

Hensall Community Primary School Classroom Extension

Heritage Statement

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1 Introduction

Hensall Community Primary School is located to the south of the village of Hensall in North Yorkshire in a semi-rural landscape (NGR: SE5827922552; Figure 1). The building dates from the mid-19th century when it was constructed as a school and school master's house. Now designated as a Grade II Listed Building, it remains in use as a school today.

Jacobs has been commissioned by North Yorkshire County Council to develop proposals and submit a planning application for the extension of Hensall Community Primary School.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires applicants to assess the significance of any heritage assets affected by development and the contribution of the assets' setting to that significance (NPPF, DCLG 2012, para. 128). The impact of a development on the significance of heritage assets is a material consideration for the Local Planning Authority in determining any planning application.

Jacobs has prepared this heritage statement in response to the requirements of the NPPF and North Yorkshire County Council. This report provides an assessment of the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development; an assessment of the magnitude and significance of impact of the development; identifies measures to mitigate impacts, and provides an assessment of residual impact.

2 Development Proposals

Extension of Hensall Community Primary School is proposed in order to provide additional capacity in advance of evaluated increases in pupil numbers in this locality.

The proposals would result in the extension of the existing school building with the construction of a single-storey classroom, with attached lobby and unisex lavatory. The extension would be located to the south of the historic school building, joined to a modern extension of the school by a canopy, maintaining the existing access route to the former school master's house. No works are proposed to the historic school building as part of the proposed development.

To enable construction of the building, some existing trees within the school grounds will be removed. In addition, a sycamore tree within the garden of the Red House (Asset 4) will also be taken down as this has been identified to be in decline (Jacobs 2012, 11).

A temporary access road from Church Lane will be established across the playground, and a site compound established within the garden to the immediate south of the school. The access road will run across the existing tarmac surface of the school playground, and will be fenced off from the surrounding area. It may be necessary to lay some additional tarmac / timbers to allow vehicles access across the verge between the road and playground; however, no additional ground breaking will be undertaken. The contractor's compound will comprise a container-type site office, craned into the site. No excavation will be undertaken for establishment of the compound.

The proposed extension will be erected to the south of the garden, its south elevation fronting onto the adjacent playground. The extension will be constructed on a concrete raft foundation, with the walls constructed in red clay facing brick in stretcher bond, and a natural slate roof. The south elevation will be gabled to the playground, with a sliding folding glazed door to the classroom. The east elevation, facing the modern school extension, will contain a pair of glazed double doors, with compact horizontal windows to the left of this, with a canopy over linking to the existing extension. The north elevation will be gabled towards the listed building, and will contain two compact horizontal windows, with a blind brick oculus in the head of the gable. The west elevation will be blind.

The proposed extension will result in the enclosure of the area between the existing school buildings and the new classroom to create a small courtyard. A timber fence c.1.2m in height will be erected to the west of the new classroom to separate this area from the playground to the south.

3.1 Legislative Context

Scheduled Monuments are by definition of National importance and are protected by law under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. Consequently, it is a criminal offence to damage a Scheduled Monument, and Consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State before any works affecting a Scheduled Monument may take place.

Listed buildings are protected under the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, and are recognised to be of special architectural or historic interest. Under the Act, planning authorities are instructed to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses (*Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act s.66(1)*). Designation as a listed building confers additional controls over demolition and alteration through the requirement for Listed Building Consent to be gained before undertaking works of alteration or demolition.

Under Section 69 of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, Local Planning Authorities have the duty to designate ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the appearance of character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ as conservation areas. Designation provides control over demolition of unlisted buildings through the requirement for Conservation Area Consent. In addition conservation area designation limits certain permitted development rights, and provides the basis for planning policies to further preserve and enhance the area’s special character.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework

National planning policies concerning the conservation of the historic environment are set out in section 12 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012).

The NPPF recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource which should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Significance is defined by the NPPF as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest’. This significance may be related to archaeological, architectural and artistic or historic elements, and may also derive from the setting of the site (DCLG 2012, 56).

Under paragraph 128, applicants for planning permission are required to provide a description of the significance of any affected heritage assets and their settings in sufficient detail to understand the potential impact of the proposal on them.

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities are instructed to take into account:

- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
- *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

- *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.* (DCLG 2012, para 131).

Paragraph 132 requires that, where a scheme will impact on a designated asset, great weight is given to the asset's conservation. It is recognised that significance may be harmed or lost through alteration of destruction of the asset, or development within its setting. Substantial harm to or loss of grade II listed buildings should be exceptional. Where development would result in less than substantial harm of a designated asset, local planning authorities are instructed to refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the harm/loss is necessary to realise substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss; or the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site, no viable use for the asset can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation, conservation by granting funding or charitable / public ownership is not possible, and the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

Under paragraph 135, the impact of a proposed development on the significance of undesignated heritage assets is to be taken into account in determining planning applications, with a balanced judgement to be made with regards to the scale of any harm/loss, and the significance of the asset.

Where a heritage asset will be wholly or partially lost, local planning authorities are instructed to require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage assets in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact. This evidence should then be made publicly accessible through deposition with the relevant Historic Environment Record (DCLG 2012, para 141).

3.3 Local Planning Policy

As a register 3 application, North Yorkshire County Council will determine the planning application in line with the local district development plan policies provided in the *Selby District Local Plan* (2005). Heritage policies relevant to this planning application are:

ENV25 Development within or affecting a conservation area will be permitted provided the proposal would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, and in particular:

- 1) The scale, form, position, design and materials of new buildings are appropriate to the historic context;
- 2) Features of townscape importance including open spaces, trees, verges, hedging and paving are retained;
- 3) The proposal would not adversely affect the setting of the area or significant views into or out of the area, and
- 4) The proposed use, external site works and boundary treatment are compatible with the character and appearance of the area.

Where necessary in order to be able to fully assess proposals, the council will require applications to be accompanied by detailed plans and elevations showing the proposed development in its setting.

ENV28 (A) Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the District Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application.

- (B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development.
- (C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development.

The historic environment is recognised as comprising all aspects of the environment which have resulted from the interaction between people and places through time. The elements of the historic environment that are considered to hold significance are called heritage assets (DCLG 2012, Annex 2). Heritage assets have been considered under three subtopics in this report:

- *Archaeological Remains;*
- *Historic Buildings; and*
- *The Historic Landscape.*

The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest (DCLG 2010a, Annex 2). For the purpose of this report, the term value is used to describe the significance of heritage assets in order to avoid potential confusion with the discussion of Significance of impact.

The assessment of heritage value, the magnitude of impact and the significance of impact has been undertaken using professional judgement based on the methodology provided in *Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB HA208/07)*. DMRB provides a robust methodology for the assessment of impacts on heritage assets and is widely accepted by the main heritage bodies.

Consultation with the Development Management Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council was undertaken during the preparation of this report to agree recommendations for archaeological mitigation.

4.1 Sources of Information

The study area was defined as a 200m buffer around the proposed development area (Figure 1). Data for this area was gathered from the following sources:

- *The National Heritage List for England for information on statutorily and non-statutorily designated heritage assets including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens, and registered historic battlefields;*
- *The Pastscape website for information on undesignated heritage assets;*
- *North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for information on undesignated heritage assets and Historic Landscape Characterisation data;*
- *Historic mapping held by North Yorkshire Record Office;*
- *Historic mapping held by West Yorkshire Archives Service;*
- *Published sources and historic mapping held by the University of York Library;*
- *Published sources held by Selby Library;*
- *A site inspection undertaken on June 15th 2012.*

A full list of the sources consulted is provided in the References at the end of this report.

4.2 Assessment of Significance of Heritage Assets

4.2.1 Assessment of the Value of Archaeological Remains

An assessment of the value of each archaeological site was made on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown, using professional judgement informed by the criteria provided by DMRB Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 (HA 208/07). These are presented in Table 1 below.

Existing statutory designations were taken into account in the grading process. For instance, all Scheduled Monuments are of national importance by legal definition, and are assumed to be of High value.

Table 1 - Criteria for assessing the value of archaeological remains

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the site has not been ascertained.

4.2.2 Assessment of the Value of Historic Buildings

An assessment of the value of each historic building within the study area was made on a six-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low, Negligible and Unknown, using professional judgement informed by the criteria given in Table 2 below. Assessment was informed by the statutory criteria for listing of Architectural and Historic Interest, and the general principles for selection outlined in *Principles of Selection for Listing Buildings* (DCMS March 2010b), as well as the guidance provided in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2006).

Table 2 - Criteria for assessing the value of historic buildings

Value	Criteria
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. Listed buildings. ¹ Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Low	'Locally Listed' buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.

