



ARCUS

KELDA ENERGY SERVICES LTD

**TECHNICAL APPENDIX 5.1
CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

PROPOSED SOLAR PV INSTALLATION

**ON LAND ADJACENT TO
THE WATER TREATMENT WORKS,
ELVINGTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

APRIL 2015



Prepared By:

Arcus Consultancy Services

Suite 1C
Swinegate Court East
York
North Yorkshire
YO1 8AJ

T +44 (0)1904 715 470 | **E** info@arcusconsulting.co.uk
W www.arcusconsulting.co.uk

Registered in England & Wales No. 5644976

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd. ('Arcus') on behalf of Kelda Energy Services Ltd (KES) ('the client') of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array (**hereafter referred to as "the Development"**) to be located approximately 250 m to the northeast of the village of Elvington in Yorkshire, England (the Development site). The purpose of the DBA is to inform the City of York Council (**"the Council"**) as part of a planning application which is to be submitted in 2015.

A study area was identified, within which baseline data was gathered. This was divided **into a 'core' area defined by the Development site boundary, and a 'wider' study area** consisting of a 1km area surrounding the Development site. This study area which covers an area larger than the Development footprint has been chosen to ensure that a full understanding of the surrounding archaeological resource is gained, and in order to inform an understanding of potential settings effects on the wider area.

The land in which the Development is situated is primarily rough land immediately surrounding the south western edge of the local water treatment works (WTW). There is an area of hard standing in the northern most section of the Development site. The majority of the surrounding wider study area consists of a mixture of arable farmland, woodland, residential settlement and industrial and WTW. The settlement of Elvington is situated in the wider study area as are numerous other farms and residential properties. The River Derwent runs approximately north to south through the eastern section of the wider study area and divides the wider study area between the authorities of the City of York Council on the west and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council on the east.

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 85 features within the archaeological study area which extends up to approximately 1 km from the Development. Of these features 18 are listed buildings and two are scheduled monuments. There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the study area. The southeast end of the village of Elvington, including its Main Street and Village Green is a Conservation Area. There are no recorded heritage assets within the Development site itself.

The review of the data collected and the current site conditions indicate that the archaeological study area has negligible to low potential for further archaeological remains, and construction of the Development would have a low potential to have a direct effect upon previously undiscovered archaeological remains. Were such remains to exist within the area and be subject to ground disturbance they would be likely to be damaged or destroyed. A programme of mitigation is therefore recommended, consisting of archaeological watching brief, leading to preservation by record of any remains if encountered.

The low height of the Development limits its visibility from outside of the boundary, and hence there are only limited changes to the settings of heritage assets in the wider study area, and in no case is the significance of any assets considered to be harmed.

DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION			
Project Title	Elvington Solar PV Array		
Description	<p>A cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd ('Arcus') on behalf of Kelda Energy Services Ltd (KES) ('the client') of land located approximately 250 m northeast of the village of Elvington in Yorkshire, England (hereafter referred to as "the Development site"). The purpose of the DBA is to provide information on known heritage assets, and to inform an assessment of the potential for previously unknown remains to survive within the Development site, and whether the Development would cause an effect upon any identified resource. The provision of this data will assist the City of York Council in making an informed decision on an application for the Development.</p> <p>The study area is centred over NGR SE 70250 48107. 85 features were identified.</p> <p>Of these features 18 are listed buildings and 2 are scheduled monuments. There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the study area. The southeast end of the village of Elvington, including its Main Street and Village Green is a Conservation Area. No records were returned for the field in which the Development is to be located.</p> <p>Given the return of records of archaeological remains are mainly from the medieval and post-medieval periods it is considered that there is low potential for further unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the site. Such remains are likely to consist of locally important traces of former agricultural activity most likely from the medieval period onwards.</p> <p>It is likely that any work undertaken on this site would have a low potential to encounter previously undiscovered archaeological remains, and where such remains survive within the area to be subject to ground disturbance, the potential for them to be damaged is high. Archaeological watching brief allowing an opportunity to identify and record any features that may be present under the principal infrastructure is recommended.</p>		
Report Type	Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment		
Project Start Date	January 2015	Project End Date	April 2015
Contractor Name	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd		
Client	Kelda Energy Services Ltd		
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION			
Site Address	Elvington, Yorkshire		
Unitary Authority/District	City of York Council		
Grid References	470250 448107		
Area	3.9 ha		

PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY			
Type of Publication	Grey Literature		
Title	Elvington Solar PV Array – Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment		
Author	L Jones	Date	April 2015

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1 INTRODUCTION

A cultural heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd ('Arcus') on behalf of Kelda Energy Services Ltd ('the client') of land located approximately 250 m to the northeast of the village of Elvington in Yorkshire, England (**hereafter referred to as "the Development site"**). The DBA has been undertaken to identify known heritage assets within and adjacent to the Development site, and to inform on the potential for unknown, buried archaeological remains to survive within the site which may be subject to direct effect from construction related activities associated with the development of a solar PV array (**hereafter referred to as "the Development"**). The report is intended to assist the **City of York Council ("the Council")** in making an informed decision on the heritage implications of the Development, for which a planning application is to be submitted in 2015.

The archaeological study area for this site is split into 'core' and 'wider' study areas. The core study area refers to the area that may be directly affected by the Development through construction and earth movement. This area measures approximately 3.9 ha. The wider study area is approximately a 1 km area of land surrounding the core study area and is approximately 423 ha. The study area as a whole, considering both wider and core study areas, is primarily agricultural (arable) in use and contains the settlement of Elvington, numerous farm and residential buildings, industrial and water treatment works (WTW) and the River Derwent.

The study area is centred over NGR SE 70250 48107 is rough land on the southwest edge of the WTW with a bund separating the two. The land is currently not used for any form of farming. The area of fields in which the Development is located is bordered partially on the northeast by the WTW, and on the south and west by arable fields. The River Derwent forms a boundary between the core study area and the eastern section of the wider study area, over which lies fields and Sutton Wood. To the southwest lies the village and Conservation Area of Elvington.

2 THE DEVELOPMENT

The Development will consist of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array, covering an area of approximately 3.9 hectares. The Development would consist of rows of solar panels known as strings. The panels are composed of photovoltaic cells and are designed to **maximise the absorbcency of the sun's rays and minimise solar glare**. As a consequence they are dark in hue and recessive in the landscape.

Each string of panels would be mounted on a rack comprising poles pile-driven to a depth of approximately 1.5 m, without the need for excavation. Between each string of panels there would be a distance of between 3 m and 7 m to avoid inter-panel shading. The panels would be tilted at typically 22 to 35 degrees from the horizontal and would be orientated to face south towards the sun. The panels would be mounted at around 0.8 m from the ground at the lowest point (the southern edge) rising to approximately 2.5 m at the highest point (the northern edge).

Associated infrastructure would be required including supporting structures, housing inverters, transformers and other ancillary infrastructure including fencing, security cameras, cabling, access and maintenance tracks.

The construction of the Development may have direct effects upon the known and unknown buried archaeological features within the site, resulting from any earthmoving, excavation or other ground disturbance activities. Effects on the settings of heritage assets beyond the Development boundary may also occur due to the visibility of the proposed development, however due to their low height this is likely to be limited and dependent on the topography of the surrounding land.

3 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outline below.

3.1 Legislation

- Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)¹ as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)² and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments; and
- Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990³ as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013).⁴ Works that affect the character and appearance of such structures require an approval from the Local Planning Authority via a procedure set out in the act.

3.2 Policy

- The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)⁵, Section 12, paragraphs 126-141 replaces former Planning Policy Statement 5. This document outlines the responsibilities of local authorities for the protection and conservation of archaeological remains and features of the built heritage when preparing local development frameworks and during the development control process.

3.2.1 Development Plan

The City of York does not have an adopted Development Plan, although the Draft Local Plan incorporating the Fourth Set of Changes (April 2005)⁶ is still used as the basis for development management decisions. Chapter 4 of that unadopted plan sets out the **Council's approach to the Historic Environment**.

The City of York is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan and released a Publication Draft in June 2014. Section 8 of the Publication Draft relating to Placemaking and Design sets out the policies to guide development in York in a way which protects the **City's historical assets**.⁷

3.2.2 Relevant Guidance

- Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (updated April 2014)⁸ provides guidance on protecting the historic environment and accompanies the NPPF; and

¹ UK Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*. Available at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

² UK Government (1983) *National Heritage Act*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47> [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

³ UK Government (1990) *(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

⁴ UK Government (2013) *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013*. Available at <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted> [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

⁵ Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2> [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

⁶ http://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/download/1673/view_the_local_plan [Accessed on 03/03/2015]

⁷ <http://democracy.york.gov.uk/documents/s91787/Annex%20A%201%20Local%20Plan%20Publication%20Draft.pdf> [Accessed on 03/03/2015]

⁸ Department for Communities and Local Government (Amended 2014) *Planning Practice Guidance: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*. Available at: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/> [Accessed on: 29/01/2015]

- Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments provided by the Institute for Archaeologists⁹ advises that the aim of a DBA is to gain information about the known and potential archaeological resource within the planning application site boundary (the Development site) and that from this an appraisal can be made on the presence of absence of archaeology.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this report is to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding designated heritage assets and non-designated archaeological remains within the study area;
- Establish the archaeological potential and significance of the cultural heritage in the study area; and
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm cultural heritage resources, either directly (within the Development site) or indirectly, within the 1 km wider study area.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment and Appraisal of Potential Direct Effects

The appraisal of physical effects considers direct effects upon features of cultural heritage interest, where sites or potential sites / buried archaeology are in danger of being disturbed or destroyed. Physical effects are likely to occur during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Development and are permanent and irreversible. Any potential direct physical effects are discussed in Section 9: Appraisal of Potential Effects.

The following methodology follows those guidelines as outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and Guidance Paper for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2012)¹⁰.

This DBA comprises of a written report including a description of the baseline heritage resource and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of proposed development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource and potential mitigation strategies.

To inform this DBA and Heritage Statement, an archive search was undertaken in order to identify records of known archaeological features which have the potential to be affected by the Development. This archive search also collected data falling within the 1 km wider study area, to inform the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the site. The following sources were consulted in accordance with the best practice guidelines laid down by the IfA¹¹:

- The English Heritage Archive, formerly the National Monuments Record (NMR), including their:
 - Aerial Photography Collection; and
- The National Heritage List for England:
 - Database of World Heritage Sets

⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Revised 2014) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. CIFA : University of Reading. Available at <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CifAS&GDBA.pdf> [Accessed 21/01/2015]

¹⁰ Institute for Archaeologists (Revised November 2012) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. IfA: University of Reading.

¹¹ Institute for Archaeologists (Revised 2012) Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. IfA: University of Reading.

- Database of Scheduled Monuments
- Database of Listed Buildings
- Database of Registered Parks and Gardens
- Database of Registered Battlefields

These resources have been collated and examined alongside the results of recent fieldwork.

The National Monuments Record (NMR) was consulted and data extracts were received from the City of York Council Historic Environment Record (HER) on the 24th January 2015 and from the Humberside Archaeological Partnership (HAP) HER on the 27th January 2015.

To accompany the archival search, a site walkover has also been conducted to verify the written records, to assess the character of the site and to note any archaeological features not previously identified. Any previously unknown sites, if present, were recorded by use of digital photography, an appropriate scale, and a hand held GPS.

The results of this work have informed the archaeological baseline and archaeological potential of the archaeological study area. This baseline has then been cross-referenced with the proposed Development to assess the potential for it to harm archaeological resources situated within the Development site.

