



# Muse Developments

## Logic Leeds Development, Leeds

## Heritage Statement

November 2011

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## 1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological and Heritage Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared by Louise Brown, Consultant Archaeologist and Kirsten Holland, Principal Archaeologist, WYG on behalf of Muse Developments to inform the engineering works for a flood relief channel and temporary access road as part of the Logic Leeds Development.

There is an extant outline planning consent on the site for employment uses, and an archaeological desk-based assessment, prepared by Archaeological Services, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (ASWYAS), was submitted as part of a reserved matters submission in 2008 across the site.

A summary heritage statement is required with this new application covering the area of land required for the flood relief channel and temporary access road. This statement will be informed by the findings in the existing desk-study prepared by ASWYAS.

Key issues for the archaeology and heritage effects of this development and reserved matters submission are:

- Replacement of PPG16 and PPG15 with PPS5;
- Development of the flood relief channel lies outside of the previously assessed development area, but within the study area;
- Reassessment of impacts using best practice methodologies; and
- Identification of appropriate mitigation strategy.

## 2.0 Site and Development Description

The site is located to the east of Leeds City Centre (approximate central national grid reference SE 341 322).

The site is situated on farmland currently in use as pasture and arable cultivation. Skelton Moor Farm House and ancillary buildings are located in the south of the development site. The site is set to the north of Pontefract Lane with Halton Moor residential area to the north, Temple Newsam Park and Golf Course to





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the east, arable land and sewage works to the south, and commercial buildings to the west. A road to the north of the site separates the Halton Moor residential area from the site.

The planning application is submitted in full and seeks approval for the engineering works required for the creation of a flood relief channel and landscaping of land on the western boundary of the Logic Leeds development site.

The proposed channel is 670m in length, with a 15m bed with 1 in 2 side slopes, and will be to a maximum depth of 1.8m. The total area of the channel works is 2.6 hectares (ha).

Material will be excavated from the bed of the proposed channel and used to create embankments to either side. No additional earthworks are proposed outside of the channel banks. Calculations supplied to WYG indicate some 9,500m<sup>3</sup> of material (mainly natural clays) will be cut from an area of 27,500sqm. Approximately 9,400m<sup>3</sup> will be re-used as fill to form the new channel bunds. Additionally 8,300 m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil will be stripped and 5,400m<sup>3</sup> will be re-used for landscaping. All surplus materials will be spread evenly on the site in the immediate vicinity of the channel, with no import, export or permanent stockpiling of material required.

The channel will operate as a dry channel and will be planted with grass seed. The proposals also include a woodland landscaping belt located to the west of the channel bank. Earth moving vehicles will access/egress the application site from the Bellwood roundabout on Pontefract Lane.

### 3.0 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

#### 3.1 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment – 2010

Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) sets out the Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The PPS covers all aspects of the historic environment and heritage assets including designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields) and non-designated assets. The PPS identifies that consideration of the historic environment and the requirements for assessment and mitigation of impacts on heritage assets should be proportional to their value and the effect of proposals on their significance. The PPS sets out the approach regional and local authorities should adopt in identifying and making provision for conservation of heritage within the plan



making process (HE1-HE5) and in assessing development proposals within the context of applications for development (HE6-HE12).

The PPS states that the significance of heritage assets (including their settings) should be identified and the effect of the proposal on the significance of the asset should be assessed. Prior to validation the planning application should include sufficient information to enable the impact of proposals on the significance to be assessed and thus where desk-based research is insufficient to assess the interest, field evaluation may also be required (HE6). The PPS includes policy principles to guide the determination of applications relating to heritage assets (HE7 and HE8) and additional principles to be considered for designated assets (HE9 and HE10).

Whilst the PPS reflects the Governments overarching aim that “the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations” it recognises that there are occasions where loss of significance is justified on the merits of new development. The more significant the asset and the greater the harm to the significance, the greater the justification needed. Policy HE11 outlines a number of principles for enabling development that should be considered in assessing the benefits and disbenefits. Where the loss of significance as a result of development is considered justified, the PPS includes provision to allow for the recording and advancing understanding of the asset before it is lost using planning conditions or obligations (e.g. S106) as appropriate (HE12). The results of these investigations should be made available and the archive deposited in a suitable repository. A Planning Practice Guide (English Heritage, March 2010) provides further information and guidance on the interpretation and implementation of the PPS.

## 4.0 Baseline Conditions

### 4.1 Summary of Previous Report

ASWYAS produced a desk-based assessment in 2008 for the commercial development site. A copy of this report can be seen in Appendix A. The 2008 site area is included in the redline boundary of this planning application to enable an access road to be provided. The flood relief channel is located to the west of the 2008 development site area.

Five heritage assets were noted within the area of the 2008 development. A circular cropmark (Site 8) measuring c.20m in diameter was noted from aerial photography, sited to the west of the current farm track. Close to this feature, a former site of mixed woodland (Site 9) and a former site of a coal mine (Site



10) were identified. The mixed woodland was shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (six inches to the mile series) of 1852. The report noted that it was cleared during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The former coal mine was visible in 2008 as a series of shallow depressions and the partial remains of a brick structure. The site was marked on the Ordnance Survey map (six inches to the mile series) of 1894.

Skelton Moor Farm (Site 11) was sited to the south of the development site. The report notes that the farm, as it appeared in 2008, was of a likely Victorian date, with many of the outbuildings being built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. One barn appeared to be of an earlier date, either 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was suggested that the lower stone course of the barn represented an earlier structure. The farm was shown on Nicholas Brown's 'Map of the Manor of Temple Newsam' (1834) along with a number of field boundaries (Site 15).

Outside of the 2008 development site (but within the area of the proposed flood relief channel) the assessment identified the earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow. There were two blocks of ploughing aligned east to west and north to south with ridges about 5m wide and surviving to a height of approximately 0.2m. These blocks were separated by a headland about 8m wide (Site 7).

The 2008 assessment summarised the archaeological potential of the site as follows:

"Although there is no previously recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the proposed development site, the site is in close proximity to the possible remains of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, suggesting that further early prehistoric remains could survive in the area. The extensive tracts of probable Iron Age and Romano-British field systems which have been recorded as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Programme, 3km to the east of the proposed development site, may also suggest that evidence of late prehistoric and Roman period activity could survive on the site.

Although recorded archaeological features of medieval date area limited to a small area of ridge and furrow the place-name and documentary evidence suggests that the medieval village of Skelton may have been situated in the areas if the present Skelton Moor Farm. In the farm itself, the existing buildings appear largely Victorian and modern, although the barn in the farm yard's eastern side appears to be of a late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. This building also sites on stone footings that could be the remains of an earlier structure."

The assessment identified that a programme of archaeological geophysical survey and evaluation excavation may be appropriate to examine the nature and extent of sub-surface deposits across the site.



## 4.2 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey of the development site was undertaken on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2011. The weather was damp and overcast. The sites of archaeological remains previously identified during the 2008 assessment were visited and a walkover survey of the area previously outside of the development site boundary was undertaken.

Skelton Moor Farm (Site 11) will not be affected by the development therefore it was not assessed in detail. The identified remains of the field boundaries (Site 15), circular cropmark (Site 8) and woodland plantation (Site 9) did not exhibit any visible archaeological remains in 2008 or 2011. These sites have been identified from cropmark evidence and historic mapping and were therefore not anticipated to be visible.

The previously identified ridge and furrow remains (Site 7) are still visible in the field to the south-west of the farmhouse. The survival of the ridge and furrow appears not to have significantly changed since 2008 with the ridges standing to a height of approximately 0.2m. The ridge and furrow extends slightly into the field to the west of the former development site boundary however the alignment and preservation continues from the adjacent field.

The remains of a buried brick structure (Site 10), likely to have been associated with the coal mine which were exposed during the 2008 walkover survey were not visible in 2011. The site of the structure was relocated, however the previously open ground which exposed the bricks had been backfilled and therefore no further information could be obtained on its survival or extent.

## 4.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

No significant further information has come to light since the preparation of the desk-based assessment by ASWYAS in 2008. The ridge and furrow remains extend further west into the new study area, however their survival and value is considered to be the same. The remains of the brick structure associated with the coal mine has been reburied.

The summary of the archaeological potential provided in the 2008 report (cited above) is considered to still be a valid assessment of the archaeological potential of the site. There is a potential that previously unrecorded remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date may be present within the development site area.



## 5.0 Impact Assessment

The methodology for the impact assessment can be seen in Appendix B. The alignment of the access road has not been identified at this stage. Where possible the alignment of the access road will avoid impacting archaeological remains. Where this is not possible there is a potential that archaeological remains may be affected by the construction of the road. These may include the remains of a circular cropmark (Site 8), coal mine (Site 10) and field boundaries (Site 15). The site of former woodland (Site 9) is considered to be of negligible value and is therefore not considered further in this assessment. The construction of the temporary access road will involve minimal soil removal to allow a sub-base to be laid. As the road construction will not involve deep excavation, it is likely that it would have no more than a slight negative magnitude of impact on any underlying heritage assets. The circular cropmark could be of medium heritage value if of prehistoric origin and the unmitigated significance of effect could therefore be minor adverse. The coal mine and field boundaries are likely to be of only low heritage value and therefore the unmitigated significance of effect could be minor adverse-neutral.

The area of the flood relief channel is known to contain previously unrecorded remains of medieval ploughing in the form of denuded ridge and furrow (Site 7). These remains are denuded and therefore of low heritage value. The construction of the channel is likely to result in the removal of a portion of the ridge and furrow remains. The magnitude of impact will therefore be moderate negative and the unmitigated significance of effect upon the ridge and furrow will be minor adverse.

## 6.0 Mitigation Measures

It is proposed that, prior to construction, a record of the ridge and furrow remains is made. This will include the collection of information on length, breadth, orientation and height of the ridge and furrow across the site. Measurements will be gathered from both ends of each ridge and furrow and the information displayed graphically. This information will be submitted to the historic environment record as a permanent record of the remains prior to their potential removal by the flood relief channel or access road. It is also advised that, where possible, the temporary access road is laid out to avoid the known heritage assets (Sites 8, 10, 15).

