

Land South of Selby Road
North Duffield, Selby
North Yorkshire

Desk Based Assessment

LS Archaeology



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Site: Land South of Selby Road, North Duffield, Selby,
North Yorkshire

Site Codes: NDS 15

County: North Yorkshire

NGR: SE 5809 3104

Planning Application No: Pre planning

Development: Housing

Date of Issue: 11/05/2015

Site Dates:

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Client: Land Innovation LTD.

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1. Summary

A new housing development is proposed on the land to the south of Selby Road, North Duffield, North Yorkshire, consisting of approximately 2.8 hectares. This desk-based assessment aims to evaluate all the known archaeological, historic and land use information in order to assess the impact that the new development could have on any archaeological resources on this land in accordance with the government policy (NPPF).

As a result the desk based assessment concludes that the development of the site could have some impact on designated assets. The assembled evidence suggests there is some identified potential for the presence of archaeological activity during the Iron Age or Romano-British activity to the north of the proposed development and distributions of Medieval and Post-Medieval material which may indicate small scale domestic activity in the Medieval period.

The limited evidence for past activity need not necessarily reflect a genuine lack of activity in the past but a lack of evidence; this may reflect poor conditions for the development of crop or soil marks indicating past activity or lack of chance discovery or levels of past interest within the area concerned.



Figure 1: Proposed development area (in red). Image from Google earth.

2. Introduction

The study area examined by the desk-based assessment is approximately 2.8 hectares in extent, located to the south of North Duffield, adjacent to the south boundaries of the Selby Road (A 163), (Figure 1).

LS Archaeology has been appointed by Land Innovation LTD. to establish the significance of the Site's known buried heritage and the likely impacts of the development upon it. In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Institute of Archaeology 1999 revised 2008), an inspection of the site, examination of published and unpublished records and a map regression exercise was undertaken by Luigi Signorelli BA MA on 13th May 2015.

In addition, following the government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework 2012) this document combines all the available archaeological, historic, and topographic information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the site.

The study area consists of the proposed development footprint (Fig. 1) and land within a 1km buffer around that footprint (Fig 2). The assessment is based on the analysis of the records, reports and other evidence referenced in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER), which includes, reports and database entries.

A preliminary consultation was held with the, **Historic Environment Record** Officer, Historic Environment Team, North Yorkshire County Council who facilitated access to all the data.

3. Statutory and Planning Policy Context

3.1 National Policy

The previous national planning policy relating to heritage and archaeology - Planning Policy Statement, **PPS 5** - which built upon Planning Policy Guidance **PPG16** - was replaced in March 2012 by Planning Policy Framework (**NPPF**).

Section 12 of the NPPF; 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' provides guidance on the treatment of heritage assets.

Whilst it is recognized that important remains should be retained, the benefits of development may be considered to outweigh the benefit of retention, especially where remains of less than national importance are concerned.

Paragraph 128 of Section 12 also states that planning decision should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and early consideration of the potential for 'heritage assets' is advised and where the loss of a heritage asset is considered justified, the

developer is required to 'record and advance understanding' of the heritage asset before it is lost.

Clearly in Annex 2 of the NPPF heritage assets are defined as: a building, monument, site, place, and an area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, which includes designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local Planning Authority.

3.2 Annex 2 of the NPPF defined archaeological interest as:

A heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

3.3 Annex 2 defined Heritage assets as:

World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

3.4 Annex 2 defined significance as:

The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

In brief the government policy provides a framework to protect national important designated heritage assets, the setting for such designations and provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation

4. Regional Policy Guidance

There is no regional plan for Yorkshire.

4.1 Local Policy Guidance

Policies, ENV27 and ENV28 within the development plan of Selby Local Plan (2005) which addresses archaeology and heritage states that;

ENV27;

Where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favor of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through.

Where preservation is not appropriate, the Local Planning Authority will require the applicant to make proper provision for the investigation and recording of the site before and during development.

ENV28;

- (A) Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the District Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application.
- (B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development.
- (C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organization prior to or during development.