5.2 Heritage Statement and Appraisal of Potential Indirect Effects

The appraisal of indirect effects considered changes in the setting which have the potential to affect the significance of the heritage asset. The setting consists of the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. Therefore, the importance of setting is in how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. Consequently, simple intervisibility of a particular heritage asset with the Development or visibility of a heritage asset in the same view as the Development is not considered harmful in and of itself; there has to be a defined effect upon setting so as to change the significance of the asset.

Setting can be tangible, such as a defined boundary, or intangible, such as atmosphere or ambience. The main concern for visual effects on a cultural heritage setting is the potential for the Development to fragment the historic landscape, separate connectivity between historic sites and impinge on views to and from sites with important landscape settings. Indirect effects can occur during construction, operation and decommissioning.

To identify cultural heritage features with the potential for their settings to be affected by the Development, an initial search area was defined based on distance from the Development. Distance was used as the principal criterion in determining the likelihood of a significant visual effect on setting for the purposes of this preliminary appraisal. Given that the solar panels would rise to approximately 2.25 m at the highest point, a 1 km radius from the Development site boundary has been considered an appropriate distance for the appraisal of indirect effects, and was used as the basis for consultation with the Consultees. Note that this was based on an earlier iteration of the Development boundary than that being applied for. This larger wider study area (which extends some 200m further north than needed) has been retained for this appraisal, as it allows consideration of the Scheduled Moat and Listed Farm at St Lois, to the north of the Development).

This appraisal has given consideration to internationally designated World Heritage Sites and nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Historic Landscape Areas as well as regionally designated Conservation Areas within 1 km, as these were judged to have the potential to receive a significant

effect upon their setting. In line with the NPPF, the cultural significance of non-designated assets (i.e. farmsteads within 1 km appearing on the 1858 Ordnance Survey Map) was taken into account during the appraisal for indirect effects.

The general methodology for the appraisal proceeds from a consideration of the **'Sensitivity' of a cultural heritage feature against the 'Magnitude' of any potential** change as a result of the Development, **to arrive at the 'Significance'** of the effect.

The final appraisal is based on the Development covering the archaeological core study area shown in Figure 2, and distances to cultural heritage features are taken from the archaeological core study area boundary.

6 RESULTS

The results of the DBA are summarised below. Site number references correlate to Table A.1 in Appendix A.

6.1 Archaeological Study Area Description

To assess the potential for on-site archaeology a study area was defined. This archaeological study area (Figure 1) is an area of land centred over the proposed Development site. **The study area is divided into 'core' and 'wider' study areas. The core study area** refers to the area that may be directly affected by the Development through construction and earth movement. This is 3.9 ha. The wider study area is a 1 km area of land surrounding the core study area and is 423 ha. This study area which covers an area larger than the Development footprint has been chosen to ensure that a full understanding of the surrounding archaeological resource can be gained, and to inform on the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the study area, and to enable an assessment of the potential effect of the Development upon that resource.

The Development (Figure 1) is centred at NGR SE 70250 48107 and is located approximately 250 m to the northeast of Elvington and 1.4 km to the southwest of Newton upon Derwent in Yorkshire.

The study area sits within an area of both rural agriculture and residential settlement with associated infrastructure. The agricultural land is a mixture of large modern improved fields, which constitutes the majority of the core study area, and planned enclosure consisting of medium fields with Elvington as its focus (probably part of the Elvington award) and dating from approximately 1743. The modern improved fields are likely to have been part of the mentioned planned enclosure of the Elvington award.¹² The fields in which the Development is located (core study area) are bordered partially on the northeast by the WTW, and on the south and west by arable fields. The core study area itself is currently rough land with a hardstanding located in its northern most end. An access road to the WTW bounds the north of the core study area. The River Derwent forms a boundary between the core study area and eastern section of the wider study area, over which lies modern improved fields, Sutton Wood and two scheduled monuments. To the southwest lies the village and Conservation Area of Elvington.

The study area is primarily formed by a solid geology of Sherwood Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods. Superficial deposits of silty clay are recorded at the site having been formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period¹³.

¹² City of York Council, Historic Landscape Characterisation Report [Accessed on 27/01/2015]

¹³ British Geological Society (2014) *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed on 27/01/2015]

The Development is located at between 7 and 11m above ordnance datum (AOD), with the land within the core study area dropping to its lowest of 7m AOD as it approaches the River Derwent. The land in the wider study area also stays fairly level between 12 and 6m AOD, again the lowest values being seen in proximity to the River Derwent.

6.2 Historic Environment Record (HER)

Consultation of the two local HERs has identified a total of 85 features within the wider study area. Of these features 18 are listed buildings and two are scheduled monuments. There are no Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the study area. The southeast end of the village of Elvington, including its Main Street and Village Green is a Conservation Area.

6.3 Cartographic Analysis

Since the publication of the 1854 Yorkshire 6 inch OS Map (Figure 4), cartographic analysis of the area reveals moderate change to the study area as a whole. This change is in line with what would be expected for an area close to major urban settlement.

Within the core study area the main changes since the publication of the 1854 map are the disappearance of field boundaries, reflecting the change from post medieval enclosure to modern improved fields, and the construction of the WTW **in the mid 1960's**.

Within the wider study area the most notable changes have been the expansion of the settlement around Elvington and the creation of residential settlement and industrial areas around Moor Closes and Elm Tree Farm. This is visible in the 1954 OS 1:25000 mapping (see Figure 5). In general the field system has become less regimented with the disappearance of some field boundaries and there has been a reduction in the tree coverage with small wooded areas disappearing altogether, and Sutton Wood on the east side of the river being reduced in its northeastern section.

6.4 Aerial Photography

The archaeological study area is covered by aerial photography. Aerial photographs were consulted as held in the English Heritage Archives, and are listed in Table 1.

Analysis of these records did not reveal further features within the Development site which had not been previously identified.

6.5 Walkover Survey

A site visit was undertaken on the 03/02/2015. The conditions were sunny with good visibility however a thick layer of frost lay on the ground. Rough uncultivated vegetation covered most of the site and there was an area of hard standing covering part of the northern section of the site. Modern earth and vegetation mounds are scattered through the site probably related to construction of the bund, hardstanding or general vegetation clearance. No additional features were identified however based on the evidence in the wider study area any potential existing features would most probably be earthworks relating to agricultural practice (ridge and furrow) and so difficult to see under such a thick layer of vegetation. Ridge and furrow was not observed in the adjacent field to the east.

6.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Thirteen archaeological investigations are listed within the local HER's as having taken place within the study area. Six of these are areas in which aerial photography was conducted, one being within the core study area. These aerial photography surveys are all listed as Event A. The remaining seven investigations consist of programmes of watching brief, geophysical survey and excavation.

A. Remote Sensing Survey / Aerial Photography

Six areas of aerial photography survey conducted over various areas including Elvington Village.

B. Watching Brief, New Medical Centre – 2004

Watching brief undertaken by the Field Archaeology Specialists in 2004 at the site of a new medical centre at Elvington. Removal of topsoil exposed a clean, sterile clay subsoil between 0.3 and 0.5 m below ground level. 19th and 20th century field drains present. No other archaeological deposits.¹⁴

C. Watching Brief at The Grange, Elvington, York - 1999

In 1999 a watching brief was undertaken at The Grange in Elvington by Yorkshire Archaeological Trust before the construction of a garage. Modern deposits were seen immediately above natural subsoil in the contractor's trenches. No deposits of archaeological interest were seen and it was noted that the site has limited potential for further research.

D. Watching Brief at Elvington Industrial Estate - 1996

In 1996 a watching brief was undertaken at Elvington Industrial Estate by Colin Briden.¹⁵ No archaeological finds were noted.

E. Archaeological Investigation, Land to the northwest of Elvington – 2014

A two phase programme of archaeological investigation was commissioned to inform on the archaeological potential of the land before construction.

Geophysical Survey, Land to the northwest of Elvington – 2014

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) were commissioned by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd to undertake a 3.5 ha magnetometer survey on land northwest of Elvington. No archaeological anomalies were identified.¹⁶

Trial Trenching, Land to the northwest of Elvington – 2014

Map Archaeological Practice undertook 1500m² of trenching. In total 15, 50x2m trenches were excavated. The excavation revealed agricultural use of the land in the post-medieval and modern period including drains, plough marks and modern disturbance. Three trenches (7, 8 and 9) contained areas of modern disturbance which possibly related to **the use of the field as RAF Elvington in the 1940's. The modern disturbance was aligned northwest to southeast.**¹⁷

F. Watching Brief, Jasmine Cottage, Sutton Upon Derwent – 2003/4

A watching brief was undertaken at Jasmine Cottage in Sutton upon Derwent by On Site Archaeology during the groundwork for a residential development. Foundation trenches were dug to a maximum of 1 m. Two, undated, features seen and a small assemblage of Roman and Medieval pottery found in spoil heaps.

¹⁴ Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd (2005) *Watching Brief – New Medical Centre Elvington York* [Accessed on 03/02/2015]

¹⁵ Colin Briden (1996) *Elvington Industrial Estate: Archaeological Watching Brief on Development Site* [Accessed on 03/02/2015]

¹⁶ Archaeological Services WYAS (2014) *Land between Dauby Land and Elvington Land, Elvington, City of York: Geophysical Survey*. Report no. 2595 [Accessed on 03/02/2015]

¹⁷ MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. (2014) *Land between Dauby Land and Elvington Lane, Elvington, York: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching* [Accessed on 03/02/2015]

G. Watching Brief, land northeast of Manor Farmhouse, Sutton Upon Derwent – 2005

A watching brief was undertaken on land northeast of Manor Farmhouse on Main Street in Sutton Upon Derwent during the groundwork of a service trench behind a new dwelling and garage. The trench reached a depth of 0.52 m at its deepest point. No archaeological features or finds identified.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The data collection exercise has identified a total of 85 features within the archaeological study area, which extends up to approximately 1 km from the site boundary. Of these features 18 are listed buildings and two are scheduled monuments. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites situated within the study area. The southeast end of the village of Elvington, including its Main Street and Village Green, is a Conservation Area. None of these features fall within the core study area and so none will be directly affected by the Development.

The following section gives a brief description of the study area's archaeological and historical site, presented by period.

The following section refers to the features detailed in Table A.1, Appendix A and shown in Figures 2 and 3. The Site ID refers to the number given in Table A.1.

7.1 The Prehistoric Period

Throughout Yorkshire there is substantial evidence for prehistoric activity, ranging from settlement and ritual sites in the Bronze and Iron Age to temporary Mesolithic camps. As reflected in most areas there is a bias towards the preservation of later prehistoric activity due to the temporary nature of many early prehistoric sites and the subsequent land use. Into the Neolithic however when large areas of forest were cleared and the first farming communities settled in the Vale of York, the larger assemblage of finds reflects the growing and settled population. The increase in the number of settlement, defensive and burial sites into the Iron Age again represents the increasing population which continued well in the Roman occupation of Britain.

In the vicinity of Elvington the prehistoric period is represented by single finds such as a Neolithic axe hammer (MYO241) found south of Elvington and various cropmarks visible from the air, indicating possible settlement sites consisting of enclosures and boundaries (NMR 1140952, 1141032, 1196821).

Within the study area there are no features of prehistoric date. This may be due to the intense farming of the area with the land having been enclosed for agricultural purposes since at least post-medieval times, and ploughed since the medieval period (at least 1066). If any unknown prehistoric sites still survive they will most likely be damaged and heavily truncated by repeated ploughing.