There is a potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to be discovered during the construction of the flood relief channel and the temporary access road. The footprint of construction is quite limited and therefore archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during topsoil stripping is recommended.



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This strategy will also enable the mitigation of effects on the coal mine, cropmark or field boundaries if they can not be avoided. It is anticipated that the implementation of this mitigation strategy will allow the potential impact upon archaeological features to be reduced such that there is only a minor loss or alteration to key characteristics, feature or elements, as the recording process will document the archaeological remains. The magnitude of impact on archaeological remains is anticipated to be reduced to negligible and therefore the residual significance of effect would be no greater than minor-adverse-neutral or neutral.

Any archaeological work for evaluation or mitigation should be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed in advance with the planning authorities in conjunction with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and following the Institute for Archaeologist's Standards and Guidance documents.



## References

DCLG/DCMS (2010) Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.

English Heritage (2010) PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide.

Institute for Archaeologists (1994 rev 2009) Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments.

WYAS (2008) Aire Valley Development, Leeds, West Yorkshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Unpublished client report.



## Appendices





# **Appendix A – Previous Assessment by Archaeological Services, WYAS**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

**Aire Valley Development**

**Leeds, West Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

*April 2008*

*Report No. 1816*

C L I E N T

**Muse Developments**

**Aire Valley Development,  
Leeds, West Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
WYAS

## Report Information

Client: Muse Developments  
Address: The Canal Office, 20-22 Canal Wharf, Leeds, LS11 5PS  
Report Type: Desk-based Assessment  
Location: Leeds  
County: West Yorkshire  
Grid Reference: SE 3430 3220  
Period(s) of activity represented: ?prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval  
Report Number: 1816  
Project Number: 3278  
Site Code: AVD  
Date of fieldwork: 23rd April 2008  
Date of report: 24th April 2008  
Project Management: Mitchell Pollington BA MA  
Report: Mitchell Pollington  
Illustrations: Mitchell Pollington  
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## **1 Introduction**

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Muse Developments to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Skelton Moor Farm, Leeds, West Yorkshire. This assessment was undertaken in advance a planning application for commercial development on the site.

### **Site location and topography**

The proposed development site is located in the Aire Valley, approximately 5km to the east of Leeds city centre, and to the south of the suburb Halton Moor. It lies to the immediate north of Pontefract Lane, centred at SE 343 322 (Fig. 1). The Temple Newsam Country Park is situated to the immediate east of the site, and its boundary abuts the site's south-eastern edge.

The proposed development site comprises two areas of fields, used for both arable and pasture, which are divided by a track which runs approximately north to south through the site, from Pontefract Lane to the south, to Halton Moor (Plates 1 to 4). Skelton Moor Farm is situated close to the south-western corner of the proposed development site (Plate 5), and the western end of Halton Moor Wood lies at its north-eastern corner (Plate 6). The ground is gently undulating, and rises gradually from about 26m OD, at the site's southern end, to 47m OD at its northern end.

The study area for the desk-based assessment comprises all land within 500m of the boundary of the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

### **Geology and soils**

The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Lower Westphalian Productive Coal Measures (BGS 2001). This is overlain by slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy over clayey and fine silty soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1980).

## **2 Methodology and Sources**

Where sites listed in the catalogue (Section 4) are mentioned in the text, the relevant catalogue number is given in bold-type.

The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the desk-based assessment, and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists for such work (IFA 2001).

### **Archaeological records and archives**

Information on previous archaeological finds and investigations within the study area was consulted in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service Historic Environment Record



(HER), Wakefield. The Archaeology Data Service website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) was consulted for information held in the English Heritage National Monuments Record (NMR).

The West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds and the Wakefield Local Studies Library were consulted for historic maps and plans, antiquarian histories and other documentary sources.

### **Listed Buildings**

Information regarding Listed Buildings was consulted in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service HER and on the English Heritage 'Images of England' website ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)).

### **Scheduled Monuments**

Scheduled monument information was consulted in the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service HER and the government's on-line environmental GIS website 'MAGIC' ([www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)).

### **Other designated sites or areas**

Information on other designated sites of historic, archaeological or scientific interest was obtained from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service HER and the 'MAGIC' website.

### **Published and unpublished documentary sources**

A range of published and unpublished material has been researched and consulted. This includes academic articles together with general sources on the area and its wider archaeological and historical background. These are listed in the bibliography.

### **Geological and soil surveys**

Information on the underlying geology and soils within the study area was taken from data collected by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2001) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1980).

### **Aerial photographs**

Aerial photographs were obtained from the English Heritage NMR, Swindon, and are listed in Appendix 1.

### **Walkover survey**

A walkover survey was undertaken on the 23rd of April 2008, in order to assess the survival of previously recorded and documented features, to identify any further archaeological sites visible on the ground and to determine the potential for any future archaeological investigations.

### 3 The Study Area

#### Identified archaeological sites, buildings and features

A total of 19 archaeological sites, features and historic buildings have been identified within the study area. These sites are discussed below and have been catalogued in Section 4.

#### Designated sites and areas

The study area contains no Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields. The Temple Newsam Country Park, to the east of the proposed development site is a Registered Park and Garden (ref. 3011; see Fig. 2).

#### Previous archaeological investigations

##### Archaeological background, sites and features

###### *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period (c. 10,000 - 4400 BC)*

The earliest human activity within northern England probably followed the retreat of the ice sheets around 10,000 BC, as small nomadic groups moved north with the improving climate. The post-glacial landscape largely comprised treeless tundra, but by the early Mesolithic period, about 7600 BC, this gave way to woodland as the climate improved. Such environmental change increased the potential for human activity as the spread of woodland led to an expansion in animal and plant resources. The nomadic nature of Mesolithic groups mean that they have left little occupation remains and archaeological evidence is limited. Finds of flint implements, such as microlithic blades, provide much of the evidence of Mesolithic activity within northern England. Such implements have not been discovered within the study area itself, but Mesolithic flints have been discovered to the immediate south, in fields to the south-east of the sewage works (Moorhouse and Faull, 1981b, Map 5).

###### *Neolithic period (c. 4400 – 2500 BC)*

The Neolithic period is marked by the introduction of farming, as nomadic hunter-gatherer subsistence gave way to agriculture and the domestication of animals. This appears to have had a dramatic effect on the landscape of northern England, with a marked change in the character of forest vegetation (Smith 1970). However, the population was probably still semi-nomadic and occupation sites are represented only by scatters of flint, pottery and burnt stone. The majority of Neolithic period sites in West Yorkshire have been identified in the Pennines, on the western side of the region, but little material which can definitely be dated to the Neolithic has been discovered in the north-eastern part of West Yorkshire (Keighley 1981, 90-91). However, Early Neolithic pottery sherds dated to between about 4300 to 3800 BC were discovered during archaeological excavations at Bell Hill, Stourton, 2km to the south of the study area (Parry 2001, 7). No material of a Neolithic date has previously been found within the study area itself, although a feature, which resembles in plan a middle Neolithic mortuary enclosure, has been identified as a cropmark through aerial photographic analysis in a field to the immediate east of the study area (16). This feature is rectangular in



form, with slightly rounded ends, and measures approximately 50m by 25m, and is of a form unique in West Yorkshire (see Fig. 9).

#### *Bronze Age (c. 2500 - 800 BC)*

The Bronze Age saw the introduction of limited copper and bronze working, and the continued clearance of woodland, with the lowland areas of northern England being almost completely deforested by about 1700 BC (Parker Pearson 1993, 99). This period is also marked by a change in burial practices away from collective inhumations and cremations found in the Neolithic, to single burials, often placed in pits beneath barrows. Although no evidence of Bronze Age activity has been recorded within the study area itself, extensive evidence for activity during the period has been found throughout West Yorkshire. This largely relates to funerary or ritual monuments, including sites of barrows and cairns, henge monuments, such as that at Ferrybridge, and the discovery of individual cremation urns (Keighley 1981, 94). Excavations at Stourton, 2km to the south of the study area uncovered the remains of two Bronze Age barrows, with associated cremations, together with evidence of possible settlement activity in the form of fragments of a food vessel (Parry 2001, 10). Much of the evidence for Bronze Age activity in the Leeds area comes from individual finds, such as a number of axes discovered in the Osmondthorpe area, 1km to the north-west of the study area (Moorhouse and Faull, 1981b, Map 5).

#### *Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)*

There is extensive evidence for Iron Age settlement and activity across West Yorkshire, comprising field systems, settlements, trackways and enclosures. Much of this evidence has been identified across the Magnesian Limestone belt, to the east of the study area, through detailed aerial photographic analysis (Roberts *et al.* 2007). Excavations and geophysical surveys undertaken at sites such as those near Ledston (Roberts 2005), along the line of the A1-M1 link (Roberts *et al.* 2001) and at Stourton, to the south of the study area (Parry 2001), have also revealed a complex pattern of Iron Age settlement. Other Iron Age features have also been identified to the east of Leeds, such as the dyke system of Grims Ditch, about 3km to the east of the site. Although no Iron Age features have previously been identified within the proposed development site, a circular feature identified as a soil mark on aerial photographs, at the northern end of the proposed development site, could potentially represent a structure dating to this period (8). An early Iron Age Halstatt style sword, perhaps dating to about the 7th century BC has also been discovered at Temple Newsam to the immediate north-east of the study area (Keighley 1981a, 131).

#### *Roman Period (AD 43 to c. AD 410)*

At the time of the Roman conquest the study area lay within the tribal territory of the Brigantes, who were Roman allies from at least AD 52, although Roman auxiliaries were sent into their territory on a number of occasions to quell internal disputes between the Brigantian Queen, Cartimandua, and her consort Venutius. After a period of relative stability in the 60s,



a further civil war broke out in about AD 69/70, and Venutius succeeded in removing Cartimandua from power, provoking a full scale Roman invasion, and subsequent annexation, of the tribal territory.

