10. Corridor D (Figs 1, 10, 12-14)

10.1 Corridor D, composed of parts of the parishes of Thorp Arch, Newton Kyme-cum-Toulston, Wighill and Tadcaster West, covers a compact, sub-rectangular area of about 8km^2, between Thorp Arch in the west and Tadcaster in the east The corridor is dissected by the meandering west-east course of the River Wharfe Consequently, by virtue of the river valley and flood plain, much of the area is low-lying (below 20m OD) The symmetry of the corridor is only interrupted by the exclusion of the Thorp Arch Trading Estate in the north-west corner However, there is an extensive exclusion zone around the village of Newton Kyme, and smaller exclusion zones around the sites of the Roman fort and the medieval villages of Oglethorpe, Toulston and Easedike

10.2 Thirty three sites are reported for this corridor, the relative importance of which is shown in Table 4 Thirteen of the sites he outside the corridor, or within exclusion zones This quantification belies the extent and intensity of archaeology and archaeological potential that exists within this corridor, certainly to the south of the River Wharfe The area to the south of the river constitutes what has been termed a diachronic landscape (Darvill 1988a, 10) That is a landscape where there are groups of monuments that are successive and superimposed and which relate to recurrent or continuous use of a single area The number of sites reported merely reflects the number of monument classes identified, and does not allude to the true nature of the archaeological landscape Many of the archaeological sites are very extensive and, in cases, not adequately served by the exclusion zones designed to protect them The area of greatest archaeological intensity lies in the centre of the corridor, at the centre of which is Scheduled Area 538 (covering the sites of the Prehistoric henge and the Roman fort and *vicus*), though in essence it is difficult to discount any part of this corridor on grounds of archaeological potential and even the area of SAM 538 does not cover fully the known extent of the prehistoric and Roman archaeology The other Scheduled Ancient Monuments in this area are Newton Kyme Castle (612), Toulston DMV (730) and the potential settlement site, revealed as a cropmark, to the east of Moat House (1195) All the Scheduled Areas are shown on Figure 14

10.3 The Corridor D sites

(see Volume 2 Site Directory for full details)

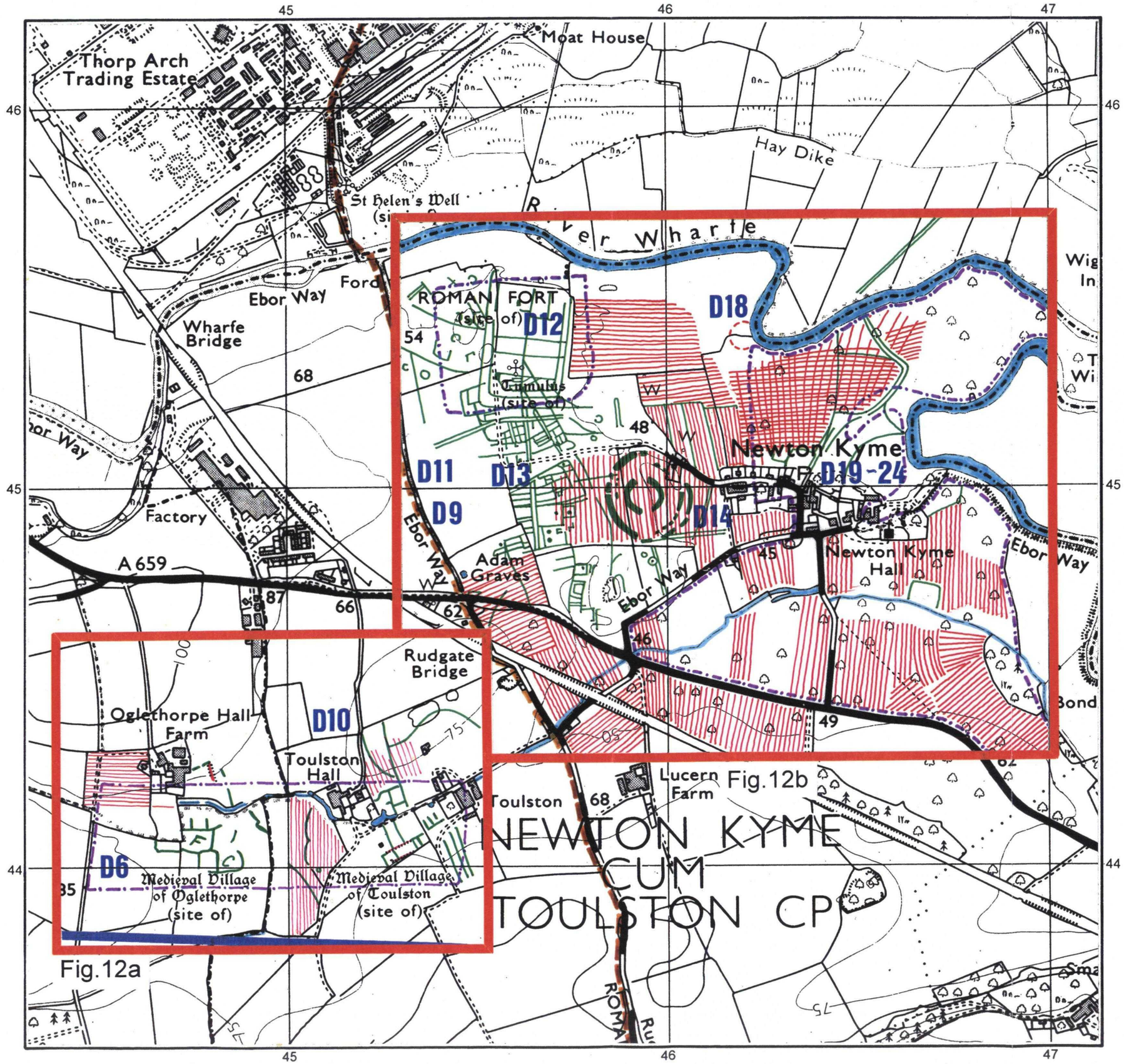

Figure 12: Corridor D - inset details showing the nature and extent of known cropmark anomalies and extant earthwork features.

Proposed Overhead Powerlines-North Yorkshire, Archaeological Assessment.

Key

- Corridor Boundary
- Exclusion Zone
- Inset Detailed Area
- Site Reference (A6)
- Rivers and Drainage
- Earthworks
- Cropmarks
- Line of Roman Road

Scale 1:10,000

N

0 500m

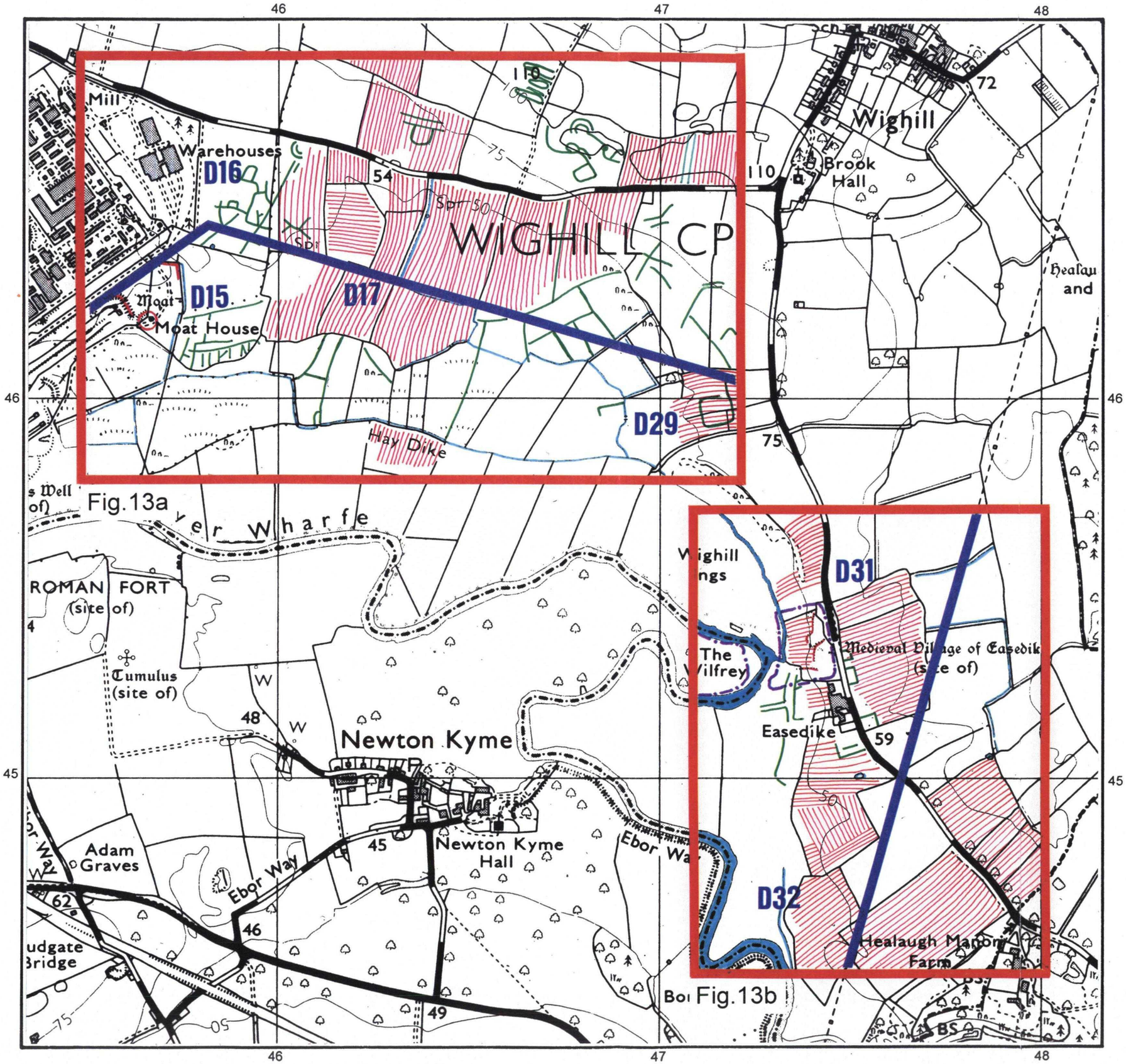

Figure 13: Corridor D - inset details showing the nature and extent of known cropmark anomalies and extant earthwork features.