7.2 Romano-British Period

The Roman period in Yorkshire is well documented with a legionary fortress being established on the northern bank of the Ouse at nearby York in the late first century AD, and later becoming a colonia by 237 AD.¹⁸ Several Roman roads were present in Yorkshire with the important Dere Street running from York to the north and slightly further east that from the Humber to the northeast of England through Stamford Bridge. The form of rural settlement and associated field systems do not significantly change in this period and continue on from the patterns established in the pre-occupation Iron Age,

¹⁸ Wachter, J (1978) *Roman Britain*. Book Club Associates

making it difficult to attribute to a definite Roman or Iron Age date. There is however a general increase in the number of these sites in the Romano British period.

Within the study area there are just two features, both findspots, dated to the Roman period, a coin that dates to the rule of Valentinian the 1st (Site 21), and a piece of pottery (Site 81) discovered at the watching brief at Jasmine Cottage (F). This coin was located in the centre of Elvington, 0.4 km to the southwest of the core study area, and the pottery was discovered 1 km to the south east. Despite this apparent lack of evidence for much Romano British activity in the area it is worth noting that the potential prehistoric settlement sites seen as cropmarks in the wider area of Elvington may also have originated or been inhabited in the Romano British period.

7.3 Medieval Period

Both Elvington and Sutton Upon Derwent were originally places of Anglian settlement. Anglian settlement spread throughout the Yorkshire region in the 7th century and with the continued influx of Scandinavian people Yorkshire was well-settled by the beginning of the Norman Conquest. In 1066 there was an estate of six carucates (area of land able to be tilled annually by one plough team) at Elvington, a church by 1086 and it faced Sutton Upon Derwent across the River which by 1066 also had an estate worthy of note.¹⁹ Throughout the medieval period the area of cultivated ground in the study area was increased through the reclamation of waste (non-arable land) a task that had been undertaken since 1235 AD in Elvington.²⁰

Within the whole study area there are two scheduled monuments, two listed buildings and ten non-designated sites of medieval date. Both of the scheduled monuments, the Moated Site at **St Lois Farm and Giant's Hill Motte (Sites 1 and 2)**, are on the eastern side of the River Derwent 1.2 km and 0.7 km northeast of the core study area. **Giant's Hill Motte**, the closest of the two is screened from the Development by Sutton Wood and the existing water treatment plant. Sutton Bridge, a Grade II* listed building (Site 4) is mentioned as early as 1396²¹. It lies 0.4 km southwest of the core study area. The Church of Saint Michael and All The Angels (Site 5) has its origins in the 12th century with various additions from the 13th through to 16th centuries. The only Grade I listed building in the study area it is located 0.4 km to the south of the Development in Sutton Upon Derwent.

The non-designated medieval heritage assets in the study area range from evidence of agricultural practice in the form of broad ridge and furrow (still visible) (Sites 31 and 41), a medieval or post-medieval boundary and attached enclosure, possibly representing a field system (Site 61), to small settlement (Site 76) and industrial activity shown by the watermill on the River Derwent (Site 75). As well as the Church of Saint Michael and All The Angels there is also the site of a chapel in Sutton Upon Derwent (Site 74) and just to the west of this lies the site of a medieval manor house (Site 79), and the site where two pieces of early medieval – medieval pottery was found (Site 82). Another Medieval building, that of Kexby Old Hall and moat (Site 69 and 72) lies in the very northern section of the wider study area. The moat was once visible on aerial photographs but is now virtually invisible.

A large portion of the cultural heritage features in the study area are medieval and highlight the continued agricultural and residential nature of this area. There are many undated broad ridge and furrow features throughout the study area, and although any

¹⁹ A P Baggs, G H R Kent and J D Purdy, 'Elvington', in A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Part of Harthill Wapentake, ed. K J Allison (London, 1976), pp. 12-17 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp12-17> [accessed 29 January 2015].

²⁰ *Ibid*

²¹ *Ibid*

surviving remains would need to be further investigated to be able to date accurately, many could potentially be evidence of further medieval ploughing in the area.

7.4 Post-Medieval Period

Nineteen of the dated cultural heritage assets within the study area originate from the post-medieval period, a time of continued and increased agriculture in the area, the soils being rich and fertile. In the 18th century the river was improved and a lock built in 1723 to allow navigation for trade.²² Most of these (15) are listed buildings within the village of Elvington and Sutton Upon Derwent showing the influx of population and money to the two villages and so area in general, no doubt a product of the regions agricultural success and closeness to the city and so economy of York. There are many undated broad ridge and furrow features throughout the study area, and although any surviving remains would need to be further investigated to be able to date accurately, many could potentially be evidence of further post-medieval agricultural activity in the area.

To the west of the river there are 11 post medieval listed buildings, two of these are Grade II* whilst the rest are Grade II. Sutton Bridge on this side of the river is listed by English Heritage as **'probably from the late 17th century' compared to that on the east bank being 'probably from the late 14th century' as discussed in the previous section.** These two separate listings seem to indicate that the eastern side of the bridge retains its earliest features whilst that on the west does not. It is located 0.4 km south of the core study area. The other Grade II* listed property is that of Elvington Hall (Site 6) said to potentially date from the Elizabethan period, it is located 0.4 km to the south of the core study area. The majority of the remaining listed buildings are located either in the Conservation Area of Elvington, or to the south near The Grange. These listed buildings have a range of different functions from churches (Holy Trinity Church, Site 9) and a rectory, now house (The Old Rectory, Site 15), to public houses (The Cottage, Site 13) and a collection of houses and farmhouses (Belvoir House, Site 10; The Grange, Site 14; Brook House, Site 16; Chequer Farmhouse, Site 18; Carthouse and Stables to the Grange, Site 19; and Roxby Farmhouse Site 20). The closest of these buildings to the core study area are those that line Main Street including Chequer Farmhouse (Site 18), Roxby Farmhouse (Site 20), Belvoir House (Site 10), Brook House (Site 16), Elvington Hall (Site 6) and Sutton Bridge (Site 3), which are a minimum of 0.4 km to the south of the core study area.

On the eastern bank of the River Derwent are four listed buildings of post medieval date, three of which are in the immediate vicinity of the village of Sutton Upon Derwent. All are Grade II listed and are a minimum of 0.8 km from the core study area, they comprise Manor Farmhouse (Site 8), The Old Rectory Hotel (Site 11) and Saint Vincent Arms (Site 12). In the north of the study area, which has a relative dearth of listed buildings is St. Lois Farmhouse, again Grade II listed and 1.1 km north-northeast of the core study area.

The remaining heritage assets of post medieval data are all non-designated sites. Two are farmhouses, Manor Farmhouse (Site 73) and Glebe Farmhouse (Site 80) located 0.8 km south and 0.9 km south east of the core study area respectively. The others are singular findspots, again located on the eastern side of the River Derwent at Site 83, 1 km southwest of the core study area, a piece of pottery was found during a watching brief, and at Site 84, 0.7 km east of the core study area, a silver hawking vervel was found.

In its current form the village of Elvington, specifically the area covered by the conservation appraisal, is mainly characterised by its many post-medieval heritage assets, therefore it shall be discussed in this post medieval section. The Conservation Area covers the village Main Street and village Green, Church Land and the Riverside Meadows

²² *Ibid*

to the southeast of the village. Whilst travelling through the village a sequence of views unfolds, these views comprise mainly of the houses lining the street and occasional glimpses of the surrounding countryside.²³ These views are therefore mainly insular and focus on the historical and architectural form and character of the village itself rather than its relationship with the surrounding countryside. The relationship of the village to its rural surroundings is in general best appreciated from the outskirts of the Conservation Area, where the housing is not so close knit, and from within the upper floors of its many listed buildings.

7.5 Modern

There has been a moderate amount of development in the study area within the modern period, most notably in the western section of the village of Elvington where several new housing developments have taken place. Elvington Industrial Estate was also developed along with new housing opposite. Although the area still retains a rural character, the proximity of the city of York is reflected in these changes. The development in 1965 of the WTW directly to the north of the core study area is also a major modern change in the landscape and prevents open continuous views of the surrounding rural landscape from the north of the village.

There are three modern sites of historical note within the study area. The Telephone Kiosk near the Grey Horse Public House (Site 17) is a Grade II listed building designed in 1935 and stands within Elvington Village Conservation Area, to the south of the Development. Elvington Air Field (Site 70) is located to the east of the site which has several surviving standing structures. The control tower is now the focal point of the Yorkshire Air Museum, which the airfield currently houses. The Derwent Valley Light Railway, opened in 1912 and closed permanently in 1972 with the tracks removed.²⁴

The core study area is within the boundary of the WTW and on aerial imagery and from first-hand inspection the land in the core study area has been altered by this, with an area of cleared land currently taking up most of the northern section of the area. On aerial imagery from 1993²⁵ a faint area of what looks to be narrow modern ridge and furrow is visible; by 2005 however this area has been cleared for a car park/ area of hardstanding.

7.6 Undated

Within the study area 46 of the heritage features are undated. This is due to the fact that the majority of these are ephemeral traces of ridge and furrow, as well as several cropmarks, visible only from aerial photography. These are scattered throughout the study area but are more concentrated in the south near the villages. Although classed as undated most of these features will in fact be from either the medieval or post medieval periods but would need further investigatory work to determine this. Sites 20-24 are classed as ridge and furrow whilst sites 25-30, 32-40, 42-59 and 63-68 are all broad ridge and furrow. The broadness of these indicating possibly earlier date than those not classed as **'broad' (typically 1m between ridges)**. These areas of ridge and furrow are in variable states of preservation as would be expected due to the continued farming of the land. In the north of the study area Site 67 is still fairly visible as are many of the areas of ridge and furrow south of Elvington surrounding The Grange. The areas of ridge and furrow closest to the site boundary (Sites 38-44) are also discernible, if only vaguely and in a

²³ City of York Council *Elvington Conservation Area Appraisal No.25 (15.3 ha)*. Available at http://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/3896/conservation_area_25_elvington_103kb [Accessed on: 30/01/2015]

²⁴ A P Baggs, G H R Kent and J D Purdy, 'Elvington', in *A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Part of Harthill Wapentake*, ed. K J Allison (London, 1976), pp. 12-17 <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp12-17> [accessed 29 January 2015].

²⁵ Google Earth (2003) [Accessed on 29/01/2015]

rather fragmented condition. This shows the destructive nature of the continual farming on the area as in the 1989 and 1994 aerial photographs these features are prominent.

The undated sites not classed as ridge and furrow are two earthen banks (Sites 60 and 62), linear ditches still extant on aerial imagery (Site 77) and a linear feature and field boundaries (Site 78) also still visible if very vaguely.

Further investigation would be required to establish the character and date of these features.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

8.1 Overview

The following section summarises the potential for further sub surface archaeological remains to occur within the study area, outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests appropriate further work as well as potential mitigation strategies.

The review of the data collected and the current site conditions indicate that there is low potential for further archaeological remains to be located within the Development footprint. Given the dates (where known) of archaeological remains throughout the study area it is considered that any unknown archaeological remains have the potential to date mainly from the medieval period onwards, and are likely to be related to past agricultural use of the area. Such remains are likely to be of local importance. It is considered unlikely that significant buried archaeological remains (i.e., remains that might otherwise be considered regionally or even nationally important) survive at the proposed Development location.

Although no large-scale excavation or programme of geophysical survey has been conducted over the Development location, based on professional judgement it is anticipated that archaeological remains are likely to be encountered within c. 300-500 mm of the current ground surface, under the current topsoil horizon. The land is currently not ploughed however given the evidence from the rest study area is likely to have been before the construction of the water treatment site. The construction of an area of hard-standing within the northern Development boundary may also have affected any underlying remains (if present). It is considered likely that any surviving archaeological remains will be truncated (if not altogether lost to ploughing), and isolated finds are not likely to remain *in situ* but damaged and moved up the soil horizon.

8.2 Archaeological Potential

Table 1: Archaeological Potential

Period	Visibility within c.1 km study area	Presence or Absence of sites within c.1 km study area	Likelihood of Discoveries within the Development
Prehistoric	No remains are visible in the area either on the ground or in aerial photography.	No prehistoric sites within the study area.	Negligible

Period	Visibility within c.1 km study area	Presence or Absence of sites within c.1 km study area	Likelihood of Discoveries within the Development
Romano British	No visible remains in the area either on the ground or in aerial photography.	Two findspots of a coin and pottery.	Negligible
Medieval	Medieval remains are visible both on the ground and in aerial imagery in the study area. These consist of standing buildings and earthworks relating to settlement and agriculture.	There are fourteen features of medieval date present in the study area. Two are scheduled monuments and two are listed buildings.	Low
Post Medieval Period	Post-Medieval remains make up most of the visible features in the study area. Various features visible such as listed buildings in both Elvington and Sutton Upon Derwent and other standing structures.	There are 19 features from this period present in the search area. These are located typically in and adjacent to the modern settlements as well as in open fields.	Low
Modern	There are various visible modern features within the study area, mainly in the form of standing buildings, roads, the water treatment work and industrial estate. The airfield is visible both on the ground and in aerial photography.	There are three modern sites of historical note within the study area. These are located in Elvington village and to the south and east of the village away from the Development.	Low

9 APPRAISAL OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Potential effects from the Development fall into two categories, direct and indirect effects. The following sections summarise the potential direct and indirect effects upon heritage assets within both the core and wider study areas during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Development.

9.1 Construction Effects

9.1.1 Direct Effects

Direct effects are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried or otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical effects may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction of the Development, caused by activities involving ground disturbance. Topsoil clearance will not be necessary as the footings of the solar panels can be inserted directly into the earth and comparatively to the solar panels themselves have a limited surface area. Topsoil clearance may be needed for cabling.

The study of cartographic sources and aerial photography has not revealed any heritage features within the field in which the Development is located. Due to the historical use of the land, as well as the creation of the bund on the north eastern boundary of the site, if any features were once located in the field they will likely have been destroyed or truncated and any stray artefact finds may no longer be in situ, but moved (both horizontally and vertically) within the soil profile.

It is considered that there is low potential for unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the Development site. Such remains are likely to consist of locally important traces of former agricultural activity, most likely from the medieval, post-medieval or modern periods.

Should such remains exist under the Development site, there is a high likelihood that they will be damaged or destroyed by any earthmoving activity required by the construction of the Development.

9.1.2 Indirect Effects

Potential indirect effects (primarily upon settings of cultural heritage interest) are considered in respect of the operational form of the Development.

9.2 Operational Effects

9.2.1 Direct Effects

No direct effects upon any known features of cultural heritage interest are anticipated from the operation of the Development.

9.2.2 Indirect Effects

Consideration has been given to potential of the Development to cause indirect effects, primarily visual, upon the settings of listed buildings and scheduled monuments within the study area, as well as Elvington Conservation Area. However, the low height and small area of the Development reduces the potential for any effect on settings to be of such a magnitude that the significance of the assets themselves is diminished or harmed.

It should also be noted that immediately to the north of the Development sits a water treatment plant and so views of the Development site already contain an intrusive modern feature. The surrounding area also contains many modern features including housing, industrial estate, roads and power lines. The indirect effects of the Development on the receptors need to be assessed in the context of an already moderately changed landscape.

9.2.2.1 Scheduled Monuments

There are two Scheduled Monuments within the wider study area (see Figure 2). Two of these are presumed medieval moated sites on the eastern side of the Derwent, one at St Lois Farm (List Entry 1007818, Site ID 1) some 1.3 km north of the Development and **another, Giant's Hill Motte** (List Entry 1008041, Site ID, marked as a moat on the OS mapping) approximately 850m to the north-east. Both are screened from the Development, by woodland and the WTW in the case of the **Giant's Hill monument, and** by intervening farm buildings at St Lois Farm and again by the STW buildings for the St Lois monument. Neither is considered to be harmed.

9.2.2.2 Listed Buildings

There are 18 listed buildings within the wider study area (See Figure 2). One (the Church of St Michaels and All Saints, Sutton, List Entry 1162085, Site ID 5) is Grade I and there are three records for Grade II* buildings. One is Elvington Hall (List Entry 1316297, Site

ID 6), and the other two records both refer to Sutton Bridge (List Entries 1148519 and 1346432, Site IDs 3 and 4); the separate entries presumably denoting that the bridge spans the City of York and East Riding Local Authority boundaries, or the parts within the Elvington and Sutton parish boundaries. These are considered in detail below.

- St Michaels and All Saints Church, Grade I.

The church occupies a slightly elevated position on the east bank of the River Derwent, east of the B1228 on the north-western side of Sutton (and approximately 750 m south of the closest point on the Development boundary). It is significant by virtue of its architectural and historic interest. Its setting is considered to consist of the church yard within which it stands, its relationship to Sutton to its east and south, as well as the floodplain between Sutton and Elvington which it overlooks, including the former mill and weir and lock along the river to its west and north. The setting in this direction (to the north) is effectively closed off where the B1229 rises and turns to the west to cross Sutton Bridge. The principal views of the church are along the river from south and north, and along the B1228 from the east and north, where the mature trees along the churchyard boundary permit. No part of the Development is visible in combination with the church, nor from the church or its immediate surroundings. The setting is thus unchanged, the contribution of the setting to the significance of the Church undiminished, and thus the significance of the Church is unharmed.

- Elvington Hall, Grade II*

This building is situated south of the B1228 at the eastern end of Elvington (and within the Conservation Area). The brick-built building originates in the Elizabethan period, but with substantial 18th century (and later) additions. It is well screened to its north by vegetation within its grounds and along the road. Its significance lies in its architectural, artistic and historic value, much of which is inherent in its fabric (both internal and external). Its setting is considered to be related to the grounds within which it lies, and the adjacent house and structures to its south-west, and to the river and floodplain to its south. The setting includes the B road to its north. There are not predicted to be any views of the panels from within the house or its grounds, as views to the north are screened by vegetation and intervening structures to the north of the B road. There are no views in which the Development and House will be seen together. The setting is thus unchanged, the contribution of the setting to the significance of the Church undiminished, and thus the significance of the Church is unharmed.

- Sutton Bridge, Grade II*

This stone built bridge carries a single carriageway across the River Derwent, linking the parishes of Elvington and Sutton. It lies approximately 380 m south of the southernmost point of the proposed Development boundary. The bridge is aligned approximately east-west and consisted of two low arches and a parapet. The structure dates to around the 14th Century, with additions into the 17th Century. The bridge is significant for its historic and architectural value.

Its setting is intimately linked to its location crossing the Derwent, north of the weir and lock, and south of a sharp bend where the river loops around the fields of North Ings. Although relatively low, there are good views of the bridge from the south along the path down the western bank of the river, and from the B1228 on the eastern side, when approached from the south (and where vegetation permits), and these in particular make **a contribution to the bridge's architectural value**. There are views of the bridge from the footpath in approaches from the north and east along the footpath along the eastern bank. The proposed Development will not be visible in any views from the south, and will be behind the viewer when approaching from the north. There may be glimpsed views of part of the development from the bridge (when travelling west and/or looking north) but the panels will be relatively well screened by intervening vegetation, such as that

provided by trees and hedges marking the boundary of the North Ings. Long views from the bridge (and the contents of such views) are not considered to be a key or defining **attribute of the bridge's setting**.

Whilst there may be limited visibility of the Development from the bridge itself, key views of the bridge (from the south in particular) will not include the panels. The historic and architectural value of the bridge is considered to be unchanged, and the ability to appreciate its construction, its strategic value as a crossing for the Derwent, its topographic location and its role in providing a link between the Elvington and Sutton is not affected. Taking the above into account the significance of the bridge is not considered to be diminished or harmed. A view from the bridge towards the Development is included as Plate 7.

The remaining listed buildings are all listed to Grade II. Those within Elvington (Site IDs 9, 10, 13, 15 – 18 and 20) are generally associated within the historic core of the village (and are situated within the Conservation Area), and have no views towards or which include the Development. Site IDs 14 and 19 are situated south of Elvington, at The Range, and are screened from the Development by the village. Site IDs 8, 11 and 12 are situated in Sutton upon Derwent, with 8 and 12 being screened by intervening structures within the village. Site ID 11 (The Old Rectory) lies at the northern end of Sutton, but the Development will not be seen together with the House, and is unlikely to be visible even from upper windows, due to intervening vegetation.

In no case is the setting of these buildings so affected by the presence of the Development (even where visible in glimpsed views, should these be obtainable) that the contribution the setting makes to the significance of the building is reduced, and in no case is the significance of the asset itself harmed. The settings of all of these buildings are considered to be preserved.

9.2.2.3 Elvington Conservation Area

The Area covers much of the eastern and southern part of the village (see Figure 2), including the Green and the Church. The Development will not be visible from within the Area, which is largely surrounded by more modern development (to its north and west) not included in the designated area, or otherwise screened by trees and other vegetation. One minor exception may be the potential visibility from the upper floors of Derwent House at the eastern end of the area and situated on the north side of the B1228 (a view towards the House from the Development is presented in Plate 6). Some of the panels may be visible above and between vegetation at the rear of the property and along the Development boundary. However, the panels (where visible) will be seen in the context of the WTW, and are not considered to be out of keeping in that view. The significance of this building (which is not Listed) is not considered to be harmed as a result of this minor addition to the view, and nor is the value of the Conservation Area (in which the House is situated) as a whole considered to be diminished.

There are no long views into the area in which the Development will be seen other than in glimpsed views from Sutton Bridge, which lies on the eastern end of the area, and the bulk of the designated area is not visible in the same view. Notwithstanding the potential (but limited) visibility of the Development from one property in the Area, the character and appearance of the Area is unchanged, and the significance of the Area itself is not considered to be harmed.

9.3 Decommissioning Effects

9.3.1 Direct Effects

No additional direct effects are anticipated from the decommissioning of the Development.

9.3.2 Indirect Effects

No indirect effects are anticipated from the decommissioning of the Development.

10 POTENTIAL MITIGATION

It is considered that preservation *in situ* is the preferred method of mitigation for known archaeological remains. However, where this is not possible, a programme of archaeological works leading to preservation by record is considered appropriate.

The DBA has indicated that there is low potential for significant undiscovered archaeological remains to survive under the Development site. However, there remains some potential for unknown buried remains to survive. These are likely to be only locally important. It is considered that, given the low potential for survival and the low (local) importance of the remains (if present) that archaeological mitigation leading to preservation by record is acceptable at this site.

Given the limited footprint of the Development, it is suggested that an archaeological watching brief is carried out on areas of soil stripping, as required for the construction of access tracks and cable trenches.

The scope, extent and methodology for an appropriate programme of archaeological work should be set out in the form of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and agreed by the Archaeologist for York County Council. Implementation of any agreed scheme of works can be secured by an appropriately worded planning condition.

11 CONCLUSION

The appraisal has revealed that there is limited potential for unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the Development site. Such remains are likely to consist of locally important traces of former agricultural or industrial activity, and may date from the medieval through to 20th century. Although any excavation or earth-moving activity may damage or destroy such buried remains (should they survive within the footprint of the Development), this can be mitigated by the implementation of an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation (archaeological watching brief), leading to preservation by record.