Although evidence of Roman activity on the eastern side of Leeds is limited, excavations at Rothwell Haigh, 3km to the south-east of the study area have revealed the remains of a square ditched enclosure of a Roman date. Within the enclosure was a well that contained waterlogged deposits including leather and wood artefacts, with the back-fill of the well containing 4th century pottery (Faull 1981a, 152; Richardson 2004). At Stourton, 2km to the south of the study area, an oven or kiln of Roman date was discovered, which was respected by a field system which may date to the 2nd or 3rd century AD (Parry 2001, 11). No evidence of Roman activity has previously been identified in the study area.

#### *Post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 410 to 1066)*

In the century following the end of Roman rule in AD 410, the former province fragmented into smaller kingdoms, some of which were controlled by the Romanised British population and others established by incoming Anglo-Saxon groups from northern Europe. By the late 6th century, much of the present area of West Yorkshire formed the British kingdom of Elmet, which was conquered by the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria in the early 7th century. The Northumbrian kingdom was itself conquered by a Viking army in AD 866-867 (Yorke 1990, 123). By about AD 886, the area under Scandinavian control, consisting of much of northern, central and eastern England, was formalised into a territory that was later to become known as the Danelaw. This area was in turn re-conquered by the English in the mid-10th century.

The archaeological evidence for this period in West Yorkshire is slight, partly due to a reduction in the quality and quantity of pottery and other material goods. Indeed, the finds from the period that have been discovered in the Leeds area largely appear to be stray items, bought in by travellers, such as the gold coin of the emperor Justinian (AD 527-565) found to the north-west of the study area at Osmondthorpe (Wardell 1853). Despite the lack of archaeological sites, there are a number of large dyke systems in West Yorkshire, such as Aberford Dykes, which may form part of post-Roman defensive systems (Faull 1981b, 172). It has also been suggested that sites of 'Holy Wells' in West Yorkshire, may represent the sites of post-Roman Celtic ritual sites which were Christianised in the 7th century (Faull 1981b, 176).

#### *Medieval period (1066 to c.1500)*

The earliest documentary evidence for probable settlement within the study area comes from the Domesday book, which has an entry for 'Scheltun' which derives from a Scandinavianised form of the Old English *scelf*, meaning 'shelving terrain'. This may describe the natural rise in the landscape on the northern side of the River Aire (Page 1912, 296; Smith 1961, 120). This place-name survives in 'Skelton Moor Farm', and it is possible



that this farm sits on or close to the site of a medieval settlement. The identified evidence for medieval activity within the proposed development site is limited to an area of ridge and furrow situated in a triangle of land to the west of the road leading to Skelton Moor Farm (7; Plate 7).

The alignments of former medieval furrows can also be seen on early and mid-19th century mapping within the study area, which show where enclosure boundaries follow the distinctive reverse-S orientations of the furrows (see Figs 4 and 5; Brown 1834; Ordnance Survey 1852). The medieval settlement of Skelton appears to have been in decline by the early 16th century, when documents record that the settlement had formerly contained four messuages and four cottages, but that these had been allowed to decay by this time (Michelmore 1981, 530).

#### *The 18th, 19th and 20th centuries*

In the 1760s the parkland of the Temple Newsam estate, to the immediate east of the proposed development site, was redesigned by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown. Bell Wood at the south-eastern corner of the site, and part of Halton Moor Wood, at the site's north-eastern corner, are first shown on his plan for the park (Brown 1762), although it is possible that these woods may have existed previously and were only re-landscaped by Brown.

The Temple Newsam township was enclosed in the 1830s, creating the pattern of fields which largely survived into the middle of the 20th century (see Figs 4 and 8; Brown 1834; Ordnance Survey 1932 and 1933), while also preserving the alignment of earlier medieval field systems (see above).

Following the enclosure of the parish and the re-landscaping of the Temple Newsam Estate, there was little change in the character of the landscape within the study area into the second half of the 19th century (see Fig. 5). However, by the 1890s, with the expansion of Leeds to the west and the increase demand for coal by heavy industry, a number of coal mines were established in the surrounding area (see Fig. 6; OS 1894a and 1894b). A pit was sunk within the study area to the south of Nursery Wood (10), and other mines were established to the south and west of the study area at Park Pits and Bride Pit connected by a mineral railway (4) (Ordnance Survey 1894a; 1894b; 1908 and 1909). These pits all later formed part of the Waterloo Main Colliery which continued to operate into the late 1960s (14).

In the 1930s the Leeds Corporation constructed a large sewage works to the immediate south of the proposed development site, and around the same time the route of Pontefract Lane was widened and straightened. (see Fig. 8; Ordnance Survey 1932 and 1933).

By the late 20th century most of the field boundaries within the proposed development site had been removed, to make way for larger fields more suited to intensive farming techniques, and Nursery Wood had been cleared (see Fig. 2).

## 4 Catalogue of archaeological sites and buildings

### Archaeological features

Catalogue entries have been ordered geographically from west to east, and given a numerical identifier, with the locations shown on Figure 2. The catalogue entry includes a National Grid Reference (NGR) number and where an archaeological feature has an associated 'PRN' number the information has been obtained from the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service HER. All further information is referenced in the bibliography.

#### 1. Colliery

**SE 3354 3282**

A colliery is marked on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1894 on the north-western side of the study area (Ordnance Survey 1894a). By the early 20th century a number of large buildings, possibly associated with the Osmondthorpe Colliery to the north, had been constructed on the site (Figs 6 and 7; Ordnance Survey 1894a and 1909).

#### 2. Earthwork mound and bank

**SE 3356 3249**

A length of bank with a mound on its western side is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1894 in fields to the west of the study area, and to the south of Halton Moor Road (Fig. 6; Ordnance Survey 1894a). Subsequent mapping marks an 'Old Shaft' on the site (Figs 7 and 8; Ordnance Survey 1909 and 1933), and it is probable that the bank and mound were associated with mining.

#### 3. Open Coal Works

**SE 3366 3180**

'Old Coal Works' are marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852 on the western side of the study area, although nothing is marked on this site by the 1890s (Figs 5 and 6; Ordnance Survey 1852 and 1894b).

#### 4. Mineral Railway

**SE 3381 3192**

The site of a former mineral railway which was constructed by the 1890s to serve the Waterloo Main Colliery mine to the south of the study area (Fig. 6; Ordnance Survey 1894b).

#### 5. Ninevah Lodge

**SE 3387 3260**

Site of a former lodge shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852, situated close to the north-west corner of the proposed development area (Fig. 5). It is named 'Ninevah Lodge' on subsequent mapping (Ordnance Survey 1894a; 1909; 1933).

#### 6. Halton Moor Farm

**SE 3390 3262**

The Site of a former farm shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852, situated close to the north-west corner of the proposed development area. It is named 'Halton Moor Farm' on subsequent mapping (Figs 6 to 8; Ordnance Survey 1894a; 1909; 1933).



**7. Ridge and furrow****PRN 2637****SE 3397 3194**

The earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow are situated in the triangular field to the south-west of Skelton Moor Farm (Plate 7). Two blocks of ploughing have been identified aligned east to west and north to south, with ridges about 5m wide and surviving to a height of approximately 0.2m. These blocks are separated by a headland about 8m wide.

**8. Cropmark****SE 3403 3243**

A circular soil mark has been identified on aerial photographs at the northern end of the proposed development site, to the north of the former area of Nursery Wood (Google Earth 2008). This appears to be approximately 20m in diameter.

**9. Nursery Wood****SE 3403 3236**

The site of a former area of mixed woodland, on the north-western side of the proposed development site. It is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852, and was cleared during the second half of the 20th century (see Fig. 5; Ordnance Survey 1852).

**10. Nursery Pit****SE 3405 3229**

The site of a former coal mine first marked on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1894, to the immediate south of Nursery Wood, and north of Skelton Moor Farm (Fig. 6; Ordnance Survey 1894a). A site visit in April 2008 identified a number of shallow depressions in the ground which may be associated with the mine. A buried brick structure had also been exposed at this time on the site (Plate 8).

**11. Skelton Moor Farm****SE 3409 3196**

A farm first shown on Nicholas Brown's 'Map of the Manor of Temple Newsam' of 1834, consisting of a farm house and a range of buildings around a central yard. The current house appears to be Victorian, with a number of 20th century barns and outbuildings. The barn on the eastern side of the yard appears to be late 18th or early 19th century in date, although an internal inspection of the building was not possible at the time of the site visit. It is constructed of brick but with lower courses of stone - perhaps the remains of an earlier building on the site. It is possible that the farm is on, or close to, the site of the medieval village of Skelton.

**12. Field boundaries****SE 3421 3279**

A number of curvilinear boundaries defining narrow fields are shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852 to the north of Halton Moor Road (Fig. 5). These are characteristic of the alignment of medieval furrows, which have been fossilised by later enclosure boundaries.

**13. Pontefract Lane****SE 3428 3165**

The former course of Pontefract Lane ran to the north of the present road, but was straightened along its present route in the early 20th century (see Figs. 7 and 8).

**14. Waterloo Main Colliery****SE 3435 3131**

The Waterloo Main Colliery was operating by the 1890s, and comprised a number of dispersed pits, such as Nursery Pit which was on the western side of the proposed development site (see Figs 6 and 7; Ordnance Survey 1894b and 1908). The main focus of the colliery was on the southern side of the study area, and continued to operate into the late 1960s.

**15. Field boundaries****SE 3437 3214**

A number of curvilinear boundaries defining narrow fields are shown on Nicholas Brown's map of 1834, and on subsequent mapping, to the north-west of Skelton Moor farm, on the eastern side of the proposed development site (Brown 1834; Ordnance Survey 1852 to 1933). These boundaries are characteristic of the alignment of medieval furrows, which have been fossilised by 19th century enclosure.

**16. Possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure****PRN 606****SE 345 323**

It has been suggested that a cropmark identified on aerial photographs in fields outside the eastern edge of the proposed development site may be the remains of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure (Fig. 9). The cropmark is rectangular with slightly rounded ends and measures about 50m by 25m. This form of mortuary enclosure is unique in West Yorkshire.

**17. Halton Moor Wood****SE 345 325**

An area of woodland on the north-eastern corner of the proposed development site. Part of the wood is first shown on the plan produced by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's for his design of the park landscape at Temple Newsam in the 1760s, although it may originate earlier (Fig. 3; Brown 1762). The wood consists of mixed tree cover, including numerous silver birch (Plate 6). There is a boundary bank and ditch defining its southern side, on which large coppice stools, apparently of some age, are growing (Plate 9).

