



## 8.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

### Executive summary

- 8.1 The baseline conditions were established through documentary and cartographic research and a walkover survey. Sources consulted included North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Record; Archaeology Data Service; aerial survey data from the National Mapping Programme held by the National Monuments Record; Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building data from English Heritage; and historic maps, documents and secondary published sources from North Yorkshire Record Office, East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Local Studies Library and the University of Sheffield Library. An assessment of the significance of the archaeological remains was made using guidelines set down in PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning.
- 8.2 The main archaeological and cultural heritage issue within the site consists of the likely presence of waterlogged alluvial and peat deposits, which may contain artefacts and environmental remains dating from the Bronze Age to Romano-British periods. Such remains would have the potential to provide information on prehistoric human activity and environmental conditions, and could be of local to regional archaeological significance. The extent of survival of such remains cannot be established on the basis of available evidence. There is also the potential for buried archaeological remains associated with the demolished Cleek Hall post-medieval farmstead in the vicinity of the proposed temporary compound, and for historic fabric within the riverside embankment which may be impacted by the proposed crane base. Such remains could be of local to regional archaeological significance, depending on their extent and condition.
- 8.3 Direct impacts on the buried archaeological resource would occur during the construction phase, through the excavation of foundations and service trenches, and through topsoil stripping for access roads, temporary compounds and lay-down areas, and for the crane base. The direct impact on archaeological remains would be permanent and irreversible. Based on current knowledge of the archaeological resource, the direct impact on the archaeological remains without mitigation is considered to be slight to moderate.
- 8.4 There are 130 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 99 Conservation Areas, c.3334 Listed Buildings, 17 Registered Parks or Gardens and two Registered Battlefields within the 30km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), which could be indirectly impacted through visual intrusion of the proposed development. Assessment of the visual impact indicates that it ranges from negligible to substantial, depending on distance from the development, local changes in topography and the nature of the

receptor. The greatest visual impact will be on monuments and built heritage within 5km of the proposed development; outside this area the visual impact is considered to be negligible to slight. The visual impact will be temporary and reversible, lasting for the lifetime of the operational phase.

- 8.5 A strategy of proposed mitigation for construction impacts on the buried archaeological resource initially consists of evaluation of the extent, nature and condition of archaeological remains within the area to be impacted. This could take the form of a programme of borehole or test-pit sampling across the site, to identify the location of areas of buried peat and organic deposits. If such remains are identified, a detailed mitigation strategy will be devised in conjunction with North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Services, to minimise the impact on the archaeological resource. Information relating to the archaeological resource resulting from the evaluation and any mitigation would be a positive residual effect, as there is currently little data on buried archaeology in this area.

## **Introduction**

- 8.6 This chapter provides an assessment of significant effects on the archaeology and cultural heritage which could result from the development. The assessment has been undertaken through establishing the existing baseline conditions and then assessing the magnitude of impacts resulting from the development both before and after the implementation of mitigation measures. The assessment and authorship of this chapter were undertaken by ARCUS (Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield).
- 8.7 Cultural heritage encompasses archaeological features and attributes of the historic environment. Cultural heritage features may include upstanding structures/remains and their settings, historic landscape elements, buried remains and artefact scatters. Cultural heritage significance is also acquired through the relationship between physical features and more conceptual elements such as design, social memories, tradition, innovation, rarity or group value.

### ***Site location and land use***

- 8.8 The site (centred on NGR 464555, 430397), is located to the southwest of Cliffe, and west of Hemingbrough, c.2km southeast of Selby (Figure 8.1, Volume 2). The site consists of large arable fields, surrounded on three sides by a bend in the River Ouse. The fourth side is defined by a track and drainage ditch. The land is relatively flat.
- 8.9 The underlying geology consists of recent Alluvium overlying Sherwood (Bunter) Sandstone of the Permo-Triassic period (BGS 1:50,000 map sheet 79, 1971).

### **Extant Policy, Legislation and Relevant Agencies**

- 8.10 Selby District Local Plan, adopted 2005, contains policies for the protection of the historic environment, covering issues such as Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, development within sensitive areas and archaeological remains. The policies are based on the government's planning guidelines set down in PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994) and PPG16 (Planning and Archaeology, 1990). PPG 16 emphasises the need for archaeological issues to be considered early in the planning process and provides a framework for the investigation of sites and the management of archaeological remains, which are considered to be a finite and non-renewable resource (PPG16, paragraph 6).
- 8.11 Within areas which are considered to have the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits, an evaluation of the archaeological impact of the

development may be required by the local planning authority (PPG 16, paragraph 19; Local Plan Policy ENV28). Where significant remains are identified, preservation in situ is the preferred option, although in cases of lesser significance, preservation by record may be an acceptable alternative (PPG16 paragraph 25; Local Plan Policies ENV27 and 28). Development within the vicinity of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas will be expected to respect the character and setting of the designated sites (PPG15 paragraph 3.3, UDP Policies ENV22 and ENV25). These UDP policies have 'saved' status, pending finalisation of the Selby District Development Framework.

- 8.12 The site is not within a Locally Important Landscape Area as defined on the Local Plan proposals map. The landscape is low lying, within the Ouse floodplain, and is dominated by large fields with views of industrial development and the coal-fired power stations at Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge. Planning Policy Statement 22 (Renewable Energy) states that 'the impact of turbines on the landscape will vary according to the size and number of turbines and the type of landscape involved, and that these impacts may be temporary if conditions are attached to planning permissions which require the future decommissioning of turbines' (PPS 22, paragraph 20).

## Methodology

- 8.13 The baseline conditions were established through desk-based study, including documentary and cartographic research. Historic maps and plans of the area held by East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Local Studies Library (ERALS) and North Yorkshire Record Office (NYRO) were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey series. Documents and published works relating to the site were also consulted, as well as relevant online sources. A list of known archaeological sites and find-spots within a search area of 1km around the proposed development site was compiled from the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Cropmark mapping data for the area surrounding the site was requested from the National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 8.14 In addition to the desk-based research, a walk-over survey was undertaken on the 11th December 2008 to identify any visible archaeological or historical features, as well as any areas with evidence for recent ground disturbance which could affect the survival of below-ground remains. Current land use and condition were also noted. Recording consisted of a sketch plan and digital photographs. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists standards and guidelines for archaeological desk-based assessments (IfA 2008), and with current industry best practice.

8.15 No known geotechnical investigations have been undertaken at the site.

**Assessment methodology**

8.16 There is currently no nationally agreed methodology for measuring the relative significance of archaeological monuments. Guidelines set down in PPG16 (Paragraph 8) draw a distinction between nationally important remains and those of lesser significance. It is possible to distinguish between sites of national, regional, local or negligible importance based on the following factors: period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity (see Table 8.1).