The low height of the Development limits its visibility from outside of the Development site boundary. Whilst it may be visible from the upper floors and rears of some of the buildings on the north side of Elvington, the Development does not cause any change in the settings of any designated buildings (nor to the Conservation Area) of such magnitude that the significance of any such buildings (or other heritage assets) is harmed.

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12.2 Maps

All maps consulted are available via the National Library of Scotland (NLS) website [<http://maps.nls.uk/>].

- 1856 OS 6 inch (Yorkshire)
- 1911 OS 6 inch (Yorkshire)
- 1954 OS 1:25,000 SE 64
- 1954 OS 1:25,000 SE 74

12.3 Aerial Photography

The aerial photographs consulted are held by the English Heritage Archive Service.

Table 2: Aerial Photographs Consulted

Sortie	Frame	Date	Oblique/Vertical	1:
CRA 16862	20,21,24	02/09/1989	Oblique	-
NMR 17017	08, 09	23/06/1997	Oblique	-
OS/94237	23, 26	12/07/1994	Vertical	7500
OS/94237	25	12/12/1994	Vertical	7500
OS/94514	152, 153	09/10/1994	Vertical	8100
OS/95255	4, 5, 6	09/10/1995	Vertical	7500
MAL/58315	59872, 59874	02/04/1958	Vertical	6000

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14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the City of York Council and the Humberside Archaeological Partnership (HAP) Historic Environment Records (HER) for their assistance.

15 PLATES



Plate 1: Looking north across area of hard standing at the north end of the core study area



Plate 2: South western extent of hard standing



**Plate 3: Looking northwest from south eastern edge of core study area.
Bund visible to the north.**



Plate 4: Track through core study area travelling south east



**Plate 5: On south eastern edge of core study area
looking south to area of modern housing in Elvington.**



**Plate 6: On south eastern edge of core study area
looking south toward Derwent House.**



Plate 7: View towards the Development form Sutton Bridge.

16 APPENDIX A - ARCHIVE AND WALKOVER RESULTS

16.1 Catalogue of archaeological sites and historic buildings

The following catalogue summarises the records for the study area as held by English Heritage National Heritage List for England and the City of York Council and Humberside Archaeological Partnership Historic Environment Records (HER).

Table A.1 Heritage Features

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
Designated Features								
1	Moated site at St Lois Farm	Medieval	<p>A large sub-rectangular moated site enclosed by a waterlogged moat. The island enclosed by the main moat is subdivided by a ditch, now dry, which runs north-south. The area of the island to the west of this ditch measures 30m north-south by 20m east-west; the area to the east, which is slightly larger and more irregularly shaped, measures 50m north-south by 35m east-west. The dividing ditch is 20m deep and 7m wide. The moat which enclosed the island has been in-filled at the south-east corner of the monument, probably when the adjacent farm complex was constructed in this area. Elsewhere it remains visible as an earthwork and is between 7m and 10m wide and up to 20m deep. A pond has been cut into south-east corner of the monument just north of the farmyard. This feature is considered to be of medieval origin but has been expanded and has disturbed part of the island and moat here. Earthen banks survive immediately outside the western and northern arms of the moat; they are between 0.3m and 0.5m high and 5m wide.</p> <p>The monument was owned in the Middle Ages by the Percy family who were Earls of Northumberland. A licence to crenellate was granted for the site in 1293, allowing Percy to fortify it. Building debris has been found on the eastern island, indicating the presence of structural remains here.</p>	Scheduled Monument	-	1007818	470924	449239

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
2	Giant's Hill motte	Medieval	<p>The monument is the Giant's Hill motte in Sutton Wood and includes a raised motte enclosed by a moat. The circular motte is 4m high and 23m in diameter. The sub-rectangular moat enclosing it is 1.5 to 2m wide and 1m deep; it is seasonally wet. A pit about 1m wide and deep has been dug into the summit of the mound. Little is known about the history of the monument, although it has been suggested that it was built to guard the nearby crossing of the River Derwent.</p> <p>Despite tree-growth, the monument survives reasonably well. It will retain evidence of the building originally located on the motte. The moat retains conditions suitable for the preservation of organic materials.</p>	Scheduled Monument	-	1008041	471037	448629
3	Sutton Bridge	Post-Medieval	<p>Bridge probably from the late 17th century with later additions and alterations. Magnesian limestone ashlar. Two segmental double-chamfered river arches with pointed cutwaters between. Three-course parapet with central refuges. Splayed ends.</p>	Listed Building	II*	1148519	470486	447663
4	Sutton Bridge (That part in Sutton on Derwent Parish), B1228	Medieval	<p>Bridge probably from the late 14th century, remodelled in the 17th century and later. Limestone ashlar with later work in gritstone. Two segmental double-chamfered arches on central cutwater. Ramped bridge deck, splayed parapets with abutments with pyramidal caps and central refuges.</p>	Listed Building	II*	1346432	470486	447663

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
5	Church Of Saint Michael And All Angels	Medieval	Church with 12th century nave, 13th century chancel, 15th century west tower and south porch dating to between 15th and 16th centuries. Ashlar with slate roofs: possibly some re-used Roman brick to chancel. 3-stage west tower, 4-bay aisled nave with south porch, 3-bay chancel with north chapel. West tower: plinth, diagonal buttresses. Trefoil-headed light under square head to second stage, 2-light trefoil headed belfry openings. Crenellated parapet.	Listed Building	I	1162085	470584	447309
6	Elvington Hall	Post-Medieval	House with Elizabethan origins with later alterations and additions including those of mid - late 18th century with wing of c.1920. 18th century additions reputedly by John Carr. Reddish-orange brick in Flemish bond, and pinkish-brown brick in English garden wall bond with red brick and ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. Garden front (the C18 part): 2 storeys, 3 bays with 20th century 2-storey, 2-bay addition to right and further 2-lower-storey, 3-bay service wing. Originally central entrance a 20th century glazed door under fanlight with radial glazing bars with probably early 19th century doorcase of pilasters supporting frieze, dentil cornice and open dentil pediment, within round-arched recess of red gauged brick.	Listed Building	II*	1316297	470296	447604
7	St Lois Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	House probably late 16th - early 17th century, remodelled in early 18th century, with mid-18th century rear wing. Red brick (possibly concealing timber frame) in English garden wall bond, pantiled roof. Lobby-entry plan. 2 storeys, 4 bays. 20th century porch to panelled door: two 20th century replacement windows to right.	Listed Building	II	1083855	470929	449173

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
8	Manor Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	House of the late 17th - early 18th centuries, altered in the late 18th century. Red brick, cast-tile roof. L-shaped plan with later infilling. Main elevation of 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central 20th century porch to panelled and glazed door flanked by 16-pane sashes with shutters under segmental brick arches. First-floor band. Similar 16-pane sashes under segmental brick arches to first floor. End stacks, raised coped gables. The right gable wall of this house contains some small re-used ashlar.	Listed Building	II	1083856	470617	447256
9	Holy Trinity Church	Post-Medieval	Built in 1877 by William White. Coursed sandstone with brick interior dressings and Welsh slate roof. Early 14th century Gothic Revival style. North-West tower with entrance, 4-bay nave with north aisle, chancel with 5-sided apse, north vestry. Stepped 3-stage tower: plinth, quoins. To ground floor, north side a pointed plank doorway under hoodmould. Lancet windows. 4 ashlar bands. The upper stage surmounted by shingled belfry. Tent roof.	Listed Building	II	1148520	470114	447472
10	Belvoir House	Post-Medieval	House and former barn adjoining now partly incorporated into house. Mid-late 18th century with later alterations and additions including extension to left. Pinkish-orange brick with pantile roof. House: 2 storeys, 3 bays. 3 steps to central entrance which contains a 20th century door with divided overlight. 16-pane sashes with C20 slatted shutters throughout.	Listed Building	II	1148522	469959	447662

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
11	The Old Rectory Hotel	Post-Medieval	Rectory, now hotel built in 1854. Grey brick, stucco, slate roofs. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Centre bay breaks forward to central panelled door with overlight in stuccoed surround with round headed sidelights under pediment on fluted brackets. Sashes with glazing bars and sills under cambered brick arches; sill band to centre bay. First floor: similar sashes with sill band. Hipped roof, axial stacks. Right elevation has (to left) a 2-storey canted bays with sashes with glazing bars under hipped roof.	Listed Building	II	1162070	470806	447337
12	Saint Vincent Arms	Post-Medieval	Public house from the Mid-18th century, possibly with earlier origins. Brick, rendered and colour-washed with mock timber framing, pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays, 1:1:2, with additional lower bay to right. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels with overlight flanked by canted bay windows with sashes with glazing bars. Right bay has panelled door with overlight and sash with glazing bars. First floor: sashes with glazing bars over canted bays, elsewhere sliding sashes with glazing bars.	Listed Building	II	1162089	470766	447167
13	The Cottage	Post-Medieval	Public house from the mid-18th century, possibly with earlier origins. Brick, rendered and colour-washed with mock timber framing, pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays, 1:1:2, with additional lower bay to right. Door of 6 raised and fielded panels with overlight flanked by canted bay windows with sashes with glazing bars. Right bay has panelled door with overlight and sash with glazing bars. First floor: sashes with glazing bars over canted bays, elsewhere sliding sashes with glazing bars.	Listed Building	II	1166866	470076	447532

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
14	The Grange	Post-Medieval	18th century with early 19th century alterations. Stuccoed facade and with Welsh slate roof, ashlar kneelers and coping; wrought-iron veranda with cedar wood tile roof. Central entrance hall plan, 2 storeys, 3 bays with single bay 2 storey addition to right. Entrance to second bay, 4-panel double doors in doorcase with paired Doric pilasters supporting frieze and cornice. Ornate cast-iron bootscrapers to either side. Mainly 12-pane sashes. One 12-pane sash with margin lights. Ashlar sills. Ridge stacks. Veranda to first- floor level in trellis-work arcade, continues round canted bay to garden front to left.	Listed Building	II	1166890	469833	447220
15	The Old Rectory	Post-Medieval	Rectory now a dwelling from the Early 19th century with later additions and alterations including 20th century extension to right of no particular interest. Whitewashed and rendered brick with plain tile roof. 2 storeys with attic, 3 bays. Central hallway plan. Central entrance a 6-fielded-panel door under fanlight with radial glazing bars within doorcase of fluted pilasters, capitals with garlands and open pediment and under early 20th century porch. Ground floor has tripartite windows, the centres of which are 18-pane sashes. 12-pane sashes to 1st floor. Ashlar sills throughout. Roof dormers have 4-pane sashes. Hipped roof. Ridge stacks.	Listed Building	II	1166896	470047	447484

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
16	Brook House	Post-Medieval	House from the Early 19th century with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. L-shaped on plan with 19th century infill. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central entrance a 6-panel door beneath fanlight with glazing bars. Doorcase with attached Tuscan columns supporting frieze and hood. Ground floor has canted bays with sash windows. 12-pane sashes to 1st floor beneath wedge lintels and with ashlar sills. Modillion eaves band. Ashlar kneelers. End stacks.	Listed Building	II	1166903	470158	447627
17	K6 Telephone Kiosk Near The Grey Horse Public House	20th Century	Telephone Kiosk designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Listed Building	II	1241548	470028	447683
18	Chequer Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse probably from the mid-18th century with later additions and alterations including range to rear. Pinkish-brown brick, cement rendered, with pantile roof. Lobby-entry plan. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Off-centre entrance a 20th century part-glazed door with overlight. 16-pane sashes throughout with ashlar sills. Ridge and end stack.	Listed Building	II	1301139	469964	447715

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Grade	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
							X	Y
19	Carthouse And Stables To The Grange	Post-Medieval	Carthouse and stables of the mid-late 18th century with later additions and alterations including range to left. Pinkish-orange brick with red rubbed brick dressings and pantile roof. 2-storey, 3-bay slightly projecting centre with single storey, single bay wings with 3 added bays to left. Centre and original wings: central entrance a 4-panel door. Window openings have remains of casement windows and 12-pane sliding sashes, those to ground floor and wings under flat arches of red rubbed brick. To addition, a carriage entrance with double doors and elliptical archway with window between. Modillion eaves band. Hipped roof to centre. Ridge stacks. Disused at time of resurvey.	Listed Building	II	1316298	469790	447287
20	Roxby Farmhouse	Post-Medieval	House from the early 19th century. Built of pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with Welsh slate roof. Central hallway plan with range to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central entrance a 6-fielded-panel door with overlight with glazing bars within doorcase with pilasters, frieze and hood. 18-pane sashes throughout with ashlar sills and under wedge lintels. Hipped roof. End stacks.	Listed Building	II	1316299	469988	447704

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
Non Designated Features							
21	Findspot Coin: Valentinian I	Roman	Findspot of a Roman Coin dated to the rule of Valentinian I (the Great).	Findspot	MYO242	469990	447697
22	R&F	Undated	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	MYO2104	469940	447137
23	R&F	Undated	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	MYO2106	470063	447265
24	R&F	Undated	Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow	MYO2107	469936	447259
25	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2610	470035	447040
26	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2611	469938	447036
27	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2612	469958	447129
28	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2613	470039	447292

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
29	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2614	469936	447266
30	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2617	469327	447104
31	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Medieval	A Medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Elvington is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. A large group of fields just to the west of the River Derwent, around the village of Elvington, still had upstanding ridge and furrow in the early 1990s.	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2618	469435	447216
32	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2619	469532	447076
33	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2620	469533	447230
34	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2621	469604	447362
35	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2622	469780	447390
36	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2623	469898	447430

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
37	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2624	470282	447557
38	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2625	470456	447897
39	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2626	470289	447983
40	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2627	470320	447780
41	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Medieval	A Medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Elvington is visible as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. There is a group of fields just to the west of the River Derwent around the village of Elvington which still had upstanding ridge and furrow in the early 1990s.	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2628	470153	447812
42	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2629	470051	447821
43	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2630	470040	447890
44	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2631	469934	447847

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
45	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2632	469663	447579
46	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2633	469069	447383
47	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2634	469464	447845
48	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2635	469589	447902
49	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2636	469197	447976
50	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2637	468980	448071
51	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2638	469146	448253
52	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2639	469490	448185

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
53	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2640	469404	448349
54	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2641	469355	448724
55	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2642	469219	448898
56	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2643	469092	448660
57	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2644	468717	448909
58	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2646	468608	447884
59	Ridge and Furrow Elvington	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2647	468470	447892
60	Bank Elvington	Undated	Earthwork bank	Bank (Earthwork)	MYO2648	470160	447453

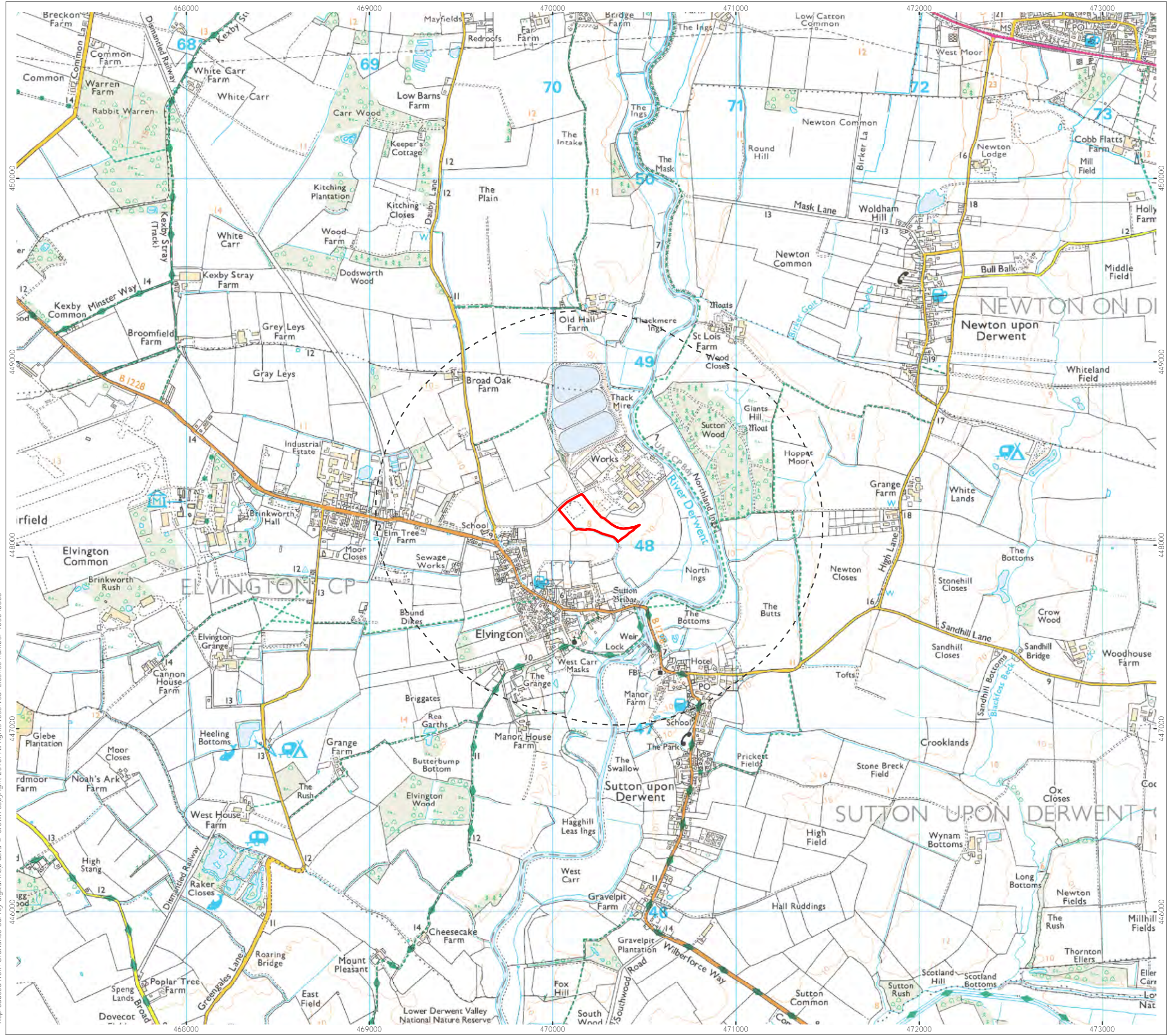
Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
61	Bank Elvington	Medieval to Post Medieval	A Medieval or post medieval boundary and attached enclosure were seen on air photographs at SE 7016 4744. They may represent part of a formal garden or a field system.	Bank (Earthwork)	MYO2649	470156	447442
62	Bank Elvington	Undated	An earthen bank of unknown date.	Bank (Earthwork)	MYO2650	470166	447447
63	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2654	469047	449313
64	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2655	469607	449065
65	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2656	469521	449676
66	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2657	470355	449149
67	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2658	470278	449437
68	Ridge and Furrow Kexby	Undated	Broad Ridge and Furrow	Broad Ridge And Furrow	MYO2659	470001	449381

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
69	Bank Kexby	Medieval to Post Medieval	Traces of the moat at Kexby Old Hall were seen as earthworks on early air photographs (1946). Part of the moat at SE 7021 4922 was seen as deep ditch 70m long and 12m wide, turning to run north at its western end. On later air photographs virtually all traces of the moat have disappeared and it is assumed that it was filled in and ploughed over. There are small hollows in the field to the north west of the Old Hall these are probably post Medieval quarrying of some kind and have not been recorded.	Bank (Earthwork)	MYO2717	470223	449226
70	Elvington Airfield	20 th Century	A military airfield used in World War Two and during the Cold War. Elvington military airfield is visible on air photographs. It was used by the Royal Air Force in World War II. In 1943 the airfield was heavily involved in air attacks on the Industrial heartland of Germany, the Ruhr. In 1944 Free French heavy bomber units formed at the base participated on the 5th of June in bombing in preparation for D-Day landings. During the Cold War, between 1952 and 1958. It was used by the American Air Force as a Strategic Air Command base. From the 1960's to 1992. It was used by the RAF for test flights and manoeuvres. The layout of the airfield has changed since World War Two, being greatly extended to the west. It currently houses the Yorkshire Air Museum (established 1986). The runway structures are visible and earlier runways are visible as cropmarks. Many buildings and other structures survive, including the control tower, now the focal point of the museum, please see SE 64 NE 18. Several military camps associated with the airfield are identified to the east of the airfield.	Airfield	MYO3480	c. 468834	c. 448446

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
71	Derwent Valley Light Railway	20 th Century	Derwent Valley Light Railway was opened in 1912. The Derwent Valley Light Railway runs from the Foss Islands branch at Layerthorpe, where a station was built, to join the Selby-Market Weighton Line; it was opened for goods and livestock in 1912 and for passengers in 1913. By 1916 passenger traffic from villages along the Derwent was declining because of competition from bus services, and although petrol rail motor buses were introduced in 1924 the line was closed for passenger traffic in 1926. It was still used for goods traffic in 1958.	Railway	MYO3508	468829 to 468976	447512 to 448778
72	Kexby Old Hall	Medieval	Traces of the moat at Kexby Old Hall were seen as earthworks on early air photographs (1946). Part of the moat at SE 7021 4922 was seen as deep ditch 70m long and 12m wide, turning to run north at its western end. On later air photographs virtually all traces of the moat have disappeared and it is assumed that it was filled in and ploughed over. There are small hollows in the field to the north west of the Old Hall these are probably post Medieval quarrying of some kind and have not been recorded.	Moat	MYO3615	470218	449318
73	Manor Farmhouse	Post Medieval	19th century building on the corner of Bootham and Bootham Row. Described as Building of Merit in the Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal.	Farmhouse	MHU3905	470585	447215
74	Site Of Chapel	Medieval	Site of a medieval chapel in Sutton upon Derwent.	Chapel	MHU3906	470585	447185
75	Watermill, River Derwent	Medieval to Post Medieval	A watermill dated to the medieval period in Sutton Upon Derwent.	Watermill	MHU3911	470535	447415

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
76	Sutton Upon Derwent MED/PM Settlement	Medieval to Post Medieval	A medieval / post medieval settlement with shrunken medieval village traces to the north of the modern village. Ridge and furrow can also be seen surrounding the village. The remains include several ditched boundaries, up to 90m in length, which may form enclosures (centred at SE 7085 4740). There is also a ditched enclosure at SE 7069 4735 which is approximately 32m wide. There are several large ditches to the north at SE 7068 4741, SE 7075 4741 and SE 7074 4739 which range in length from 10 to 36 metres and may represent ponds	Vill, Settlement, Earthwork, Ridge And Furrow	MHU9687	470779	447329
77	Linear Ditches	Undated	Linear ditches seen on aerial photography.	Ditch, Site	MHU10205	471405	448905
78	Linear Feature & ?Field Boundaries	Undated	Linear features - possible field boundaries seen on aerial photography. There is a north-south aligned cropmarks and another at right angles to it.	Linear Feature, Field Boundary, Site	MHU10888	471105	448105
79	Site Of Medieval Manor House	Medieval	Medieval Manor House in Sutton Upon Derwent.	Manor House	MHU14731	470550	447250
80	Glebe Farmhouse	Post Medieval	The most noteworthy of the 18th and 19th century cottages and farm-houses are Derwent and Glebe Farms; both have internal chimney plans and may be of the late 17th century in origin.	Farmhouse, Site	MHU15566	470975	447335
81	RB Pottery At Jasmine Cottage	Roman	Findspot of a single sherd of pottery, tentatively identified as Eboracum greyware, produced in York from the later 1st to the early 3rd century. The vessel had horizontal grooves on the shoulder, however, the sherd has a fresh appearance inconsistent with a Roman date.	Findspot	MHU20286	470851	447170

Site ID	Name	Period	Description	Type	Reference Number	Grid Reference	
						X	Y
82	Med Pottery At Jasmine Cottage	Early Medieval to Medieval	Findspot of a single sherd of Yorkshire Gritty ware (YG). This ware was produced from the later 11th to the early 13th century, although its source is unknown.	Findspot	MHU20287	470827	447123
83	PM Pottery At Jasmine Cottage	Post Medieval	Findspot of two sherds of post-medieval pottery. One sherd is ground down base of internally-glazed red earthenware bowl, the other is a body sherd from a Midlands Yellow ware vessel. These vessels were produced in the Midlands and Yorkshire in the late 16th to mid-17th century.	Findspot	MHU20288	470850	447168
84	Post-Medieval Silver Hawking Vervel	Post-Medieval	Silver post medieval hawking vervel found whilst metal detecting on land near Sutton Upon Derwent in 2012. The vervel was inscribed '*F. Vaghan', with shield-shaped crest possibly of the Vaughan family of Hereford, C17.	Findspot	MHU21844	471159	448073
85	Elvington Conservation Area	-	The Conservation Area includes the village Main Street and Green, Church Lane and the meadows between the River Derwent and the village. The main elements are its street pattern, its relationship to its topography, attractive balance of low density development, the Village Green, pastoral qualities of the Meadows, the well wooded setting of the village and its rural character and the views unfolding within and around the village.	Conservation Area		470000	447500



Site Boundary
 Wider Study Area

1:20,000 Scale @ A3

0 0.5 1 km

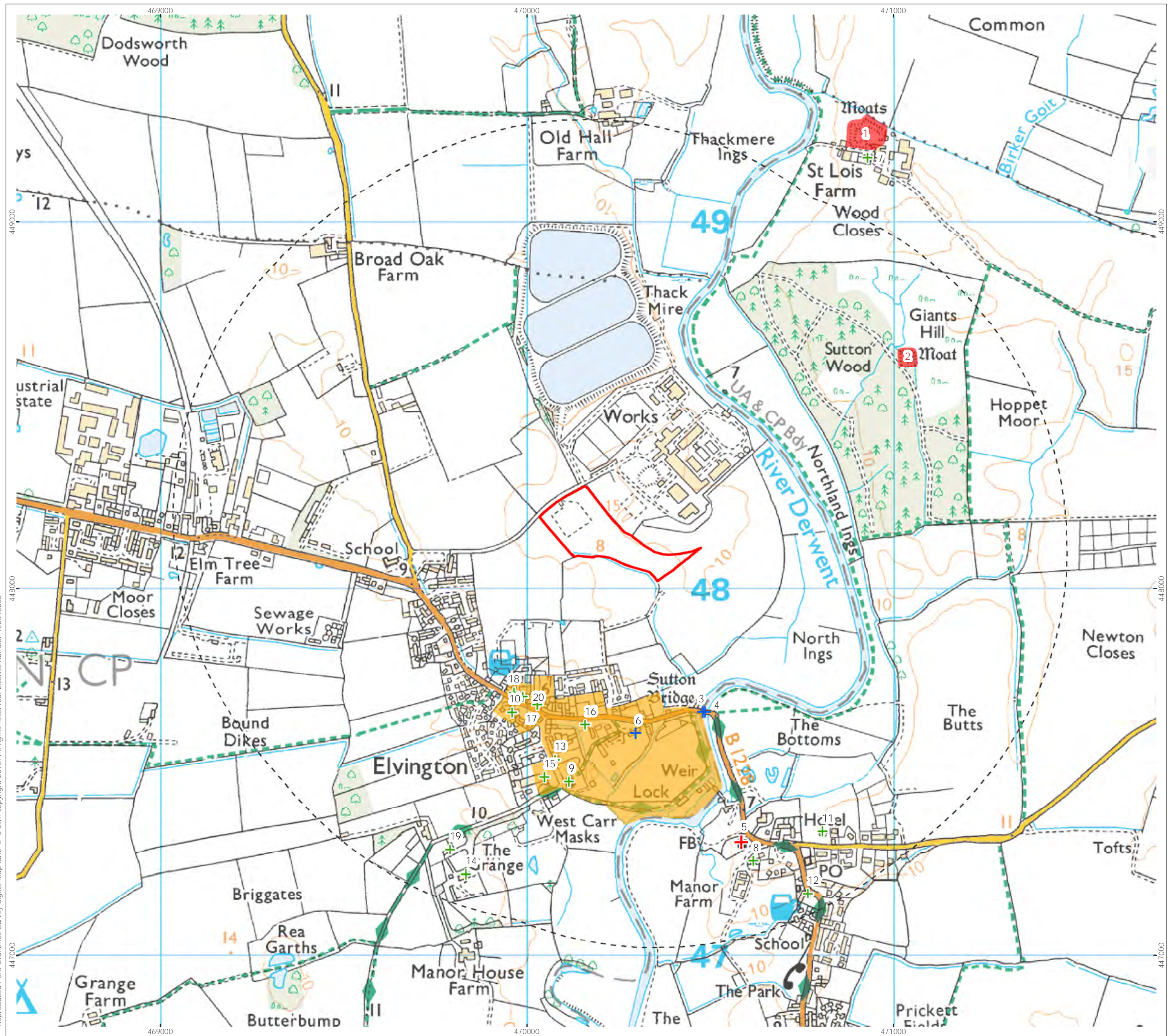
Produced: LJ
 Reviewed: SC
 Approved: MT

Ref: 1858/REP/006
 Date: 22/09/2015

Site Location
Figure 1

Elvington Solar Array
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
Assessment

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- Site Boundary
 - Wider Study Area
 - Elvington Conservation Area
 - Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building
- + I
 - + II
 - + II*

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

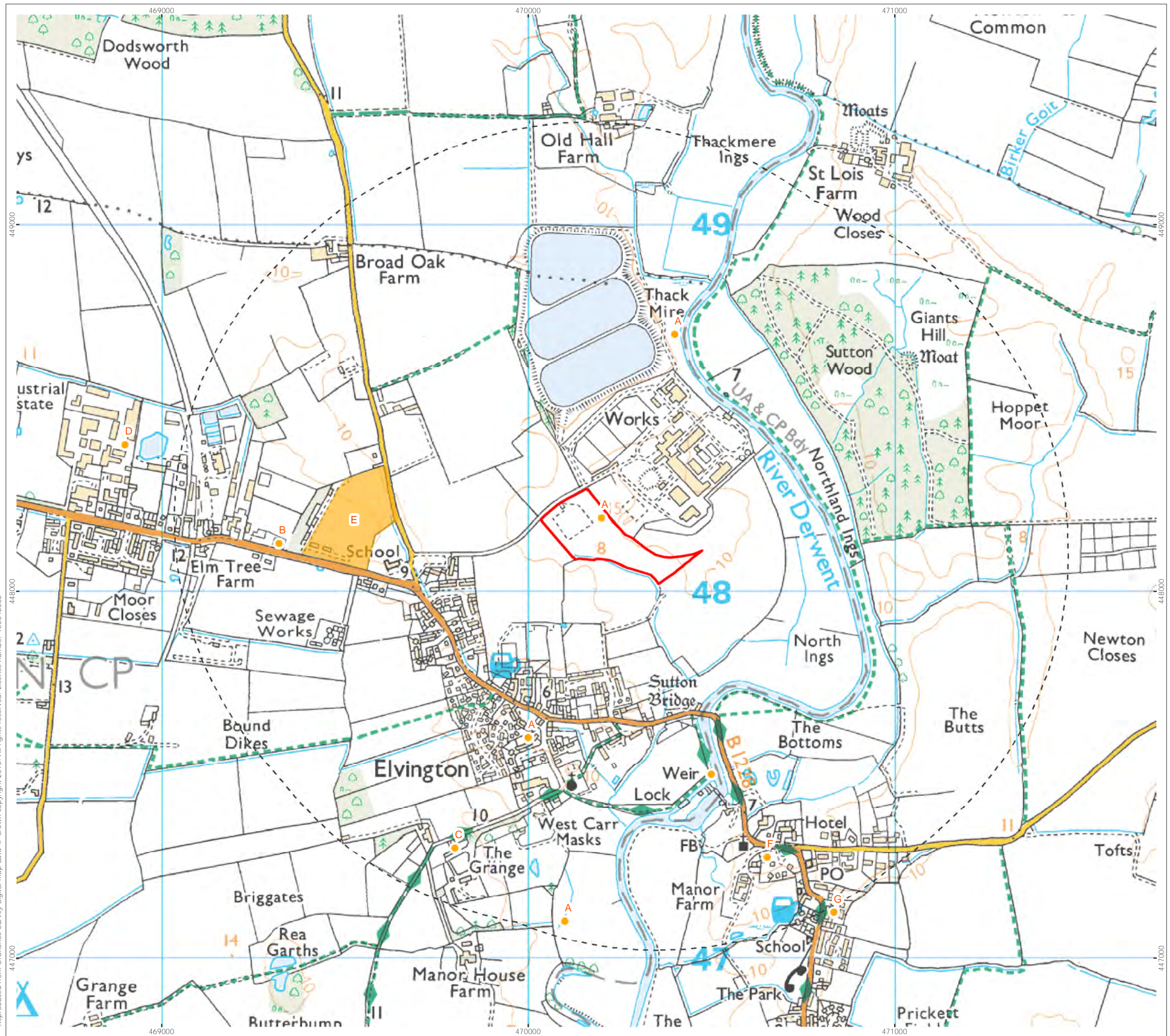
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Produced: LJ	Ref: 1858/REP/007
Reviewed: SC	Date: 22/09/2015
Approved: MT	

Designated Heritage Features
Figure 2

Elvington Solar Array
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
Assessment

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- Site Boundary
- Wider Study Area
- Archaeological Investigation

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

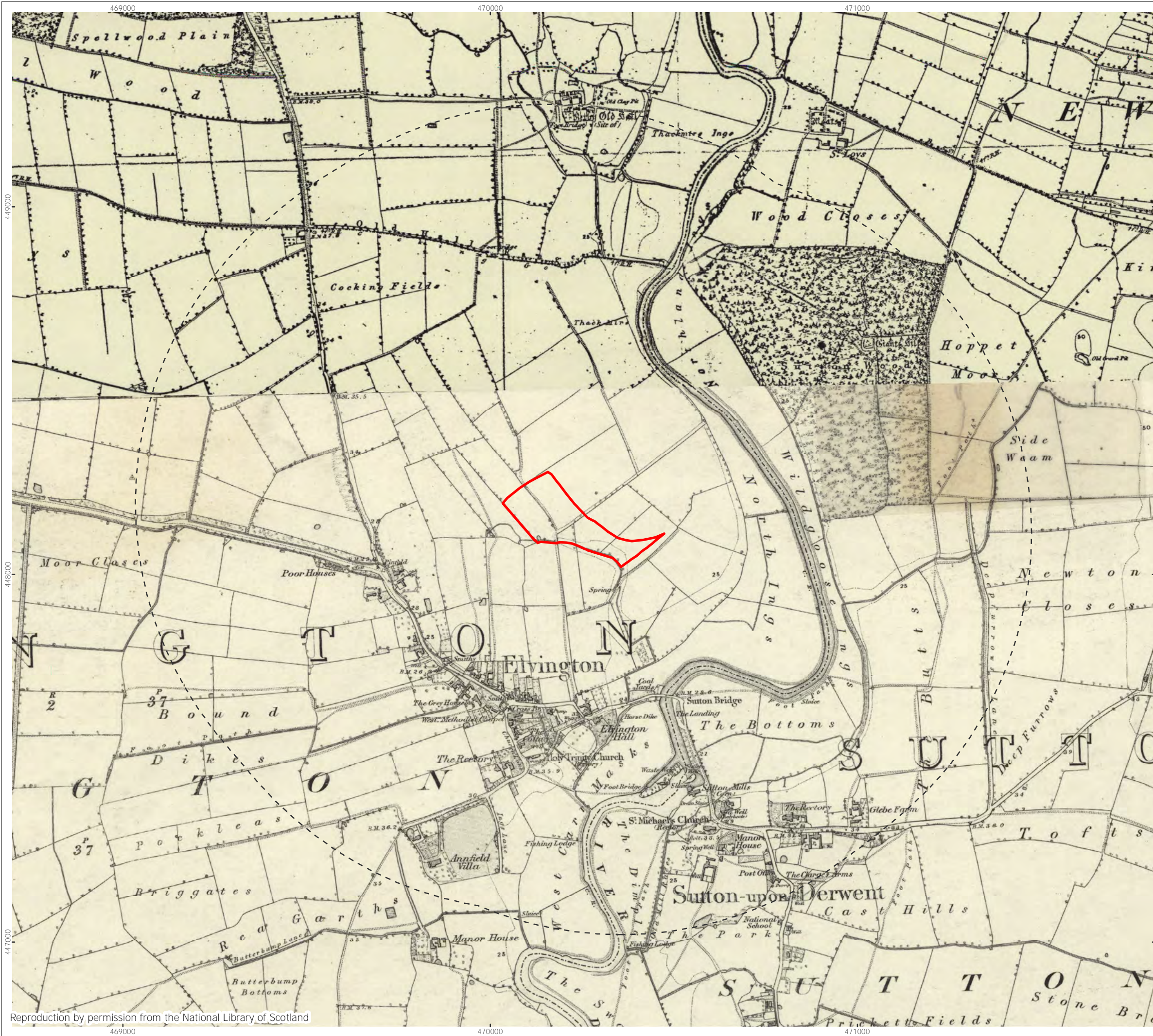
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Produced: LJ	Ref: 1858/REP/008
Reviewed: SC	Date: 22/09/2015
Approved: MT	

Archaeological Investigations
Figure 4

Elvington Solar Array
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
Assessment

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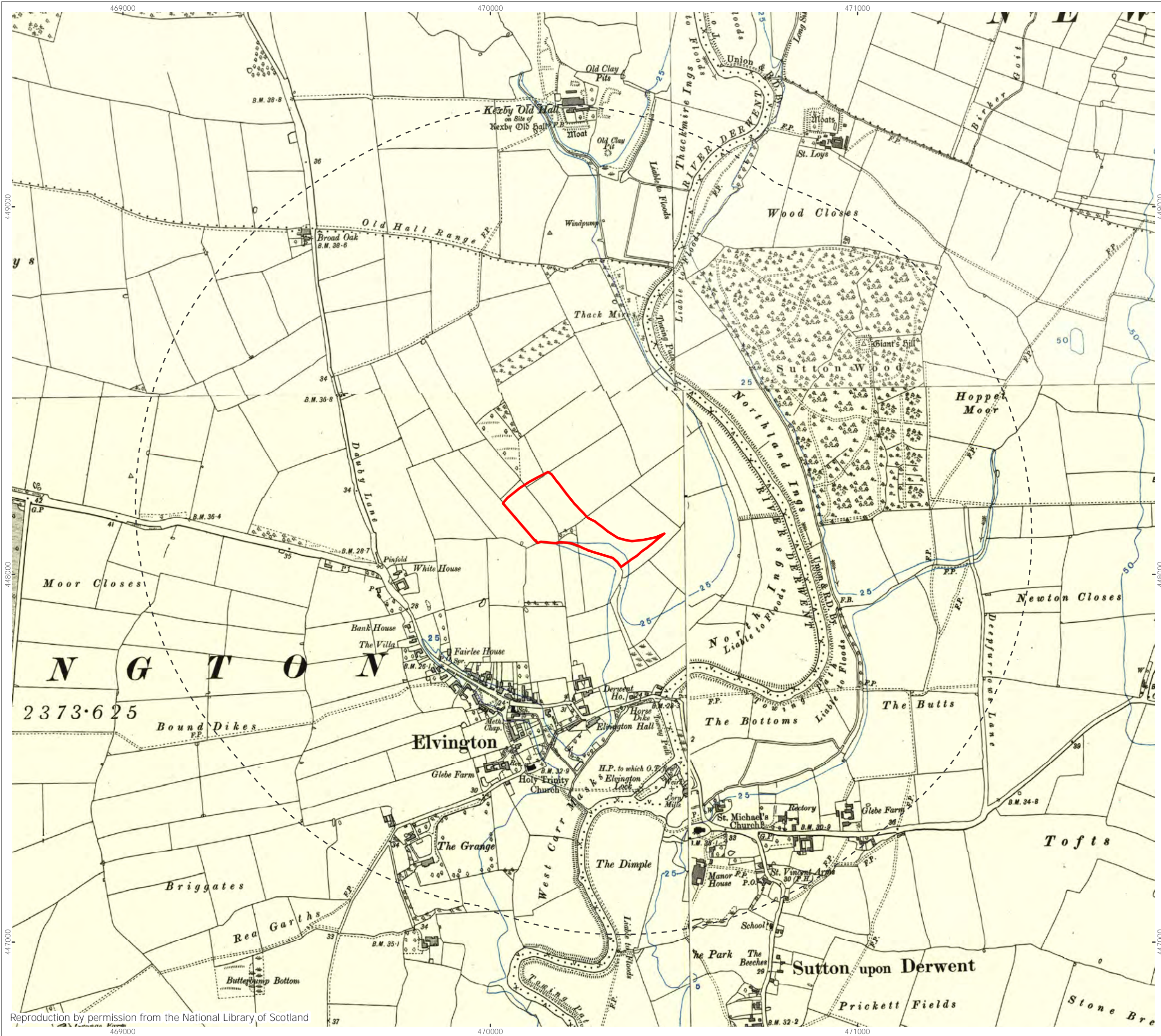
Site Boundary
 1km Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

Produced: RMc	Ref: 1858/REP/013
Reviewed: SC	Date: 22/09/2015
Approved: MT	

1854 6 inch OS Mapping
Figure 5

Elvington Solar Array
Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
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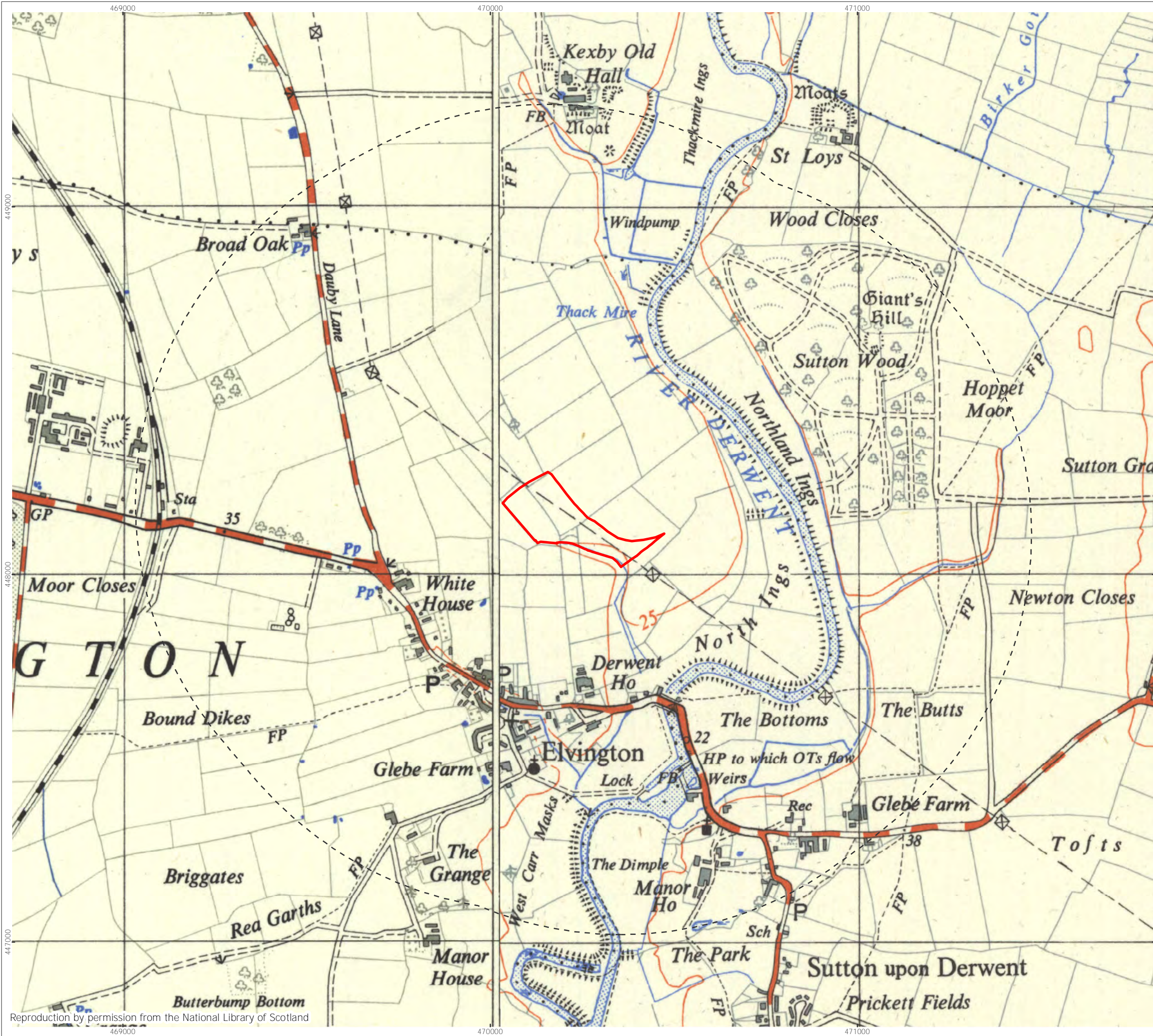
Site Boundary
 1km Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3


Produced: RMc	Ref: 1858/REP/014
Reviewed: SC	Date: 22/09/2015
Approved: MT	

1911 6 inch OS Mapping
Figure 6

Elvington Solar Array
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Site Boundary
 1km Study Area

1:10,000 Scale @ A3

0 0.25 0.5 km

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1953-4 1:25000 OS Mapping
Figure 7

Elvington Solar Array
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