**18. Bell Wood****SE 345 316**

An area of woodland outside the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site. It may have been planted as part of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's design for the landscape at Temple Newsam in the 1760s (see Fig. 3). The old estate boundary wall foundations, several bricks high in places, can be seen running parallel to the old line of Pontefract Lane.



## 5 Conclusion

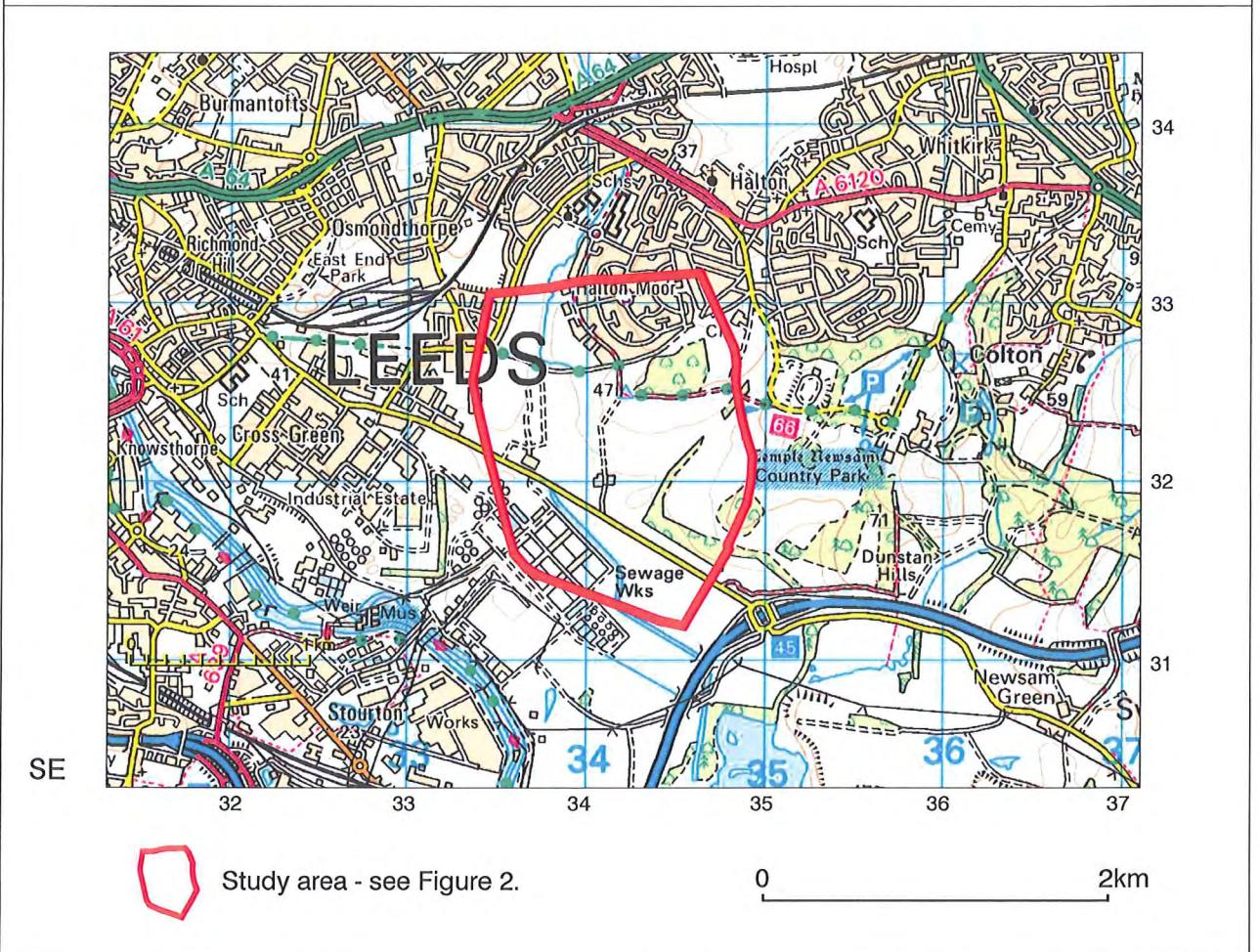
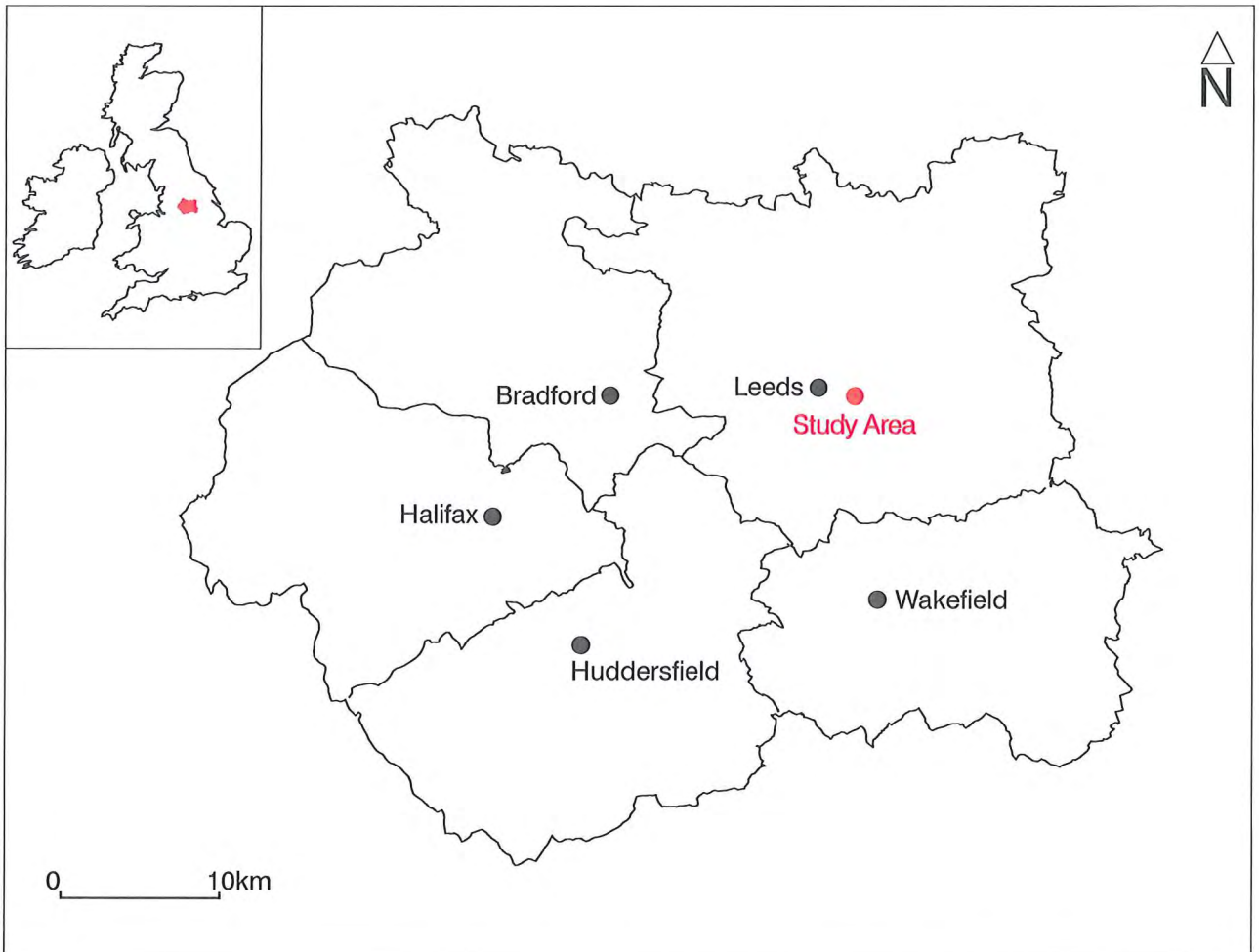
Although there is no previously recorded evidence of prehistoric activity within the proposed development site, the site is in close proximity to the possible remains of a Neolithic mortuary enclosure, suggesting that further early prehistoric remains could survive in the area. The extensive tracts of probable Iron Age and Romano-British field systems which have been recorded as part of the English Heritage National Mapping Programme, 3km to the east of the proposed development site, may also suggest that evidence of late prehistoric and Roman period activity could survive on the site.

Although recorded archaeological features of medieval date are limited to a small area of ridge and furrow, the place-name and documentary evidence suggests that the medieval village of Skelton may have been situated in the area of the present Skelton Moor Farm. In the farm itself, the existing buildings appear largely Victorian and modern, although the barn on the farm yard's eastern side appears to be of a late 18th or early 19th century date. This building also sits on stone footings that could be the remains of an earlier structure.

Therefore, there is potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological features and deposits across the proposed development site, of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date. Further archaeological investigation, primarily geophysical survey and possibly subsequent evaluation excavation, may be required to determine the nature and extent of any sub-surface remains within the proposed development site. A detailed building assessment of the barn at Skelton Moor Farm would allow for a clearer understanding of the form and date of this building, and possible earlier structures on the site. Such work should form part of an overall archaeological mitigation strategy to be agreed with West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service.