The potential for undiscovered archaeological assets will also be taken in consideration within this assessment, in accordance with NPPF (2012) and Policy ENV28 of the Selby Local Plan (2005).

Within the boundaries of the assessed area few designated assets have been found. It is considered that the proposed development will adversely influence the setting of any identified heritage resources.

5. Site Description

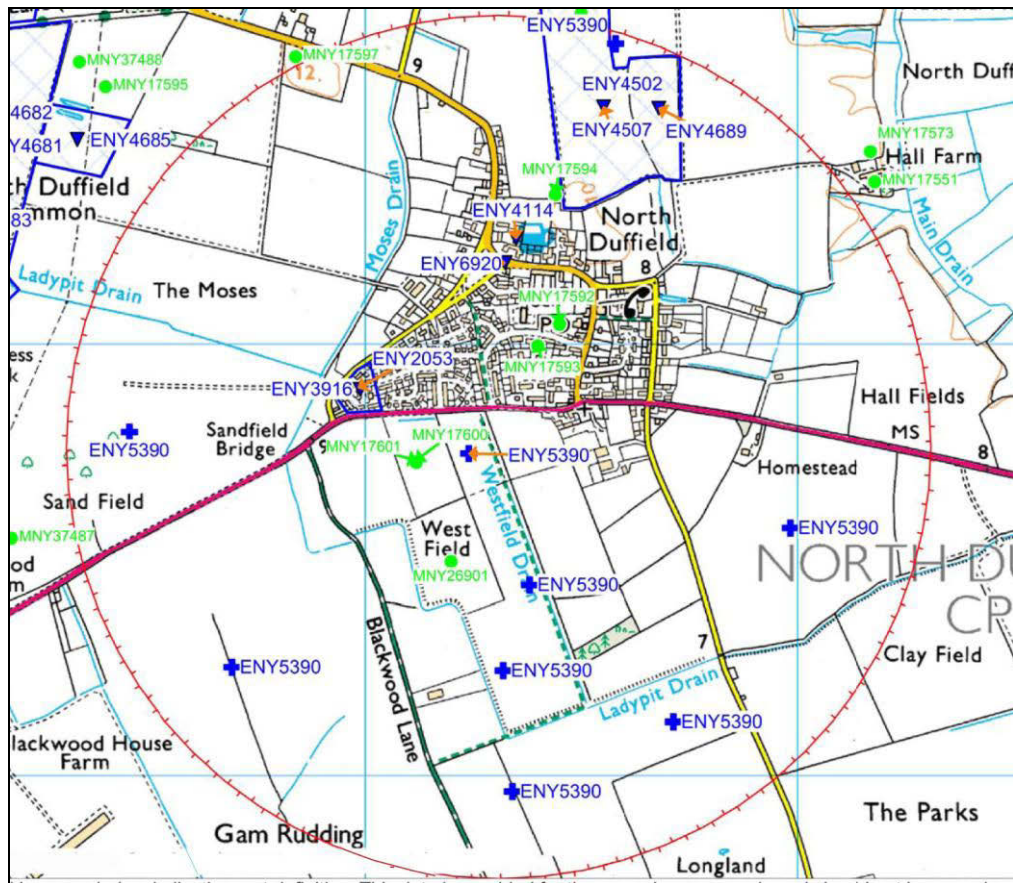
Currently under agricultural and pasture use, the proposed site consists of one large field and a small fields to the east, adjacent to each other. The study area is flanked to the west by a field track which leads to open fields, to the north is flanked by the Selby Road (A163) and the east of the site is sandwiched between the Meadow Gate development, Rose Cottage and the North Duffield Methodist Church (to the north) and Chapel Farm (to the south), whereas the south of site is surrounded by agricultural land.

The ground measures circa 9m AOD.

6. Geology

The drift geology of the site comprises of: Superficial deposits;

- Skipwith Sand Member, Sand Clay Gravelly, formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- Bedrock; Sherwood Sandstone Group-Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods.



7. Archaeological background

This assessment is based additionally on a consideration of evidence held in the North Yorkshire County Council Archaeology HER for the study site and a zone 1000m in extent surrounding its boundaries.

