MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane
Elvington
York

SE 69517 48216

MAP 5.06.2014

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Report Prepared By	Report Authorised By
	
Date: 30/09/2014	**Date:** 30/09/2014

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

This report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. under instruction from Andrew Bowes, acting on behalf of Linden Homes, to evaluate the impact of the Proposed Residential Development on Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York.

The area in the 1940's was part of the Airfield at RAF Elvington, building relating to its past military use still survive in the copse on the south, west and north edges of the field.

A Geophysical Survey was undertaken in March 2014 by Archaeological Services WYAS and no anomalies of archaeological potential were identified. After consultation with John Oxley, the City of York Council's Planning Archaeologist, Trial trenching was undertaken in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

The site was 5.1 hectares in size and 1500m^2 of trenching was conducted. Fifteen Evaluation Trenches were excavated and all were 50m by 2m in size.

Three trenches contained an area of modern disturbance, possibly relating to the use of this field as part of RAF Elvington in the 1940's. This feature was visible in Trenches 7, 8 and 9, and was aligned north-west to south-east. In Trench 8, this feature measured 6m across and a 2.5m by 1m segment was partially excavated, to a depth of c. 1.20m from the ground surface. This feature corresponds to Anomoly D noted on the Geophysical Survey.

No further archaeological work is necessary in respect of this site.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was commissioned by Andrew Bowes, acting on behalf of Linden Homes, and undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. to assess the impact of Proposed Residential Development on Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, York (Site Code MAP 5.06.2014; SE 69517 48216: Fig. 1).

1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (which include Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation) and National Planning Policy Framework Chapter 12: March 2012.

1.3 A Specification for Trial Trenching was produced by MAP and approved by the City of York Council in June 2014 (MAP 2014).

1.4 The Archaeological Evaluation Trenches were excavated and recorded between the 1st and 3rd September 2014 and backfilled on 5th September 2014.

1.5 This report was funded by Linden Homes.

1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

2.1 The village of Elvington is located nine kilometres south-east of York. The Proposed Development Area is an agricultural field, woodland and derelict buildings located north-west of the village of Elvington. The site is accessed from Elvington Lane and Dauby Lane and is located west of Elvington Church of England Primary School and east and south of residential properties.

2.2 The site area is c. 5.1 hectares and stands at a height c. 10m AOD.

2.3 The Proposed Development Area lies on soils of the Foggathorpe 2 Soil Association (712i), described as "*slowly permeable seasonal waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some similar coarse loamy soils over clayey soils*" (Mackney et al. 1985, 17). These soils are over geology of Glaciolacustrine Clay.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 There are two Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Proposed Development Area, which include the entry for the Historic Landscape Characterisation Entry (planned enclosure dating to the mid eighteenth century: HNY7475) and a Monument on the City of York Historic Environment Record (Aerial Photographic Cropmark of Broad Ridge and Furrow: HER Ref. MYO 2369).

3.2 Elvington has a Pre-Conquest foundation with the Place-name of '*Elvington*' deriving from an Old English personal name meaning '*Aelfwine or Aelfwynn's farmstead*' (Smith 1937, 272).

3.3 Elvington was first mentioned in the Domesday Book, which states that six carucates were held by the Ulchil in the Reign of King Edward the Confessor (before 1066). There were three entries, the first under the Land of William Percy:- "*In ELVINGTON Ulfketill had six carucates of land taxable; where 3 ploughs are possible. Now Aethelwulf has (it) from William. He (has) there 1 plough and 3 villagers with 1 plough. There a church. 2 fisheries paying 1,000 eels; meadow, 10 acres; woodland pasture, 1 long and ½ wide. The whole, 1 league long and 1 wide. Value before 1066, 40s; now 10s*" (Faull and Stinson 1986, 13E14, 322d). The second under Claims of Yorkshire:- '*The 6 carucates of land of Ulfketill in ELVINGTON, which William de Percy has, they testify (were) for Robert Malet's use because his father had*

*them, just like the lands above' (*ibid, CE29. 373c). The third entry states "*William of Percy, in ELVINGTON, 6 carucates' (ibid,* SE, P7, 381d). Various sources between the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries denote Elvington as various derivations including: *Aluuinton*, *Eluinton, Eleunton, Eluington, Elington* and *Ellyngton* (Smith 1937, 272).

3.4 After the Norman Conquest, Elvington passed into the ownership of William Malet who held it until *c*. 1070. The Victoria County History states that '*by 1086, despite a claim that it was the right of William's son Robert, it (Elvington) was held by Alulf of William de Percy. The overlordship descended in the Percy family until at least 1368*' (Allison 1976, 12-17). There were 59 poll-tax payers documented in 1377. Elvington manor descended in the Morer's family until 1394, when it passed to Ralph, Lord Neville and his descendants, until the death of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 'the kingmaker', in 1471. The Estates of the Earl of Warwick were forfeit and partitioned by Act of Parliament in 1474 between the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. Elvington was assigned to the Duke of Gloucester, later Richard III. Elvington remained as crown property in the sixteenth century and was leased to Eglesfield family (*ibid)*.

3.5 The village was formed on the road from York to Sutton on Derwent, with Sutton Bridge at the east end of the village. This bridge was first documented in 1396, when Robert Holme, a York merchant, left money to build a new bridge. The bridge was constructed of stone by 1535.

3.6 The Victoria County History (Allison 1976, 12-17) details the ownership of the Manor of Elvington from 1628, when *'it was alienated to the Ditchfield grantees as security for the City of London's loan to the Crown'*. The Manor was sold to Sir John Gibson and Ralph Radcliffe in 1632 and then to Sir Roger Jacques in 1646. The manor passed to Mary Sterne, daughter of another Roger Jacques, and her husband Simon Sterne. The Hearth Tax Returns for Elvington notes 48 households, and gave details that 14 were discharged from paying, 27

had one hearth each, 4 had 2 hearths, one each had 4, 5, and 7 hearths, the last being Elvington Hall. The present Elvington Hall dates from the seventeenth century with later additions, including a new drawing room and staircase in the later eighteenth century, perhaps from designs by John Carr, and the addition of another room in the earlier nineteenth century.

3.7 The manor at Elvington descended in the Sterne family until the later eighteenth century, when it was sold to Ralph and John Dodsworth, Ambrose Etherington, John Daniel and John Ramsey.

3.8 The River Derwent was improved for navigation in the early eighteenth century and by 1723 a weir and a cut with a lock had been constructed at Elvington. The Derwent was closed as a public waterway in 1932. The lock at Elvington fell into disuse and decayed but was later restored in the 1970s.