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Fig. 1. Site location



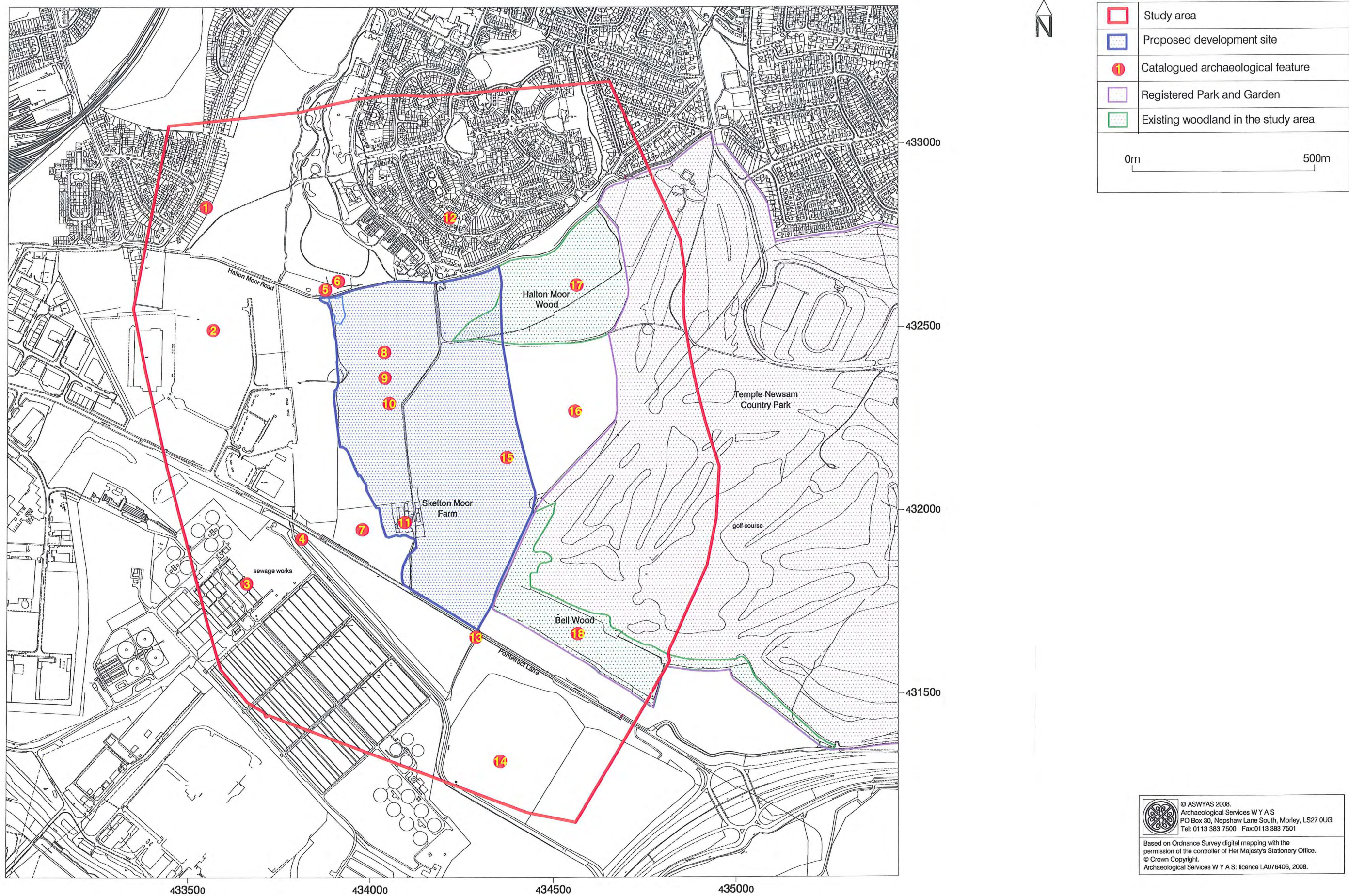


Fig. 2. The study area, proposed development site and catalogued archaeological features (1:10 000 scale)



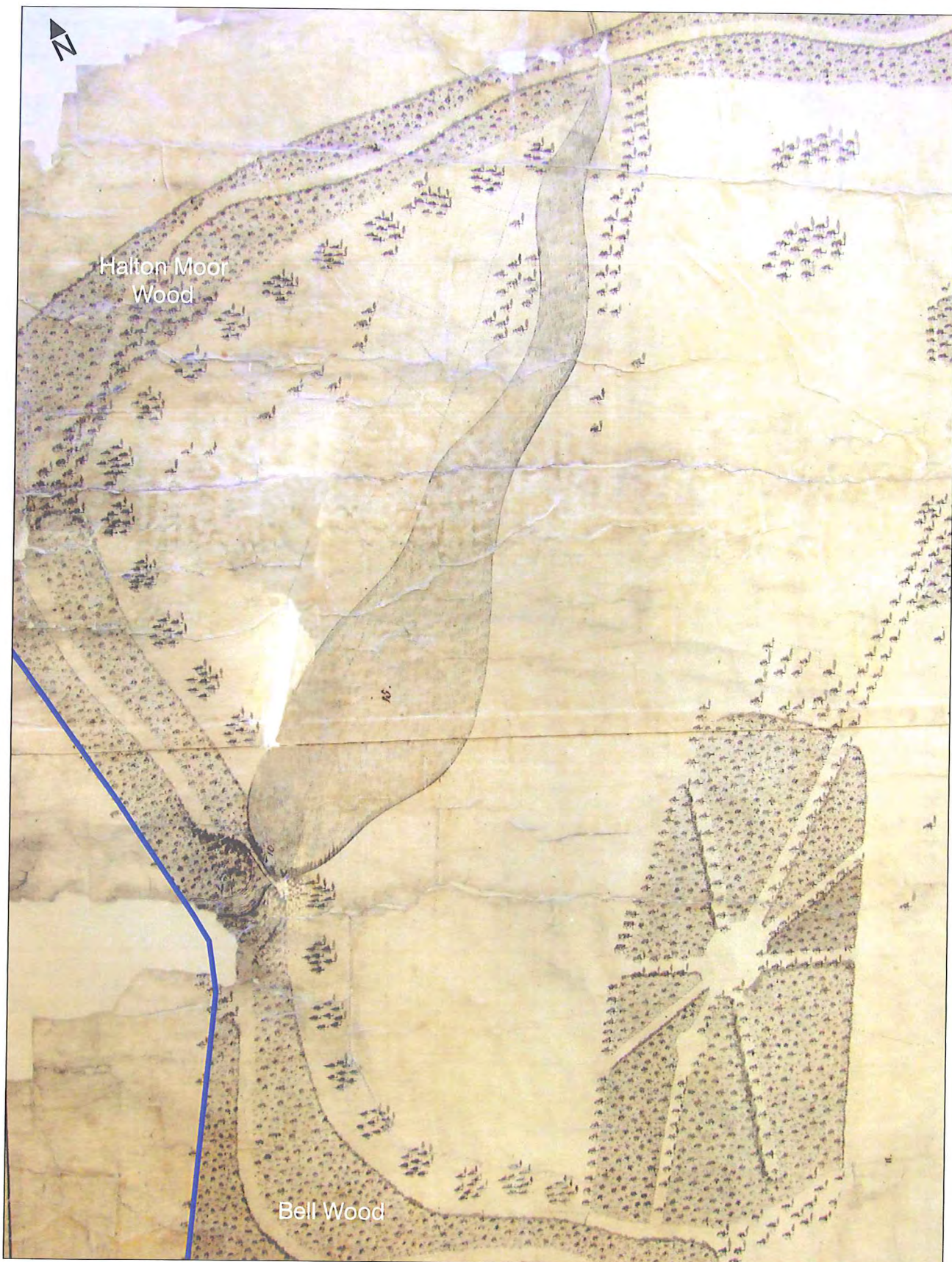
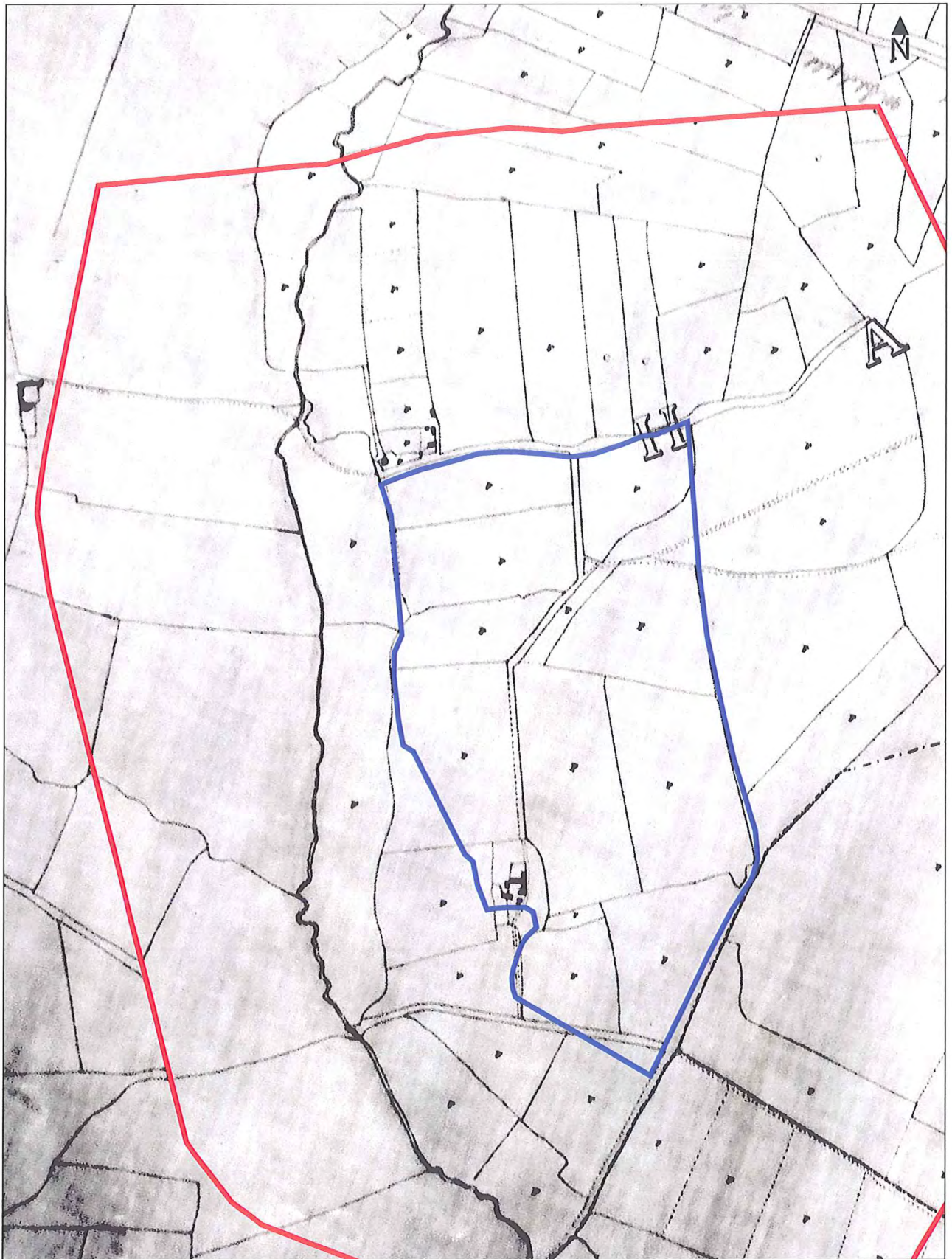


