Northern Archaeological Associates

PROPOSED WASTE WATER PUMPING STATION
ASKHAM BRYAN
YORK

CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

for
COSTAIN HASWELL
on behalf of
YORKSHIRE WATER SERVICES LTD

NAA 04/37
May 2004

Marwood House, Harmire Enterprise Park, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham DL12 8BN
Dear John

ASKAM BRYAN: PROPOSED PUMPING STATION AND PIPELINE CULTURAL HERITAGE APPRAISAL

Please find enclosed a copy of the *Cultural Heritage Appraisal* report for the proposed new waste water pumping station and associated disposal main at Askam Bryan, which has been forwarded to you on behalf of Costain Haswell.

I trust that the appraisal and outline methodology with respect to mitigation are acceptable to you, and would be grateful if you could confirm this in due course. We will of course prepare a methods statement for the watching brief and notify you of the commencement of site works.

Should you require further information at this stage then please do not hesitate to contact either Olly Cooper or myself regarding this scheme.

Yours sincerely

Peter Cardwell
Northern Archaeological Associates

Enc

cc: Philip Morris (Costain Haswell)
Summary

A desk-based appraisal of the proposed site of the new waste water pumping station and associated disposal main at Askham Bryan identified 16 recorded archaeological sites within the village and its immediate vicinity, ranging from the findspot of a Neolithic stone axe to a 19th century milestone. With the exception of the village itself, only one of the sites is regarded as of potentially regional significance, the Tadcaster to York Roman road. A further three sites are listed buildings. There are no scheduled monuments, conservation areas or other designated areas within the vicinity. The route of the disposal main, through arable fields, is to cut through three blocks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and a possible prehistoric ditch, recorded as cropmarks.

With the exception of the Roman road, there are no certain recorded sites of either prehistoric or Romano-British date within the study area, although a number of features plotted from aerial photographic sources, principally to the north of the village, may be enclosures and associated trackways of prehistoric date. There are several records of Romano-British artefacts being found within the vicinity. Askham Bryan is probably Anglian in origin. Settlement during the medieval period appears to have been centred along Main Street, with two parallel 'back streets' either side of old enclosures, the open fields to the north, west and east in which evidence of former ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded. These open fields were enclosed in 1813 and the village gradually expanded during the post-medieval period.

The proposed pumping station will be sited within an existing treatment works compound and will therefore not affect any archaeological remains. The associated disposal main is likely to impact upon the remains of a possible prehistoric ditch and ridge and furrow cultivation recorded as cropmarks, and there is potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains or finds to be encountered during construction works.

On the basis of the results of the appraisal study, the archaeological monitoring of the initial groundworks associated with the northern half of the proposed disposal main is recommended. In addition, a representative sample of the ridge and furrow cultivation in the southern half of the route should be recorded during initial groundworks.
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) were commissioned by Costain Haswell on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological and cultural heritage appraisal study for the proposed pumping station and associated disposal main at Askham Bryan waste water treatment works (WwTW), near York (Figure 1). The aim of the appraisal was to identify any significant cultural heritage constraints (archaeological sites, listed buildings and conservation areas) within the study area, identify any predicted impacts and propose appropriate mitigation strategies.

1.2 This report has been prepared to support the application for permitted development to be submitted to the City of York Council for the proposed pumping station weatherproof plant enclosure. The appraisal of the proposed disposal main has been undertaken to accord with Yorkshire Water's general duties in respect of conservation as required by the Water Act (1989).

1.3 The report describes the location of the proposed development and its environs, and the methodology and information sources utilised while undertaking the study. It describes any known archaeological and other cultural heritage sites within Askham Bryan and its immediate environs and assesses the potential for any previously unknown or unrecorded sites to survive within the area. The potential impacts of the development proposals are discussed and appropriate mitigation strategies proposed.

1.4 Research was undertaken during April 2004 at the City of York Sites and Monuments Record office (SMR) and the City of York Archive. The aerial photographic collection at the SMR was consulted. No walkover inspection of the site has been undertaken.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Askham Bryan is located 2km to the south-west of Acomb, 5km south-west of the centre of York and 1km north of the A64 trunk road. The village sits at 25-30m above sea level in a low-lying area of the Vale of York that is susceptible to flooding, so a notable feature of the landscape is the number of large, open drainage ditches such as the Foss Dyke, which is prominent to the north of the village. The general nature of the area is of rural villages spaced 1.5 to 3km apart and surrounded by arable agriculture. Urban expansion within York has absorbed several such villages, such as Acomb and Dringhouses.

2.2 The geology within the study area consists of undifferentiated Permian and Triassic sandstones overlain by glacial sands and gravels and boulder clay. The soils are fine loamy soils and slowly permeable subsoils of the Bishampton 1 association, with seasonal waterlogging. To the northern extent of the route is an area of stoneless clayey soil of the Foggathorpe 2 association (Jarvis et al 1984). The majority of the fields within the study area are under arable cultivation with pasture fields mostly being in the immediate vicinity of the village. A number of the field boundaries extant at the time of the 1813 enclosure award have subsequently been removed.
2.3 The proposed pumping station would be located within the waste water treatment works, 500m to the south-east of the village of Askham Bryan (SE 558 479). The proposed disposal main (Figure 2) would run in a northerly direction from the pumping station for 900m across arable farmland until it intercepted Askham Bryan Lane, from which point it would continue for a further 900m in a north-westerly direction, parallel and alongside an existing drain to its outflow into Foss Dyke (SE 551 494).

3.0 METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES

3.1 The principal aims of the archaeological appraisal were:

- to identify known archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the proposed works
- to identify areas with the potential to contain any unrecorded archaeological remains
- to assess the effects of the proposed development and ancillary works upon archaeological sites and their settings
- to propose mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid, reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified

3.2 This report is based upon a review of existing available information and desktop studies. The following organisations were researched for the appraisal:

- City of York Sites and Monuments Record
- City of York Archive

3.3 The following data sources were utilised for the appraisal:

- City of York Sites and Monuments Record
- vertical aerial photographs
- oblique aerial photographs
- published and unpublished historical and archaeological studies
- cartographic sources (including enclosure and historic Ordnance Survey maps)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological and historic sites recorded within the study area are listed in Table 1 below. Unless otherwise stated sites are identified by their City of York Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number. A central grid reference, description and date are provided for each site, which are graded in archaeological significance as of 1 (national), 2 (regional) and 3 (local) importance. Grading is based upon professional judgement and the criteria set out in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990). The site numbers refer to their location as indicated on Figure 2.

4.2 A total of 16 sites or stray finds are recorded within the study area. The majority of sites are of uncertain (but possibly prehistoric or Romano-British) or medieval in date.
Table 1: Archaeological sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grid ref.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5421</td>
<td>Roman road RR28c</td>
<td>SE 560 471</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5447</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medieval-later</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5456</td>
<td>Axe (findspot)</td>
<td>SE 5580 4705</td>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5457</td>
<td>Potsherd (findspot)</td>
<td>SE 5575 4695</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5471</td>
<td>Cropmark of curvilinear ditch</td>
<td>SE 554 488</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5472.01</td>
<td>Cropmarks of double linear ditch, enclosure</td>
<td>SE 556 495</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5476</td>
<td>Coffin (findspot)</td>
<td>SE 5380 4900</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5482</td>
<td>Beehive quernstone (findspot)</td>
<td>SE 5435 4963</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>5486</td>
<td>&quot;Barrow Fields&quot; field name</td>
<td>SE 547 476</td>
<td>?Prehistoric</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>12982.02</td>
<td>Roof tiles in church masonry</td>
<td>SE 5537 4847</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>OS 1st edition</td>
<td>Site of windmill</td>
<td>SE 507 476</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grid ref.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>PVA77:4/3/10</td>
<td>Two possible cropmark enclosures</td>
<td>SE 499 479</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>PVA77:4/2/8.9</td>
<td>Cropmark ridge and furrow</td>
<td>SE 559 481</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>PVA77:4/2/10</td>
<td>Cropmark ridge and furrow</td>
<td>SE 560 486</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>AJC 147/300</td>
<td>Earthwork ridge and furrow</td>
<td>SE 565 476</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>AJC 084/12</td>
<td>Cropmark field system</td>
<td>SE 560 502</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None of the sites are scheduled monuments or considered to be of national importance.