Situated in the South of the Vale of York, on the very edge of the Lower Derwent Valley an area of fertile soils and mild climate, making this area very suitable for settlers

The river was a source of food with freshwater shellfish and salmon and trout- a fishery was situated on the Carrs from at least the 13th to the 18thC. In addition was also an easy way of communication and trade, with direct access to the open ocean via the Ouse and the Humber.

The first historical reference related to North Duffield dates to the 11th century where according to the Domesday Book, the village was called Nort Duffelt.

According to the English Place Names Society North Duffield is a name of Anglian origin and probably dates to around 900AD. It is stated that the name may refer to 'open land frequented by doves'. Another view suggests that the 'du' in Duffield is a derivative from the same root as Durham, and the 'Der' in Derwent. This comes from an ancient word for

Oak -so 'the valley or place of oak trees' (*North Duffield Conservation and Local History Society web site*).

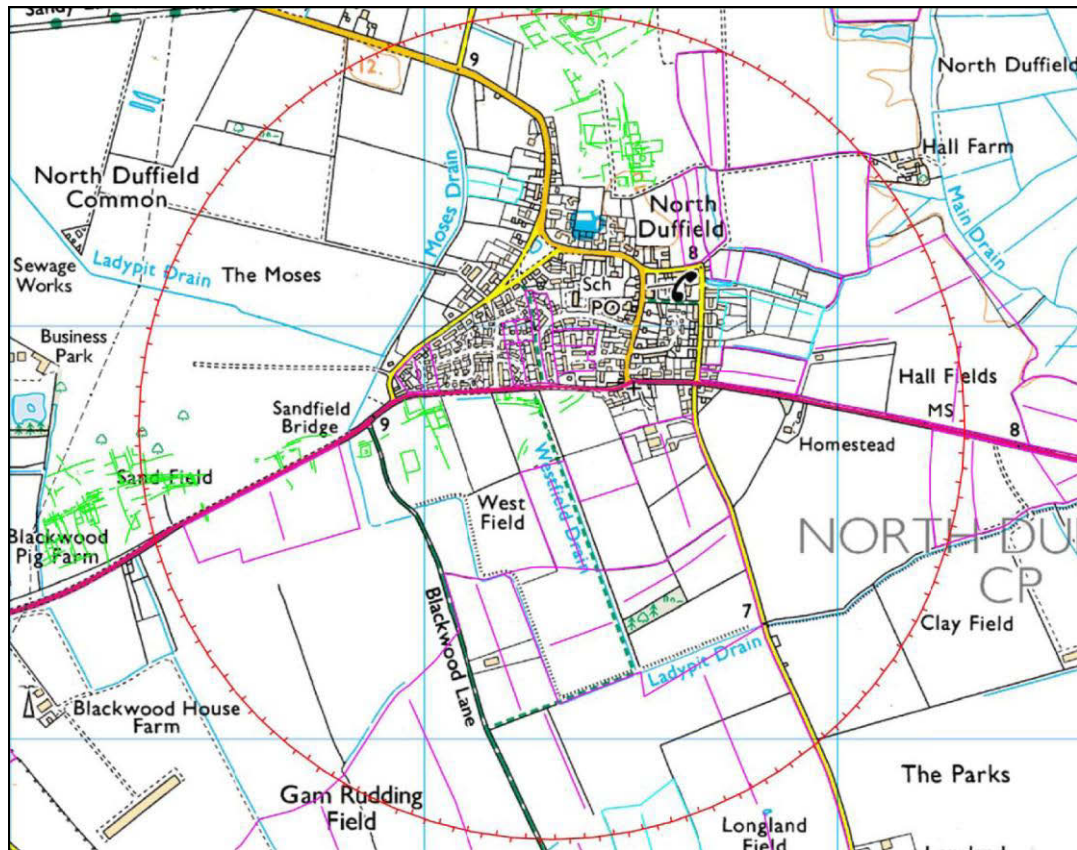


Figure 3: HER Record crop marks (in green) from aerial photographs (Historic Environment Record NYCC)

7.1 Prehistoric period

Evidence of Prehistoric activity within the study area consists of a series of crop marks seen on aerial photographs, suggesting an intense enclosed activity to the west of the study area. This consists of a possible east to west track-way (present within the north of the study area), supporting a ladder settlement most likely to be dating to the Middle Iron Age or Romano British period (Figure 3).

7.2 Romano-British

Archaeological evidence of the Romano British period are based on cropmarks, field walking and metal detecting evidence. The cropmarks show a trackway running on an east to west direction, located to the north of the study area, extending into the western adjacent fields (MNY 17600-17601)(Figure 2). Although of unknown date, it is likely that this linear feature could date to the Romano-British period (Figure 3).

Field walking undertaken by the North Duffield Society Archaeology Group in 2009 (ENY 5390) within and around the study area, produced a small amount of Roman and

Medieval pottery. Furthermore metal detecting undertaken in the same area produced 168 metal objects dating to the Roman and Medieval period (Portable Antiquity Scheme).

7.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Although there is currently no archaeological evidence which dates to the Anglo-Saxon period, within the study area, the name place of North Duffield is to be thought to have Anglian origin, probably dating to the early 10th century AD.

7.4 Medieval and Post Medieval periods

There are several archaeological assets recorded, which suggests North Duffield being of Medieval date.

The first documented evidence of North Duffield village are within the 11th century (MNY 17592), (Figure 2), where according to the Domesday book the village consisted of a church and priest, 20 villagers, 6 smallholders and 2 freemen, and the head of the manor was Wressle. At the time of the Domesday Book the village was under the lordship of Alwin, in 1086 the lord was to be Gilbert Tison.

Evidence of earthworks at Hall Farm and some carved masonry found with the ground during some renovation of the farm, suggests that the site of putative 'castle' or fortified manor house could have been situated within the ground of Hall Farm (MNY 17551).

Close by and slightly to the north of the fortified manor house is the possible site of a Chapel of the Knights Hospitallers, dedicated to St. James and mentioned in documents between 1190 and 1280 (MNY 17573).

The North Duffield Archaeology Society in 2011 undertook some test pit survey around the center of the village, in resident's gardens. One garden produced a considerable amount of Roman, early Medieval and Medieval pottery (ENY 6920) (Figure 2).

Immediately west of the study area a Second World War aircraft crash site is listed (MNY 26901). On the 15th February 1944 a Halifax, serial number JB919, was damaged whilst on the runway waiting to take off at night. The pilot of a Mosquito, serial number AK474, thinking it was Church Fenton, came onto land by mistake, as a result both aircrafts were wrecked without injuries to the crew (Figure 2).

8. Map Regression

The earliest map available is the John Flintoft map of 1760, according to this map, the study area covers what previously was three long strip of land with a dwelling erected along the northern boundary of each field. It appears that this northern boundary are later on to become part of the south edge of Selby Road (A163), (Figure 4).

Within the 1810 map compiled by John Luke and Richard Clark, most of the dwellings portrayed in the early map have been removed, and the three long strip of land have been converted onto a single large field, with the addition of a new north to south trackway running along the far west boundary.



Figure 4; John Flintoft 1760 map (East Riding Archives)



Figure 5; John Luke & Richard Clark 1810 map (East Riding Archives)

Between 1910 and the present day the land within the study area appears to have always been open fields associated with agricultural activities.

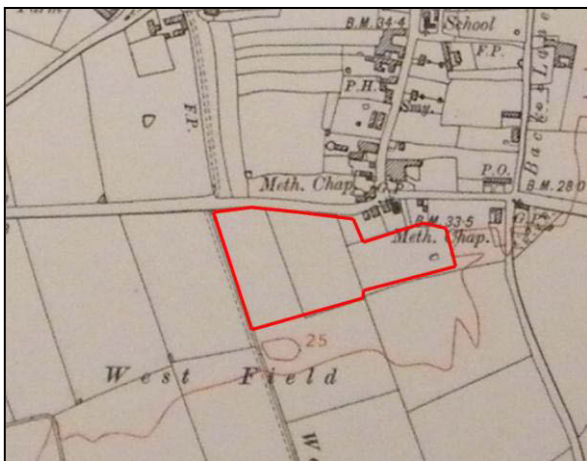


Figure 6; Ordnance Survey 1910 map (East Riding Archives)