Fig. 3. Extract from Lancelot 'Capability' Brown's 'Plan of the intended alterations at Temple Newsam, Yorkshire' of 1762, with the eastern boundary of the proposed development site highlighted (WYAS Leeds WYL100/EA/20/5A)





*Fig. 4. Extract from Nicholas Brown's 'Map of the Manor of Temple Newsam' of 1834 showing part of the study area and the proposed development site (West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds)*



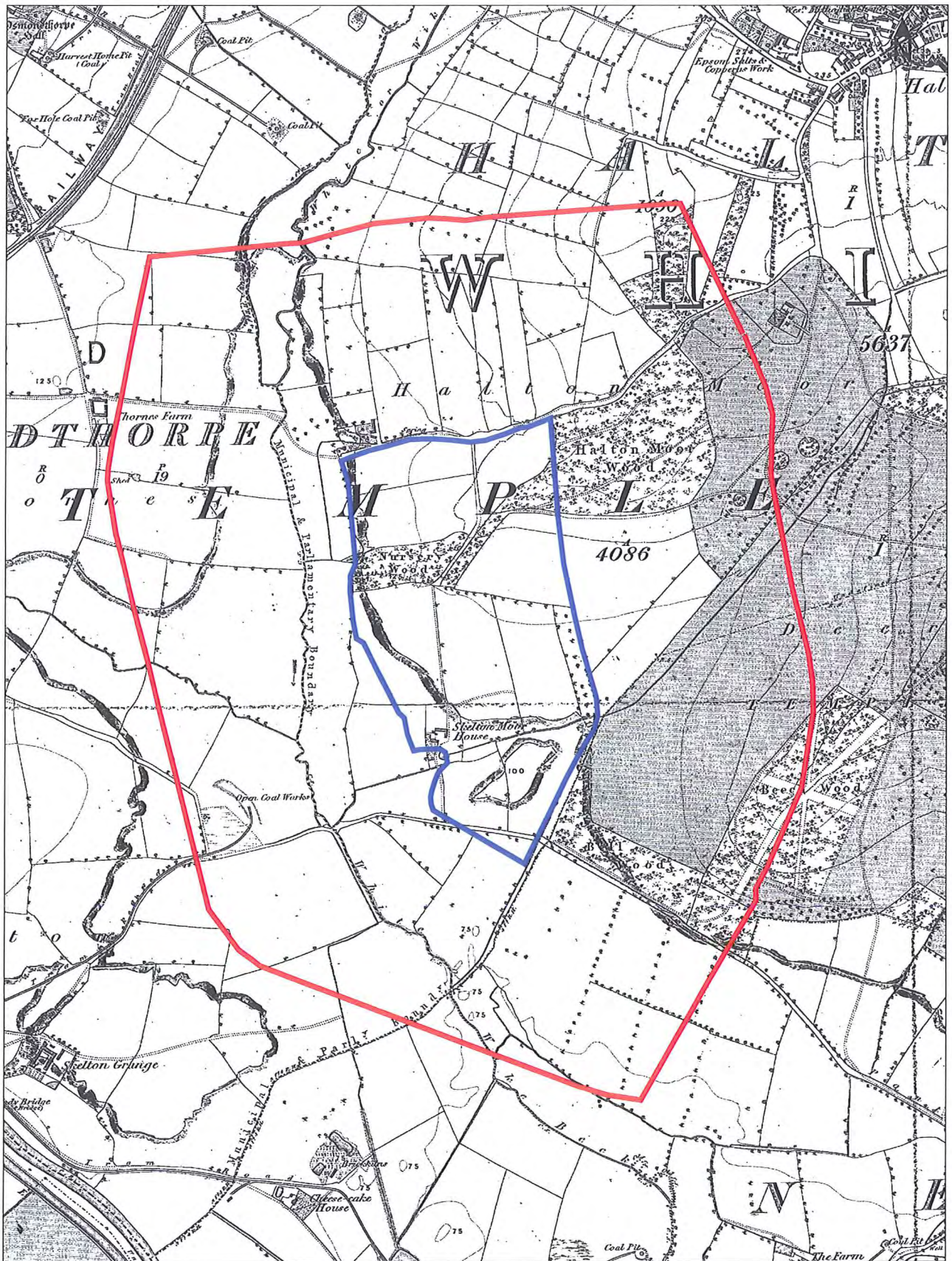


Fig. 5. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1852 showing the study area and the proposed development site (sheet 218)



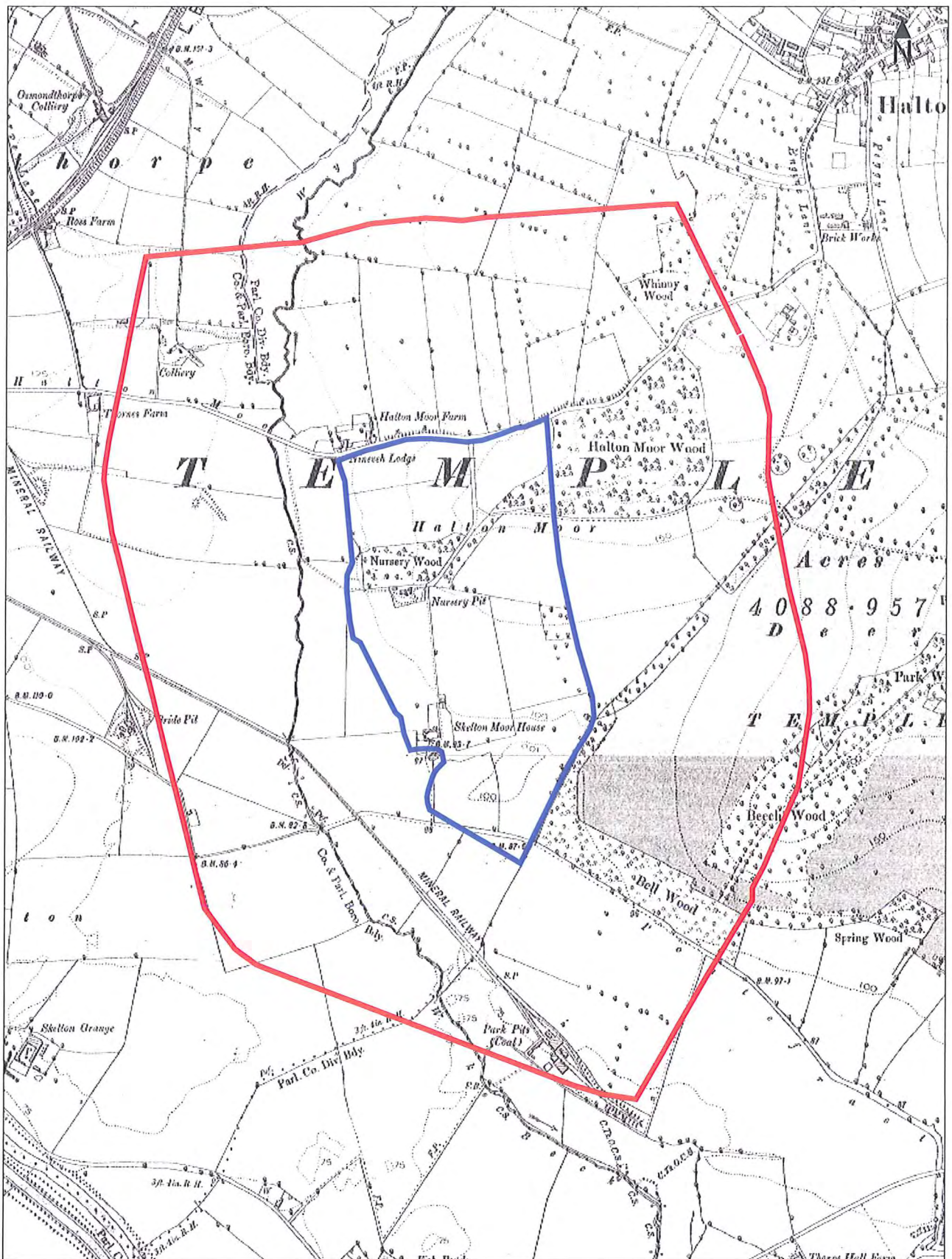


Fig. 6. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1894 showing the study area and the proposed development site (sheets 218.NE and 218.SE)