Proposed Overhead Powerlines-North Yorkshire, Archaeological Assessment.

Key

- Corridor Boundary
- Exclusion Zone
- Inset Detailed Area
- Site Reference (A6)
- Rivers and Drainage
- Earthworks
- Cropmarks
- Line of Roman Road

Scale 1:10,000

N

0 500m

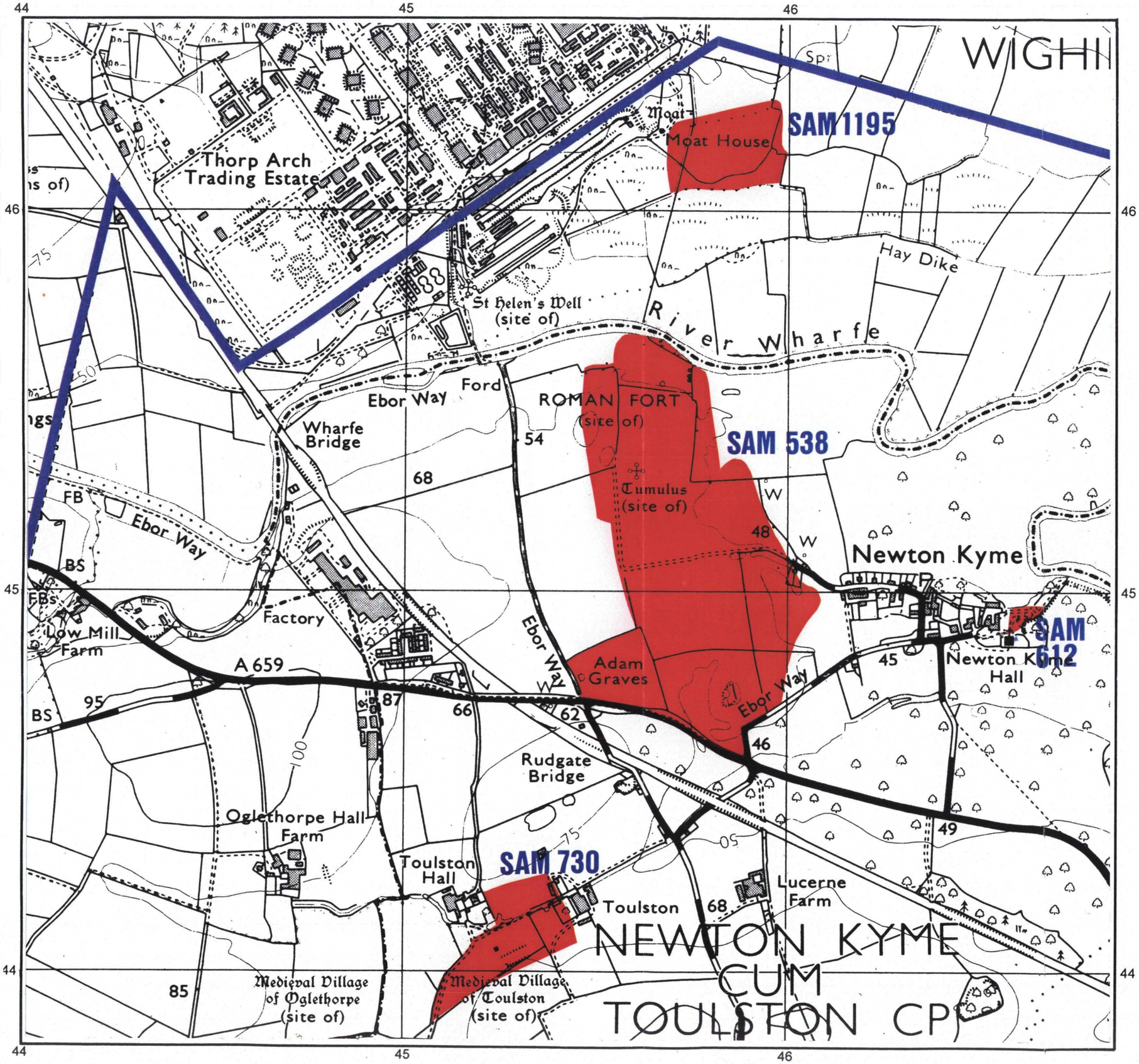

Figure 14: Corridor D - Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Proposed Overhead Powerlines-North Yorkshire, Archaeological Assessment.

Key

Corridor Boundary

Scheduled Area

Scheduled Ancient Monument number SAM 612

Scale 1:10,000

N

0 500m

Part III:

Archaeological Importance and Impact of Development

11. Assessment of Archaeological Importance

11.1 Individual opinions of how important an archaeological site is, and what value it has, will always vary widely The consideration of why archaeological remains are important, and the criteria upon which judgments are based, has been a subject for considerable recent debate (Fowler, 1992, Startm, 1993) In many respects the criteria for archaeological importance are subjective, philosophical and often apparently mtuitive Nevertheless, archaeological remains have importance because of the information they contam about the past This information provides tangible evidence of the nature and rate of past culture change which contributes in a finite way to the understanding of our heritage, for which already only a fragmentary record survives In order that this survivmg record can be preserved most appropriately, prioritisation within the archaeological resource is essential

11.2 For sites that are totally buried, with no surface features, academic interest is the only importance However, other values should also be taken into consideration For example, sites that individually or collectively have a visual component can constitute an aesthetic, educational or symbolic landscape resource Together, these sites' values, coupled with the diversity of archaeological, cultural and historical data, make assessing site importance in finite comparative terms a difficult task

11.3 Importance has to be assessed within the context of current knowledge, applying a consensus of available expert professional judgments, in order to progress English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme (MPP), the appraisal and enhancement of the country's Scheduled Ancient Monuments, has had to address the problem of Archaeological Importance m some detail As a result they have devised a system of assessing the value and importance of an archaeological site or monument on both a period and functional basis The initial stage of this process saw the production of site classifications in order to break the archaeological resource up into smaller logical data sets A second stage of study then dealt with the comparison, discrimination and ranking of sites within the classes For the purpose of this exercise a scoring system was developed This system is summarised in Section 12 below

12. The Scoring System

12.1 The method of establishing the relative importance of the determined classes of ancient monuments has involved a scoring system based upon class characterisation criteria It takes into account the period, rarity, diversity of form, and how representative of its period each monument type is

12.2 The procedure of establishing the relative importance between monument classes has been discussed in detail elsewhere (Darvill, 1988a and 1988b) Beyond producing monument class scores, or Class Importance Values (CIVs), a fiirther assessment formula has been devised in order to determine a monuments importance within its class The aim, within the remit of the MPP, was to identify sites of national, regional and local importance in order to aid selection of sites for scheduling In order to expedite this each monument type has a class description which includes discrimination criteria that enables the Monument Importance Value (MIV) to be calculated

12.3 The discrimination criteria assess nine aspects of each monument class Only eight of these criteria have been considered in this study as management appraisal criteria are not considered relevant The criteria are detailed and explained by Darvill (1988b) and are

presented below in summary form Guidance as to what constitutes 'poor', 'average', 'medium' or 'good' is defined in the respective monument class descriptions prepared by English Heritage (various authors)

12.3 1 Survival

The degree of preservation of the monument, i e the level of erosion and later disturbance Scores are allocated as follows

1 Poor - Less than 40% of the monument remaining

2 Medium - 40-70% of the monument remaining

3 Good - More than 70% of the monument remaining

12 3 2 Group Value (Associations)

A monument's value is enhanced when it is associated with contemporary monuments of different classes Scores are allocated as follows

1 Low - Little or no associations

2 Medium - Spatial and/or stratigraphic association with the expected range of contemporary monuments

3 High - Spatial and/or stratigraphic associations with more than the expected range of contemporary monuments

12 3 3 Potential

The potential in the monuments range of contexts for the preservation of archaeological data, e g organic and palaeoenvironmental information Scores are allocated as follows

1 Low - Below average circumstances for preservation

2 Medium - Average circumstances for preservation

3 High - Above average circumstances for preservation

12 3 4 Documentation (Archaeological)

The level of investigation and research the site and its setting have received, e g excavation, field survey and environmental analysis Scores are allocated as follows

1 Poor - Little or no archaeological documentation

2 Medium - Average level of archaeological documentation

3 Good - Abundant archaeological documentation

12 3 5 Documentation (Historical)

A criterion that can only apply to certain classes of (predominantly medieval and post-medieval) monuments It is viewed as an additional criterion, rather than as an alternative for archaeological documentation Scores are allocated as follows

1 Poor - Little or no appropriate historical documentation

2 Medium - Average level of appropriate historical documentation

3 Good - Abundant appropriate historical documentation

12 3.6 Group Value (Clustering)

Chronological or cultural clusterings of certam types of monuments (e g barrows) are considered sigmficant Scores are allocated as follows

1 Isolated - A single example

2 Clustered - A group of monuments of the same class

12 3 7 Diversity

The range of the different features and components that make up a site increase its score (e g a moat might be composed of a ditch, causeway, dam, etc) Scores are allocated as follows

1 Low - Fewer than the average number of expected features

2 Medium - The average number of expected features

3 High - Greater than the average number of expected features

12 3 8 Amenity Value

Consideration is give to the monument 's visible impact, how representative it is of its class, its historical associations and ease of public access Scores are allocated as follows

1 Low - Monuments with little to commend them as landmarks, no historical associations and poor public access

2 Medium - Monuments with some value as landmarks, generalised historical associations and hmited public access

3 High - Monuments exemplary in their class, with firm historical associations and good public access

12.4 The Class Importance Values (CIVs) are established and cited within the Single Monument Class Descriptions The maximum possible CIV is 64 Scoring the Monument Importance Value (MIV), within the class, is done by squaring all the scores before summing them This is done in order to give greater weight to the scores of sites with above average attributes, whilst having an equal, though negative, effect upon sites with below average attributes The sum of the squared values is the MIV score for the monument This MIV score will lie in the range of 7-67 The following example is for an isolated, poorly documented medieval moat with good potential

Criteria	Assessment	Score	Score[2]
Survival	Good	3	9
Group value (associations)	Low	1	1
Potential	Good	3	9
Documentation (archaeological)	Low	1	1
Documentation (historical)	Medium	2	4
Diversity	Average	2	4
Group value (clustering)	Isolated	1	1
Amenity value	Poor	1	1
			MTV = 30

12.5 In the Monument Protection Programme sites would be ranked upon the basis of their MIV scores within their monument classes However, since this study aims to compare the archaeological importance of defined landscape areas, containing different classes of monument, the Class Importance Value (CIV) of a monument or site must be taken into consideration in the computation of comparative importance In the above example the CIV for moats is 20 As the maximum possible CIV score is 64, the class importance quotient for moats is therefore 20/64 (0 3125) If this quotient is then used as a factor in relation to the MIV, a more fimte expression of monument importance may be expressed This can be fiirther enhanced by a factor relating to the quality of information on a scale of 1-3 Therefore, the equation for calculating importance is as follows

$$\text{Monument Importance} = \Sigma \frac{CIV}{64} \times MIV \times QIf$$

In terms of the above example of a moat which has been assessed with good quality information its score would be calculated as

$$\text{Monument Importance} = \Sigma \frac{20}{64} \times 30 \times 3 = 28\,125$$

This system provides fiirther weighting in favour of good sites and those of potential It does not promote or enhance sites for which the information has been demonstrably inaccurate The quality factor is of course entirely subjective and scores could be considered purely on the basis of the relationship between class and monument importance scores [The CIV score could be expressed as an integer, rather than a quotient, producmg proportionately much higher scores in the above formula]

13. Determining Monument/Site Classifications

13.1 In many respects it is not entirely appropriate to score all the known and potential archaeological sites using the MPP criteria The range of single class monument descriptions, used for the MPP, does not cover the range of sites and periods considered in this study For example, post-medieval sites such as cottages and bridges have adapted scores based upon similar monuments of medieval date, whilst the remains of Newton Kyme castle (D23) have been equated with the MPPs 'tower keep castle' classification

13.2 Other types of sites are less easily equated with MPP classifications and employing that system rigidly might metaphorically be viewed as forcing square pegs into round holes Listed houses of post-medieval date, for example, have no MPP equivalent, but have received adapted scores based upon the medieval tower house classification Equally, the Marston Moor battlefield cemetery at White Syke Close (B34), does not have an appropriate classification, though to disregard it would belie its archaeological and heritage significance Treating it as a Prehistoric or urban cemetery would not seem appropriate, either by its form, location or period, and the 'best fit' compromise has been to adapt a scoring system based upon that for Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries The Marston Moor battlefield (B35) itself has proved impossible to score as a proper monument as its value essentially lies in its symbolism Consequently it has been given a mid range CIV score of 32 and discriminated using the usual criteria in a very general way It is, however, unlikely that its score could reasonably be held in comparison against that of a conventional ancient monument

13.3 Sites that have presented the greatest difficulty in scoring are those manifested as cropmarks Such sites are, in most circumstances, of unknown extent, form, date, function and potential In essence they cannot really be scored in terms of MPP criteria, though to leave them out of the scoring altogether would deny the presence of considerable archaeological potential and effectively weight the scores in corridors that had fewer cropmark sites On the basis that a cropmark could represent absolutely any type of site, for any period, an average CIV score of 32 has been given to each cropmark site The majority of cropmark complexes probably represent relict field systems, for which there are a number of different classifications in the MPP The average CIV score of these field systems is about 35, so a score of 32 would not seem inappropriate for cropmarks

Site survival for cropmarks has always been scored 'low', as have scores for association, documentation and amenity value A 'medium' score has normally been allocated for potential The clustering and diversity criteria do offer opportunities to discriminate between cropmark complexes Clustering of cropmarks is dealt with as for field systems, whilst diversity scores have been allocated on the basis of the number of different interpreted forms of cropmark that have been observed within a complex These forms were identified as linear features, small and large sub-rectangular features, small and large sub-circular features, trackways, coaxial boundaries and polygonal enclosures The presence of two or less of these forms scored 'low', 3-5 scored 'medium', and 6 or more scored a 'high' level of diversity Overall, this system does seem to reflect the relative extents and complexities of the known cropmarks in the respective corridor landscapes

13.4 Sites and monuments that were not visited, and for which no other records were available, have been awarded average scores in lieu of being able to determine certain discriminating criteria Listed houses which have no interior public access, and other Listed curios, have been scored 'low' on amenity value Overall, where unknown factors and

compromises have had to be accommodated in the scoring, they have been dealt with in as consistent a way as has been practicable

14. The Importance Scores by Corridor

(Tables 1-4)

Table 1: Corridor A - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Croup value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Group value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
	A/01	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	9	1	22	11 00	2	22 0
	A/02	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/03	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/04	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/05	Barrow ?	42	0 66	1	1	1	1	*N/A*	1	1	1	7	4 59	2	9 2
	A/06	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/07	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	A/08	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/09	Field system+cropmarks	*N/A*	0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		
	A/10	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/11	Cropmarks	*N/A*	0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		
	A/12	Cropmarks	*N/A*	0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		
	A/13	Field system	37	0 58	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	11	6 36	2	12 7
*	A/14	SMV	34	0 53	9	4	4	1	1	1	4	4	28	14 88	3	44 6
*	"	Field system	37	0 58	4	4	4	1	1	4	9	4	31	17 92	3	53 8
	A/15	Farmstead	34	0 53	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	11	5 84	2	11 7
	A/16	Cropmarks	32	0 50	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		-
	A/17	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/18	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/19	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/20	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	A/21	Roman road	15	0 23	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	23	5 39	3	16 2
	A/22	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	A/23	Barrow	42	0 66	1	1	1	1	*N/A*	4	1	1	10	6 56	2	13 1
	A/24	Barrow	42	0 66	1	1	1	1	*N/A*	4	1	1	10	6 56	2	13 1
	A/25	Barrow field	33	0 52	1	1	1	1	*N/A*	4	1	1	10	5 16	2	10 3

Table 1: Corridor A - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Croup value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Croup value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
	A/26	'Roman Fort'	*N/A*	0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		-
*	A/27	IMV	34	0 53	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	4	26	13 81	3	41 4
*	A/28	Parish church	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	9	25	14 45	3	43 4
*	A/29	Cottage	27	0 42	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	17	7 17	2	14 3
*	A/30	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	17	4 78	2	9 6
	A/31	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	A/32	Kilns	*N/A*	0 00									0	0 00		-
	A/33	Mill site	*N/A*	0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		-
	A/34	Prehistoric artefact	*N/A*	0 00									0	0 00		
	A/35	Bridge	35	0 55	*N/A*	*N/A*	4	*N/A*	4	1	4	4	17	9 30	3	27 9
	A/36	Moat	20	0 31	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	4	20	6 25	3	18 8
	A/37	DMV	34	0 53	9	4	4	1	9	4	9	9	49	26 03	3	78 1
	"	Field system	35	0 55	4	4	4	1	1	1	9	4	28	15 31	3	45 9
	"	Water mill	22	0 34	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3 78	2	7 6
	A/38	Roman road	15	0 23	4	1	4	4	4	1	I	4	23	5 39	3	16 2

Table 2: Corridor B - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Croup value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Croup value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
	B/01	Field system	37	0 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 63	2	9 3
	"	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	B/02	Farmstead	35	0 55	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	7 66	2	15 3
	B/03	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	B/04	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/05	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/06	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/07	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	B/08	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	B/09	Fieldworks	30	0 47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3 75	2	7 5
	B/10	Fieldworks	30	0 47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3 75	2	7 5
	B/11	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	B/12	Roman road	15	0 23	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	23	5 39	3	16 2
	B/13	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	B/14	Moat	20	0 31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2 50	2	5 0
	"	Fishpond	35	0 55	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	17	9 30	2	18 6
*	B/15	SMV	34	0 53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 25	3	12 8
	B/16	Quarry	*N/A*	0 00									0	0 00		-
	B/17	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	B/18	Quarry	*N/A*	0 00									0	0 00		-
	B/19	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 00	1	4 0
*	B/20	IMV	34	0 53	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	23	12 22	2	24 4
*	B/21	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	5 63	2	11 3
*	B/22	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	5 63	2	11 3
*	B/23	Cottage	27	0 42	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	8 44	2	16 9
*	B/24	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	5 63	2	11 3

Table 2: Corridor B - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Group value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Group value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
*	B/25	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	5 63	2	11 3
*	B/26	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	20	5 63	2	11 3
*	B/27	Barn	18	0 28	*N/A*								0	0 00		-
	B/28	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/29	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	B/30	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/31	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 00	1	4 0
	B/32	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 00	1	4 0
	B/33	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 00	1	4 0
	B/34	Cemetery	28	0 44	9	4	4	1	4	4	1	1	28	12 25	3	36 8
*	B/35	Battlefield	32	0 50	9	4	4	1	4	1	1	4	28	14 00	3	42 0
	B/36	Henge?	43	0 67	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	1	1	7	4 70	2	9 4
	B/37	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
	B/38	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0

Table 3: Corridor C - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Group value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Group value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
	C/01	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	C/02	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	C/03	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	17	8 50	2	17 0
*	C/04	Parish church	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	20	11 56	3	34 7
*	C/05	IMV	34	0 53	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	20	10 63	3	31 9
	C/06	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
*	C/07	Deer Park	19	0 30	9	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	34	10 09	3	30 3
	C/08	Roman road	15	0 23	4	1	4	4	4	1	1	4	23	5 39	3	16 2
	C/09	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
*	C/10	Moat		0 00	*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		0 0
	C/11	Nunnery	35	0 55	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	20	10 94	3	32 8
	"	Field system	37	0 58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 63	2	9 3
*	C/12	Deer Park	19	0 30	4	4	4	1	4	4	1	1	23	6 83	3	20 5
	C/13	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4 00	1	4 0
	C/14	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	C/15	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	C/16	Quarry	*N/A*	0 00									0	0 00		-
	C/17	Moat	20	0 31	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	17	5 31	3	15 9
	C/18	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	C/19	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
*	C/20	SMV	34	0 53	4	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	20	10 63	3	31 9
*	C/21	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	20	5 63	2	11 3
*	C/22	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	17	4 78	2	9 6
*	C/23	Parish church	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	20	11 56	3	34 7
	C/24	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0

Table 4: Corridor D - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CIV /64	Survival	Group value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Group value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
*	D/01	Parish church	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	20	11 56	3	34 7
	D/02	Watermill	*N/A*										0	0 00		0 0
	D/03	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	D/04	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	1	5 5
	D/05	BA Barrow	42	0 66	1	4	1	1	*N/A*	4	1	1	13	8 53	2	17 1
	D/06	DMV	34	0 53	4	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	20	10 63	3	31 9
	"	Moat	20	0 31	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3 44	3	10 3
	"	Field system	35	0 55	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	17	9 30	3	27 9
	D/07	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	5 50	2	11 0
	D/08	Holy well	37	0 58	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	17	9 83	3	29 5
	"	Chapel	37	0 58	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	14	8 09	3	24 3
	D/09	Roman road	15	0 23	4	4	4	9	4	1	4	4	34	7 97	3	23 9
	D/10	DMV	34	0 53	4	1	4	1	9	4	1	1	25	13 28	3	39 8
	"	Moat	20	0 31	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	1	17	5 31	3	15 9
	"	Field system	35	0 55	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	4	17	9 30	3	27 9
	D/11	Barrow field	33	0 52	1	4	4	4	*N/A*	4	4	1	22	11 34	3	34 0
	D/12	Roman fort	38	0 59	4	1	4	4	1	4	1	1	20	11 88	3	35 6
	D/13	Roman vicus	28	0 44	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	20	8 75	3	26 3
	D/14	Henge	43	0 67	4	4	4	4	*N/A*	4	4	1	25	16 80	3	50 4
	D/15	Moat	20	0 31	4	4	4	4	1	1	4	4	26	8 13	3	24 4
	"	DMV	34	0 53	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 44	2	14 9
	D/16	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	D/17	Field system	35	0 55	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 66	2	15 3
	D/18	Enclosure	30	0 47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3 75	1	3 8
*	D/19	Field system	37	0 58	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	29	16 77	3	50 3
*	"	Trackway	21	0 33	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	1	17	5 58	3	16 7

Table 4: Corridor D - Sites and Monuments Scores

*	Site	Provisional Classification	CIV Score	CfV /64	Survival	Group value (Assoc)	Potential	Documentation (Arch)	Documentation (Hist)	Group value (Clustering)	Diversity (Features)	Amenity value	MIV Score	CIV/64 *MIV	Quality of Information	Total Score
*	D/20	IMV	34	0 53	9	9	4	4	4	4	9	4	47	24 97	3	74 9
*	D/21	Parish church	37	0 58	4	9	4	1	1	1	4	4	28	16 19	3	48 6
*	D/22	House	18	0 28	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	17	4 78	2	9 6
*	D/23	Moat	20	0 31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2 50	2	5 0
*	"	Castle	46	0 72	1	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	19	13 66	2	27 3
*	"	Hall	18	0 28	4	9	4	1	1	1	4	1	25	7 03	2	14 1
*	D/24	Listed buildmg	*N/A*										0	0 00		0 0
	D/25	Cropmarks	*N/A*		*Outside corridor*								0	0 00		0 0
	D/26	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	D/27	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
	D/28	Listed building	*N/A*										0	0 00		0 0
	D/29	Field system	35	0 55	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	11	6 02	2	12 0
	"	Cropmarks	32	0 50	1	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	14	7 00	2	14 0
*	D/30	Parish church	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	20	11 56	3	34 7
	D/31	DMV	34	0 53	4	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	20	10 63	3	31 9
	"	Field system	37	0 58	4	1	4	1	1	4	4	4	23	13 30	3	39 9
	D/32	Field system	*N/A*		*Part of 31*								0	0 00		0 0
*	D/33	Farmstead	35	0 55	4	4	4	1	1	4	1	4	23	12 58	2	25 2

15. Discussion

15.1 Site distribution; presence and absence

The spatial distribution of archaeological sites is generally fairly even, though there are obvious areas in all of the corridors that are conspicuous by their apparent lack of sites of archaeological significance In Corridor A there appears to be an even distribution, though very little is known for the eastern end of the corridor Corridor B has a substantial area of unknown potential occupied by the former airfield to the west of Tockwith, ironically making it difficult to assess by air reconnaissance (though this area is excluded) There is a relative absence of known sites in the eastern half of Corridor C, which is surprising considering the number of sites to the west of Wighill, extending to the northern edge of Corridor D To the south of the River Wharfe there is little room for manoeuvre in Corridor D, such is the density of the known and potential archaeological sites

The apparent absence of archaeological sites can have many explanations, the most obvious being that there might not have been any sites there in the first place The absence of cropmark sites on boulder clay areas might be due to the lack of exploitation of these areas in the pre-medieval periods However, archaeological reconnaissance, of cropmarks in particular, is not infallible (Palmer and Cox 1993) Sites can manifest themselves superficially through cropmarks in different ways, to different degrees at different times These degrees of manifestation can depend upon one or a combination of factors, including the type of crop, the depth of ploughing, the weather and soil and geological factors Landscapes have to be aerially monitored over a period of time, and under various conditions before one could report with any confidence the potential for archaeological sites within them The areas in question would appear to have been flown quite regularly (though perhaps not comprehensively recorded) over the last 20 years, for the specific purpose of detecting archaeological sites In most cases it therefore seems likely that, if sites were preserved, and their manifestation was not ephemeral, they would probably have been detected and recorded

It is feasible that the geology of certain areas is not conducive to cropmark formation This may, in part, explain the lack of sites in the eastern part of Corridor C where there is a sudden change from limestone to boulder clay and other glacial deposits However, the majority of these areas are also intensively ploughed to considerable depth Ploughing has seemingly already removed much of the ridge and furrow earthworks recorded to the west of Wighill, and it is certainly feasible that buried archaeological deposits have been degraded by the same process

15.2 Important sites and monuments

Sites within or bordering the corridors, that are considered to be of sufficient importance that their physical integrity and settings should not be compromised by the proposed development, are reflected by the site scores In Corridor A, two sites, Hopperton village (A14) and Wilstrop DMV (A36 and A37), fall into this category In Corridor B the sites of the Battle of Marston Moor (B35), already excluded, and its associated cemetery (B34), are perhaps the only sites that should definitely be avoided, although the potential for settlement sites in the Ingmanthorpe area looks particularly good (though this is not reflected in the site scores) The most outstanding sites in Corridor C are the site of the Cistercian nunnery at Syningthwaite (C11) and the medieval deer park at Hall Park (C7) In both cases the sites themselves are of importance, though it is arguable as to whether their degrees of preservation could make a case for their settings being impaired

With respect to Corridor D it would be simpler to detail the insignificant sites as this corridor is one of enormous archaeological importance and potential One important consideration for Corridor D is that the exclusion zones around certain important sites are inadequate For example, to the south of the River Wharfe, the exclusion zones around the DMVs of Oglethorpe (D6), Toulston (D10) and Easedike (D31) do not account for the surviving landscape archaeology equidistantly around the present residual farms Perhaps of greater significance, however, is the fact that the exclusion zone for the Roman fort (D12) does not take into account the Scheduled Area that also covers the *vicus* (D13) and henge monument (D14) All these sites, in the context of an extensive barrow cemetery (D11) and the village of Newton Kyme, are of sufficient importance to warrant being avoided by any development proposal

To the north of the River Wharfe the sites of the Holy Well and chapel (D8), and the moat and Scheduled Area of the purported DMV (D15), should be physically avoided It is unlikely that a case for their settings being impaired any more than they are already, by the proximity and encroachment of the Thorp Arch Trading Estate, could be upheld

The only site on the north side of the river where monument setting might be an issue is Wighill parish church (D30) The church is situated on a promontory overlooking the River Wharfe between Corridors C and D, though it is screened to some extent from Corridor C by Wighill village However, the prospect of the church from the south, and reciprocally the view from the church overlooking Newton Kyme, might be impaired by the presence of an intervening overhead powerline

15.3 A comparison of the corridor scores

The total unadjusted scores for each corridor are as follows

Corridor A =	694
Corridor B =	506
Corridor C =	405
Corridor D =	961

Clearly this does reflect the greater intensity and importance of the archaeology in Corridor D Figures 15 and 16 provide a graphic representation of the results, demonstrating to good effect how the bulk of the site scores in Corridors A, B and C lie below 22, whereas the Corridor D scores are more evenly spread into the 40s However, this is not quite a true reflection on the relative value and importance of each corridor Comparing the straight scores would only be meaningful if all the corridors were the same size If the corridor scores are expressed as a value per square kilometre a more meaningful ratio of importance is achieved The area calculated scores are then

$$\text{Corridor A} = \frac{694}{15} = 46 \qquad \text{Corridor C} = \frac{405}{6.5} = 62$$

$$\text{Corridor B} = \frac{506}{12} = 42 \qquad \text{Corridor D} = \frac{961}{8} = 120$$