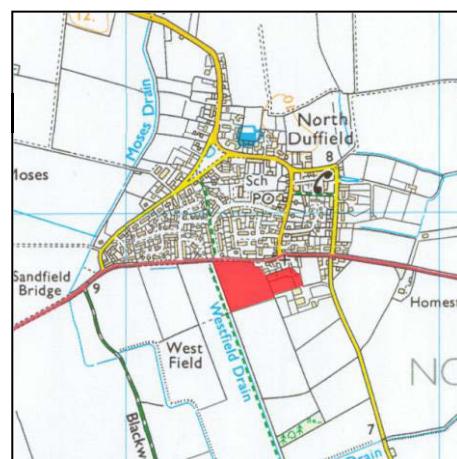


Figure 7; Modern map (Streetmap.co.uk)

9. Assessment

The study of the proposed development area indicates that the development of the site would not have any impact on designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields).

This desk based assessment takes in consideration for the potential of undiscovered archaeological assets and states that there is high to medium potential for evidence from the Prehistoric and Romano-British period, based on the HER crop-marks maps ([Figure 3](#)), which shows two possible track ways located to the north of the study area leading westwards towards an area intensively occupied by crop-marks showing a potential ladder settlement of a possible Iron Age or Romano British date.

On the other-hand there is a medium to low potential for archaeological evidence from the Saxon and Medieval periods and potentially low from the Post Medieval period.

Present evidence suggests that any archaeological evidence that may be identified through any form of investigation (i.e. strip map recording / watching brief evaluation) is likely to be solely of local archaeological interest.

10. Conclusions

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land approximately 29.8 hectares in extent to the south of Leeds Road (A163), North Duffield, Selby.

In accordance with government policy (the National Planning Policy Framework), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

The assessment has considered that development of the site would not have any impact on designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas or Registered Battlefields).

It is also concluded that there could be a high to medium potential for archaeological evidence from the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods, medium to low potential from the Saxon, and Medieval periods and low potential for the Post Medieval periods.

It is therefore recommended that a geophysical survey (as part of the planning condition) followed by a strip map recording/watching brief should be implemented during any ground works related with the development.

11. Resources Approached

Historic Environment Record Officer, North Yorkshire County Council

North Yorkshire County Record Office

East Riding Archives

Archaeological Data Service - ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage: The National Heritage List for England - list.english-heritage.org.uk
Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk

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

<http://opendomesday.org/place/SE6836/north-duffield>

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk>

11.1 Cartographic Record

1859 Ordnance Survey Map

1898 Ordnance Survey Map

1903 Ordnance Survey Map

2006 Ordnance Survey Map

12. Bibliography

- 1993-94 *Archaeological Watching Brief*. York Archaeological Trust (Unp.)
- 2003 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Redmoor Farm, Skipwith*. Humber Field Archaeology (Unp.)
- 2014 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*.
- 2003 *Geophysical Survey of an area of Proposed Development at York Road, North Duffield, North Yorkshire*. GeoQuest Associates (Unp.)
- 2000 Holst M. *Archaeological Watching Brief: Plantation Farm, Skipwith; The Beeches, North Duffield, North Yorkshire*. Field Archaeologists Specialist (Unp.)
- 2006 Stokwell M. *Archaeological Watching Brief at Selby Road North Duffield*. York Archaeological Trust (Unp.)

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Appendix 1

Historic Environment Records; within a 1000m. buffer around the proposed development.

Record Number	Record Type	Site Name	Entry Date	Location	km100	District	Description	Organisation	Archive Notes	NGRE	NGRN
ENY 2053	Geophysical Survey	Land at York Road, North Duffield	03/11/03	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	An area of 0.66 ha in total was surveyed, on an area of proposed development.	GeoQuest Associates	Magnetometry Survey	67984	36898
ENY 3916	Archaeological watching brief	Land at Selby Road, North Duffield	27/05/06	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	A very diffuse linear feature was identified which was aligned approximately north-west to south-east and which accords with the old field boundaries. A single sherd of Humberware of 14th to 15th-century date was recovered from the top of the feature.	York Archaeological Trust	Watching Brief	67989	36895
ENY 4114	Archaeological watching brief	4, The Paddocks, North Duffield	28/01/08	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	No features of archaeological significance were found.	Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.	Watching Brief	68350	37244
ENY 4502	Archaeological Watching Brief	North Duffield	01/03/01	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	In March 2001 FAS monitored drainage works in this area. No archaeological features were recorded.	Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.	Watching Brief	6856	3759
ENY 4507	Archaeological Test Pitting	North Duffield	01/03/01	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	In March 2001 FAS carried out test pitting as part of monitoring of drainage scheme operations. 44 tests pits were excavated in Field 6. 23 archaeological features were	Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.	Test Pitting	6850	3750

Record Number	Record Type	Site Name	Entry Date	Location	km100	District	Description	Organisation	Archive Notes	NGRE	NGRN
							recorded.				
ENY 4689	Archaeological Test Pitting	North Duffield	07/02/00	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	In March 2001 FAS carried out test pitting as part of monitoring of drainage scheme operations. Ten test pits were excavated. No archaeological features were recorded.	Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd.	Test Pitting	6860	3750
ENY 5390	Fieldwalking Survey	North Duffield	01/01/09	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	Between January 2009 and December 2009, the North Duffield history society archaeology group conducted a fieldwalking survey in the North Duffield area. Roman and Medieval ceramics were found	North Duffield History Society Archaeology Group	Systematic Fieldwalking Survey	6827	3711
ENY 6920	Test Pit	North Duffield	01/01/11	North Yorkshire	SE	Selby	The North Duffield history society archaeology group conducted in 2011 a test pit survey in resident's gardens. One garden produced a considerable number of Roman, Medieval and early Medieval pottery sherds were found.	North Duffield History Society Archaeology Group	Test Pit	6830	3710
MNY17592	Monument	Village		North Duffield	SE	Selby	Medieval to Modern. Dufelt in Domesday Book. Name means 'tract of land frequented by doves'	NYCC HER	Documentary evidence. Part of the Village	6845	3705
MNY17593	Monument	Hermitage	1977-1980	North Duffield	SE	Selby	A Hermitage at North Duffield belongs to the Knights Hospitallers is recorded to date between 1190's and c. 1280.	Yorkshire Archaeological Society	Documentary evidence.	684	370
MNY17594	Monument	Windmill to the north of North Duffield	1977-1980	North Duffield	SE	Selby	Windmill Medieval to 19th century	Yorkshire Archaeological Society	Documentary evidence.	6844	3735
MNY17600	Monument	Trackway		North	SE	Selby	Cropmark showing a trackway	NYCC SMR map	Trackway of	6812	3673

Record Number	Record Type	Site Name	Entry Date	Location	km100	District	Description	Organisation	Archive Notes	NGRE	NGRN
				Duffield			south of North Duffield	Collection	Unknown date		
MNY17601	Monument	Field System		North Duffield	SE	Selby	Cropmark showing a trackway south of North Duffield	NYCC SMR map Collection	Field System of Unknown date	6812	3673
MNY26901	Monument	Aircraft Crash site	15/02/44	North Duffield	SE	Selby	On the 15th February 1944 a Halifax, Serial number JB919, was damaged whilst on the runway waiting to take off at night. A Mosquito (AK474), came onto land by mistake. Both of the aircraft were wrecked. No injuries to the crew.	NYCC HER	Documentary evidence	682	365
MNY17551	Monument	Site of Duffield Castle at Hall farm		North Duffield	SE	Selby	Medieval fortified manor house possibly dating from 1066 AD to 1539 AD.	NYCC HER	Earthwork?	6918	3738
MNY 17573	Monument	Chapel (site of?)		North Duffield	SE	Selby	Possible site of a Medieval Chapel. Likely to be the St Jame's Chapel. From conjectural evidence.	NYCC HER	Documentary evidence	6017	3745