4.2.3 Assessment of the Value of the Historic Landscape

Data on the historic landscape was obtained from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. An assessment of the value of each historic landscape character type within the study area has been made on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible, using professional judgement informed by the criteria given in Table 3 below. Assessment was informed by statutory designations, Historic Landscape Characterisation data and observations made during the walkover survey.

¹ This is a revision to the published DMRB guidance in recognition of advice from English Heritage that Grade II Listed Buildings are Nationally important (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/what-can-we-protect/listed-buildings>).

Table 3 - Criteria for assessing the value of historic landscapes

Value	Criteria
Very High	World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.

4.3 Setting of Heritage Assets

The assessment of the contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets was undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in the English Heritage document *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Assessment of Magnitude and Significance of Impact

The assessment of magnitude and significance of impact was assessed using professional judgement guided by the methodology provided by DMRB for archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape.

The magnitude of impact is the degree of change that would be experienced by an asset and its setting if the scheme and recommended mitigation measures were completed, as compared with a 'do nothing' situation. Magnitude of impact is assessed without reference to the value of the receptor, and may include physical impacts upon the asset, or impacts upon setting or amenity value. The criteria for the assessment of the magnitude of impact on archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape are set out in Tables 4, 5 and 6 below.

Unless otherwise stated, all impacts are assessed to be adverse.

Table 4- Criteria to Assess the Magnitude of Impact on Archaeological Remains

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Change to most or all key archaeological materials, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to setting.
Moderate	Changes to many key archaeological materials, such that the resource is clearly modified. Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset.
Minor	Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered. Slight changes to setting.
Negligible	Very minor changes to archaeological materials, or setting.
No Change	No change.

Table 5 - Criteria to Assess Magnitude of Impact on Historic Buildings

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered. Comprehensive changes to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, such that the resource is significantly modified. Changes to the setting of an historic building, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different. Change to the setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to historic building elements or setting that hardly affect it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.

Table 6 - Criteria to Assess Magnitude of Impact on the historic landscape

Magnitude	Criteria
Major	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in limited changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.

Magnitude	Criteria
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from amenity or community factors.

4.5 Assessment of Significance of Effects

For all three subtopics, the significance of effect was determined as a combination of the value of the asset and the magnitude of impact. This is achieved using the matrix illustrated below in Table 7. Five levels of significance of impact were defined which apply equally to Adverse and Beneficial impacts.

Table 7 - Matrix to assess the significance of impacts on cultural heritage assets

Value	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or Moderate	Moderate or Large	Large or Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight	Slight or Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or Slight	Neutral or Slight	Slight

4.6 Limitations

During the preparation of this report, the conservation advisor to Selby District Council was unavailable for consultation. The scope and content of the report was therefore determined based on previous professional experience in the preparation of heritage statements.

The Red House (Asset 4) is in private ownership and was inspected from the adjacent public rights of way, and the grounds of the school and church.

The identification of heritage assets has been undertaken using desk-based sources and site inspection only. No archaeological evaluation has been undertaken.

5 Cultural Heritage Background

The study area is located to the south of Hensall. This area formed part of the bed of Lake Humber, which is believed to have silted up by 11,000 BC (Van de Noort and Ellis 1999, 9), leaving an area of low-lying swamp and marsh, punctuated by raised sand and gravel islands. These islands formed the focus for activity prior to drainage of the surrounding marshland (Hensall parish file, North Yorkshire HER). The village of Hensall is located on one of these islands.

Evidence of activity during the Iron Age (800 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) periods around the study area has been identified from aerial photographs. These sites include rectilinear enclosures, trackways and boundary ditches, focussed particularly to the east of Hensall in the area around the junction of New Lane and Broach Road (Pastscape references 1315630; 1315636; and 1303928). Excavation in advance of sand extraction at Hensall Quarry, c.0.5km east of the proposed development site, identified the truncated remains of a multi-phase Romano-British field system (Swan *et al* 2008, 36).

The name 'Hensall' is suggested to originate from the Old English or Old Scandinavian meaning 'Nook of land of a man called Hethin or Hethinn' (Mills, 2008, 238), suggesting activity or occupation of this area during the early medieval period.

Hensall is recorded in the Domesday survey as *Edeshale*. Records from the medieval period indicate it to have been a fairly prosperous small, rural settlement, as reflected in the lay subsidy of 1334 when the village returned tax of £1 6s 8d (Hensall parish file, North Yorkshire HER). Evidence of medieval or post medieval agriculture has been identified in the surrounding area from aerial photographs (Asset 2; Pastscape reference 1303304).

The Hensall Enclosure Act was passed in 1818, with enclosure undertaken over the following three years. The enclosure map of Hensall, dated to 1821, shows the village to have been focussed along Main Street and Finkle Street, with long, narrow plots extending perpendicular from the street. Despite later infill development, this layout remains visible in the modern village today. The planned layout of these plots is apparent in their consistent width, with those to the north of the street being c.27.4m in width, and those to the south being c.13.7m in width, with a back lane (now called Field Lane) defining their southern extents.² The enclosure map records the names of the former open fields surrounding the village, including Town Field, Mill Field and Broach Field. The proposed development area is shown to have been located in the former area of Broach Field, and is depicted to have been divided into long broad fields, orientated north-south. The land was held by a variety of owners including the Townscend Trustees, the Vicar of Snaith and private individuals (Figure 2).

During the post-medieval period, Hensall was located on or close to a number of local and regional communication routes. A packhorse route from Rawcliffe to Kellington and Knottingley ran through the village. Communication along the River Aire was improved by the opening of the Aire and Calder Navigation in the early 18th century, with a lock constructed at Weeland to the north of Hensall. In the mid-18th century, a turnpike road was constructed by the Red House, Wakefield, Pontefract, Weeland and Rawcliffe Trust, bypassing Hensall to the south, and now preserved in

² http://www.hensallparishcouncil.co.uk/Report_PDFs/VDSamendmentsMW.pdf consulted 19/06/12

the route of the A645. Station Road was established during this period to provide a link between the turnpike and the River Aire (Jenkinson *et al* 2001). The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway built a line to the south of Hensall in 1847, enabling the export of local agricultural produce and sand extracted from the growing number of quarries in and around the village.

The village and its surroundings remained rural in character throughout the 19th century (Figure 3). In 1903, the village was described as an agricultural village which had changed little in 100 years, save for the replacement of thatch with slate and leaded windows with sashes (*Ibid.*). Throughout the 20th century, Hensall developed as commuter village, aided by the construction of the M62 in the 1970s, resulting in the construction of suburban housing and expansion beyond the historic village core.

5.1 The Church, School and Vicarage

The village of Hensall did not have its own parish church until the mid-19th century, when the current church was erected by William Henry Dawney, the 7th Viscount Downe. Dawney was strongly influenced by the Oxford Movement within the Church of England which sought to reintroduce symbolism and ceremony to Anglican worship and refocus worship on the Eucharist. Upon acceding to the title in 1846, the 7th Viscount began a programme of improvement across his extensive estates in Yorkshire and Rutland.

Dawney's improvements were undertaken in conjunction with the architect William Butterfield, one of the foremost church architects of the mid-19th century. Butterfield was a key figure in the gothic revival and the development of High Victorian architecture. His designs were based extensively on historic architectural precedents, yet were innovative in his adaptation of the gothic style to the requirements of contemporary life, giving more emphasis to the principles of medieval design than precise historical precedents (Thompson 1971, 83). Butterfield had risen to prominence in the 1840s, and was noted particularly for his work on behalf of the Ecclesiological Society at All Saints, Margaret Street in London. This was one of first major uses of constructional polychromy³ (Curl 1995, 66) and was to be highly influential in church architecture over the following 20 years.

Dawney and Butterfield undertook construction of a church, school and vicarage at the villages of Hensall, Cowick and Pollington, with the foundation stones for all three churches being laid on July 4th 1853. Popular tradition holds that Dawney's construction of the three churches was required by his father-in-law, the Bishop of Wells, in return for his daughter's hand in marriage.⁴ At all three sites, the church, school and vicarage were conceived as part of a unified scheme, reflecting the strong religious beliefs of both men, and their vision of the church as an active force in village life.

Due to the lack of suitable land within the village, the Church of St Paul (Asset 3), the vicarage (Asset 4) and school (Asset 5) were constructed on agricultural land c.1km to the southwest of the village centre. The buildings were laid out as a tight knit group, close to Broach Road (now the A645), as shown on the 2nd edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1906 (Figure 4). Construction was completed the

³ The use of contrasting coloured materials in the construction of a building for decorative effect.

⁴ http://www.hensallparishcouncil.co.uk/HT_PDFs/Hensall_looking_glass.pdf consulted 15/06/12

following year, with the church opening in October 1854. The school, which incorporated a school master's house, was initially supported by subscription. It is recorded as a national school in 1877, and was under council control by 1910.