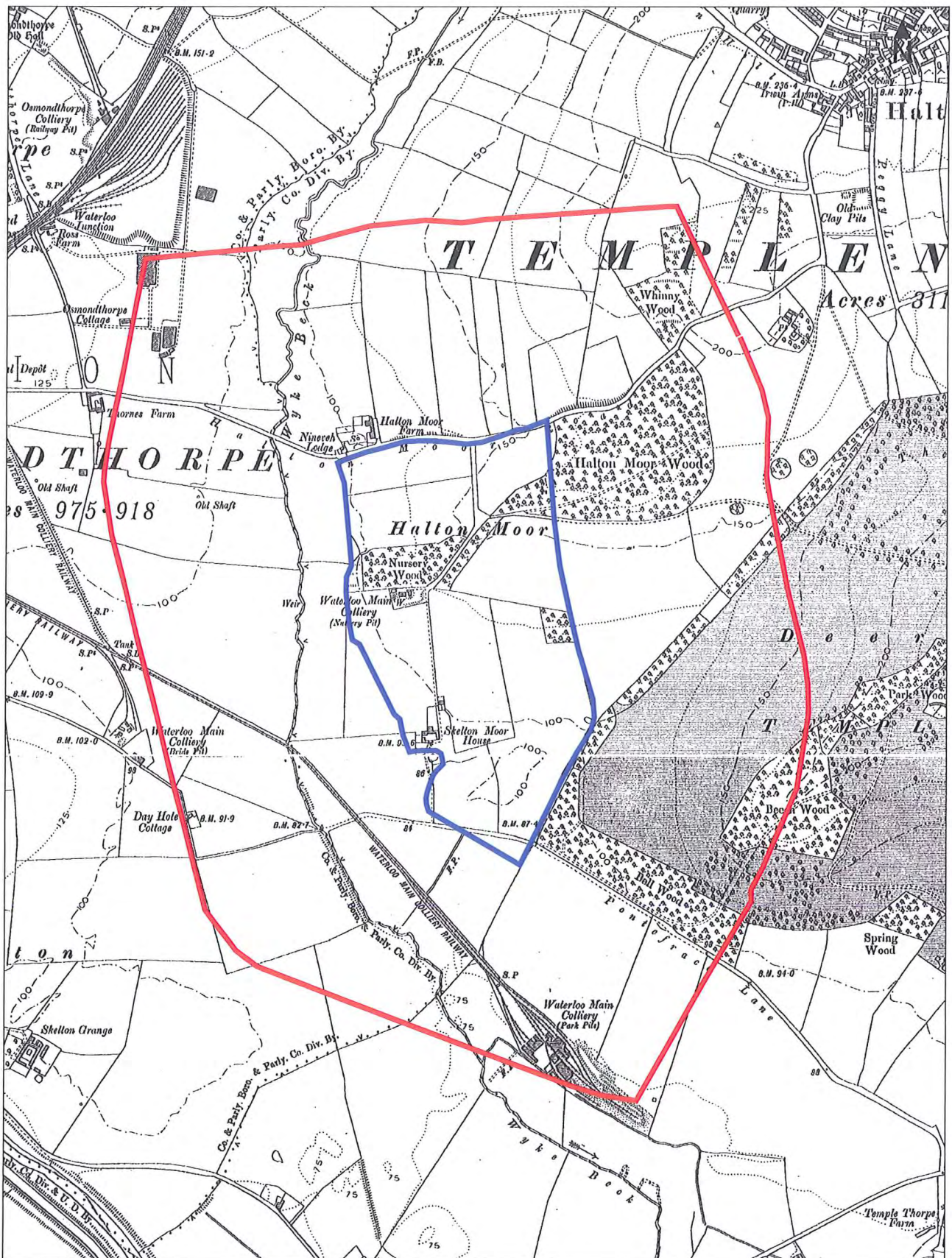


Fig. 7. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1908 and 1909 showing the study area and the proposed development site (sheets 218.NE and 218.SE)



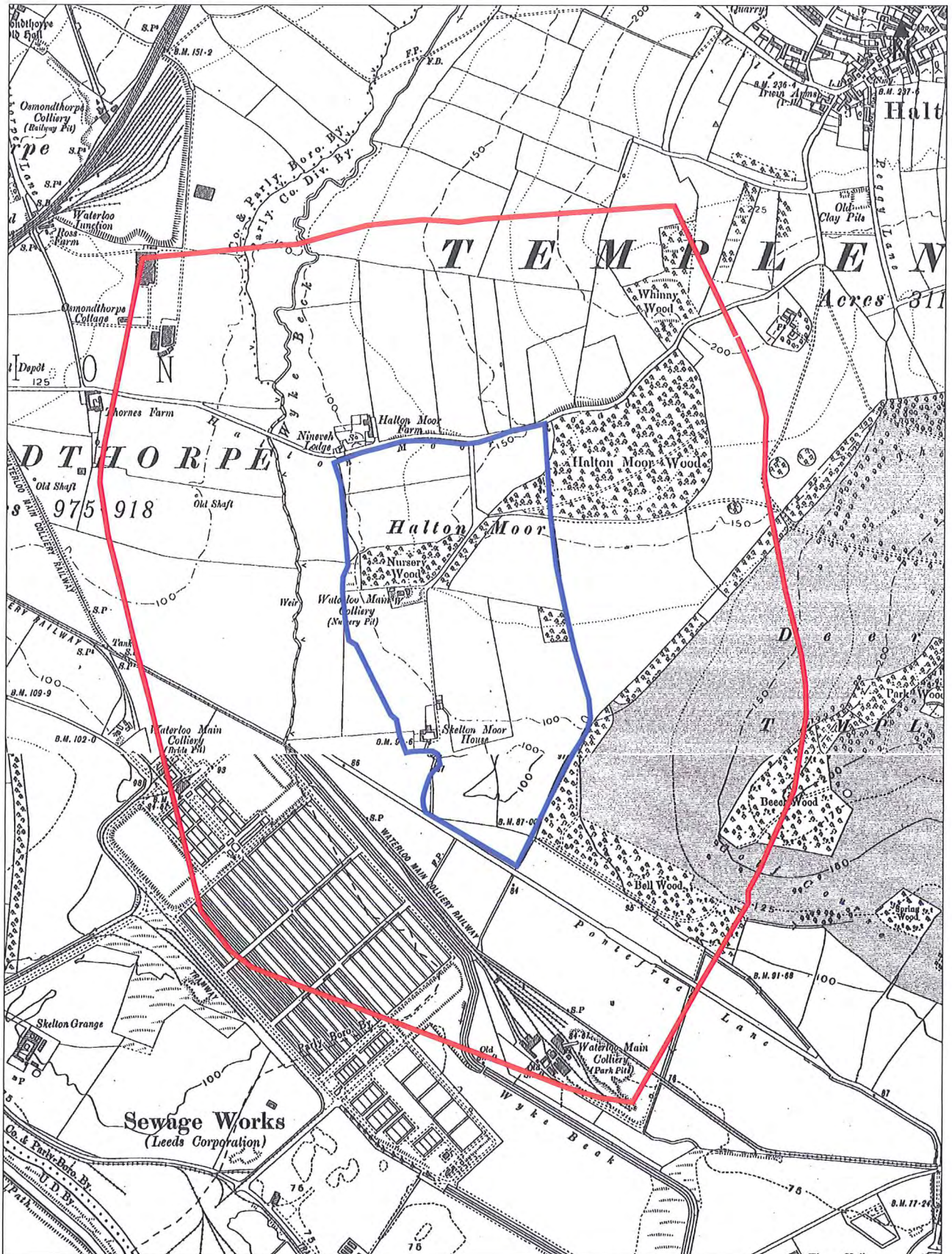
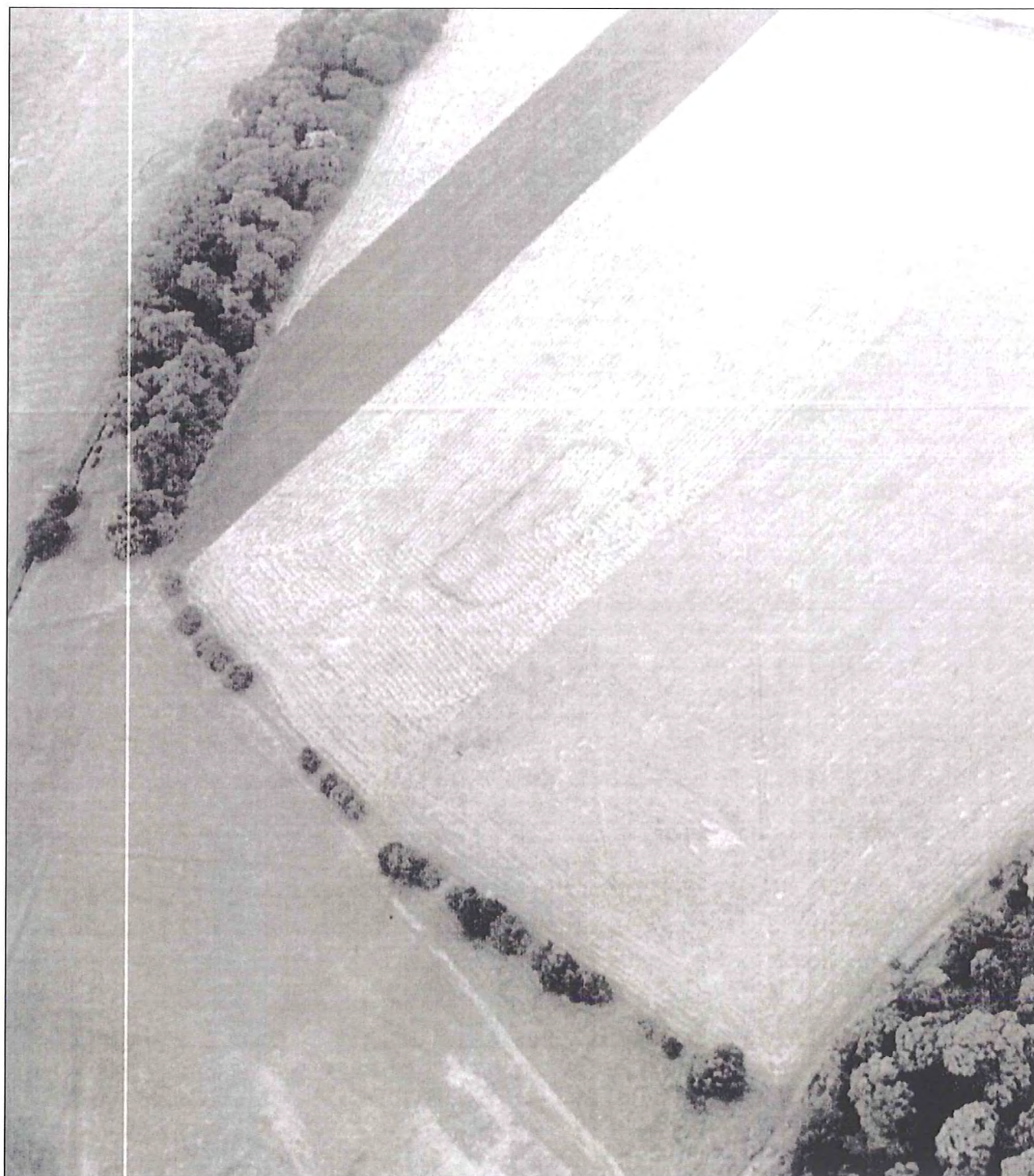