<b>Table 8.1: Sensitivity of Archaeological Receptors</b>	
<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>Examples of Receptor</b>
International	World Heritage Site
National	Scheduled Ancient Monument, Grade I Listed Building, or site/building suitable for scheduling, or considered to be of national importance but not covered by the Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling
Regional or County	Grade II* Listed Building, site or building which consists of a significant example in a regional context
Local or District	Other archaeological sites, Grade II Listed Building, locally important historic building
Negligible	Areas in which investigative techniques have proved negative archaeological results, or where large scale destruction of deposits has taken place

8.17 Significance ratings have only been assigned to the potential archaeological remains that are recorded in the HER, in historic maps or through visual survey. No rating can be assigned to previously unrecorded deposits, although the potential for such deposits to exist must be acknowledged.

8.18 The impact of the development has been assessed with reference to the baseline information obtained. Types of impact are assessed in the following categories: Direct, Indirect and Uncertain. In terms of cultural heritage impacts these can be defined as shown in Table 8.2 below:

<b>Type of impact</b>	<b>Effects</b>
Direct	Physical impact on an archaeological site or historic landscape feature. Such impacts may be caused by construction and operational activities. Construction activities may include: ground disturbance caused by excavations for foundations, cable trenches, compounds and access roads. Operational effects could include above ground disturbance, through vehicle movement, soil and overburden storage, etc, which may impact on archaeological features. Direct impacts are normally adverse, permanent and irreversible
Indirect	Impact affecting the setting of an archaeological site or historic landscape feature. This may relate to an alteration in views to or from cultural heritage features with important landscape settings. Increased noise or vibration, increasing fragmentation of a historic landscape and loss of connection between component parts of a historic landscape are also indirect impacts. Indirect impacts are likely to occur during the construction phase and continue through the operational phase.
Uncertain	Unclear extent of impact on archaeological site, for example where the extent or boundary of a site is not clearly known, or where the baseline condition of a site cannot be accurately established.

8.19 The significance of impacts on the cultural heritage resource has been calculated using the criteria in Table 8.3.

<b>Significance</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>
Substantial	Impact resulting in a considerable change in baseline conditions	Loss of a known or potential archaeological site (or setting) or historic structure (or setting) of regional, national or international significance Change in status of a known historic site or structure
Moderate	Impact resulting in a discernable change in baseline conditions	Loss of a known or potential archaeological site or historic structure with local or district significance. Increased knowledge from archaeological recording (intrusive archaeological works) or interpretation
Slight	Impact resulting in a discernable change in baseline conditions that can be tolerated	Partial loss of a known or potential archaeological site or historic structure of local significance. Sympathetic repair/consolidation of historic fabric
Negligible	No discernable change	

### **Limitations**

- 8.20 The assessment of the impact of the proposed works on the archaeology and cultural heritage of the site is based on the currently available evidence. The primary data sources for known archaeological sites on the development are North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, the Archaeology Data Service and the National Monuments Record, which are by nature incomplete, as well as published sources in journals and historic maps. No invasive archaeological or geotechnical evaluation has been undertaken for the assessment.

### **Baseline Conditions**

#### ***Identification of Existing Resource***

##### *Summary*

- 8.21 Due to the size of the proposed development site, a search area radius of 1km from the edge of the development site was used to collect data on known archaeological sites listed in the HER and ADS records. Cropmark data was requested from the NMR, in the form of National Mapping Programme (NMP) plotted data. These sources identified 20 sites and find-spots, and five listed buildings. The sites are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 8.1, and are shown on Figure 8.2 (Volume 2). In addition, 130 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 99 Conservation Areas and c.3334 Listed Buildings lie within the 30km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), and would potentially have some degree of intervisibility with at least one of the turbines. These are listed in Appendices 8.2-8.4. A total of 17 Registered Parks or Gardens and two Registered Battlefields lie within 30km of the proposed windfarm, with details given in Appendix 8.5.
- 8.22 Five archaeological sites have been identified within or adjacent to the proposed development site, which have the potential to be directly impacted by the development. These are listed in Table 8.4 below. Most of the sites and listed buildings identified in the 1km search area have the potential to be indirectly affected.



<b>Table 8.4: Known Archaeological Sites Within or Immediately Adjacent to Proposed Development</b>			
<b>Site no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Archaeological Significance</b>	<b>Potential impact</b>
<b>Within proposed development site</b>			
1	Ridge and furrow remains visible as cropmarks around of Cleek Hall Farm. Possibly medieval.	Local	Moderate
2	Possible site of a farmstead shown on Jeffreys' map of Yorkshire in 1775, but more likely to be a poorly-located depiction of Cleek Hall.	Local	Slight
3	Site of Cleek Hall, a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century or earlier farmstead, on the edge of the application area, but outside the windfarm development.	Local to regional	Moderate
4	Site of Micklehurst farmstead, a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century or earlier farmstead, on the edge of the application area, but outside the windfarm development, demolished in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century.	Local to regional	Slight
5	Site of Barlow Lane End Farm, a 17 <sup>th</sup> -century house, on the edge of the application area, but outside the windfarm development.	Local to regional	Negligible

## **Archaeological and Historical Context**

### ***Prehistoric to Romano-British***

8.23 The only recorded site of prehistoric date within the search area consists of fragmentary field systems of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date, visible as cropmarks to the northeast of the proposed windfarm development (Site 6). Such field systems have also been recorded in the wider area, including to the north of Cliffe (SE 666 325) and at Brayton (SE 620 304), and extensive remains have been recorded at Barlby Common (SE 63 35). Where excavation has taken place, these field systems generally appear to have originated during the Iron Age, continuing in use throughout the Romano-British period, although in some areas a Bronze Age origin is possible. Mapping of cropmark remains has indicated that the fields, defined by ditches, were associated with dispersed settlement, probably farmsteads or small villages, usually enclosed by ditches by the later Iron Age (Chadwick 1997). The cropmarks show up best on well-drained soils, such as in the Sherwood Sandstone area, and in areas where crops such as wheat, oats and barley are grown. The visible elements may be part of a wider area of surviving remains which are less conducive to the formation of cropmarks, possibly due to greater levels of alluvial coverage. However, archaeological investigation during the Humber Wetlands Project suggested that in the vicinity of the Ouse, Iron Age to Romano-

British settlement was mainly located on the slightly higher ground outside the flood plain (Van de Noort et al 1999, 276).