3.9 The Derwent Light Railway was opened in 1912 and crossed the parish. The line was closed for passenger traffic in 1926 and for goods between 1968 and 1972. Elvington Airfield was a Royal Air Force station during World War II. The runway was extended extending in 1956.when it was used by the American Air Force as a Strategic Air Command base. Yorkshire Air Museum is currently in use across part of the site.

3.10 Three Archaeological Watching Briefs have been undertaken previously within the vicinity of the site, two by Yorkshire Archaeological Trust at the Elvington Industrial Estate and The Grange 1996 and 1999 respectively and a further Watching Brief by Field Archaeology Specialists at the Elvington Medical Centre in 2004.

3.11 A Desk-based Assessment undertaken by MAP (2014) determined that the site had low archaeological potential but that remains of medieval ridge and furrow and previously unrecorded below ground

archaeological deposits may be present on site. Subsequently, a geophysical survey of the application area in March 2014 identified a number of anomalies caused by a sub-surface pipe, modern activity and geological variation (WYAS 2014).

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date and quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and, if necessary, to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to development.

5. Methodology

5.1 Fifteen Evaluation Trenches were excavated, each measuring 50m by 2m, covering a total of 1500m^2 (Fig. 2). Trenches 1-6 and 10-13 were aligned east-west, while Trenches 7-9 and 14-15 were aligned north-south.

5.2 Turf and topsoil were removed using a tracked 360 mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. Excavation of the trenches took place between the 1st and 2nd September 2014.

5.3 On Site Recording

5.3.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's pro forma context sheets, which are compatible with the MOLAS recording system. A total of nineteen contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

5.4 Plans and Sections

5.4.1 Modern deposits removed as part of the overburden were recorded in section only (relating to an OD height).

5.4.2 The full extent of archaeological deposits were planned, surveyed and levelled. All the archaeological features were recorded on plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. In total two drawings were archived (Appendix 2).

5.5 Photographic Record

5.5.1 The photographic Record comprised a series of thirty-four high-resolution digital images (Appendix 3).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1)

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was aligned east-west. No archaeological features were noted in Evaluation Trench 1. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.63m AOD – 9.72m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.30m deep, and was a clay loam (context 1001), which sealed the natural clay, which lat at depths of between 9.29m AOD and 9.39m AOD.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 2; Pl. 2)

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was aligned east-west. No archaeological features were noted in Evaluation Trench 2. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.71m AOD and 9.79m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 2001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam deposit that overlay natural clay at depths between 9.39m AOD and 9.48m AOD.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 2; Pl. 3)

6.3.1 Evaluation Trench 3 was aligned east-west. No archaeological features were noted in Evaluation Trench 3. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.82m AOD and 9.87m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.43m deep and was a clay loam (context 3001), which overlay natural clay laying at between 9.52m AOD and 9.57m AOD.

6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Fig. 2; Pl. 4)

6.4.1 Evaluation Trench 4 was aligned east-west. No archaeological features were revealed in Evaluation Trench 4. Existing ground level was at heights of between 9.90m AOD and 10.02m AOD. The topsoil deposit was c. 0.32m deep and was a clay loam (context 4001), which overlay natural clay at between 9.58m AOD and 9.64m AOD.

6.5 Evaluation Trench 5 (Fig. 2; Pl. 5)

6.5.1 Evaluation Trench 5 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 5. Existing ground level was at a height of between 10.04m AOD and 10.12m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 5001) was 0.30m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.73m AOD and 9.80m AOD.

6.6 Evaluation Trench 6 (Fig. 2; Pl. 6)

6.6.1 Evaluation Trench 6 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 6. Existing ground level was at heights of between 9.82m AOD and 10.01m AOD. The topsoil was c. 0.50m deep and consisted of clay loam (context 6001), which overlay natural clay at heights between 9.44m AOD and 9.58m AOD.

6.7 Evaluation Trench 7 (Fig. 2; Pl. 7)

6.7.1 Evaluation Trench 7 was aligned north-south. A Modern Linear Feature, containing broken fragments of Ceramic Land Drain on its surface and consisting of a mixed deposit of clay and sand was noted crossing the south end of Evaluation Trench 7 (context 7002), on a north-west by south-east alignment. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.23m AOD and 9.98m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 7001) was 0.60m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay sand at depths between 8.79m AOD and 9.63m AOD.

6.8 Evaluation Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 3; Pls. 8-11)

6.8.1 Evaluation Trench 8 was aligned north-south. A Modern Linear Feature, containing broken fragments of Ceramic Land Drain on its

surface and consisting of a mixed deposit of clay and sand (context 8002) was noted crossing the centre of Evaluation Trench 8, on a north-west by south-east alignment (Fig. 3: Pl. 9). A 2.5m by 1m segment was partially excavated through this feature (cut 8003), excavation ceased at 8.61m AOD (Pls. 10-11). Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.52m AOD and 9.89m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 9001) was 0.60m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay sand at depths between 9.19m AOD and 9.61m AOD.

6.9 Evaluation Trench 9 (Fig. 2; Pl. 12)

6.9.1 Evaluation Trench 9 was aligned north-south. A Modern Linear Feature, containing broken fragments of Ceramic Land Drain on its surface and consisting of a mixed deposit of clay and sand was noted crossing the north end of Evaluation Trench 9, on a north-west by south-east alignment. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.69m AOD and 9.96m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 9001) was 0.60m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay sand at depths between 9.65m AOD and 9.16m AOD.

6.10 Evaluation Trench 10 (Fig. 2; Pl. 13)

6.10.1 Evaluation Trench 10 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 10. Existing ground level was at a height of between 10.12m AOD and 10.17m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 10001) was 0.35m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.88m AOD and 9.82m AOD.

6.11 Evaluation Trench 11 (Fig. 2; Pl. 14)

6.11.1 Evaluation Trench 11 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 11. Existing ground level was at a height of between 10.08m AOD and 10.05m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 11001) was 0.35m deep and was a clay loam,

which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.79m AOD and 9.67m AOD.

6.12 Evaluation Trench 12 (Fig. 2; Pl. 15)

6.12.1 Evaluation Trench 12 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 12. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.96m AOD and 10.19m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 12001) was 0.40m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.84m AOD and 9.62m AOD.

6.13 Evaluation Trench 13 (Fig. 2; Pl. 16)

6.13.1 Evaluation Trench 13 was aligned east-west. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 13. Existing ground level was at a height of between 9.92m AOD and 10.14m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 13001) was 0.40m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.76m AOD and 9.57m AOD.

6.14 Evaluation Trench 14 (Fig. 2; Pls. 17)

6.14.1 Evaluation Trench 14 was aligned north-south. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 14. Existing ground level was at a height of between 10.09m AOD and 10.17m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 14001) was 0.35m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.69m AOD and 9.88m AOD.