Prehistoric and Roman

4.3 The village of Askham Bryan lies alongside one of many Roman roads leading to York from surrounding forts or settlements (Site 1 on Figure 2). There are numerous remains dating to the Roman period within the vicinity such as the Roman settlement at Tadcaster (Calcaria) 7km to the south-west. There are several SMR records of Romano-British and Iron Age discoveries outside the area of study including an Iron Age quernstone at Askham Richard, 1.5km to the west and a Roman cemetery at Dringhouses, 3km to the east (SMR 5451.0). Aerial photographs also suggest a Roman camp or fort might have existed close to the Roman road to the south-west of Copmanthorpe (SE 555 458). The field name 'Barrow Fields' on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps (now partially under the Agricultural College) may record the location of former burial mounds that have since been ploughed away (Site 9).

Medieval

4.4 Many of the villages in the area were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. A settlement called Askham was listed as Ascham (homestead where ash trees grow), and the affixes Bryan and Richard were added during the 13th century when the manor was divided (Smith, 1928). The location of Askham Bryan manor house may be preserved in the name Old Hall, a large house which was recorded immediately to the west of the 11th century church of St Nicholas (Site 17) on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, but has since been replaced. Many of the surrounding villages have remains of moated manors in the form of earthworks or cropmarks, such as Acaster Malbis (4km to the south-east) and White Hall, near Catterton (4.5km to the south-west). A Knights Templar preceptory was located to the southeast of Copmanthorpe, 2.5km to the south-east of the development site (SE 575 462).
4.6 The medieval and later settlement of Askham Bryan (Site 2) has a linear form characteristic of many villages in the Vale of York, with a line of ‘crofters and tofts’ separating the former North and West Fields, with parallel ‘Back Streets’ on either side of the old enclosures. The arable land was located in these fields and Ing Field to the east, and extensive evidence of former ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded in these areas from aerial photography (Sites 13-15).

Post-medieval and modern

4.7 Both the layout of the village and the surrounding landscape appear to have remained largely unaltered during the post-medieval period up until the 19th century, and particularly the enclosure of the surrounding land in 1813. The majority of the houses within the village date to the 18th and 19th centuries, and these continued to be mostly located along Main Street. The major thoroughfare, the York to Tadcaster Turnpike (now the A64 trunk road), lay 1km to the south of the village, although this seems to have had negligible effect on the village’s development. A windmill (Site 11) was in operation close to this Turnpike by 1813 and was still working at the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey 25” map of 1892 (and a miller named Gillson was identified by Bullmer in 1890), but was recorded as disused on the 1909 revision. Similarly, a small gravel pit at the eastern end of the village recorded in 1813 had become the site of the village school by 1849.

4.8 Developments in the vicinity during the modern period include the addition of an airfield during World War 2 at Rufforth, 3km to the north-west, the railway line at Copmanthorpe 2km to the southeast and the Askham Bryan College of Agriculture alongside the A64. This latter site was only a single farm, Westfield House, on the Ordnance Survey map of 1909. Recently, small-scale housing development has occurred along the principal village streets, but the rural nature of the village has been maintained.

5.0 LISTED BUILDINGS

5.1 There are three listed buildings recorded within the study area, as listed in Table 2 below. The information listed is as for Table 1 (paragraph 4.2) with the exception of grading, which is on the basis of the statutory designation. Reference number indicates location on figure 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference no.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grid ref.</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Church of St. Nicholas</td>
<td>SE 5537 4847</td>
<td>Medieval-later</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>The Doctor’s House</td>
<td>SE 550 484</td>
<td>C18th</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Milestone</td>
<td>SE 553 473</td>
<td>C19th</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 There are no conservation areas or other designated areas within the vicinity.
6.0 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Pumping station

6.1 No archaeological sites are located within the area of the proposed pumping station, which is to be located within the existing waste water treatment works. On this basis the potential for previously unrecorded significant archaeological remains or finds to be encountered during construction works is considered to be extremely slight. While the enclosure map indicates that the field may formerly have contained arable cultivation, evidence of this no longer survives.

New disposal main

6.2 The proposed new disposal main will be laid in an open cut trench across arable fields to the northeast and east of the village. The southern half of the route crosses through at least three blocks of ridge and furrow cultivation (Site 14 on Figure 2) to the east of Askham Bryan village, recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The northern half of the route from Askham Bryan Lane to Foss Dike crosses the cropmark site of a curvilinear ditch possibly of prehistoric date (Site 5), and passes close to a second cropmark feature (Site 6), which has been interpreted as a possible prehistoric or Romano-British double-ditched trackway and adjoining enclosure. This route has the potential to impact upon previously unrecorded archaeological remains or finds.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MITIGATION

7.1 On the basis that the disposal main is likely to impact upon recorded archaeological sites, and there is the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains or finds to be encountered during construction works, the archaeological monitoring of the initial groundworks associated with the northern half of the proposed disposal main is recommended. In addition, a representative sample of the ridge and furrow in the southern half of the route should be recorded during initial groundworks.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The desk-based appraisal of the proposed site of the new wastewater pumping station and associated disposal main at Askham Bryan identified 16 recorded archaeological sites within the village and its immediate vicinity, and (with the exception of the village itself) only one of these sites is regarded as of potentially regional significance. A further three sites are listed buildings. There are no conservation areas, scheduled monuments, or designated areas within the study area.

8.2 There are no certain recorded sites of either prehistoric or Romano-British date within the study area with the exception of the Roman road, although a number of features plotted from aerial photographic sources, principally to the north of the village, may be enclosures or trackways of prehistoric date. Askham Bryan village is probably Anglian in origin. Settlement during the medieval period appears to have been centred along Main Street, with open fields to the north, west and east which evidence of
former ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded. These open fields were enclosed in 1813 and the village expanded little during the post-medieval period.

8.3 While the proposed pumping station will be sited within an existing treatment works compound and therefore not affect any archaeological remains, the associated disposal main is likely to impact upon recorded archaeological sites, and there is potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains or finds to be encountered during construction works.

8.4 On the basis of the results of the appraisal study, the archaeological monitoring of the initial groundworks associated with the northern half of the proposed disposal main is recommended. In addition, a representative sample of the ridge and furrow in the southern half of the route should be recorded during initial groundworks.

Northern Archaeological Associates
April 2004
Report No: 04/37
Project No: 624
Text: O Cooper
Illustrations: A Durkin
Edited by: P Cardwell
REFERENCES

Published sources

Baines (1823): Directory of Yorkshire

Bulmer (1890): History and Directory of the North Riding of Yorkshire


Smith A H (1928): The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Place Name Society, Cambridge

Maps and plans

1813 Plan of the Township of Askham Bryan in the North Riding of the County of York

1850 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 173

1849 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 190

1892 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 173/16

1892 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 190/4

1910 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 173/16

1909 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 25" to 1 mile, Yorkshire sheet 190/4

1962 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile, sheet SE 54 NE and NW

1991 British Geological Survey 1:50,000, Sheet 71 (Selby)
Figure 1 Askham Bryan WwTW: site location