- 8.24 The lack of evidence for earlier prehistoric remains may be due to the fact that little archaeological investigation has been undertaken in the vicinity, although the Humber Wetlands Project identified a dearth of material relating to the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods in the Vale of York area, including the River Ouse environs. This was unlike the situation in other wetland areas surveyed for the project (Holderness, the Humberhead Levels, the Ancholme and lower Trent valleys), where there appeared to be a spatial association between wetlands and the distribution of material of these dates, and the rivers and wetlands appeared to have been used extensively for hunting, fishing, gathering raw materials, and for transport (Van de Noort and Ellis 1999, 274).
- 8.25 Pollen data from boreholes undertaken at Riccall to the north of Selby indicated that the later Mesolithic to Bronze Age landscape was an alder carr dominated floodplain environment, possibly with damp grassland and dry woodland beyond (Lillie and Gearey 1999, 49). This was the earliest preserved pollen, found at depths of c.3.5m below the current ground surface. The borehole transect demonstrated that deep alluvium and peat deposits lie to the north of the Ouse around Selby, with a good potential for the preservation of organic archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains, particularly of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, although organic preservation within the upper levels will likely have been damaged by modern ploughing and drainage (Lillie and Gearey 1999, 50). The existence of former high-energy river channels was also demonstrated to the north of the current river, indicating that there is the potential for palaeochannels in the vicinity of the application area.
- 8.26 No boreholes or fieldwalking were undertaken within the immediate vicinity of the site for the Humber Wetlands Project, but Burton (1888, 265) noted that 'the substratum [in Turnham Hall manor] consists of roots, trunks and branches of trees, imbedded in a mass of vegetable matter resembling peat, and of earthy deposits in which trees and brushwood seem to have grown.' This suggests that preserved peat layers and organic deposits may survive within the application area. The organic preservation may have been affected by the drainage and deep ploughing associated with the arable agricultural use.

### ***Medieval***

- 8.27 There is likely to have been settlement in the Selby area during the early medieval period, although no sites clearly associated with this period have been recorded within the search area. A fragment of a rare copper alloy harness-bow mount of

Scandinavian type was found 'in a field at Cliffe' in 1997, of a form primarily found in Sweden, and dating to the 9th to 10th centuries (Graham-Cambell 1998, 102-3), indicating some activity in the area. The place-names Selby and Lund include Old Norse elements, suggesting that the settlements may have been founded or occupied by Viking settlers. The 'brough' element in Hemingbrough indicates an early medieval fortification, probably 'Heming's fortification', a Scandinavian name, although possibly from the Anglian 'Hemm-inga' meaning 'stronghold of Hemma and his people' (Smith 1937, 260). Evidence from excavation of early medieval waterfront properties and trade in York suggest that the Ouse was a major transport route in this period (Head et al 1999, 131). There was also a medieval port at Selby, which was in existence until the late 20th century (Butlin 2004, 207). A large number of human remains, predominantly male and from a likely single burial episode, were found during excavations at Riccall Landing (SE 6086 3736), adjacent to the Ouse and north of Selby, in the 19th century and the 1950s. Although no artefacts were found, it has been suggested that this may represent the burial ground for the Norse army of Harald Hardrada and Tosti, close to their landing place for the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066 (Wenham 1962, 305).

- 8.28 The river was also used for fishing, sometimes to the hindrance of navigation, with frequent references in the 14th century. There was a fishery at Turnham Hall with timber used to build staithes (landing stages) in the river at the site in the 15th century. Newhay also had a fishery into the 16th century (Allison 1976a, 59). Cliffe was recorded in 1086, when it was held by the Count of Mortain, but was given to the Bishop of Durham in the next year with half the manor kept in demesne. The other half was held by Niel Fossard and passed to the Turnham family in 1199 through marriage. The application area was part of the manor of Turnham Hall, which was separate from the main manor of Cliffe.
- 8.29 The manor house at Turnham Hall (site 7) was recorded in 1327 but is thought to have dated from the reign of Richard I (1189-1199). This was a moated site, filled in at the beginning of the 19th century. A double-ditched enclosure (site 6) noted as cropmarks in the field to the south of the hall may have been a boundary associated with the manor, although could be of earlier date. The name Turnham probably derives from 'homestead at the bend of the river' from the Norman 'tourn' or possibly from Old English 'trun', meaning a circular place (Smith 1937, 257).
- 8.30 A change in the route of the river probably occurred during the medieval period. The former route turned northeast from the current course near Goole Hall, running adjacent to Ings Lane, and then turning southeast and running just south of Cliffe village, and to the west of Hemingbrough, rejoining the current course by the sharp bend east of Newhay. The two villages were located on slightly higher land overlooking the river. Prior to the alteration of the river's course, the application

area would have been more of a promontory with the only land side being adjacent to Turnham Lane. The date of the alteration of the route is not known but may have been in the 11th or 12th century (Allison 1976a, 55). The former course was still shown as a relict watercourse on Jeffery's map of Yorkshire, 1771.

- 8.31 The extent of drainage undertaken within the site during the medieval period is not known. The site is likely to have been salt marsh at the start of the early medieval period and subject to regular flooding from the tidal waters extending up the Humber and Ouse (Sheppard 1966, 13). Some reclamation of the salt marshes was undertaken by Anglian and Danish settlers in the area around Howdenshire and towards Selby, where the flooding was less severe (Allison 1976b, 71). The Bishop of Durham carried out extensive embankment and drainage projects in Howdenshire in the late 12th century (Sheppard 1966, 15). Hemingbrough was part of the soke of Howden at this date, suggesting early drainage may have been carried out in this area. The proposed development site itself was part of Turnham Hall manor by the 14th century, which had extensive early enclosures on the riverside land (Allison 1976, 56), and it is likely that at least some embankment of the river edge was carried out in the medieval period. A reference in 1441 to a reduction in the value of Turnham Hall manor due to a flood destroying the river banks indicates that embankments were in existence by the 15th century (Allison 1976a, 58).
- 8.32 The remains of ridge and furrow have been recorded as cropmarks within and adjacent to the proposed development area (sites 1 and 9), suggesting that some medieval or early post-medieval cultivation was undertaken within the site. This would not be possible without drainage and flood protection. The current riverside embankments and some of the drainage channels within the site may therefore have medieval origins. Burton (1888, 265) states that the land closest to the river was the most fertile, due to the alluvium deposited by the river, and being sandier and better draining than the more clayey lands further from the watercourse. This could indicate that the central part of the application area, between the two surviving drainage channels, was less productive than the surrounding lands. Lands to the northeast of the application area were called Ash Carr in the 18th and 19th centuries (DDTR/135-136).
- 8.33 Newhay Grange (site 19), a medieval monastic farm associated with Drax priory, was in an area originally south of the river and remained part of Drax parish until the late 19th century (Allison 1976a, 56). A second possible monastic grange was located to the northwest of Barlow (site 14), although the only supporting evidence for this is the place name. The area to the south of the river appears to have been cultivated in the medieval period with ridge and furrow remains recorded as cropmarks and earthworks to the north and east of Barlow (sites 11-12). The

remains of a shrunken medieval village at Barlow has Scheduled Ancient Monument status (site 13; SAM 30130).

### ***Post-Medieval***

- 8.34 Three farmsteads were recorded within the application area by the 17th century, known as Cleek Hall (site 3), Micklehurst (site 4) and Barlow Lane End (site 5). Only one (un-named) building was shown within the site on Jeffrey's map of 1771 (site 2). This is likely to have been Cleek Hall, although it is depicted as being further from the river than other maps showed. Micklehurst was reportedly half a mile from Cleek Hall and is therefore likely to have been the building shown on an undated plan of the Turnham Hall estate at the western corner of the site across the river from Thief's Lane End (Figure 8.3, Volume 2). This plan clearly pre-dates an 1828 map of the estate (Figure 8.4, Volume 2), which showed only two buildings. The earlier map may be related to the sale of the estate to James Keighley in 1769 as Micklehurst is thought to have been demolished by this landowner (Burton 1888, 284). The undated plan indicates that the farmstead is likely to be outside the proposed turbine locations and that the building shown on Jeffrey's map is probably an inaccurate depiction of Cleek Hall.
- 8.35 Like Turnham Hall and many of the medieval moated sites in the district, all the farmsteads were shown as located adjacent to the river, which may indicate a relatively early date. There was a fishery at Cleek Hall belonging to the Turnham Hall estate (Burton 1888, 284), possibly that recorded in the medieval period. It has been suggested that all three farmsteads may originally have been fishermen's cabins and lodges, later enlarged for farmers (Burton 1888, 284). It is therefore possible that some of the structures may have originated in the medieval periods.
- 8.36 Barlow (or Barley) Lane End farm, built c.1780, is said to have superseded an earlier house recorded in 1605 as belonging to the Widdowes (Burton 1888, 284). The 18th-century map depicted Barlow Lane End as the largest of the three farmsteads, although Micklehurst had a second, smaller building adjacent, possibly a barn or cottage. In 1823, the farmer at Barlow Lane End was William Sheppard. Cleek Hall was not mentioned by name in Baines' 1823 directory. The 1828 map depicted more fields than were shown on the 18th-century map, suggesting that the fields had been further sub-divided in that period. The fields had all been enclosed prior to the 1863 Parliamentary Enclosure (IA/33) and the form of the boundaries suggests enclosure from open field, which would correspond with the ridge and furrow remains.
- 8.37 The field names in the 18th century were also slightly different, particularly around Barlow Lane End, where the fields seemed to have been most altered. Fields in the

earlier map included Rippitt Field, Great and Little Ten Acre Fields and the Guine. In 1828, these fields had been realigned were known as Apple Tree Close, Low Flat, Little Granny Field and House Close. The origins of the earlier field names 'Rippitt' and 'Guine' are not known, although the 'pit' element could indicate some kind of hole, pit or quarry. In 1828, Granny and Granty fields appear to be related to 'granary', which is the name given for the latter in the 1863 Enclosure schedule (IA/33). There was an orchard to the immediate west of Barlow Lane End farm. The fields around Micklehurst had the same name as the farmstead with 'Lodge Close' shown at the site of the former buildings in 1828. On the northwest side near Cleek Hall, fields known as Colecroft in the 18th century were recorded as Calcroft in 1828 and Cadcroft in 1863 with Wilcroft Fields to the north. The central area between the two drains was occupied by several fields known as Butcher Close with Ash Carr to the north. Hither and Far Hall Fields, northeast of Barlow Lane End, probably relate to Barlow Hall (site 14), which was depicted on the 18th-century map.

- 8.38 The 1851 OS map (Figure 8.5, Volume 2) showed much the same layout as the 1828 map. The curving edges of some of these fields suggest that at least part of the site had been enclosed from open field by agreement prior to the Parliamentary Enclosure Award. By 1893, there had been a substantial amount of boundary loss, creating a number of larger fields (Figure 8.6, Volume 2). Several drainage channels shown in 1851 were also not depicted by 1893. Cleek Hall appeared to have been expanded between 1851 and 1893. The foreman in 1892 was John Horsefield (Bulmer's Directory 1892). Barle (sic) Lane End farm was run by Edward Ward at that date. A triangular plantation was established within the eastern part of the site by 1893.
- 8.39 The 1952 map showed few significant changes from 1893 with little further expansion of fields by that date (Figure 8.7, Volume 2). The Turnham Hall estates were owned by the Burton family from 1790 to 1919, when much of the land was sold to the Olympia Agricultural Co Ltd. This sale included Cleek Hall and Barlow Lane End farms. The estate was sold to Mr Dickinson in 1951, who sold on a large portion of it to the University of Nottingham in 1954, including the application area (Allison 1976a, 57). The fields have been greatly enlarged since the 1950s, with the majority of the field boundaries removed. Two apparently recent hedge boundaries are visible within the application area (Photograph 1, Appendix 8.6; Figure 8.8, Volume 2).
- 8.40 The site visit suggested that there were a number of faint linear ridges visible in the field between the Cleek Hall and Micklehurst sites (Photograph 2, Appendix 8.6), and in a field to the northeast of Barlow Lane End Farm. Although these were very slight, they may be remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation. Two drainage channels

are still extant within the application area (Photograph 3, Appendix 8.6), one with a wood and concrete sluice gate at the eastern end (Photograph 4, Appendix 8.6) and a third, deeper drain forms the eastern boundary (Photograph 5, Appendix 8.6). A hollow marks the site of a former drainage ditch continuing southwest from the existing southern drain running close to one of the proposed turbine locations. Part of the plantation shown in 1893 survives as a wooded border to a small enclosure, shown as water-filled on the present day map but visible on the ground as a dry, earth-sided hollow, which could be used as a flood storage area (Photograph 6, Appendix 8.6).

- 8.41 Barlow Lane End Farm and Cleek Hall (Photograph 7, Appendix 8.6) currently consist only of modern barns, with no extant historic structures, although there is a raised platform around the former with a large amount of brick rubble in the ploughsoil, which may represent the site of the buildings (Photograph 8, Appendix 8.6). No obvious features relating to Cleek Hall and Micklehurst farmsteads are visible, though much of the former is covered by modern concrete surfacing. The site is surrounded on three sides by a substantial flood embankment (Photograph 9, Appendix 8.6). The trackway from Cleek Hall to Barlow Lane End has modern surfacing and is on a different alignment to that shown in 1851. The site is very flat with the power station at Drax forming the most dominant landmark in the vicinity (Photograph 10, Appendix 8.6) and two other power stations visible to the east at a greater distance.

### ***Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Built Heritage Within ZTV***

- 8.42 There are 130 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) within the 30km tip height ZTV (zone of theoretical visibility) surrounding the proposed windfarm. Only one of these is within 2.5km of the site, the shrunken medieval village and Elizabethan garden earthwork remains at Barlow, c.1km to the south of the site (SAM 30130). An additional two SAMs are within the 5km ZTV. The buried and earthwork remains of an Augustinian priory (SAM 32628) at Long Drax and the Abbot's Staithes medieval warehouse at Selby (SAM NY387).
- 8.43 There are 34 SAMs within the 5-15km tip height ZTV. These sites include four Bronze Age round barrows, two Iron Age square barrow cemeteries, a Roman fort, 19 medieval moated sites, a priory site, a ruined church, three castles, a medieval college site, a bishop's manor house site and World War II airfield defences at Church Fenton.
- 8.44 Within the 15-30km tip height ZTV, there are a further 93 SAMs. These consist of one Neolithic henge monument, 15 Bronze Age barrows, six prehistoric settlement sites, three Roman villas, three Roman camps, two Roman forts, a Roman road,

seven stretches of linear earthwork banks, possibly of early medieval date, two Saxon burial mounds, 26 medieval moated sites, seven castles, four priories or nunneries, two bishops' palaces, four churches or rectories, three medieval houses, three deserted medieval villages, one medieval hospital, a maze, the medieval city walls at York, a post-medieval bridge, two river locks, a World War II decoy and a Cold War Royal Observer Corps headquarters. The ZTV includes part of the medieval centre of York and would theoretically be visible from the Minster precincts and some sections of the medieval walls. A gazetteer of SAMs is included in Appendix 8.2.