St Paul's Church (Asset 3) remains in use today as the parish church, and the Vicarage, known as the Red House (Asset 4), remains in residential use, although it is no longer occupied by the local vicar. The School also remains in active use as Hensall Community Primary School.

6 Baseline Conditions

From the sources identified in Section 4.1 above, a total of eleven heritage assets have been identified within the study area. These comprise:

- *Three listed buildings;*
- *Four undesignated heritage assets; and*
- *Four historic landscape types.*

These assets are listed in Table 8 below and shown on Figures 5 and 6.

Table 8: Baseline cultural heritage assets

Asset number	Asset name	Designation	Value
1	Britannia Terrace	None	Low
2	Rectilinear ditched enclosures	None	Low
3	Church of St Paul	Grade II* Listed Building	High
4	The Red House	Grade II* Listed Building	High
5	Hensall School	Grade II Listed building	High
6	Fragmentary ditched enclosures	None	Medium
7	Building (site of)	None	Negligible
HLC1	Industrial	None	Low
HLC2	Settlement	None	Negligible
HLC3	Enclosed land	None	Low
HLC4	Institutional	None	Medium

6.1 Archaeological Remains

Asset 6 comprises fragmentary ditched enclosures identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The date of these enclosures is unknown, however it is possible that they are of Iron Age or Roman date (Pastscape 1315700). The value of this asset has been assessed to be Medium.

Asset 2 comprises a series of rectilinear enclosures identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The enclosures are located within modern mapped field boundaries, suggesting that they may be of medieval or post-medieval origin. The value of this asset has been assessed to be Low.

Asset 7 is the site of a building identified from historic mapping. Located to the rear (south) of Hensall School (Asset 5), and close to the former school master's house, this is likely to have been an outbuilding. The building was demolished in the late 20th century and no visible evidence of the former structure now remains on site. Asset 7 has been assessed to be of Negligible value.

6.1.1 Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

Whilst few archaeological assets have been identified in the area around the proposed development site, this is likely to reflect the limited amount of fieldwork undertaken in this area, rather than the absence of archaeological evidence.

Examination of aerial photographs as part of the National Mapping Programme identified complexes of enclosures ranging in date from the Iron Age to Post-medieval period located to the east and west of the development site (Assets 2 and 6). The extent of these assets is currently unknown, and there is potential for these assets to extend into the proposed development area. Excavations at Hensall Quarry, c.0.5km to the east of the proposed development site identified the remains of a Romano-British field system, despite negative results from both cropmark evidence and geophysical survey. Examination of historic maps and documentary sources, and findings of the site inspection suggest that the proposed development site has been subject to little previous disturbance, and that there is potential for unknown archaeological remains to be preserved *in situ* within the development area. Based on available evidence, the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the development site is assessed to be High.

6.2 Historic Buildings

The Church of St Paul (Asset 3) was commissioned by William Henry Dawney, the 7th Viscount Downe, and designed by William Butterfield, opening in 1854. The church was conceived as a group with the Red House (the former vicarage, Asset 4), and Hensall School (Asset 5). The church remains in active use today and is designated as a Grade II* Listed Building. The Church of St Paul is constructed in pinkish-red brick, with ashlar dressings and a slate roof. In plan, the church comprises a four-bay aisled nave, incorporating a southwest porch and three-stage north-west bell tower; a two-bay chancel with single-bay south chapel, and two-bay north vestry. Externally, the building is simply treated. Steeply sloped roofs are present over the nave and chancel, with three-light cusped lancet windows to the aisles, pointed windows with geometrical type tracery to the east and west, and a distinctive stepped chimney against the south aisle (Plate 1). The simple architectural treatment of the church is characteristic of Butterfield's designs for small churches, vicarages and schools, and has been described as '*a strikingly severe version of the picturesque*' (Thompson 1971, 308). The church is located in a semi-rural setting which includes arable fields and suburban housing, and forms a group with the Red House (former vicarage, Asset 4) and school (Asset 5) which are located immediately to the south, along a tree-lined road. The historical association of these buildings is understood in both their physical layout and their coherent architectural treatment. The M62 is located c.03km to the south of the church, and is clearly audible from the churchyard, whilst the movement of vehicles along the road is visible from the area to the east of the church. The churchyard, however, retains a secluded character. The church is located close to the junction of Church Lane and the A645, and forms a local landmark in views from the east, together with the white rendered gable of the school (Asset 5; Plate 2). In consideration of its architectural, historical and social interest, and its designation as a Grade II* listed building, the Church of St Paul has been assessed to be of High value.

The Red House (Asset 4) was constructed as the vicarage for the Church of St Paul (Asset 3) by William Butterfield, and forms a group with the adjacent Church and School (Assets 3 and 5). Now in use as a private residence, the building is designated as a Grade II* Listed Building. The Red House is a two-storey building, constructed in pinkish-red brick with a plain tile roof. The principal elevation is oriented to the north towards the church, with a gable to the left and tall, half-hipped dormer to the right, below a level roof ridge (Plate 3). The elevation is formed by a straight wall plane, without any advance or recession of bays. The main doorway is set to the left of centre within a pointed arch, with windows set to the left including a large tripartite window, all set below pointed relieving arches. At first-floor level is a tall pointed tripartite window within the gable, two-light mullion window and a

tripartite dormer window. Internally, the listing description notes the survival of original features including fireplaces, bookshelves and panelling. The Red House is located within a substantial private garden, well screened around its boundaries by mature planting. The house is situated at the end of a short, tree-lined road which is flanked by the Church of St Paul (Asset 3) to the north and Hensall School (Asset 5) to the south. The close physical layout of these three buildings, combined with the unity of their architectural treatment evidences their historical association, and contributes to their value. Arable fields lined by hawthorn hedges are present to the south and west of the Red House, whilst the M62 motorway is located c.0.28km to the south and is clearly audible from the grounds of the building. Despite this, the setting of the Red House retains a secluded character, with birdsong audible in its grounds. The Red House has been noted for its distinctive and influential architectural style, and has been described as being of '*unprecedented free simplicity*' (Thompson 1971, 405). In consideration of its architectural and historical, and its designation as a Grade II* listed building, the Red House has been assessed to be of High value.

Hensall School (Asset 5) was also erected to the designs of William Butterfield for the 7th Viscount Dawnay and was constructed as a group with the Church and Red House (Assets 3 and 4). The building remains in use as a primary school and is now designated as a Grade II Listed Building. The school is constructed in pinkish-red brick, with render used across part of the north elevation, and a slate roof. The main block comprises a two-storey building with steeply-pitched, sweeping roof (Plate 4), containing the school hall at ground-floor level, with three rooms above, accessed from the school master's house. A large stack is present against the north elevation, with raking dormers to its right illuminating the first floor. The ground floor is largely obscured by later extensions, save for two large windows in the south elevation, and two small lights above a later extension on the north elevation. To the west is a classroom block: a single-storey, two-room range, with sweeping roof, illuminated by three three-light windows and two dormer windows (Plate 5). To the south of this is a two-storey range, constructed in two phases, comprising the original school master's house and a later classroom with two rooms at first-floor level (Plate 6). A modern extension, erected c.1997 extends to the south of the original building (Plate 7). Internally the school retains a number of original fixtures and fittings, including fireplaces, cupboards, and a dogleg staircase to the master's house with plain balusters. The school is situated to the west of Church Lane on the south edge of Hensall, with a playground, including both hardstanding and grassland, located to the south of the school building, and a small area of garden located between the former school master's house and the modern school extension. The Church of St Paul (Asset 3) is located to the north of the school, whilst the former vicarage, the Red House (Asset 4) is situated to the west. Together, these buildings form a group united by their close physical arrangement and coherent architectural style, and reflective of their close historical association. Arable fields surround the school to the south, east and west. The M62 is located c.0.28km to the south of the original school building. Vehicle noise from the road is clearly audible from the grounds of the building, and the movement of vehicles along the road is also visible. The school is located close to the junction of Church Lane and the A645, and forms a local landmark in views from the east, together with the Church of St Paul (Asset 3; Plate 2). In consideration of its architectural and historical, and its designation as a Grade II Listed Building, Hensall School has been assessed to be of High value.

Britannia Terrace (Asset 1) comprises a terrace of four houses erected in the late 19th century, possibly in association with a malthouse formerly located adjacent to the railway line. Of brick construction, the terrace is of two storeys with pitched slate

roof (Plate 8). The eastern two houses retain round-headed doorways with contrasting dark red brick architrave and single-segmental-headed window at ground- and first-floor levels, whilst the western two houses have had a gabled porch added. Brick chimney stacks are present in the north and south slopes of the roof with moulded cap above a cogged band. The cottages each have a private garden separating them from the busy A645, and are surrounded by large arable fields. The cooling towers of Eggborough Power Station, located c.1.7km to the northwest, form prominent features within the setting of the terrace. Britannia Terrace has been assessed to be of Low value.

6.3 Historic Landscape

The description of historic landscape types within the study area is based on the data provided by the Historic Landscape Characterisation undertaken by North Yorkshire County Council, informed by the findings of the site inspection.

Historic Landscape Character Type 1 comprises an area which was developed with malhouses and worker's housing (see Asset 1 above) in the late 19th century. Part of the malhouses has been demolished and redeveloped, but the site remains in light industrial use. The main malhouses remains extant to the east. This Historic Landscape Type also includes area of pasture land, and some infill housing development to the rear of Britannia Terrace. Historic Landscape Type 1 has been assessed to be of Low value.

Historic Landscape Character Type 2 is an area of residential development developed in the later 20th century, predominantly comprising detached housing in private gardens along Station Road. In consideration of the limited time depth of this Type, its value has been assessed to be Negligible.

The Enclosed Land type (Historic Landscape Character Type 3) comprises an area of arable fields, enclosed under the 1818 Hensall Enclosure Act. The fields are predominantly large, long enclosures, orientated north-south, with boundaries defined by hawthorn hedges and timber fences. There has been some loss of historic boundaries, however the overall historic field pattern remains legible. The value of this type has been assessed to be Low.

The Institutional type (Historic Landscape Type 4) comprises the church, vicarage and school (Assets 3, 4 and 5) erected in the mid-19th century for the 7th Viscount Dawnay to the designs of William Butterfield. The complex were conceived and constructed as a group, and intended to integrate the church more fully into village life. The original layout of the complex remains highly legible within the historic landscape today. Historic Landscape Type 4 has been assessed to be of Medium value.

7.1 Archaeological Remains

Potential impacts from construction of the proposed development have been identified on Asset 7, the site of a building identified from historic mapping. Construction works will result in the establishment of the site compound on the site of the asset, and the construction of a concrete raft directly to the south of the asset. This may result in some disturbance or removal of archaeological remains associated with Asset 7. Removal of archaeological remains associated with Asset 7 will also result from the construction of new drainage parallel to the modern school extension. Asset 7 has been assessed to be of Negligible value. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be Moderate, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.

The remaining archaeological assets (Assets 2 and 6) are located outside the area of the proposed development and will not be impacted by construction works. No change is therefore predicted on the remaining two assets.

The potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the proposed development area has been assessed to be High. Based on evidence from the surrounding area, it is considered that any unknown archaeological remains present within the development site are likely to be of no greater than Medium value. Construction of the proposed development would result truncation or removal of archaeological remains in the area of the classroom extension and associated service trenches. Assuming a moderate impact on unknown archaeological remains due to construction of the proposed development, the significance of impact is unlikely to be any greater than Moderate.

7.2 Historic Buildings

Impacts on the setting of two historic buildings have been identified to result from construction of the proposed development.

Construction of the proposed development will result in the extension of Hensall School (Asset 5) by the construction of a new classroom to the rear (south) of the historic school. There will be no physical impact on the historic school building. The proposed extension will comprise a single-storey structure of similar scale to the 1997 school building, with construction in red clay facing bricks with natural slate tiles. The new structure will be designed in a similar architectural style to the 1997 extension, and will not form an intrusive or dominant feature within the setting of the listed building. The garden to the south of the school master’s house will be enclosed by construction of the development, necessitating the removal of some overgrown shrubs and three trees. Views from the south elevation of the historic school building will be altered, replacing views of overgrown shrubs and the playground beyond (Plate 9), with a brick gable punctuated by two small windows and a decorative brick oculus in the head of the gable. The proposed development will not impact on the relationship between the school, church and the Red House (Assets 3 and 4), and will not form a dominant or intrusive feature within the setting of the historic school. The value of Hensall School has been assessed to be High. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be Minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.

The proposed development will be largely screened from the Red House (Asset 4) by existing screening along the property boundary, however, some views of the proposed extension may be possible from the first floor. The proposed extension will be of similar scale, massing and materials to the 1997 building, and will be seen in the context of the existing school complex. The proposed extension will not form an intrusive element within the setting of the Red House. A sycamore within the garden of the Red House which has been assessed to be in decline (Jacobs 2012, 11) will also be removed by the scheme, however the remaining mature vegetation within the building's grounds will be retained. The relationship of the building with the school and church (Assets 4 and 5) will be maintained, as will our understanding of its architectural and historical value. The Red House has been assessed to be of High value. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be Negligible. The significance of this impact has been assessed to be Neutral. This is a deviation from the matrix presented at Table 4 above, and has been assessed based on professional judgement; whilst the proposed development will result in some minor changes to the setting of the Red House, it is considered that this will not detract from the value of the building or adversely affect its setting.

No impact is predicted on the remaining two historic buildings (Assets 1 and 3). These assets are wholly screened from the proposed development. The setting of the Church of St Paul (Asset 3) and our understanding of its relationship to the Red House and Hensall School (Asset 5) will be maintained in its current condition. The magnitude of impact on Assets 1 and 3 is therefore assessed as No Change and the significance of impact is assessed to be Neutral.

7.3 Historic Landscape

The proposed development will result in changes within Historic Landscape Character Type 4: Institutional, due to the construction of a new classroom within the school site. This will not result in changes to the legibility of this historic landscape type, or alteration of its morphology. Historic Landscape Type 4 has been assessed to be of Medium value. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be Negligible, and the significance of impact is assessed to be Neutral.

8 Proposed Mitigation

During the development of proposals for the proposed development, measures to avoid and reduce impacts on heritage assets have been incorporated into the design. These measures include the design of the new structure to be subservient to the main school building, the use of appropriate materials, and the use of similar architectural features to the modern school extension.

The following specific measures are proposed to mitigate impacts on cultural heritage assets:

- *A programme of archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during construction to enable the identification and preservation by record of any archaeological remains associated with Asset 7, the site of a building identified from historic mapping, and of any unknown archaeological remains revealed by construction works. Any remains identified through archaeological monitoring will be excavated and recorded in line with best practice and in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council.*

This proposal has been agreed in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council (email from Lucie Hawkins 25/06/12).

As measures to reduce the impact on the setting of the Hensall School (Asset 5) have been incorporated into the design, no further mitigation measures are proposed for this asset.

As the significance of impact on the Historic Landscape is predicted to be Neutral, no mitigation measures are proposed for this subtopic.

Archaeological monitoring during construction will allow any archaeological remains exposed by construction works to be recorded. Reporting on the findings of the investigation will be undertaken, at a level appropriate to the significance of impact. The residual magnitude of impact on Asset 7 is therefore assessed to be Negligible and the significance of impact is assessed to be Neutral.

Table 9 – Residual impacts

Asset number	Asset name	Asset value	Unmitigated significance of impact	Proposed mitigation	Residual magnitude of impact	Residual significance of impact
4	Red House	High	Neutral	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
5	Hensall School	High	Slight	None proposed	Minor	Slight
7	Building (site of)	Negligible	Neutral	Archaeological monitoring	Negligible	Neutral

Cartographic Sources

- Plan of the Township of Hensall in the Parish of Snaith. (Enclosure map). 1821.
North Yorkshire Record Office MIC604
- Ordnance Survey, 1851, 1st edition 6” map, Yorkshire sheet 236
- Ordnance Survey, 1851, 1st edition 6” map, Yorkshire sheet 251
- Ordnance Survey, 1907, 2nd edition 25” map, Yorkshire sheet 236.13
- Ordnance Survey, 1907, 2nd edition 25” map, Yorkshire sheet 251.1

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- http://www.hensallparishcouncil.co.uk/HT_PDFs/Hensall_looking_glass.pdf
consulted 15/06/12
- http://www.hensallparishcouncil.co.uk/Report_PDFs/VDSamendmentsMW.pdf
consulted 19/06/12





Plate 1 - The south elevation of the Church of St Paul (Asset 3)



Plate 2 – View of the church and school (Assets 3 and 5) from Broach Road looking southwest.



Plate 3 The principal (north) elevation of the Red House (Asset 4)



Plate 4 Hensall School (Asset 5), north elevation showing the main block.



Plate 5 Hensall School (Asset 5), north elevation of the classroom block.



Plate 6 The south elevation of Hensall School (Asset 5), showing the former schoolmaster's house



Plate 7 The modern extension to Hensall School (Asset 5), erected c.1997.