6.15 Evaluation Trench 15 (Fig. 2; Pls. 18)

6.15.1 Evaluation Trench 15 was aligned north-south. No archaeological activity was revealed in Evaluation Trench 15. Existing ground level was at a height of between 10.05m AOD and 10.15m AOD. The topsoil deposit (context 15001) was 0.35m deep and was a clay loam, which overlay natural clay at depths between 9.71m AOD and 9.82m AOD.

7. Conclusions

7.1 The excavation of the fifteen evaluation trenches revealed features relating to the agricultural and use of the land in the post-medieval and modern periods. The features uncovered included land drains, plough marks and an area of modern disturbance.

7.2 Three trenches contained a north-west by south-east aligned area of modern disturbance, which possibly related to the use of the field as part of RAF Elvington in the 1940's. This feature was visible in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 as a linear stripe of darker soil. In Trench 8, this feature measured 6m across and a 2.5m by 1m segment was partially excavated, to a depth of c. 1.20m from the ground surface. This feature most likely related to Anomoly D noted on the Geophysical Survey (ASWAYS 2014, 3 & Figs. 2-5). Fragments of broken land drain were noted in the surface of this feature and suggest it post-dates the insertion of modern ceramic land drains.

7.3 No further archaeological work is necessary in respect of this site.

8. Bibliography

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9. List of Contributors

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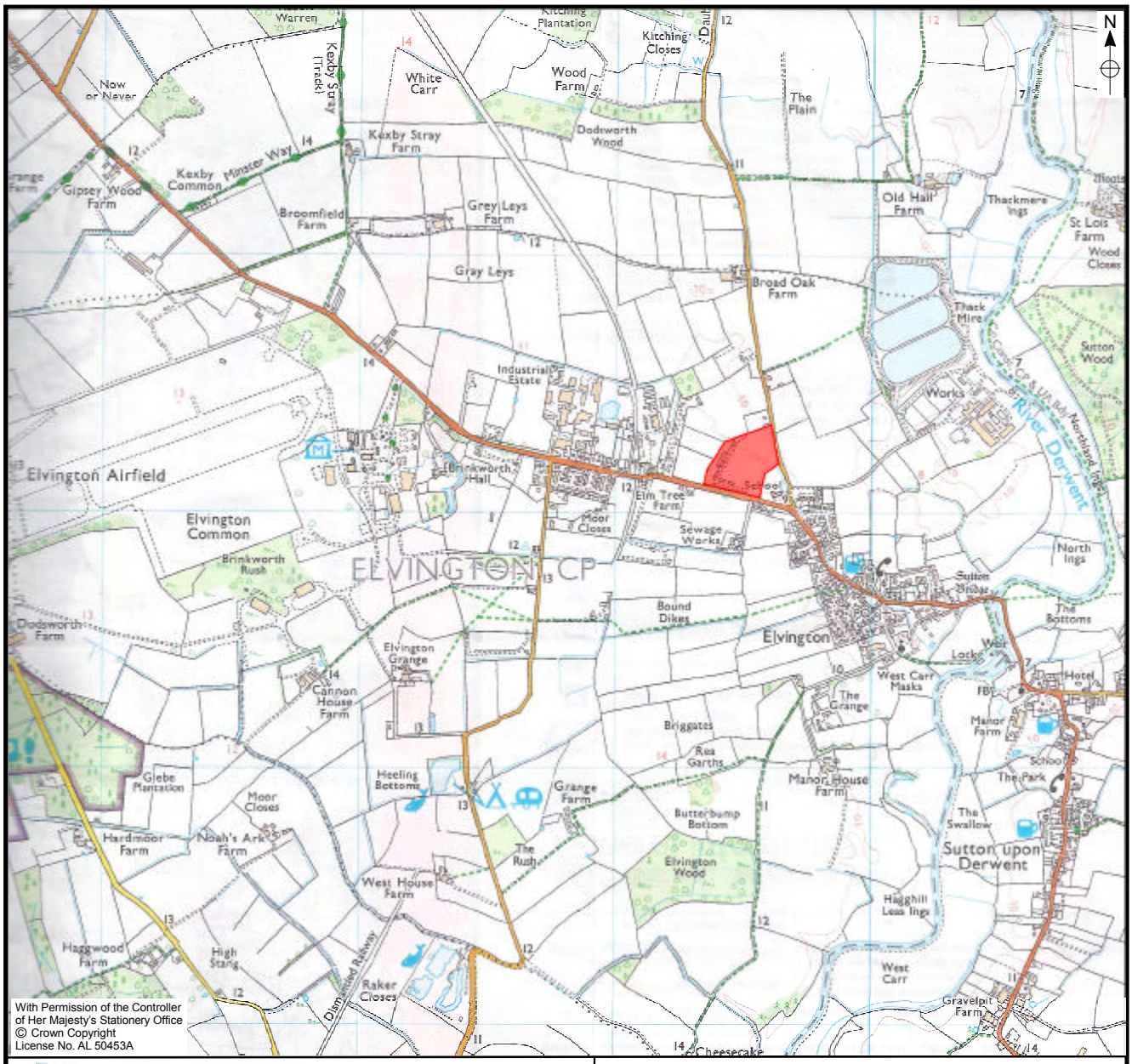

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd Heritage Consultants	**TITLE**: Site Location.	
SITE: Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York	**FIGURE: 1.**	**Scale**: 1:25,000
CLIENT: Linden Homes	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	

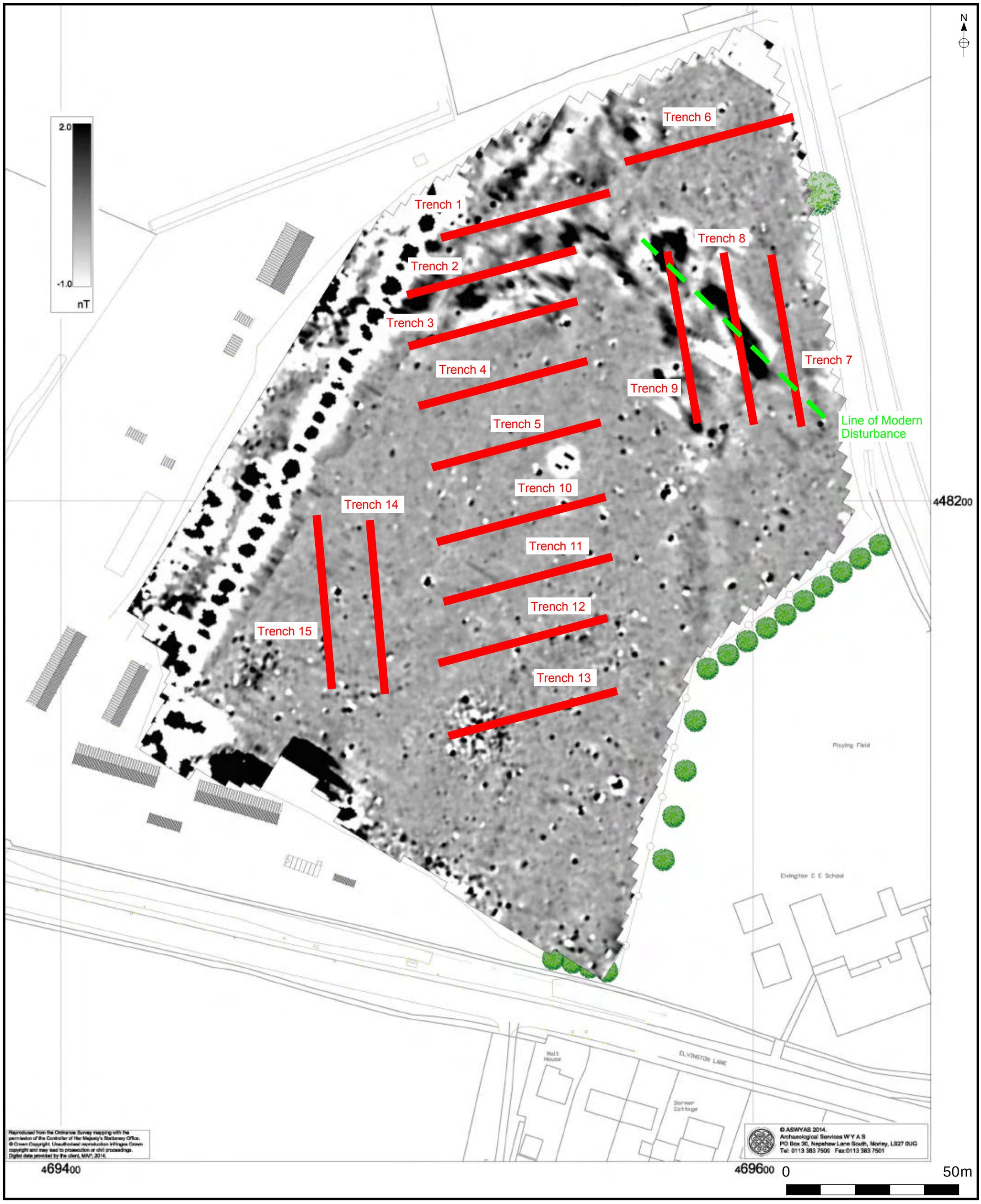

Figure 2. Location of Trenches 1 to 15.

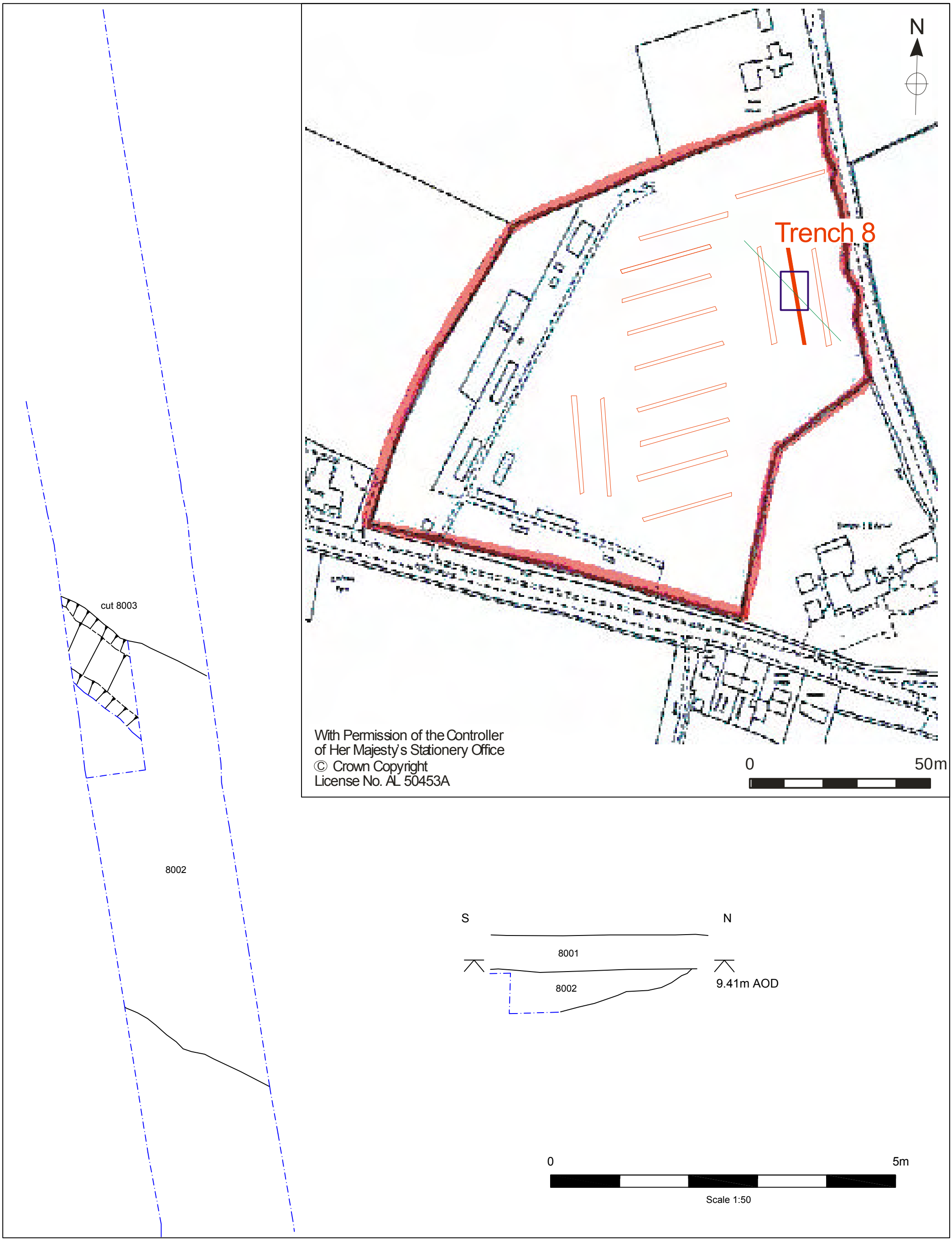

Figure 3. Trench 8: Plan and Section.

Plate 1. Evaluation Trench 1. Facing West.

Plate 2. Evaluation Trench 2. Facing West.

Plate 3. Evaluation Trench 3. Facing West.

Plate 4. Evaluation Trench 4. Facing West.

Plate 5. Evaluation Trench 5. Facing West.

Plate 6. Evaluation Trench 6. Facing West.

Plate 7. Evaluation Trench 7. Facing South.

Plate 8. Evaluation Trench 8. Facing South.

Plate 9. Evaluation Trench 8: Feature 8002. Facing South.

Plate 10. Evaluation Trench 8: Segment 8003. Facing West.

Plate 11. Evaluation Trench 8: Segment 8003. Facing South.

Plate 12. Evaluation Trench 9. Facing South.

Plate 13. Evaluation Trench 10. Facing East.

Plate 14. Evaluation Trench 11. Facing East.

Plate 15. Evaluation Trench 12. Facing East.

Plate 16. Evaluation Trench 13. Facing East.

Plate 17. Evaluation Trench 14. Facing South.

Plate 18. Evaluation Trench 15. Facing South.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description	
1001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description	
2001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description	
3001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Description	
4001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Description	
5001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Description	
6001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 7

Context	Description	
7001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil
7002	Deposit	Fill of Modern Feature: mixed sand, clay with modern cbm

Evaluation Trench 8

Context	Description	
8001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil
8002	Deposit	Fill of Modern Feature 8003: mixed sand, clay with modern cbm
8003	Cut	Segment: Area of Modern Disturbance

Evaluation Trench 9

Context	Description	
9001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil
9002	Deposit	Fill of Modern Feature: mixed sand, clay with modern cbm

Evaluation Trench 10

Context	Description	
10001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 11

Context	Description	
11001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 12

Context	Description	
12001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 13

Context	Description	
13001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 14

Context	Description	
14001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

Evaluation Trench 15

Context	Description	
15001	Deposit	Dark greyish brown, clay loam - Topsoil

APPENDIX 2

Archive Listing

No.	Description	Type	Scale
1	Plan of Modern Disturbance in Evaluation Trench 8 (Fill 8002 & Cut 8003)	Plan	1:20
2	East Facing Section of Segment Cut 8003	Section	1:20

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital Photographs (14 megapixel)

File	Description	Scale	Facing
IMGP4273	Evaluation Trench 1	2x1m	West
IMGP4275	Evaluation Trench 1	2x1m	East
IMGP4276	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	West
IMGP4277	Evaluation Trench 2.	2x1m	East
IMGP4278	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	West
IMGP4279	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	West
IMGP4280	Evaluation Trench 3.	2x1m	East
IMGP4281	Evaluation Trench 4	2x1m	West
IMGP4282	Evaluation Trench 4	2x1m	East
IMGP4283	Evaluation Trench 5	2x1m	West
IMGP4284	Evaluation Trench 5	2x1m	East
IMGP4285	Evaluation Trench 6	2x1m	West
IMGP4286	Evaluation Trench 6	2x1m	East
IMGP4287	Evaluation Trench 7	2x1m	South
IMGP4288	Evaluation Trench 7	2x1m	North
IMGP4289	Evaluation Trench 8	2x1m	North
IMGP4290	Evaluation Trench 8	2x1m	South
IMGP4291	Evaluation Trench 8: Feature 8002	2x1m	South
IMGP4292	Evaluation Trench 9	2x1m	North
IMGP4293	Evaluation Trench 9	2x1m	South
IMGP4294	Evaluation Trench 10	2x1m	West
IMGP4295	Evaluation Trench 10	2x1m	East
IMGP4296	Evaluation Trench 11.	2x1m	West
IMGP4297	Evaluation Trench 11.	2x1m	East
IMGP4298	Evaluation Trench 8: Segment 8003	2x1m	South
IMGP4299	Evaluation Trench 8: Segment 8003	2x1m	West
IMGP4300	Evaluation Trench 12.	2x1m	East
IMGP4301	Evaluation Trench 12.	2x1m	West
IMGP4302	Evaluation Trench 13.	2x1m	East
IMGP4303	Evaluation Trench 13.	2x1m	West
IMGP4304	Evaluation Trench 14.	2x1m	North
IMGP4305	Evaluation Trench 14.	2x1m	South
IMGP4306	Evaluation Trench 15.	2x1m	North
IMGP4307	Evaluation Trench 15.	2x1m	South

LAND BETWEEN DAUBY LANE and ELVINGTON LANE, ELVINGTON, YORK
ARCHEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION: TRIAL TRENCHING

CONTENTS

Directorate of City and Environmental Services
Design Conservation and Sustainable Development
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13 June 2014
version 01

HER references:

Event: tba (please contact CYCHER prior to work commencing on-site)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out the details of the archaeological Trial Trenching that will be required on land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York. There is potential for below ground archaeological deposits to be preserved on this site. The archaeological Scheme of Investigation has been commissioned by Linden Homes and will provide the necessary information to allow the City of York Council to make a reasoned decision on the impact of the proposed development on archaeological deposits.

1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work is proposed. The results of the Trial Trenching will be summarised in a report and an appropriate mitigation strategy will be supplied.

1.3 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the IFA *Code of Conduct* throughout the project and to the IFA *'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations'*.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is situated to the north-west of Elvington village, approximately 11km south-east of York, centred at SE 69517 48216. The site consists of an irregularly shaped agricultural field as well as woodland and derelict buildings. The site is accessed from Elvington Lane and Dauby Lane and is located west of Elvington C of E Primary School and east and south of residential properties. The site is circa 5.1 hectares in size and slopes gently towards the south-western corner, with ground level at around 10m AOD – 16m AOD.

2.2 The site lies on soils of the Foggathorpe 2 Soil Association (712i), described as "*slowly permeable seasonal waterlogged stoneless clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some similar coarse loamy soils over clayey soils*" (Mackney et al. 1985, 17). These soils are over geology of Glaciolacustrine Clay.

3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

3.1 The site lies in an area which has produced a single Roman findspot and medieval and post-medieval deposits.

3.2 Elvington has a Pre-Conquest foundation with the Placename of '*Elvington*' deriving from an Old English personal name meaning '*Aelfwine or Aelfwynn's farmstead*' (Smith 1937, 272).

3.3 Elvington was first mentioned in the Domesday Book, which states that six carucates were held by the Ulchil in the Reign of King Edward the Confessor (before 1066). There were three entries, the first under the Land of William Percy:- "*In ELVINGTON Ulfketill had six carucates of land taxable; where 3 ploughs are possible. Now Aethelwulf has (it) from William. He (has) there 1 plough and 3 villagers with 1 plough. There a church. 2 fisheries paying 1,000 eels; meadow, 10 acres; woodland pasture, 1 long and ½ wide. The whole, 1 league long and 1 wide. Value before 1066, 40s; now 10s*" (Faull and Stinson 1986, 13E14, 322d). The second under Claims of Yorkshire:- '*The 6 carucates of land of Ulfketill in ELVINGTON, which William de Percy has, they testify (were) for Robert Malet's use because his father had them, just like the lands above' (*ibid, CE29. 373c). The third entry states "*William of Percy, in ELVINGTON, 6 carucates' (ibid,* SE, P7, 381d). Various sources between the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries denote Elvington as various derivations including: *Aluuinton*, *Eluinton, Eleunton, Eluington, Elington* and *Ellyngton* (Smith 1937, 272).

3.4 After the Norman Conquest, Elvington passed into the ownership of William Malet who held it until *c*. 1070. The Victoria County History states that '*by 1086, despite a claim that it was the right of William's son Robert, it (Elvington) was held by Alulf of William de Percy. The overlordship descended in the Percy family until at least 1368*' (Allison 1976, 12-17). There were 59 poll-tax payers documented in 1377. Elvington manor descended in the Morers family until 1394, when it passed to Ralph, Lord Neville and his descendants, until the death of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, 'the kingmaker', in 1471. The Estates of the Earl of Warwick were forfeit and partitioned by Act of Parliament in 1474 between the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester. Elvington was assigned to the Duke of Gloucester, later Richard III. Elvington remained as crown property in the sixteenth century and was leased to Eglesfield family (*Ibid)*.

3.5 The village was formed on the road from York to Sutton on Derwent, with Sutton Bridge at the east end of the village. This bridge was first documented in 1396, when Robert Holme, a York merchant, left money to build a new bridge. The bridge was constructed of stone by 1535.

3.6 The Victoria County History (Allison 1976, 12-17) details the ownership of the Manor of Elvington from 1628, when *'it was alienated to the Ditchfield grantees as security for the City of London's loan to the Crown'*. The Manor was sold to Sir John Gibson and Ralph Radcliffe in 1632 and then to Sir Roger Jacques in 1646. The manor passed to Mary Sterne, daughter of another Roger Jacques, and her husband Simon Sterne. The Hearth Tax Returns for Elvington notes 48 households, and gave details that 14 were discharged from paying, 27 had one hearth each, 4 had 2 hearths, one each had 4, 5, and 7 hearths, the last being Elvington Hall. The present Elvington Hall dates from the seventeenth century with later additions, including a new drawing room and staircase in the later eighteenth century, perhaps

from designs by John Carr, and the addition of another room in the earlier nineteenth century.

3.7 The manor at Elvington descended in the Sterne family until the later eighteenth century, when it was sold to Ralph and John Dodsworth, Ambrose Etherington, John Daniel and John Ramsey.

3.8 The River Derwent was improved for navigation in the early eighteenth century and by 1723 a weir and a cut with a lock had been constructed at Elvington. The Derwent was closed as a public waterway in 1932. The lock at Elvington fell into disuse and decayed but was later restored in the 1970s.

3.9 The Derwent Light Railway was opened in 1912 and crossed the parish. The line was closed for passenger traffic in 1926 and for goods between 1968 and 1972. Elvington Airfield was a Royal Air Force station during World War II. The runway was extended extending in 1956.when it was used by the American Air Force as a Strategic Air Command base. Yorkshire Air Museum is currently in use across part of the site.

3.10 Three Archaeological Watching Briefs have been undertaken previously within the vicinity of the site, two by Yorkshire Archaeological Trust at the Elvington Industrial Estate and The Grange 1996 and 1999 respectively and a further Watching Brief by Field Archaeology Specialists at the Elvington Medical Centre in 2004.

3.11 A Desk-based Assessment undertaken by MAP (2014) determined that the site had low archaeological potential but that remains of medieval ridge and furrow and previously unrecorded below ground archaeological deposits may be present on site. Subsequently, a geophysical survey of the application area in March 2014 identified a number of anomalies caused by a sub-surface pipe, modern activity and geological variation (WYAS 2014).

4.0 THE DEPOSIT MODEL

4.1 Not available at present.

5.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

5.1 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching is to determine the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made.

5.2 The following methodologies must be used:

5.2.1 All overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless blade, under archaeological supervision, down to either the

top of undisturbed natural sub-soil or the top of archaeological deposits whichever is higher. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator. Fifteen 2 x 50m trenches will be examined with the location agreed by the City of York Council.

5.2.2 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin

5.2.3 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner. The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary: a sufficient sample would be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to naturally occurring deposits.

5.2.4 The excavation sampling policy is:
a. A 100% sample of stakeholes
b. A 50% sample of all postholes and of pits up to 1.5m in diameter
c. A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter (to include a complete section for full profile recovery)
d. A minimum 20% sample of all linear features, up to 5m in length, for features greater than this, a 10% sample would be taken.

5.2.5 All appropriate records must be made and kept; Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.
Individual measured plans must usually be produced at a scale of 1:20 for all excavated features and deposits. Measured section drawings of trenches, major features and other parts of the site as appropriate must be produced, usually at a scale of 1:10. In addition, all features must be levelled relative to Ordnance Survey datum.

5.2.6 To ensure that the positions of excavation areas are accurately recorded for future study, and to assist the entry of data into the City of York Sites and Monuments Record, trench locations must be accurately surveyed. The data must be stored digitally in an agreed CAD format with the areas located relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5.2.7 Photographs must form part of the excavation record. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome) and high

resolution digital. They should consist of general site and feature specific views and progress record shots.

5.2.8 Securely stratified deposits must be sampled for retrieval and analysis of biological remains. Particular attention should be paid to any deposits in which there is good organic preservation. The sampling strategy must be agreed in advance with the Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row York and approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). Palaeoenvironmental sampling should take account of methods set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post -Excavation* (English Heritage 2002). In addition, the advice of the Regional Science Advisor must be sought with regard to all other aspects of archaeological science, including dating, that might arise on this site. His recommendations must be followed and confirmation of the adoption of his recommendations supplied in writing to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), City of York Council, 9 St Leonard's Place, York.

5.2.9 If human remains are encountered during the course of this evaluation, it may be necessary to remove these, under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity). The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.

5.2.10 All artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the project must be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete.

5.2.11 The stratigraphic sequence must be produced and assessed.

5.2.12 The environmental samples must be processed and assessed; and the rest of the material archive must be assessed for the sites archaeological potential.

5.3 The details and processes outlined in 5.1—5.2.12 will produce the following output as a concise published report:

5.3.1 plan of site showing position of trenches;

5.3.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts; a matrix of all contexts

5.3.3 an interpretation of the structural sequence;

5.3.4 an interpretation of the archaeological potential of the remainder of the site including proposed mitigation strategy.

5.3.5 The report should include:

- Non-technical summary
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Method statement
- An objective summary statement of results
- A stratigraphic narrative
- Reports on the artefacts and environmental material
- An assessment of the results of the project setting them into a local, regional and national context as appropriate
- Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Supporting illustrations, photographs
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References

5.3.6 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at** http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at 9 St Leonard's Place, York YO1 7ET. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/HER prior to completing the form.

5.3.7 The long term care of the archive must be provided for. All the original material and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation. It is assumed that normally all archives relating to archaeological work in the City of York area will be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum. A **copy of the final report must be submitted to City of York Historic Environment Record in electronic form.** This must be provided as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about format please contact John Oxley on *01904 551346* or e-mail to *john.oxley@york.gov.uk*. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, the City of York Council will place the information on its WWW pages, which is to be agreed by the contractor and client in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the City Archaeologist.

5.4 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and future archaeological potential of the site must be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.

5.5 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CVs that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on archaeological sites and the complex archives which they produce.

5.6 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.

5.7 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system and report publishing system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. The publishing system should be able to produce text and illustrations in the formats detailed in para 5.3.5 above. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York Council for the recording system that it wishes to use on this site.

5.8 The Contractor must submit a full project design and/or a schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to the City of York for written approval prior to work commencing on-site.

5.9 The Contractor must give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development Planning and Sustainable Development, 9 St Leonards Place, York, YO1 7ET).

5.10 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent, both to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project. Reasonable access must also be given at all times to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow him to monitor the archaeological science elements of this scheme of investigation.

6.0 REINSTATEMENT

6.1 Ground reinstatement standards are not specified in this document.

6.2 Contractors must ensure that the question of backfilling and surface re-instatement is discussed with the client/landowner prior to any works commencing on-site.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. The Contractor should determine whether this project is covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994, and ensure that all requirements under the regulations are met.

8.0 SUMMARY

8.1 This document sets out the background to, and outline of, a programme for archaeological Trial Trenching on this site. Although a previous Desk Based Assessment determined that the site had low archaeological potential and only a sub-surface pipe, modern activity and geological variations were identified during a Geophysical Survey, there is still the possibility that below ground archaeological deposits may be preserved on this site. If deposits of archaeological interest are found, the archaeological trial trenching will provide information that will allow the City of York Council to put in place appropriate mitigation measures prior to development at the site.

APPENDIX

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This appendix describes a set of procedures which must be implemented by all contractors.

2.0 Procedures

2.1.1 All work must be undertaken in a professional manner paying attention to the Institute for Field Archaeologist Standards and Guidance:

- Introduction to Standards and Guidance (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for field evaluation (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for Excavation (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (PDF)
- Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (PDF)
- Appendices to Standards (PDF)

All documents are available from either the City of York Council or from the IFA website at http://www.archaeologists.net

2.2 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practice in York and all contractors will be expected to base their estimates on the implementation of those standards (see section 3 below).

2.3 Finds specialists must be able to document and demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise and access to comparative material.

2.4 Where the conservation of archaeological objects is necessary, this work should be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Section of the York Archaeological Trust.

3.0 Finds Processing Standards

3.1 The following finds-processing standards must be followed by all contractors

3.2 On-site finds processing

3.2.1 All bulk material must be washed

3.2.2 All bulk material except animal bone marked. Marking and labelling materials indelible and irremovable by abrasion

3.2.3 All bulk finds must be appropriately boxed and recorded on computer

3.2.4 Identification of stone-type and tile must be undertaken on site

3.2.5 All the above to be completed within two months from the end of the excavation

3.2.6 All small finds recorded both in the finds register and on computer

3.2.7 Small find recording system must be compatible with Yorkshire Museum accessioning system

3.2.8 All small finds must be appropriately packaged for optimum survival of data

3.2.9 All the above to be completed within two days of the object having been excavated

3.3 Off-site Finds Processing

3.3.1 All small find and bulk find data must be made available to finds researchers, conservators and curatorial staff

3.3.2 Computer system should be used to monitor location of objects to allow rapid access

3.3.3 All material stored in optimum conditions to ensure survival of data. Includes

Controlled environment storage where appropriate
Correct packaging with inert materials
Regular checking of the condition of objects
Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material

3.3.4 All material stored in buildings with appropriate security (see storage below)

3.4 Conservation

3.4.1 All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material stored in controlled conditions.

3.4.2 All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation

3.4.3 Specialist advice must be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research

3.4.4 All other classes of material must be treated where appropriate

3.4.5 Special packaging undertaken must be provided for all vulnerable objects. All textiles, coins, and painted glass stored in specially-designed systems.

3.5 Storage

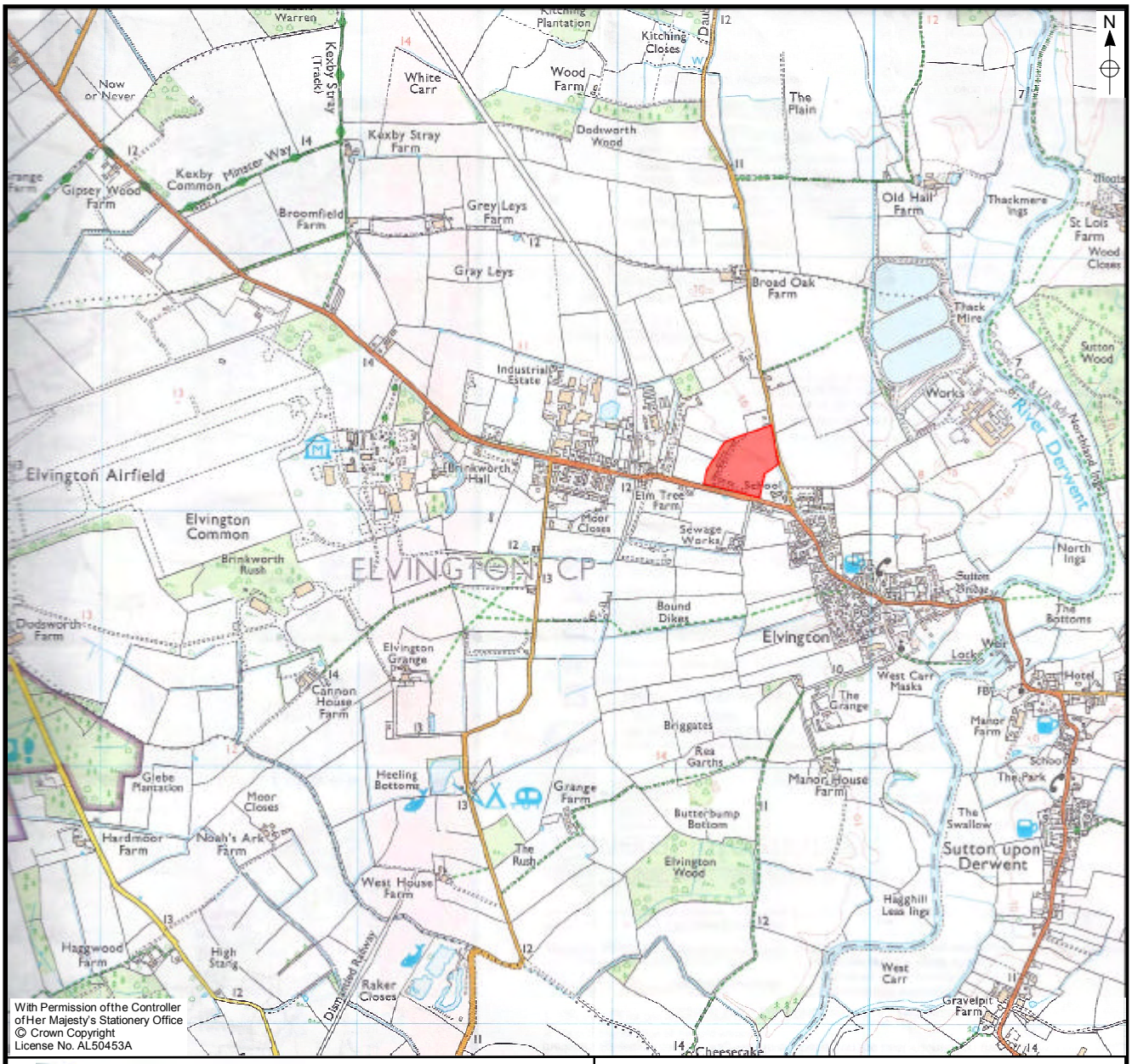
3.5.1 All objects stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions

3.5.2 All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand

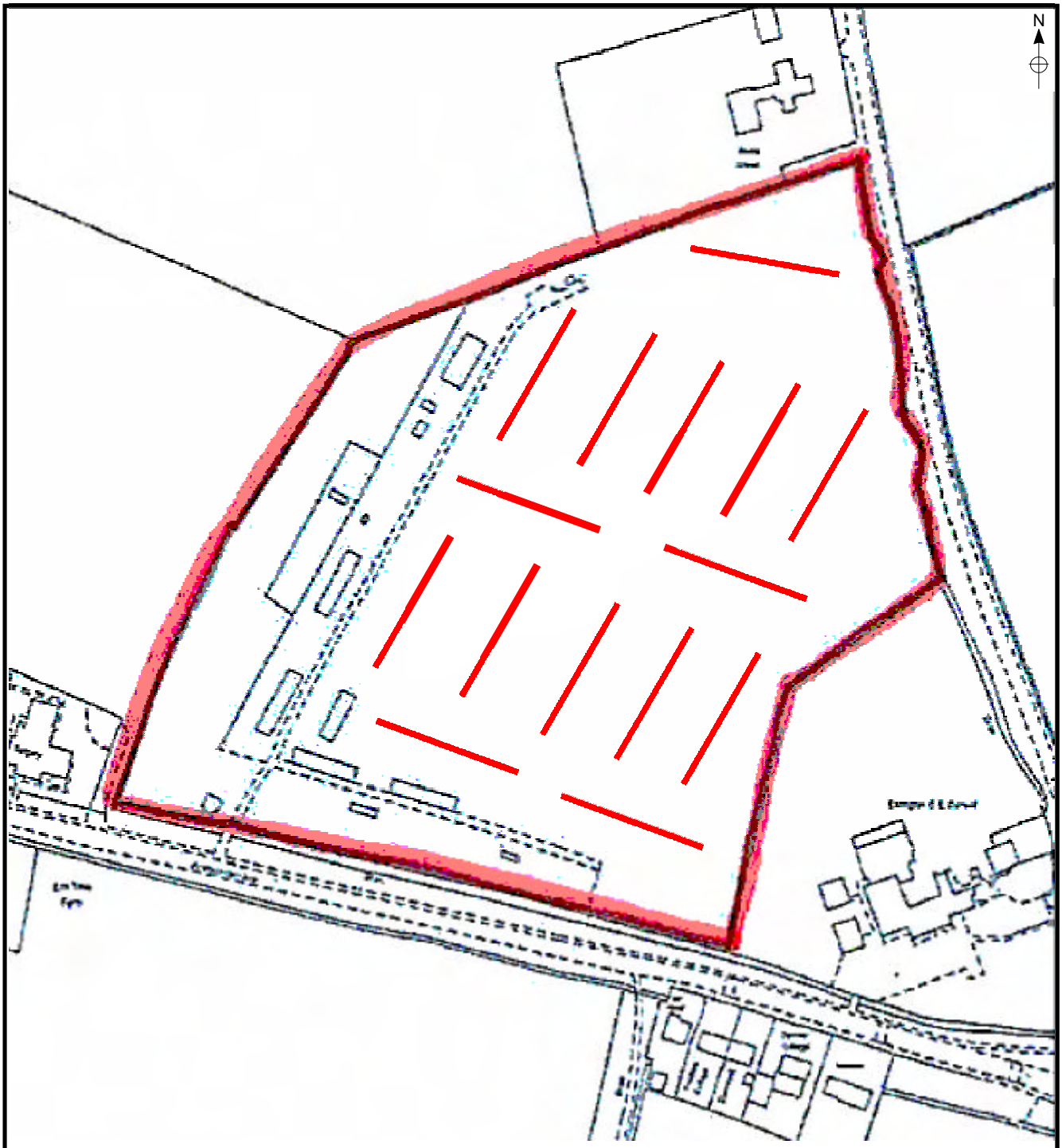
3.5.3 All storage at appropriate security levels, eg:
Small finds in storage approved by National Security Adviser or Area Museums Service
Bulk finds in storage with lower security rating but still physically secure and alarmed

3.5.4 Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.

4.0 All contractors must follow the above guidelines.



MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd Heritage Consultants	**TITLE**: Site Location.	
SITE: Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York	**FIGURE: 1.**	**Scale**: 1:25,000
CLIENT: Linden Homes	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	



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MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd Heritage Consultants	**TITLE**: Proposed Trench Location.	
SITE: Land between Dauby Lane and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York	**FIGURE: 2.**	**Scale**: 1:2,000
CLIENT: Linden Homes	**DRAWN BY**: KCH	

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