Fig. 8. Combined extracts from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps of 1932 and 1933 showing the study area and the proposed development site (sheets 218.NE and 218.SE)





*Fig. 9. Oblique aerial photograph showing the cropmark remains of the possible Neolithic mortuary enclosure, looking south-west (WYAS Wakefield)*





*Plate 1. The eastern side of the proposed development site, looking south*

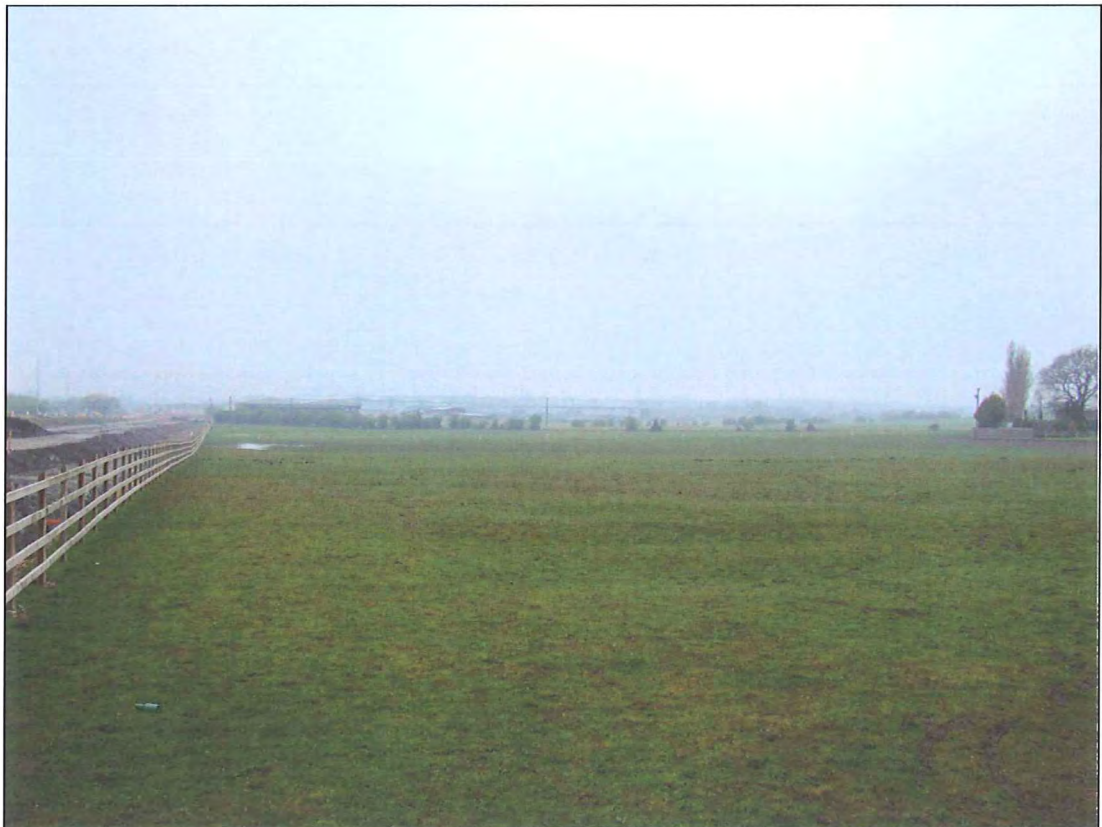


*Plate 2. The south-eastern side of the proposed development site, looking north-east*





*Plate 3. The north-western side of the proposed development site, looking west*



*Plate 4. Part of the south-western side of the proposed development site, looking west*





*Plate 5. Skelton Moor Farm, looking south*



*Plate 6. The western end of Halton Moor Wood, looking west*





*Plate 7. Ridge and furrow, aligned east to west, on the south-western side of the proposed development site, looking south-west*



*Plate 8. Recently exposed brickwork structure on the site of the former Nursery Pit coal mine, looking north-east*





*Plate 9. Bank and ditch, with mature coppice stools growing from the top of the bank, which marks the southern boundary of Halton Moor Wood, looking east*



## Appendix 1

Table of vertical aerial photographs obtained from the NMR

<b>Sortie Number</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>
RAF/541/117	4115 - 4117	29th July 1948
MAL/66044	145 - 146	21st July 1966
MAL/71078	110 - 112	20th May 1971
MAL/71099	152 - 153	10th June 1971
OS/92209A	20-24	20th June 1992



## Appendix B – Assessment Methodology



### Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Methodology

No standard method of evaluation and assessment is provided for the assessment of significance of effects upon cultural heritage, therefore a set of evaluation and assessment criteria have been developed using a combination of the Secretary of State's criteria for Scheduling Monuments (Scheduled Monument Statement, Annex 1), Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07 and Transport Analysis Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9, Heritage of Historic Resources Sub-Objective). Professional judgement is used in conjunction with these criteria to undertake the impact assessment.

#### Value

The table below provides guidance on the assessment of cultural heritage value on all archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, historic landscapes and other types of historical site such as battlefields, parks and gardens, not just those that are statutorily designated.

Value	Examples
Very High	World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments of exceptional quality, or assets of acknowledged international importance or can contribute to international research objectives. Grade I Listed Buildings and built heritage of exceptional quality. Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens and historic landscapes and townscapes of international sensitivity, or extremely well preserved historic landscapes and townscapes with exceptional coherence, integrity, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments, or assets of national quality and importance or than can contribute to national research objectives. Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas with very strong character and integrity, other built heritage that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical association. Grade II* and II Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and historic landscapes and townscapes of outstanding interest, quality and importance, or well preserved and exhibiting considerable coherence, integrity time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets of regional quality and importance that contribute to regional research objectives. Locally Listed Buildings, other Conservation Areas, historic buildings that can be shown to have good qualities in their fabric or historical association. Designated or undesignated special historic landscapes and townscapes with



Value	Examples
	reasonable coherence, integrity, time-depth or other critical factor(s). Assets that form an important resource within the community, for educational or recreational purposes.
Low	Undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations but with potential to contribute to local research objectives. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic landscapes and townscapes with limited sensitivity or whose sensitivity is limited by poor preservation, historic integrity and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets that form a resource within the community with occasional utilisation for educational or recreational purposes.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving cultural heritage interest. Buildings of no architectural or historical note. Landscapes and townscapes that are badly fragmented and the contextual associations are severely compromised or have little or no historical interest.

**Magnitude**

The magnitude of the potential impact is assessed for each site or feature independently of its archaeological or historical value. Magnitude is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. The magnitude of impact categories are adapted from the Transport Assessment Guidance (TAG Unit 3.3.9) and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Part 3, Section 2, HA 208/07.

Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
Substantial	Impacts will damage or destroy cultural heritage assets; result in the loss of the asset and/or quality and integrity; cause severe damage to key characteristic features or elements; almost complete loss of setting and/or context of the asset. The assets integrity or setting is almost wholly destroyed or is severely compromised, such that the resource can no longer be appreciated or understood. (Negative) The proposals would remove or successfully mitigate existing damaging and discordant impacts on assets; allow for the restoration or enhancement of characteristic features; allow the substantial re-establishment of the integrity, understanding and setting for an area or group of features; halt rapid degradation





Magnitude of Impact	Typical Criteria Descriptors
	and/or erosion of the heritage resource, safeguarding substantial elements of the heritage resource. (Positive)
Moderate	<p>Substantial impact on the asset, but only partially affecting the integrity; partial loss of, or damage to, key characteristics, features or elements; substantially intrusive into the setting and/or would adversely impact upon the context of the asset; loss of the asset for community appreciation. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but not destroyed so understanding and appreciation is compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Benefit to, or restoration of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of asset quality; degradation of the asset would be halted; the setting and/or context of the asset would be enhanced and understanding and appreciation is substantially improved; the asset would be bought into community use. (Positive)</p>
Slight	<p>Some measurable change in assets quality or vulnerability; minor loss of or alteration to, one (or maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; change to the setting would not be overly intrusive or overly diminish the context; community use or understanding would be reduced. The assets integrity or setting is damaged but understanding and appreciation would only be diminished not compromised. (Negative)</p> <p>Minor benefit to, or partial restoration of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on asset or a stabilisation of negative impacts; slight improvements to the context or setting of the site; community use or understanding and appreciation would be enhanced. (Positive)</p>
Negligible / No Change	<p>Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site. No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Negative)</p> <p>Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements. Minor changes to the setting or context of the site No discernible change in baseline conditions. (Positive)</p>

Magnitude (scale of change) is determined by considering the predicted deviation from baseline conditions. Quantifiable assessment of magnitude has been undertaken where possible. In cases where only qualitative assessment is possible, magnitude has been defined as fully as possible.

During the assessment any embedded mitigation has been considered in the impact assessment and this is clearly described in this section (cross referring the development description). Therefore, the magnitude of the impacts described herein will be stated before and after additional mitigation has been taken into consideration.



Impacts may be of the following nature and will be identified as such where relevant:

- Negative or Positive.
- Direct or indirect.
- Temporary or permanent.
- Short, medium or long term.
- Reversible or irreversible.
- Cumulative.

### Significance

By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. This is undertaken following the table below. The significance of effects can be beneficial or adverse.

Significance of Effects	Magnitude of Impact			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Negligible / no Change
Very High	Major	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Minor
High	Major – Intermediate	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Neutral
Medium	Intermediate	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Neutral
Low	Intermediate – Minor	Minor	Minor – Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor-Neutral	Minor-Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Significance should always be qualified as in certain cases an effect of minor significance could be considered to be of great importance by local residents and deserves further consideration. The significance of effect is considered both before and after additional mitigation measures proposed have been taken into account.

Effects of intermediate significance or greater are considered to be significant effects within the context of planning policy and Environmental Impact Assessment.





## Appendix C – Report Conditions



### **Cultural Heritage Statement, Logic Leeds Flood Relief Channel, Leeds**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Muse Developments** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

November 2008

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd