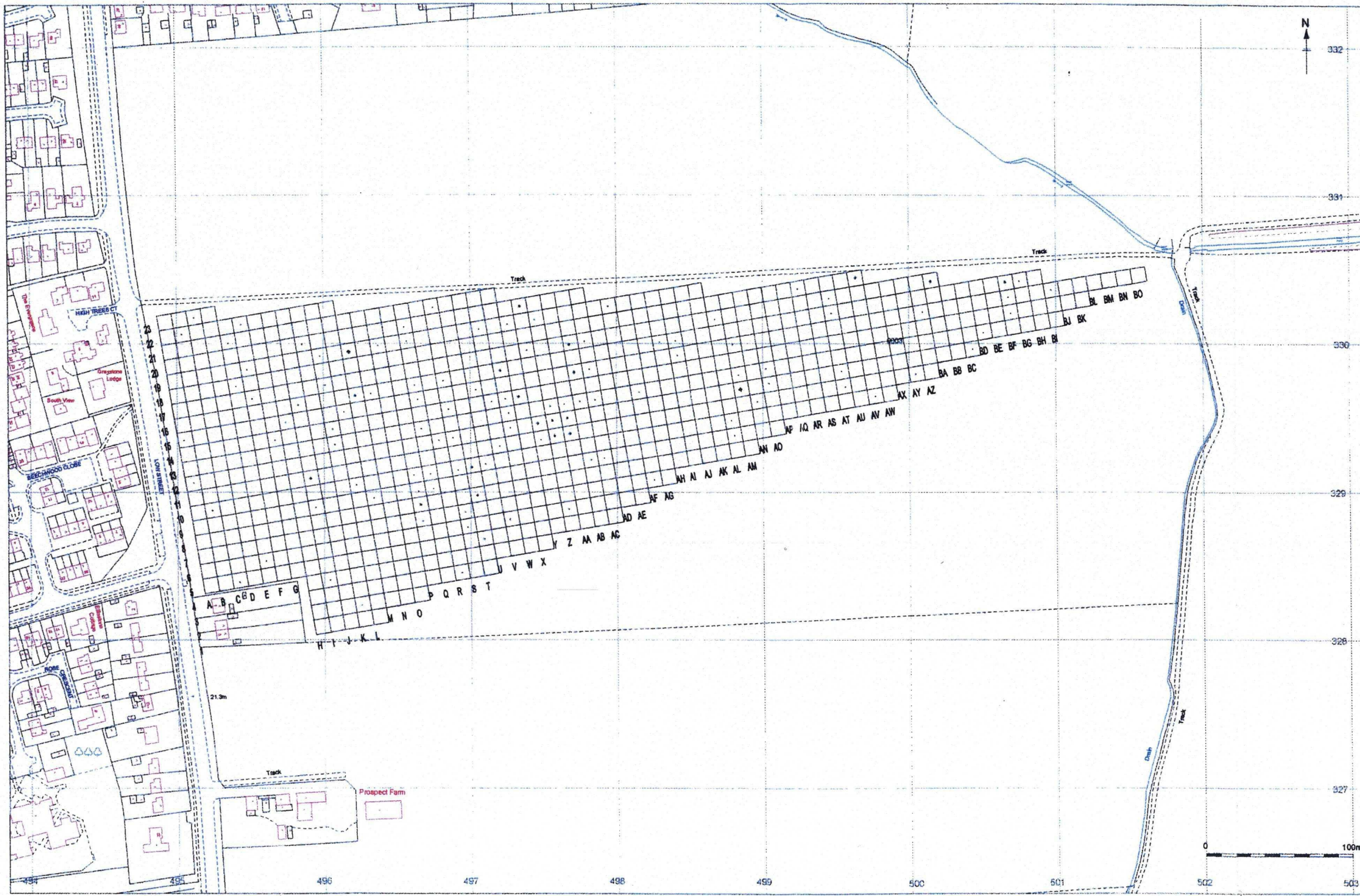
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Assessment





Plan:
Area A Fieldwalking
Medieval Pottery
finds

Plan Number 39

Key:

Figure 22. Area A Field Walking, Medieval Pottery Finds

Scale	NTS
Date	Nov 2002

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Residential Expansion
Environmental Impact
Assessment



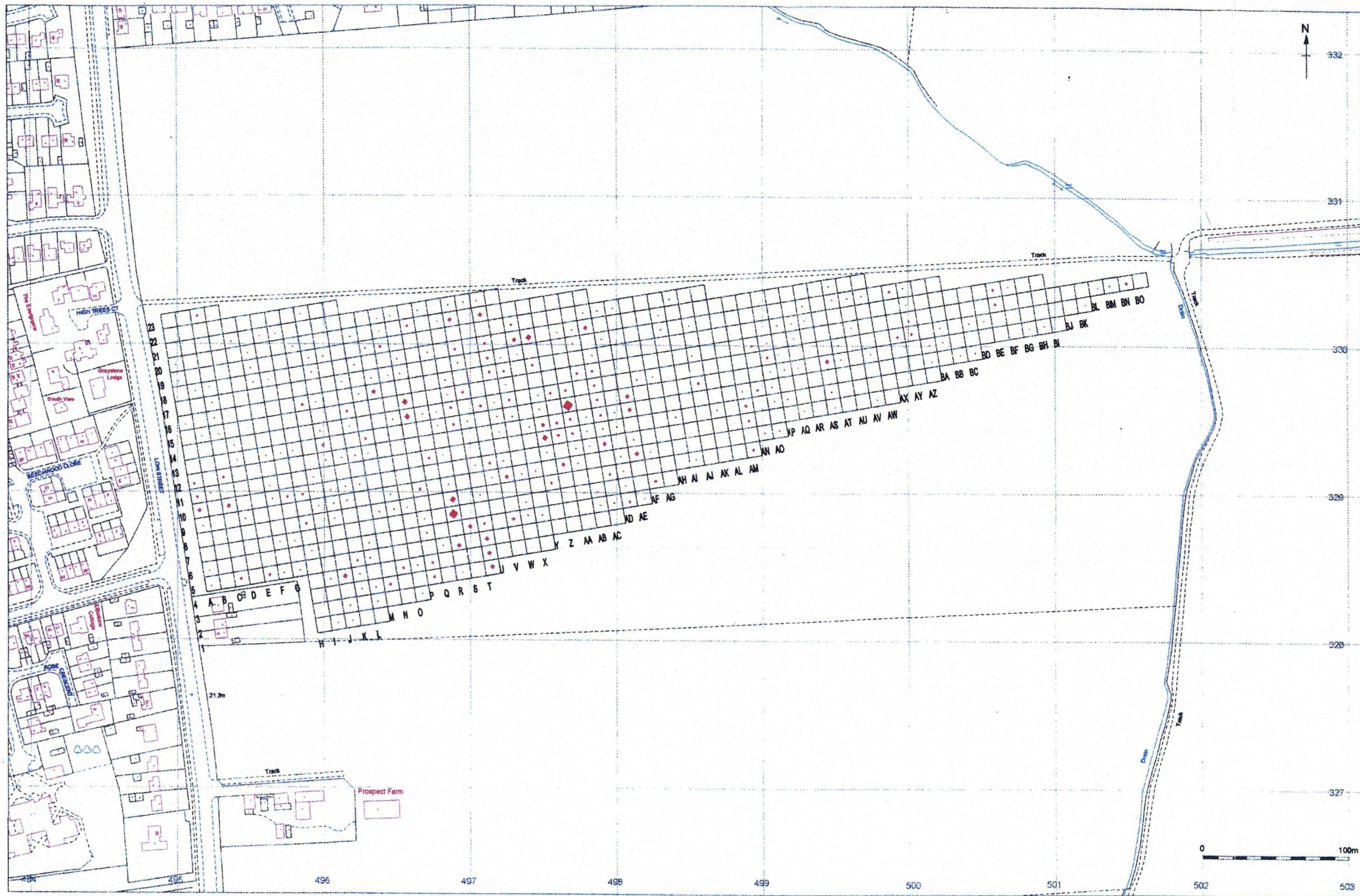


Figure 23. Area A Field Walking, Post-Medieval Pottery

Plan:
Area A Fieldwalking
Post Medieval
Pottery

Plan Number 40

Key:

Scale NTS

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Assessment



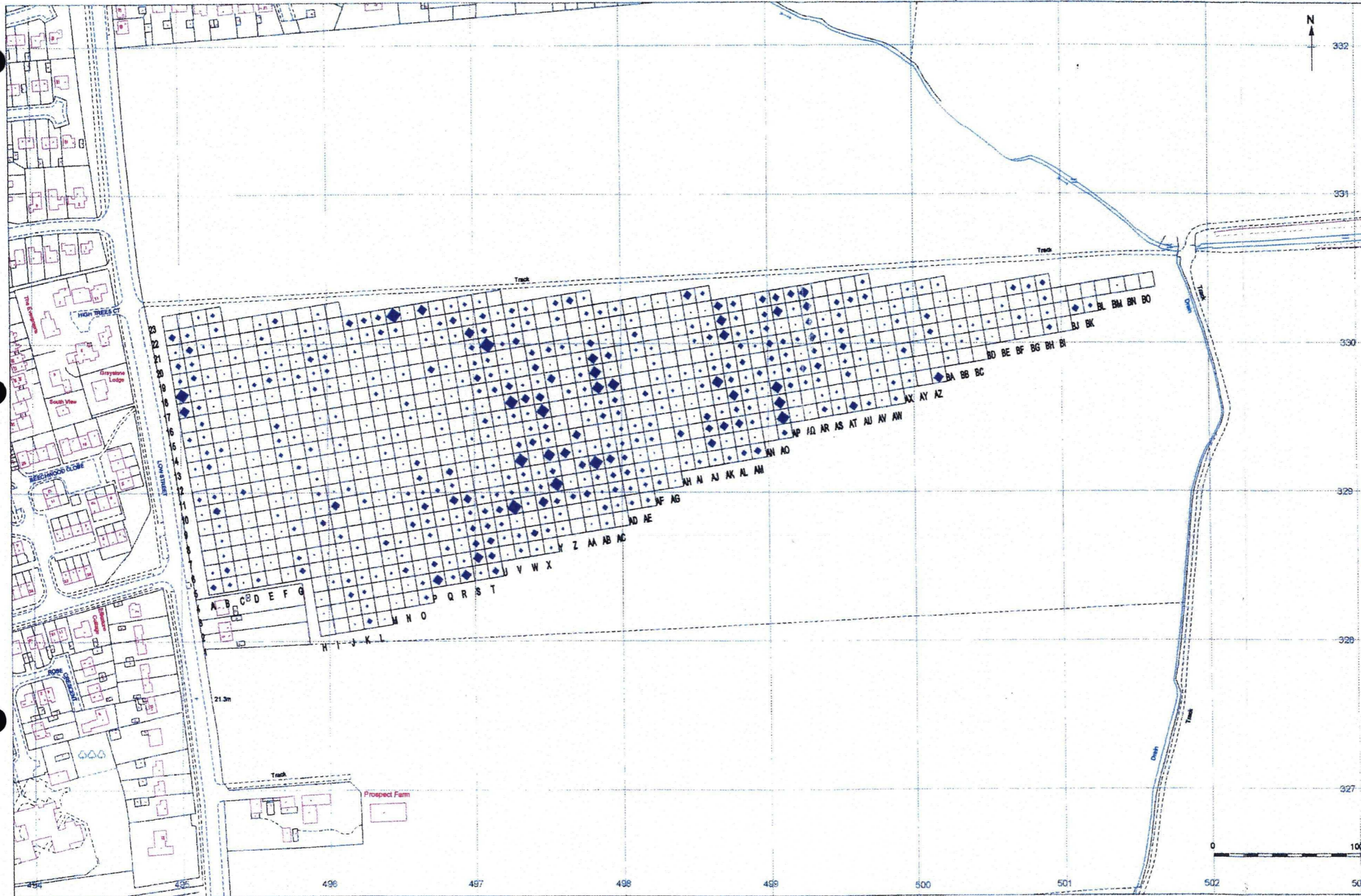


Figure 24. Area A Field Walking, Modern Pottery

Plan:
Area A Fieldwalking
Modern Pottery

Plan Number 41

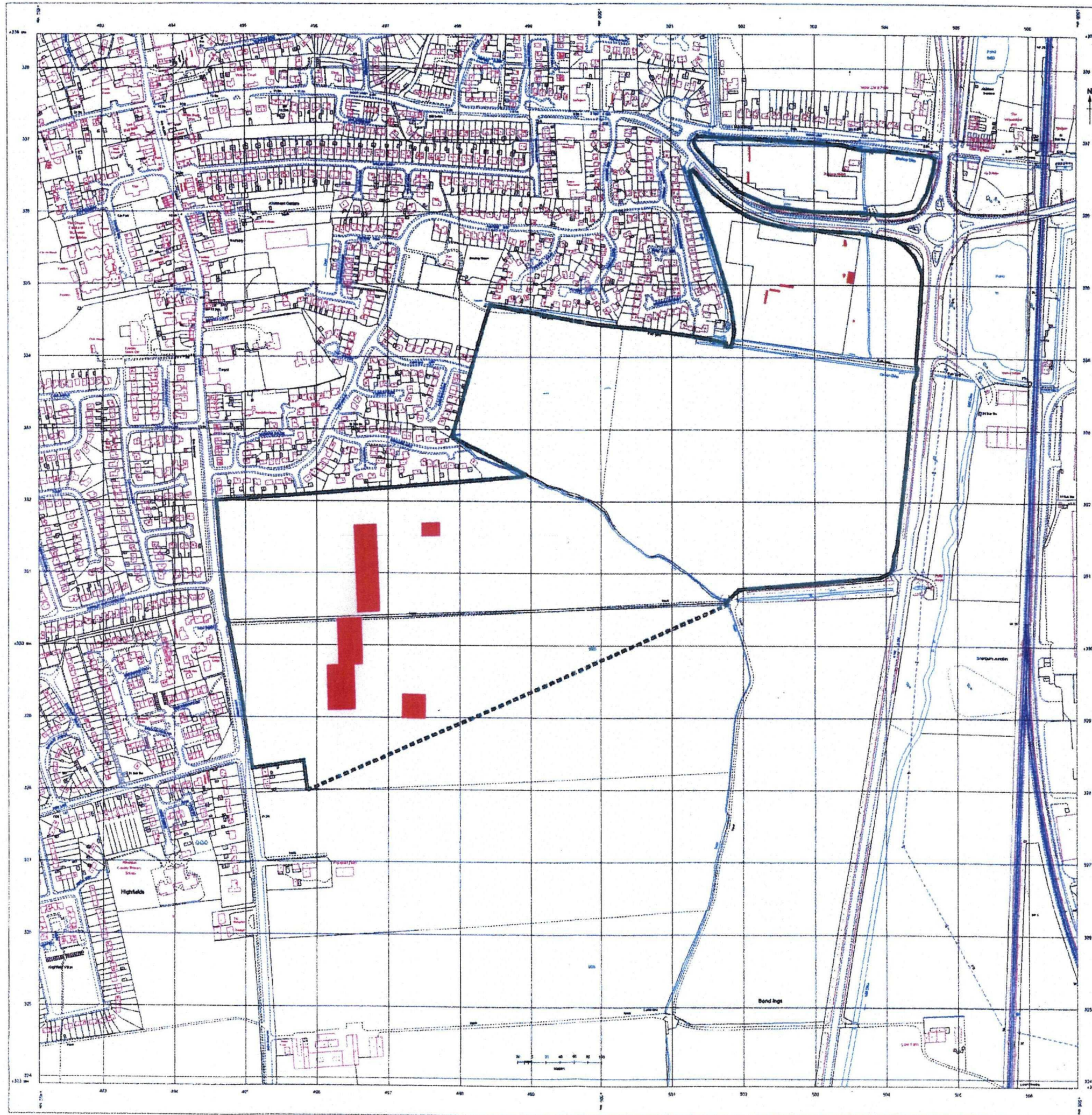
Key:

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Assessment





Plan:
Areas A-D Trench
Location Plan

Plan Number	42
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Key:

Scale	NTS
Date	Nov 2002

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Historical Map Legend

Quarry	Shingle	Railway over Road	Road over Railway
Gravel Pit	Sand Pit	Level Crossing	Railway over River
Other Pits		Road over River or Canal	Road over Stream
Mixed Wood	Rough Pasture	Road over Stream	Sunken Road
Marsh		Sketched Contour	Raised Road
		Instrumental Contour	

→ Arrow denotes flow of water

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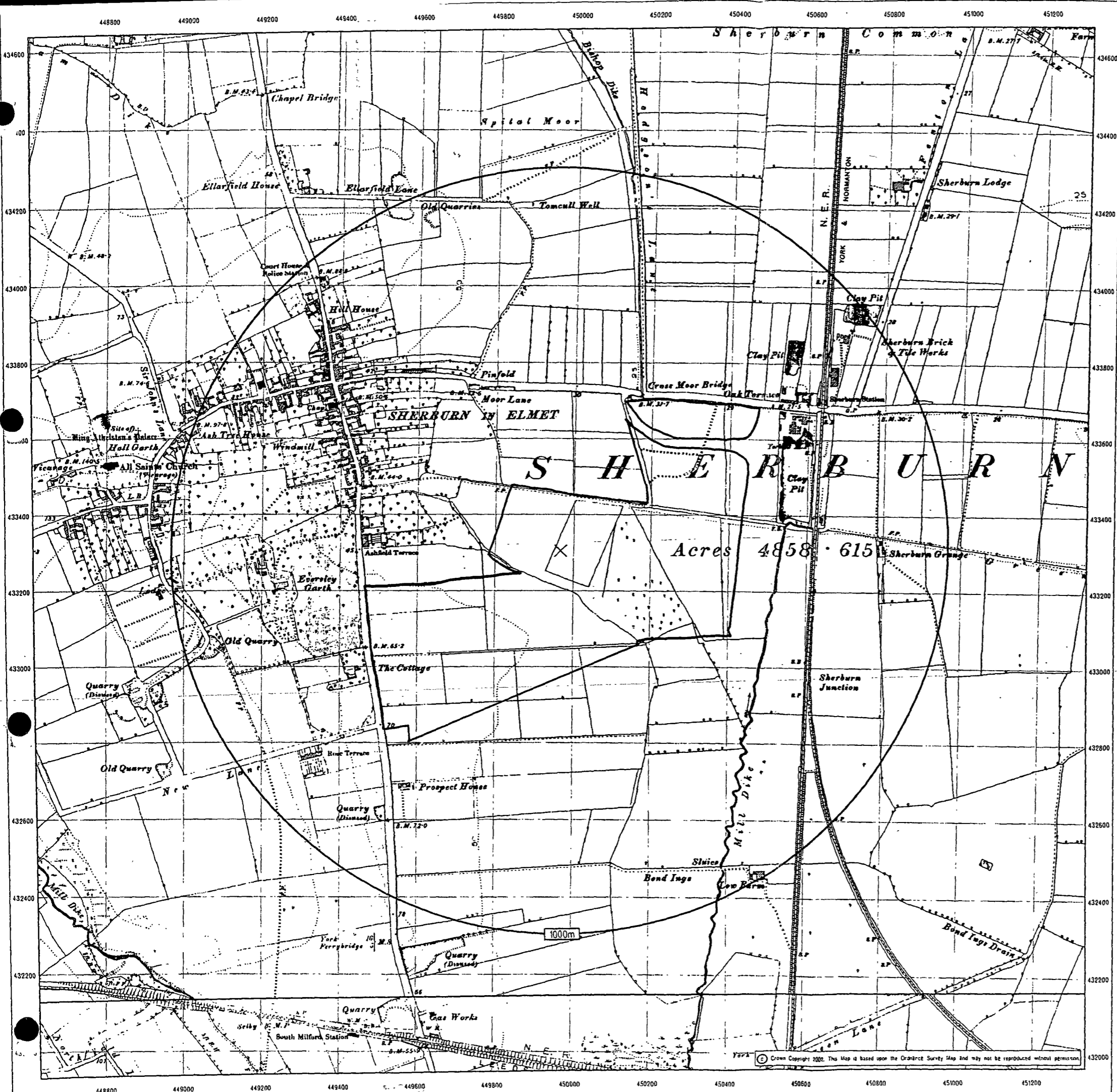
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1850

North

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Date(s) of Publication



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Marsh		Sunken Road	Raised Road
		Sketched Contour	Instrumental Contour

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1892

1892

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1908

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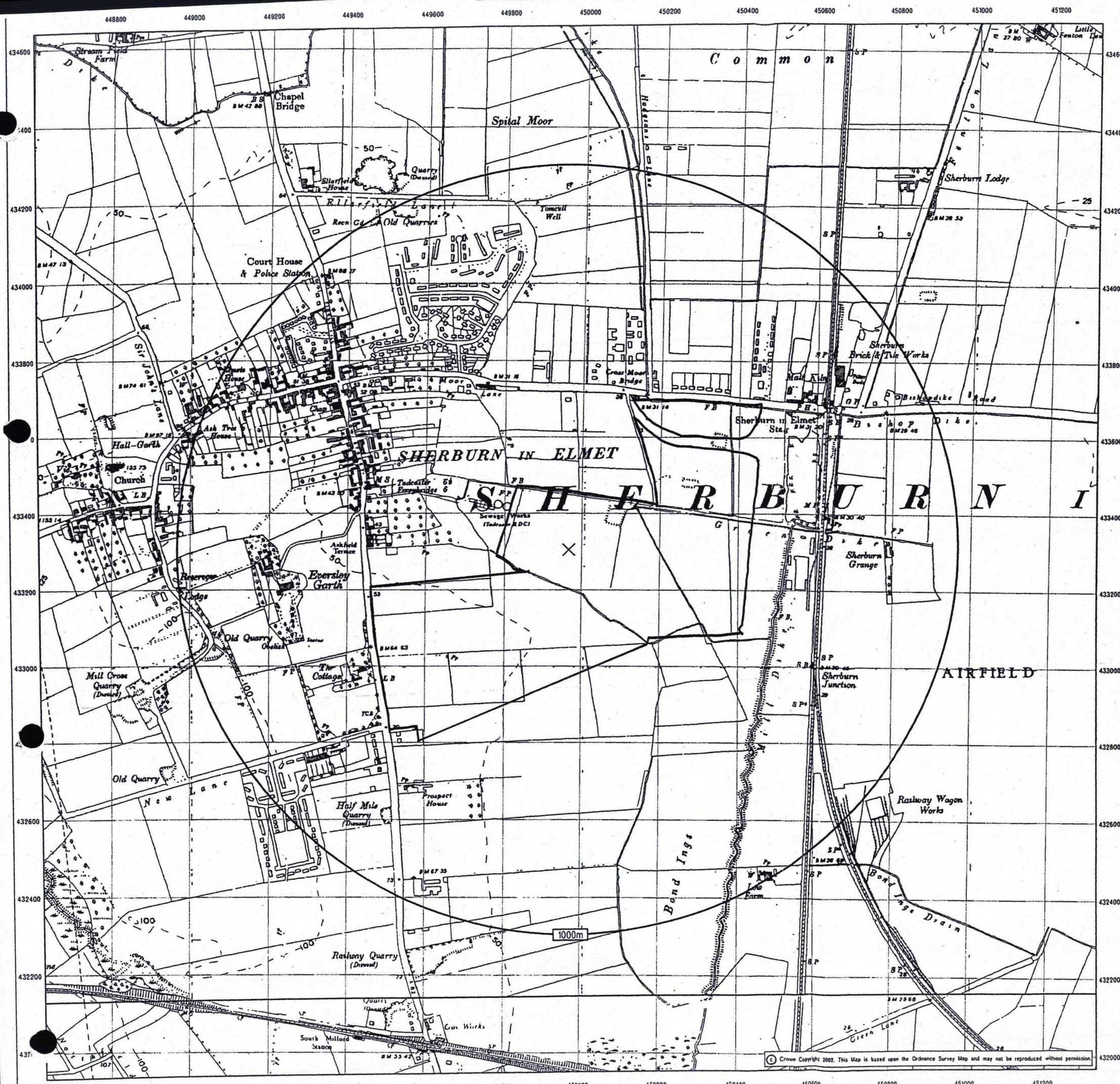
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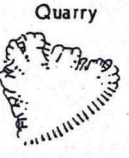
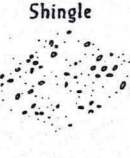
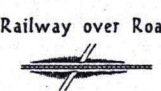
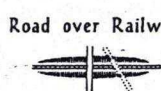

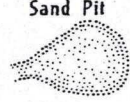
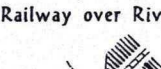
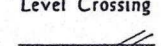
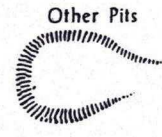
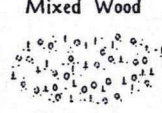
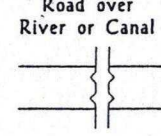
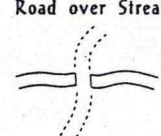
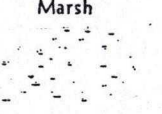


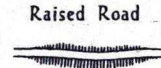

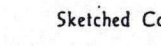
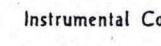
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Historical Map Legend

Arrow denotes flow of water

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1953

Map Scale: 1:10,000

1953

Date(s) of Publication



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Gravel Pit	Sand Pit	Level Crossing	Railway over Riv
Other Pits		Road over River or Canal	Road over Strea
Mixed Wood	Rough Pasture	Road over Stream	
Marsh		Sunken Road	Raised Road
		Sketched Contour	Instrumental Contour

→ Arrow denotes flow of water

ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

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North

Map Scale=1:10,000

1958	1958
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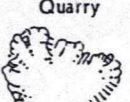

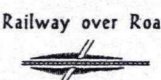


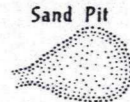
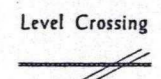


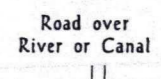
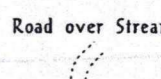
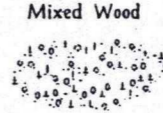
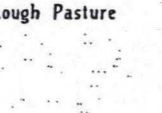
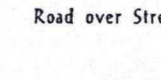

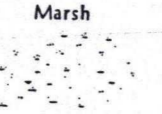
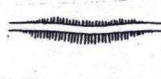
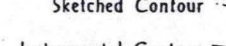
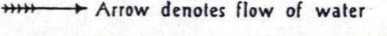
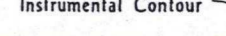
Date(s) of Publication



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 West Yorkshire LS22 7RD

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 Prospect Avenue
 SHERBURN IN EMLET

Historical Map Legend

ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given on the right therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

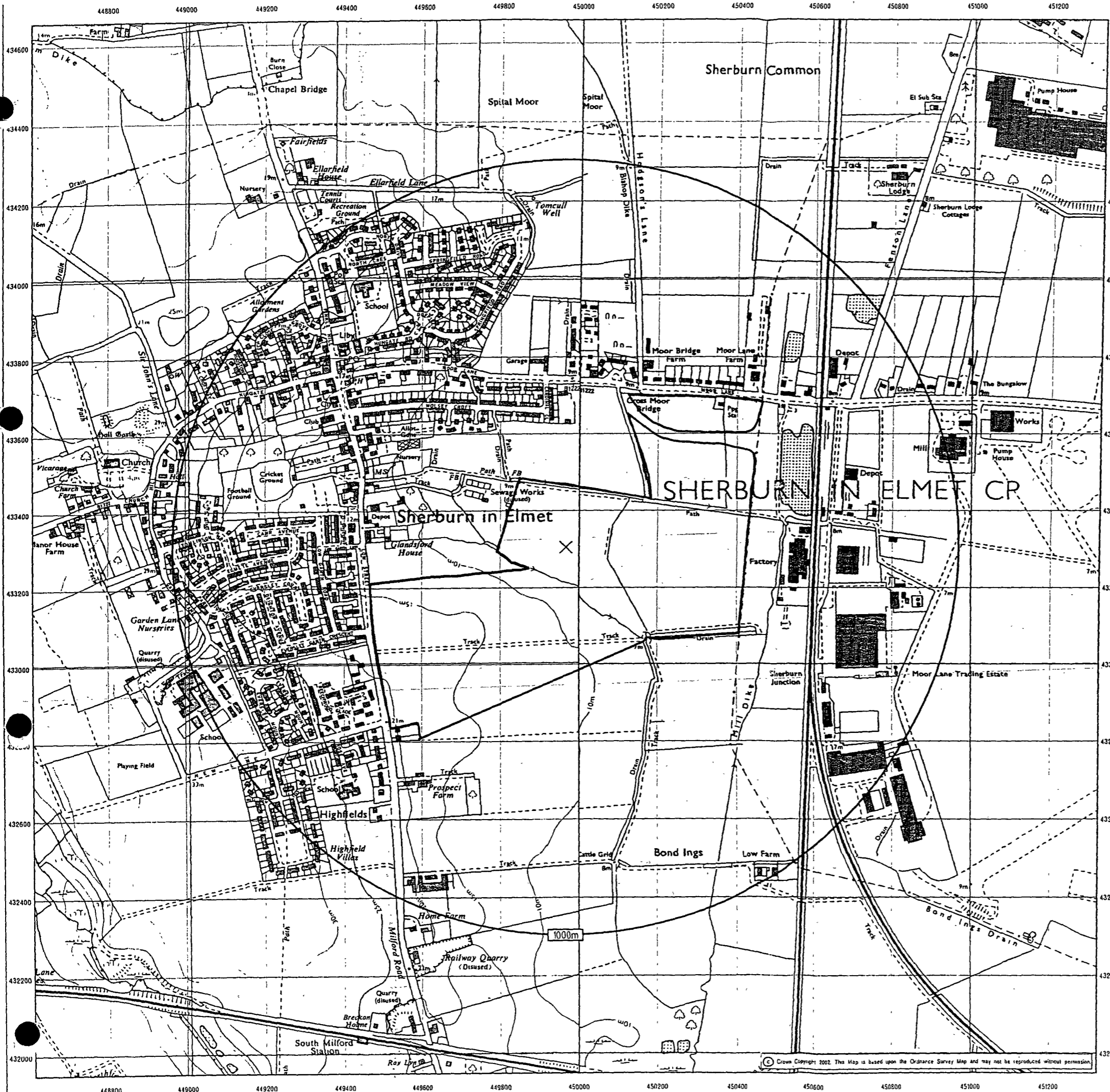
In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

1967	1967
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Date(s) of Publication

Map Scale: 1:10,000

North



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1982	1986
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North

Map Scale=1:10,000

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