Plate 8 Britannia Terrace (Asset 1)



Plate 9 View of the proposed development site from the south elevation of Hensall School

Appendix A Gazetteer

Asset Number	1
Asset Name	Britannia Terrace
NGR	SE5819922726
Type	Terraced housing
Designation	None
HER / NMR Reference	N/A
Value	Low
Period	19th century
Description	<p>Terrace of houses first depicted on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1890. [1] Buildings remain extant today and comprise a terrace of four red-brick, two-storey houses with pitched slate roofs. The eastern two houses retain round-headed doorways with contrasting dark red brick architrave and single-segmental-headed window at ground- and first-floor levels. The western two houses are similarly arranged with gabled porch added. Brick chimney stacks present in the north and south slopes of the roof with moulded cap above a cogged band.</p> <p>The cottages each have a private garden separating them from the busy A645, and are surrounded by large arable fields. The cooling towers of Eggborough Power Station, located c.1.7km to the northwest, form a prominent features within the setting of the terrace. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, 1890. Yorkshire sheet 236.13</p> <p>[2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12</p>

Asset Number	2
Asset Name	Rectilinear ditched enclosures
NGR	SE5811722647
Type	Enclosure
Designation	None
HER / NMR Reference	1315677
Value	Low
Period	Unknown
Description	<p>Rectilinear ditched enclosures are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Their date is uncertain, but their alignment within the modern mapped field boundary system suggests they may be medieval or post medieval in date. [1] This asset is located within an arable field which was under crop at the time of site inspection. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Pastscape</p> <p>[2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12</p>

Asset Number	3
Asset Name	Church of St Paul
NGR	SE5829322596
Type	Church
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER / NMR Reference	1295734
Value	High
Period	19th century
Description	<p>HENSALL CHURCH LANE SE 52 SE (west side) 3/2 Church of St Paul 11.12.67 GV II* Church. 1854 with later alterations. Architect: William Butterfield; patron: 7th Viscount Downe; builder: Charles Ward of Lincoln. Pinkish-red brick in English bond with ashlar dressings and grey slate roof. 4-bay aisled nave incorporating south-west porch and 3-stage north-west bell tower, 2-bay chancel with single-bay south chapel and 2-bay north vestry. Aesthetic Functionalism. Nave. Entrance to south porch a pointed, chamfered archway under hoodmould; within a pointed plank door in double- chamfered surround. Further entrance to north at base of tower, a plank door within pointed surround under pointed ashlar arch. Tower has gabled stair turret to west side and has slit windows; to narrower third stage are twin-light bell openings with Geometrical-type tracery. Cogged eaves band, pyramidal roof. 4-light pointed west window with intersecting tracery. Aisles have triple-stepped cusped lancet windows within ashlar surrounds. South aisle has stepped external chimney to third bay which has been lowered. Chancel: south side and north vestry have 2-light mullion casement windows. East end of vestry has 2-light Geometrical-type window. East window of 3 lights with Geometrical-type tracery to head within pointed ashlar surround. Sweeping roofline in 2 levels. Interior retains most original features but is of plain design. Nave has pointed arcade on cylindrical piers with moulded capitals and bases. Double-chamfered pointed chancel arch on corbelled soffit moulding. Pointed piscina. Floor tiles by Minton. Contemporary pews; painted screen to south chapel; organ; octagonal pulpit; octagonal font. Mosaic reredos, restored in 1970. Some windows have stained glass. Conceived as a group with The Red House (qv) and Hensall Primary School (qv) and with similar groups at Cowick and Pollington. [1]</p> <p>The Church is situated on the south edge of Hensall, set within a compact graveyard to the south of the A645. The Red House (former vicarage, Asset 4) and school (Asset 5) are located immediately to the south of the church, along a tree-lined road. The group value and historical and cultural association may be understood in both their physical layout and coherent architectural treatment. To the south, east and west of the church are large, rectilinear enclosed arable fields, whilst to the north is suburban housing, arranged along Station Road. The M62 is located c.0.3km to the south of the church, and is clearly audible from the churchyard, whilst the movement of vehicles along the road is visible from the area to the east of the church. Despite this, the churchyard retains a peaceful and secluded character, particularly to the west of the church, where birdsong remains clearly audible despite the background road noise. The church is located close to the junction of Church Lane and the A645, and forms a local landmark in views from the east, together with the white rendered gable of the school (Asset 5). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Listing description, National Heritage List</p> <p>[2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12</p>

Asset Number	4
Asset Name	The Red House
NGR	SE5824622561
Type	House

Designation	Grade II* Listed Building
HER / NMR Reference	1148401
Value	High
Period	19th century
Description	<p>GV II* Vicarage,now house. 1854 with later alterations. Architect, William Butterfield; patron, 7th Viscount Downe; builder, Charles Ward of Lincoln. Pinkish-red brick in English bond with grey tile roof. 2 storeys, 3 first-floor windows with single-storey range to rear. Aesthetic Functionalism. Off-centre entrance double plank doors with pointed overlight under pointed arch. To right, small 4-pane sash, large tripartite window with 4-pane sash a later insertion, and similar smaller window. All ground-floor openings below header arches and pointed relieving arches. To left of first floor a pointed tripartite window, the centre a 6-pane sash, under pointed arch set in high gable. To right 2-light timber mullion window with 2-pane sashes and a tripartite window, the centre a 12-pane sash, in half-hipped roof dormer. Ridge, rear and side stacks have cogged bands. Interior retains several original features. Library has bookshelves and fireplace. Dining room has oak fireplace, roll-moulded beams and panelled walls. Dogleg staircase with chamfered plank balusters. Shutters to some windows. 6-panel doors. An early example of a conscious Victorian return to an honest, unpretentious style of house building which is not stylistic and is devoid of imitative flavour. Conceived of as a group with St Paul's Church (qv) and Hensall Primary School and with similar groups at Cowick and Pollington. [1]</p> <p>The Red House is situated within a generous private garden, well screened around its boundaries by mature planting. The house is situated at the end of a short, tree-lined road which is flanked by the Church of St Paul (Asset 3) to the north and Hensall School (Asset 5) to the south. The close physical layout of these three buildings, combined with the unity of their architectural treatment evidences their historical and group value, and contributes to their value. Arable fields lined by hawthorn hedges are present to the south and west of the Red House, whilst the M62 motorway is located c.0.28km to the south and is clearly audible from the grounds of the building. Despite this, the setting of the Red House remains peaceful, with birdsong audible in the building's grounds. [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Listed Building description</p> <p>[2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12</p>

Asset Number	5
Asset Name	Hensall School
NGR	SE5827922552
Type	School
Designation	Grade II Listed building
HER / NMR Reference	1148400
Value	High
Period	19th century
Description	<p>GV II School and schoolmaster's house. 1854 with later additions and alterations including those of 1893, 1968 and 1970. Architect, William Butterfield; patron, 7th Viscount Downe; builder, Charles Ward of Lincoln. Pinkish-red brick, partly rendered, with grey slate roof. 2-storey range with 2 first- floor windows with single tall storey, 2-bay schoolroom adjoining. Aesthetic Functionalism. Main range: ground floor obscured by C20 additions, entrance to C20 porch, double, part-glazed doors, 9-pane window. First floor has 2-light timber mullion window with 4-pane sashes and tripartite window with 2-pane sash to centre, both in long raking dormer. Schoolroom has three 6-pane casement windows with 2 roof dormers. External end stack and large stepped external stack to front elevation. 2 rainwater heads bearing initial D. Sweeping roof in 2 levels. Interior retains many original features including fireplaces, cupboards with hinges, dado rails, 6 and 8-panel doors and dogleg staircase to master's house with plain balusters. Conceived as a group with St Paul's Church (qv) and The Red House (qv) and with similar groups at Cowick and Pollington. N Pevsner, Yorkshire, The West Riding, 1979, p 262. P Thompson, William Butterfield, 1971, p 436 [1]</p> <p>Single-storey extension added to the southwest of the historic building c.1997. Constructed in red brick with natural tile roof, the building is sympathetic and subservient to the main building.</p> <p>The school is situated to the west of Church Lane on the south edge of Hensall, with a playground, including both hardstanding and grassland, located to the south of the school building, and a small area of garden located between the former school master's house and the modern school extension. The Church of St Paul (Asset 3) is located to the north of the school, whilst the former vicarage (the Red House, Asset 4) is situated to the west. The buildings are arranged around a short road perpendicular to Church Lane, lined by mature trees. Together, these buildings form a group united by their close physical arrangement and coherent architectural style, and reflective of their historical association. Beyond the complex of buildings are arable fields and, to the north, modern suburban housing along Station Road. The M62 is located c.0.28km to the south of the listed school, and is clearly audible around the building, whilst the movement of vehicles along the road is also visible from the school grounds. The school is located close to the junction of Church Lane and the A645, and forms a local landmark in views from the east, together with the Church of St Paul (Asset 3). [2]</p>
References	<p>[1] Listed Building description</p> <p>[2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12</p>

Asset Number	6
Asset Name	Fragmentary ditched enclosures
NGR	SE5836622532
Type	Enclosures
Designation	None
HER / NMR Reference	1315700
Value	Low
Period	Iron Age
Description	Fragmentary ditched enclosures, possibly Iron Age or Roman in date, are visible as cropmarks on air photographs, centred at SE 5837 2254. This asset is located within an arable field which was under crop at the time of site inspection. [2]
References	[1] Pastscape [2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12

Asset Number	7
Asset Name	Building (site of)
NGR	SE5827022529
Type	Building
Designation	None
HER / NMR Reference	
Value	Negligible
Period	19th century
Description	Site of building shown on 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1890. [1] The structure is shown within the garden to the rear of the headmaster's house and is likely to represent an outhouse or coalshed. Building demolished in the later 20th century. No evidence of the former presence of the structure was identified during the site inspection. [2]
References	[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, 1890. Yorkshire sheet 236.13 [2] S. Honeywell site inspection 15/06/12

FIGURE 1

Legend

- Proposed Development Boundary
- Proposed Extension Footprint
- Study Area (200m Buffer)



0	21/06/12	Initial Issue	PG	SH	RM	JD
Rev.	Date	Purpose of revision	Drawn	Check'd	Rev'd	App'd

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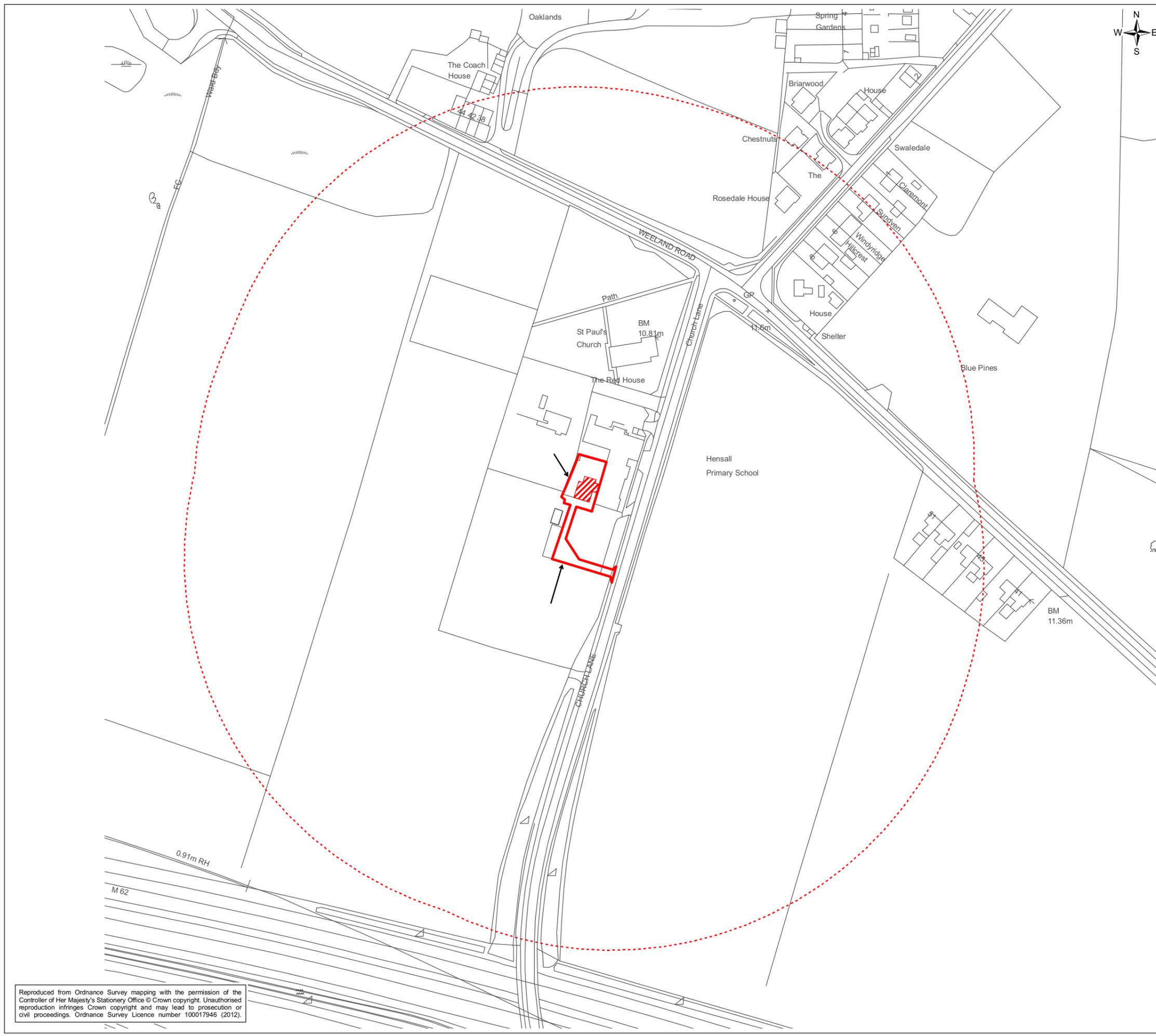
Project
**HENSALL COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL
CLASSROOM EXTENSION**

Drawing Title
SITE LOCATION

Drawing Status	FINAL	
Scale @A3	1:2,000	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	BAE11508	
Client No.	29414	

Drawing No.
BAE11508_CH_01

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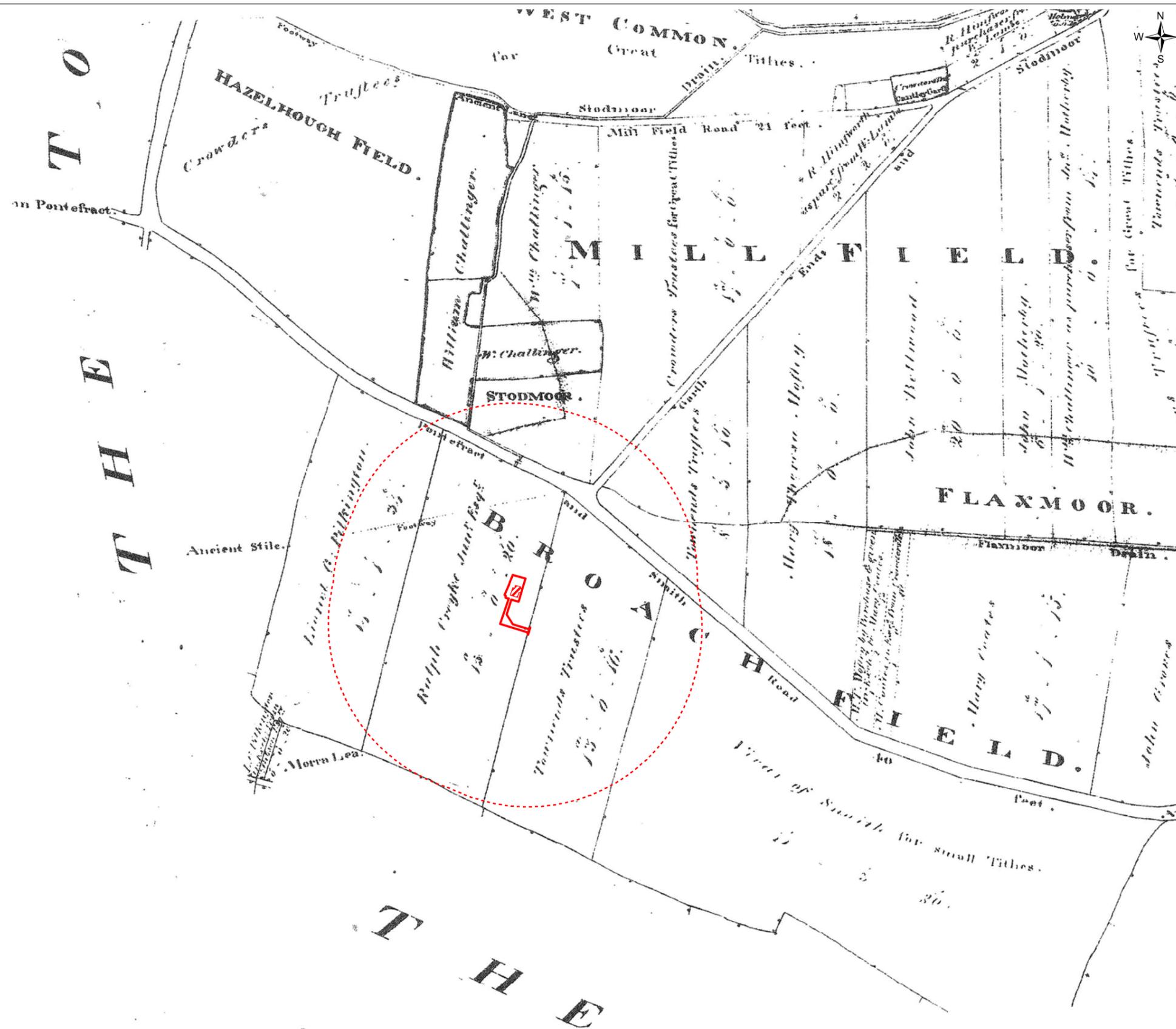


FIGURE 2

Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Extension Footprint
- Study Area (200m Buffer)

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Project
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Drawing Title
 Georeferenced extract from the plan
 of the township of Hensall, 1821

Drawing Status: FINAL
 Scale @A3: 1:5,000 DO NOT SCALE
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Drawing No.
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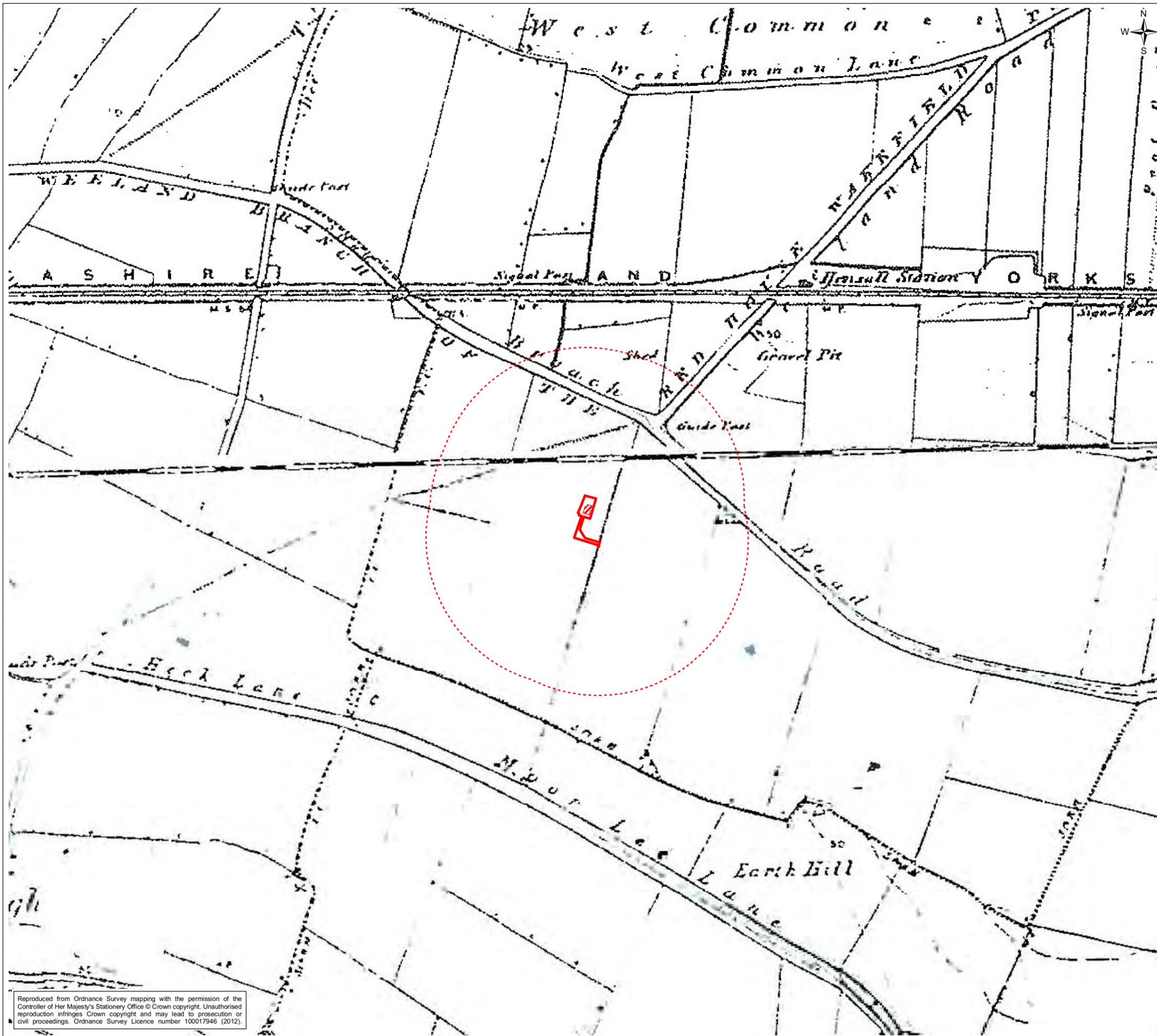


FIGURE 3

Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Extension Footprint
- Study Area (200m Buffer)

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Drawing Title
 Georeferenced extract from the 1st edition 6" Ordnance
 Survey map of 1853, Yorkshire sheets 236 and 251

Drawing Status: FINAL
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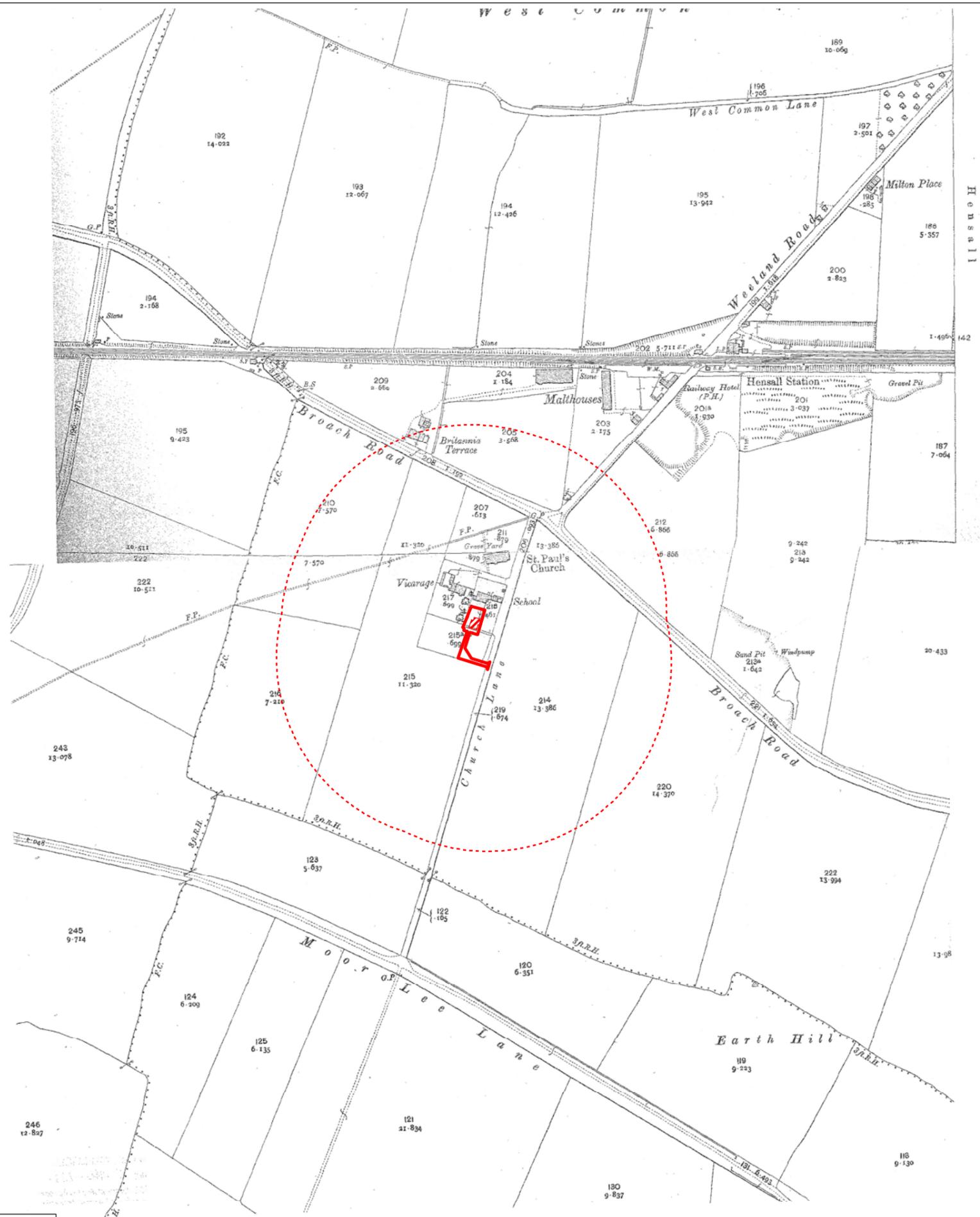


FIGURE 4

Legend

- Red Line Boundary
- Proposed Extension Footprint
- Study Area (200m Buffer)

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Drawing Title	Georeferenced extract from the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1906, Yorkshire Sheets 236-13 and 251-1					
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Drawing Status	FINAL					
Scale @A3	1:5,000				DO NOT SCALE	
Jacobs No.	BAE11508					
Client No.	29414					

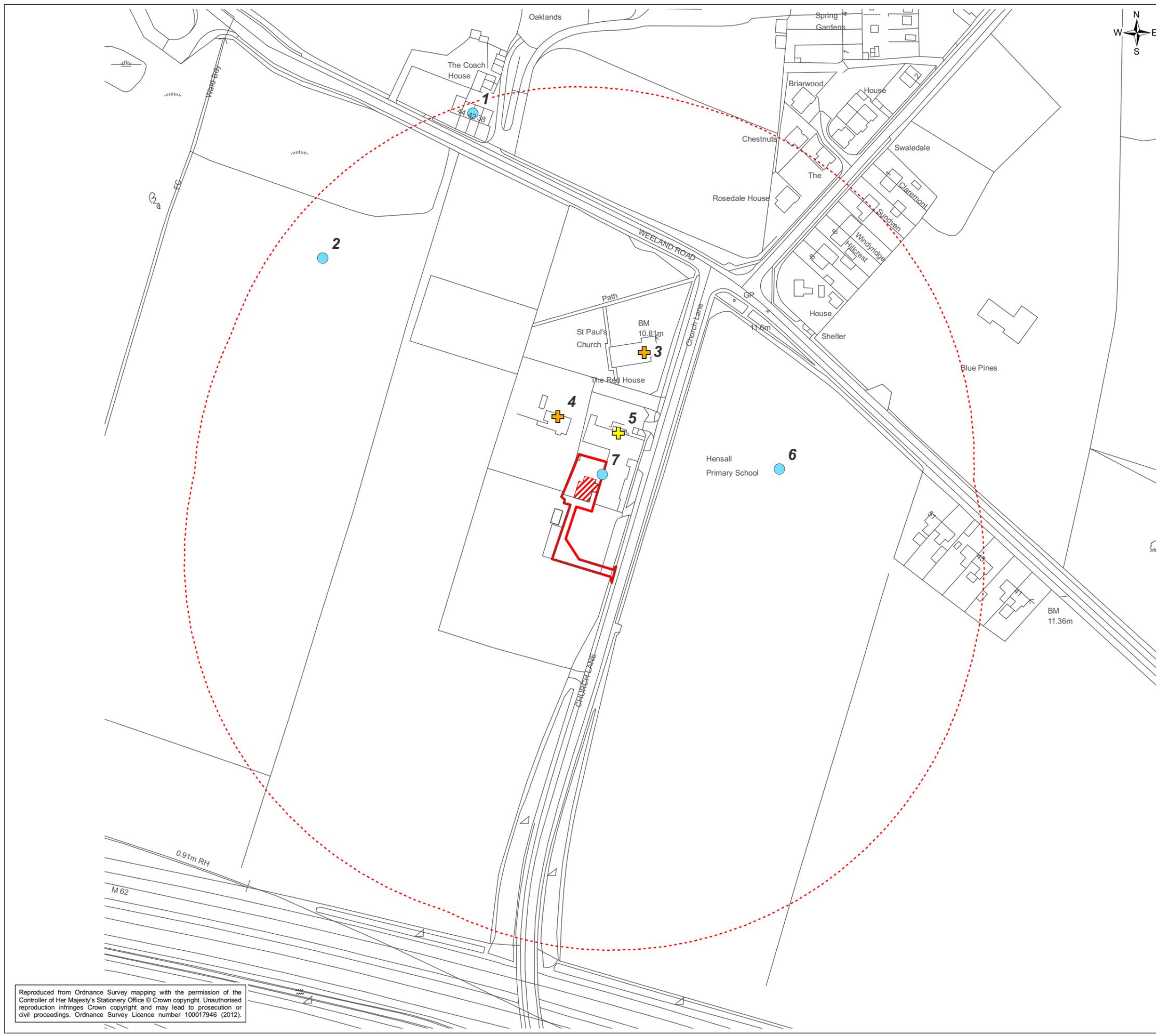
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FIGURE 5

- Legend**
-  Red Line Boundary
 -  Proposed Extension Footprint
 -  Study Area (200m Buffer)
- Heritage Assets**
-  Grade II* Listed Building
 -  Grade II Listed Building
 -  Undesignated Heritage Asset

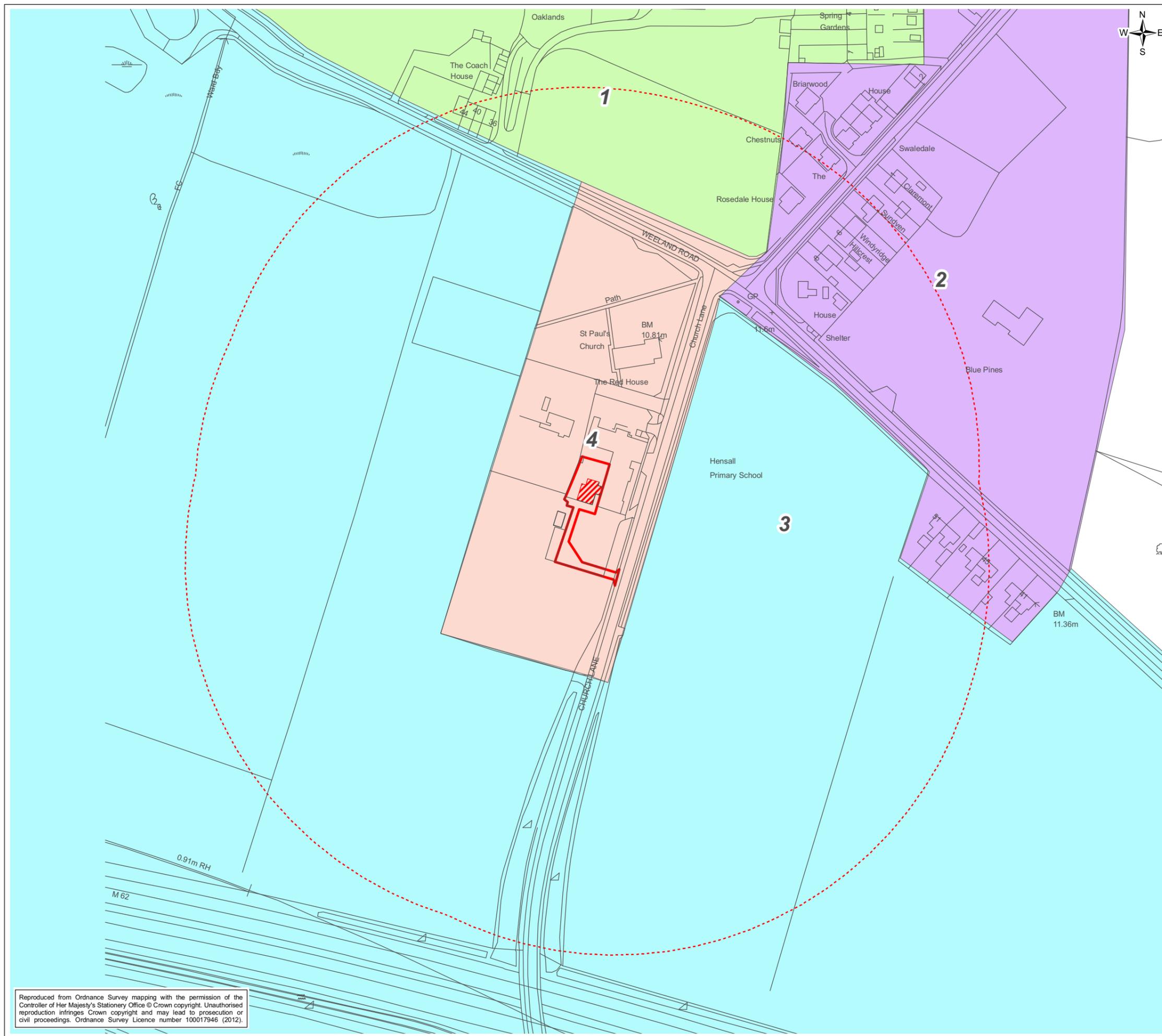


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Project			HENSALL COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM EXTENSION			
Drawing Title			Location of Heritage Assets			
Drawing Status		FINAL				
Scale @A3	1:2,000		DO NOT SCALE			
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FIGURE 6

- Legend**
- Red Line Boundary
 - Proposed Extension Footprint
 - Study Area (200m Buffer)
- Historic Landscape Characterisation Type**
- 1 INDUSTRIAL
 - 2 SETTLEMENT
 - 3 ENCLOSED LAND
 - 4 INSTITUTIONAL



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Project
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Drawing Title
Historic Landscape Characterisation

Drawing Status: **FINAL**

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