- 8.45 There are six Conservation Areas within 5km of the proposed development: one at Hemingbrough village, one at Brayton and four in Selby town centre. Within the 5-15km ZTV, there are a further 13 Conservation Areas, most in the Selby District, with three in East Yorkshire and two in York District. There are 80 Conservation Areas within the 15-30km ZTV. A gazetteer of the Conservation Areas is given in Appendix 8.3.
- 8.46 Within the 0-5km ZTV, there are 180 Listed Buildings. Of these, four are Grade I listed (Selby Abbey, the church of St Wilfrid at Brayton, the church of St Mary at Hemingbrough and Camblesforth Hall). There are two Grade II\* listed buildings: the Abbot's Staithes (also designated as SAM NY387) and Nos.42-44 Ousegate, both in Selby. The remaining 174 buildings are Grade II listed of which 129 are in Selby. Within 5-30km of the proposed windfarm there are c.3154 Listed Buildings of which 169 are Grade I and 249 are Grade II\*. A summary of the listed building data is given in Appendix 8.4.
- 8.47 There are two Registered Battlefields within the ZTV, both in the 15-30km zone; the sites of the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066 and of the Battle of Towton in 1461. There are also 17 Registered Parks or Gardens within the 30km ZTV, registered grades II, II\* and I. Two of these parks (both Grade II) are within 5-15km of the proposed windfarm. Five of the parks (including most of the Grade II\* and Grade I categories) would have very limited views of the turbines. A gazetteer of Registered Parks and Battlefields is given in Appendix 8.5.

## **Examination of existing resource**

### ***Prehistoric to Romano-British***

- 8.48 Iron Age to Romano-British land division features have been noted within the search area as cropmarks (site 6). No such cropmarks are recorded within the proposed turbine locations and the site is likely to have been marshland or frequently flooded prior to medieval drainage and embankments. No prehistoric artefacts have been



recorded within the search area. The Humber Wetlands Project has suggested that the site may contain well-preserved organic deposits of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date with the potential to offer information on the prehistoric environment and human use of the area. There is the potential for such deposits to include preserved wood, both natural and artefactual in nature.

### ***Medieval***

8.49 Drainage of the marshes within the site area is likely to have commenced in the medieval period. The riverside embankments and some of the drainage ditches within the site could be of medieval origin. The site is likely to have been used for pasture and arable cultivation in the medieval period, with ridge and furrow remains visible as cropmarks in the northern part of the site. It is unlikely that substantial settlement was located within the development area with Turnham Hall to the north being the main manorial centre at that date, although it is possible that the riverside farmsteads at Cleek Hall, Micklehurst and Barlow Lane End may have originated in this period.

### ***Post-medieval***

8.50 Three 17th-century halls were located within the site boundary, all located adjacent to bends in the river. The 17th- and 18th-century buildings at Cleek Hall and Barlow Lane End farms were demolished in the 20th century, and the current buildings are modern barns. Micklehurst was demolished in the second half of the 18th century. The historic field pattern, visible on the 1851 OS map, has been almost totally lost through the later 20th-century removal of field boundaries. The only remaining historic features on or around the site are three drainage ditches, one just outside the eastern edge of the application area, and the embankment running around three edges of the site.

## **Evaluation of the existing resource**

### ***Prehistoric to Romano-British***

8.51 Any surviving organic remains or archaeological deposits relating to prehistoric activity and environment within the site would be of considerable archaeological significance, due to the present scarcity of information relating to this period in the vicinity. The Humber Wetlands Project noted an unusual lack of prehistoric artefactual finds within the survey of the Ouse environs in the 1990s, which suggests that the potential for archaeological remains within the site is low but the lack of detailed research and archaeological investigation in the immediate area

means that this cannot be accurately assessed. The presence of deep alluvium in the area could mask prehistoric remains.

### ***Medieval***

8.52 The existing drainage channels and riverside embankments could be of medieval origin. Any archaeological remains associated with the medieval construction or maintenance of these features would be of regional archaeological significance. Remains associated with medieval cultivation would be of local archaeological significance.

### ***Post-Medieval***

8.53 Remains associated with the demolished Micklehurst, Cleek Hall and Barlow Lane End farmsteads would be of local to regional archaeological significance, the significance increasing if the structures had medieval antecedents. The current site contains no above-ground post-medieval features of archaeological significance other than the drainage channels and riverside embankments. One turbine location lies close to the route of a former drain, shown on the 1851 OS map, that survives as a slight hollow. Remains associated with the drain would be of local significance unless it had demonstrable medieval origins.

### ***Assessment of Current State of Knowledge***

8.54 The current state of knowledge of the above-ground cultural heritage resource is considered to be good and is based on HER records and the walk-over survey. The current state of knowledge of the sub-surface archaeological resource is moderate to poor and is based on recorded sites in the vicinity, including cropmark features. There has been little recorded archaeological investigation within the search area surrounding the site, so the nature and condition of below-ground deposits is poorly understood.

## **Impact Assessment**

### ***Construction Impacts***

#### ***Direct Impacts***

8.55 The construction of the wind-power scheme would involve the construction of five turbines, as well as access routes, underground cabling and a sub-station. Construction would also include temporary features such as the site compound, laydown areas, crane hardstanding and access routes. All of these elements have the potential to disturb sub-surface archaeology, including during topsoil and subsoil

stripping for roads and compounds, excavation of cable trenches and excavation of the foundations for the turbines. Given the current arable land use at the site and the relatively small scale of the windfarm turbines, it is not considered that the development is likely to result in a significant de-watering impact on sub-surface deposits. However, the turbine bases may alter the groundwater levels and chemistry of soil in their immediate locality, which could affect the preservation conditions for organic remains.

- 8.56 Of the temporary features, the proposed location of the site compound is close to the former site of Cleek Hall, a 17th-century or earlier farm of local to regional archaeological significance. It is possible that sub-surface features associated with the farm may be impacted by topsoil stripping in this area. The hardstanding for the crane will be located on the dyke adjacent to the compound. There is a slight potential for impacting on historic remains associated with the dyke's construction and maintenance. Topsoil stripping for the laydown areas adjacent to the turbine foundations and for access routes is unlikely to impact on buried prehistoric peat or organic deposits, as these are likely to be at greater depth. One of the access routes may impact on a former drainage ditch, now mainly infilled, of local archaeological significance. Topsoil stripping could impact on any buried remains associated with medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 8.57 The excavation of the foundation bases would have the potential to impact on the buried prehistoric peat and organic deposits, which could be of regional significance. The relatively small size of the foundations indicates that the potential impact will be limited. One of the turbine bases is located relatively close to the site of Micklehurst farmstead, towards the western side of the site. There is a slight potential for impacting on remains associated with the post-medieval farmstead in this area.
- 8.58 Archaeological remains are a non-renewable resource and any direct impacts of the development would be permanent and irreversible. The condition and extent of survival of remains cannot be accurately established at present but the desk-based research suggests that the construction impact could be **slight to moderate**. There are no historic hedge boundaries surviving at the site, therefore the direct impact on the historic landscape layout is considered to be **negligible**.

#### *Indirect Impacts*

- 8.59 During the construction there will be indirect visual and noise impacts on the setting of Turnham Hall and the surrounding villages, including a number of listed buildings and two Conservation Areas. The impact will be temporary and reversible. The distance from the site suggests that noise impacts will be minimal. The visual

impacts of construction are considered to be **slight**. See operational impacts below for a more detailed discussion of the visual impact on nearby built heritage.

## **Operational Impacts**

### *Direct Impacts*

No direct impacts are predicted in relation to the operation of the wind-power scheme.

### *Indirect Impacts*

- 8.60 The indirect impacts of the operational phase of the wind-power scheme on the archaeology and cultural heritage resource would be associated with visual intrusion on the landscape setting of the resource. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility extends 30km over the level plains to the east and south and the rising ground to the north of the proposed windfarm, and between 15-30km to the west, with visibility over 15km restricted due to the local topography. Receptors within the ZTV include 130 SAMs, all of which are of national significance and 99 Conservation Areas of local significance. Over 3000 Listed Buildings are also within the ZTV of local/district (Grade II) to national (Grade I) significance. In addition, there are also 17 Registered Parks and Gardens and two Registered Battlefields within the 30km ZTV of local to national significance, though these do not have statutory protection. Parks and gardens are also considered in the Landscape chapter of the EIA (Chapter 6).
- 8.61 As the majority of the landscape within the ZTV is relatively flat and level, the theoretical visibility of the proposed development is very widespread, although at a local level. Views are frequently blocked by existing landscape features, including buildings and stands of trees. This suggests whilst the proposed windfarm is theoretically visible from the centre of Selby, the actual views from large areas of the town will be blocked by buildings and the main visual impact is likely to be on the southeast edge of the town and any taller buildings. This pattern of visual intrusion will also be the case at many of the surrounding villages within the 5km ZTV, including Cliffe, Barlow and Hemingbrough.
- 8.62 The most detailed assessment for this section has been undertaken for receptors within 5km of the proposed windfarm. It is considered that outside this zone, whilst one or more of the wind turbines may be visible, the distance means that they will not be prominent landscape features and visibility will be significantly affected by weather and seasonal conditions as well as by local topography and built structures. This is particularly the case in the zone from 15-30km, where the windfarm will be minimally visible. Due to these factors, only brief considerations of receptors within

the 5-15km ZTV and 15-30km ZTV are discussed. Viewpoints referred to in the text relate to information contained in the Landscape chapter (Chapter 6).

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

- 8.63 There are three SAMs within 5km of the proposed development, the nearest being the earthwork remains of a medieval shrunken village and post-medieval formal gardens at Barlow, c.1km to the south of the windfarm site (Figure 8.9, Volume 2). Views are not likely to have been a significant factor in the choice of location for the village, although the nature of the earthworks means that they may be a focus for heritage tourism and the visual impact may therefore have a negative effect on the monuments (Viewpoint 2). The view to and from the Elizabethan gardens is likely to have been more of a factor, although this period pre-dated the major phases of parkland landscaping in which wider views were a significant element of the park and garden layout. Barlow Hall itself no longer survives and the garden remains consist of earthworks of former water features. The visual impact on the Barlow SAM is considered to be **substantial**; however, existing views from the monument include the coal-fired power station at Drax and electricity pylons, which also have a substantial visual impact.
- 8.64 Also within the 5km search area are the remains of the Augustinian priory at Long Drax c.2.1km from the site. The remains of the priory are in farmland on slightly higher ground adjacent to the river and views from this site would be relatively unobstructed (Viewpoint 7). The monument consists of earthwork and buried remains. The abbey is likely to have been at least partially designed to be a significant feature in its landscape, although little is currently visible above the ground. The visual impact on Drax Augustinian priory SAM is considered to be **substantial**. As with the Barlow SAM, the existing views from the monument include Drax coal-fired power station and electricity pylons, which also have a substantial visual impact on the Long Drax SAM.
- 8.65 The third SAM within the 0-5km ZTV is the Abbot's Staithes at Water Lane, Selby at c.3km from the site. The warehouse of 15th- to early 16th-century date with considerable 19th-century additions is also a Grade II\* listed building and the SAM incorporates part of a medieval landing wharf, which belonged to the abbot of Selby prior to the Reformation. The SAM is located in Water Lane to the northeast of the Abbey, and views of the proposed wind turbines from the Abbots Staithes are likely to be greatly restricted by surrounding buildings. The visual impact on the SAM is therefore considered to be **negligible**.
- 8.66 Within the 5-15km ZTV, there are 34 SAMs mainly consisting of earthworks and buried remains of prehistoric to medieval date. The largest number are medieval

moated sites (19) followed by Bronze Age barrows (4), castles (3) and Iron Age barrow cemeteries (2). The other sites consist of buried remains related to a Roman fort, a ruined church, a priory, a bishop's manor house and WWII airfield defences. Within the 15-30km ZTV are a further 93 SAMs, the largest group again being moated sites (26) and Bronze Age barrows (15) followed by castles (7), prehistoric settlements (6), Roman forts, camps and villas (8 in total) and linear earthworks (7). Smaller groups include medieval religious sites (four priories or nunneries, four churches or rectories, two bishop's palaces, a penitence maze and a hospital), medieval villages (3), medieval houses (3) and Saxon burial mounds (2). Other features are post-medieval canal locks, a WWII decoy, Cold War observer HQ, a bridge, and a Neolithic henge monument.

- 8.67 Many of these sites, including the henge, barrows, hillforts, forts, moated sites, castles, priories and manor houses/palaces, would have been designed to be prominent features in the landscape with local views from the monuments possibly one factor in their choice of location. For the river locks, medieval villages, WWII and Cold War defence sites, views are unlikely to have been a factor in their location. For these sites and those monuments surviving only as buried remains, the visual impact is not considered to be a significant factor. For the other earthwork and standing building remains, the visual impact within 5-15km is considered to be **slight to moderate**, depending on proximity and local variations in the landscape. For SAMs in the 15-30km ZTV, the impact will be less, as the distance from the windfarm suggests that the visibility will be much reduced and partly dependent on weather conditions. The impact on these SAMs is considered to be **negligible**.

### ***Non-Scheduled archaeological sites***

- 8.68 Non-Scheduled archaeological sites within 1km of the proposed windfarm that may be visually affected include Turnham Hall (site 7), Newhay Grange and ferry (sites 19-20), Barlow Grange (site 17), Staynor Wood (site 18), the Warping Drain (site 16), the locations of three post-medieval farmsteads (sites 3-5), Iron Age to Romano-British cropmarks (site 8) and a number of medieval cropmark sites (sites 1, 9, 11-12). Of these, the visual impact is unlikely to significantly affect the cropmark sites, as these are only visible from the air. The sites most likely to be significantly visually impacted are the standing buildings (sites 7, 17 and 19) for which the impact is considered to be **moderate**. There are also several Grade II listed buildings within the 1km search area (sites 7, 21-24), mainly at Cliffe. The impact on the settings of the listed buildings is discussed below.

### **Conservation Areas**

- 8.69 Within the 0-5km ZTV, there are Conservation Areas at Hemingbrough, Brayton and Selby. The visibility of the wind turbines is likely to be restricted from most parts of the four Conservation Areas in Selby and the visual impact is considered to be **slight to moderate**, depending on the extent of visibility. Brayton Conservation Area is unusual in that it mainly consists of agricultural land around the church with few buildings. The view from the Conservation Area may be limited by stands of trees around the edges of the fields, and the visual impact is considered to be **slight to moderate**. The visibility from Hemingbrough is likely to be relatively unrestricted, and the visual impact on this Conservation Area is considered to be **moderate to substantial**.
- 8.70 Within the 5-15km ZTV, there are 13 Conservation Areas, the closest to the proposed development being Riccall, Cawood and Howden. Viewpoint 11 from the southern edge of Riccall, indicates that the turbines would be minimally visible from this distance due to trees and hedges, therefore the visual impact on Conservation Areas within this zone is considered to be **negligible to slight**. Within the 15-30km ZTV are 80 further Conservation Areas. Given their distance from the proposed windfarm, the visual impact is considered to be **negligible**.

### **Listed Buildings**

- 8.71 There are 4363 listed buildings within 30km of the proposed development, of which approximately 3334 are within the ZTV (Figure 8.10, Volume 2). They are divided into Grade I (173) considered to be of national significance, Grade II\* (251) of regional significance and Grade II (2910) of local significance. Within the 0-5km ZTV, there are 180 listed buildings, four of Grade I status, two of Grade II\* status and 174 of Grade II status. Of these buildings within 5km of the proposed development, 132 are in Selby. The nearest Grade I listed building to the Cleek Hall site is the church of St Mary the Virgin at Hemingbrough, at c.2.5km distance. The visual intrusion of the proposed development on the church is considered to be **moderate** due to screening from trees (viewpoint 4).
- 8.72 Other Grade I listed buildings include Camblesforth Hall, 3.6km to the south of the proposed wind turbine and the Church of St Wilfrid at Brayton, 3.5km to the west. No viewpoint image is available for Camblesforth but the view from the hall towards Cleek Hall may be partially impeded by buildings along the street frontage and that from the church by nearby housing development to the east of Doncaster Road. The impact on these buildings is considered to be **moderate**. The fourth Grade I building is Selby Abbey in the centre of Selby. The windfarm is unlikely to be visible from the precincts of the abbey as it will be blocked by the surrounding buildings. It

is possible that the turbines may be visible from the top of the tower. The visual impact on the abbey is therefore considered to be **slight to moderate**.

- 8.73 The two Grade II\* listed buildings within 5km are located at Selby, one being the Abbot's Staith warehouse, which has been discussed above as a SAM. The other building is Corunna House on Ousegate. As with the abbey, the visibility of the wind turbines is likely to be restricted by surrounding buildings and the visual impact is considered to be **slight**. Of the Grade II listed buildings, a number are within the villages surrounding the proposed development site, including seven buildings at Cliffe, 11 at Hemingbrough, one at Barlow, ten at Barnby on the Marsh, one at Camblesforth, one at Burn, three at Brayton, five at Barby and six at South Duffield. The extent of visibility of the wind turbines from the listed buildings will vary depending on adjacent structures/trees etc. Where they are visible, the impact is considered to be **moderate** (e.g. viewpoints 6 and 8).
- 8.74 Of the Grade II buildings, 129 are located at Selby. Of these, the majority are likely to be in areas where the visibility of the wind turbines are restricted by surrounding buildings. Exceptions may include buildings along the southeast edge of the elevated ground in the historic core of the town, including at New Street, Park Row and along parts of Ousegate. In general, the impact on the Grade II buildings at Selby is considered to be **slight**, rising to **moderate** on the southeast outskirts of the town.
- 8.75 Within the 5-15km ZTV, there are 504 listed buildings, of which 21 are Grade I listed, 25 Grade II\* listed, and 458 Grade II listed. The distance from the windfarm, and the local landscape is likely to restrict the views of the proposed wind-turbines from many of these buildings. The impact on the Grade I and Grade II\* listed buildings within 5-15km is in general predicted to be **slight to moderate**. The visual impact on Grade II listed buildings is considered to be **negligible to slight**. Within the 15-30km ZTV, there are approximately 2650 listed buildings, comprising 148 Grade I, 224 Grade II\* and 2278 Grade II. Many of these are in urban environments, including York, Doncaster and Pontefract, where visibility of the wind turbines is likely to be extremely restricted. Visibility of the turbines from less densely populated areas is also likely to be restricted by distance and landscape features. The visual impact on listed buildings within the 15-30km ZTV is considered to be **negligible**.

### ***Registered Parks and Historic Landscape Character***

- 8.76 There are two Registered Parks within the 15km ZTV, both of Grade II status. These sites are relatively distant from the proposed windfarm on the edge of the 15km radius ZTV. Landscape views are likely to have been a significant factor for



the parks but the distance will reduce the visibility of the turbines. The impact is considered to be **slight**. There are a further 15 Registered Parks and Gardens within the 15-30km ZTV of Grade II (9), Grade II\* (5) and Grade I (1) status. Five of these, including three of the Grade II\* parks and the Grade I park, would have very limited areas where the turbines would theoretically be visible. The impact of the turbines on the parks and gardens within 15-30km is considered to be **negligible**. There are two Registered Battlefields, at Towton and Stamford Bridge, both within the 15-30km ZTV. The locations of the battlefields are not likely to have been selected due to aesthetic landscape views and the visual impact of the proposed windfarm is considered to be **negligible**.

- 8.77 The landscape character in the vicinity of the proposed windfarm includes some historic elements, including the embankments and drainage channels, as well as the dispersed farmsteads, although there are no longer any historic farm buildings within the application area. The large amount of field-boundary loss since the 1850s has led to a loss of historic character in the current field layouts, although the erratic nature of the drainage channels may indicate a relatively old origin. The landscape is very flat and tall structures would have a significant impact, although the current views include industrial development at Selby and the coal-fired power stations at Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge.
- 8.78 The flat nature of the landscape means that visibility varies greatly even within a short distance based on slight changes in the height of the ground, as well as masking by houses, trees and other landscape features. The visual impact on the historic character of the landscape within the 5km ZTV is therefore considered to be **slight**.

#### *Post-Operational Impacts*

- 8.79 The decommissioning of the windfarm is likely to involve the removal of above-ground structures with the turbine foundations left in situ. This should not involve any further direct impact on the archaeology and cultural heritage resource, apart from the possibility of ongoing impact on organic preservation conditions in the immediate vicinity of the turbine bases. Assuming that the water flow within the water table is not significantly altered by the foundations, the environmental conditions will probably stabilise over time following the initial construction phase and the long-term impact is likely to be minimal. The removal of the turbines and above ground infrastructure will return the landscape to close to its pre-construction state.

## **Summary of Impacts**

- 8.80 There is a moderate potential for the proposed development to have a direct impact on buried organic deposits of prehistoric date, which could contain archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains. Such remains, if present, could be of regional archaeological significance and would add significantly to the current understanding of the prehistoric environment and human use of this area, which has had little archaeological investigation. The windfarm will also impact on an area of medieval cultivation remains, which have been levelled by ploughing but are recorded as cropmarks. The cultivation remains are of local archaeological significance and would be directly impacted during the construction phase. There is also a slight potential for impact on two post-medieval farmstead sites of at least 17th century date, which stood on the riverside edges of the application area. Remains associated with the farmsteads could be of local to regional significance, depending on their date and extent of preservation. However, the structures were located outside the main area of development and significant remains are unlikely to be affected. The main potential is for impacting on associated remains outside the main farm complexes at Cleek Hall (site compound) and Micklehurst (turbine foundation). The impact on buried archaeology is therefore considered to be slight to moderate.
- 8.81 There are no surviving historic hedge boundaries within the proposed development site, although the drainage channels and embankments could be of medieval to post-medieval date. There is unlikely to be a significant direct impact on the drainage channels and embankments, although one access track and turbine foundation could impact on the former course of a drain shown in 1851 and the construction of access routes and bridges may impact on two of the extant drains. There may be a slight impact on the embankment from the construction of a hardstanding area for the crane adjacent to Cleek Hall.
- 8.82 The indirect impact consists of the visual impact of the turbines on the archaeological sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields within the ZTV. This impact would be negligible to substantial, depending on distance from the windfarm, local topography and visibility conditions. The greatest visual impact will be on monuments and built heritage within 5km of the proposed development. Outside this area the visual impact is considered to be negligible to slight. The visual impact will be temporary and reversible, lasting for the lifetime of the operational phase.
- 8.83 See Table 8.5 for a summary of direct and indirect impacts on the archaeology and cultural heritage resource.

## Mitigation Measures

- 8.84 A range of mitigation measures is required to avoid, reduce or offset the adverse direct impacts outlined above. The masking effect of large amounts of alluvium suggests that geophysical survey is unlikely to be a useful technique for determining the potential for the survival of archaeological remains at the site. The primary concern is the possible presence of deeply buried organic deposits. Such deposits can provide good conditions for the preservation of archaeological and palaeo-environmental remains. Additional data is needed to clarify the presence, location and depth of such deposits. A programme of borehole or test pit sampling would be an appropriate method for determining these factors. Archaeological sampling could be combined with geotechnical investigations prior to the construction of the windfarm.
- 8.85 If the results indicate the survival of potential remains, a programme of further mitigation should be drawn up in conjunction with North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Services.
- 8.86 No additional mitigation measures are likely to be required during the operational and decommissioning phases of the proposed wind farm.

## Residual Impacts

- 8.87 Archaeological investigation associated with the windfarm development will add to the corpus of information on the ancient environment and use of the flood plain, in particular during the prehistoric period. There has been little previous archaeological investigation in this area and any new information would assist in understanding the prehistoric resource. The results of the investigation should be published to an appropriate level.

## Statement of Significance and Summary

- 8.88 The direct impacts of the proposed wind power scheme on the archaeological and cultural heritage resource are considered to be slight to moderate, depending on the nature and condition of sub-surface remains. The primary potential is for organic remains associated with the prehistoric environment and use of the flood plain. There is also a slight potential for medieval remains associated with the initial flood protection and drainage of the area. There are no historic hedges surviving within the proposed development area, although some of the drainage channels could be of medieval origin. Proposed mitigation includes borehole transects or geotechnical test pits in the vicinity of the proposed turbine locations to evaluate the potential for archaeological remains. Further mitigation could be determined on the results of the evaluation.
- 8.89 The indirect impact of the wind-power scheme consists of the visual effects on archaeological sites, including a variety of Scheduled Ancient Monuments of which there are 37 within 15km of the site which would potentially have some level of intervisibility with the proposed turbines. There are also 19 Conservation Areas and 684 listed buildings within the 15km ZTV. The visual impacts on the SAMs and built heritage range from negligible to substantial, depending on distance and the nature of the SAMs and would be temporary and reversible, lasting for the operational lifetime of the wind power scheme.

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*Aerial photograph data:*

NMR National Mapping Programme data, sheets SE62NW, SE62NE, SE63SW and SE63SE.

**Table 8.5: Summary of Impacts on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Resource**

Phase	Receptor	Sensitivity	Type of impact	Summary of impact	Effect without mitigation	Proposed mitigation	Residual impact
Construction	Potential sub-surface archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains associated with prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity	Local to regional	Direct, permanent, irreversible	Damage or destruction of sub-surface remains caused by groundworks. De-watering and soil chemistry impact on organic preservation of soils from turbine bases.	Slight to moderate  Slight	Archaeological evaluation to assess the potential for survival of remains, followed by further mitigation where necessary.	Recovery of archaeological information
Construction	Historic drainage ditches, of unknown date	Local	Direct, permanent, irreversible	Unknown: extant drains unlikely to be significantly impacted, but one former drain lies close to a proposed access route and may be affected.	Unknown	If there is to be any disturbance of the ditches, archaeological recording is recommended, including of the construction methods, any associated deposits and artefacts.	Recovery of archaeological information
Construction, Operation	SAMs within 0-5km ZTV, of various dates	National	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact of construction (and operation) on SAMs	Slight to substantial	Temporary impact will last during construction and operation phase. Impact ceases on decommissioning of windfarm.	None
Operation	SAMs within 5-30km ZTV, of various dates	National	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact of operation on SAMs	Negligible to moderate	Temporary impact will last during construction and operation phase. Impact ceases on decommissioning of windfarm.	None
Construction, Operation	Grade I, II* and II listed buildings within 0-5km	Local to national	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact of construction (and operation) on listed buildings	Slight to moderate	Temporary impact will last during construction and operation phase. Impact ceases on decommissioning of windfarm.	None

**Table 8.5: Summary of Impacts on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Resource**

Operation	Grade I, II* and II listed buildings within 5-30km	Local to national	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact of operation on listed buildings	Negligible to moderate	Temporary impact will last during construction and operation phase. Impact ceases on decommissioning of windfarm.	None
Operation	Conservation Areas within 0-5km ZTV	Local	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact on Conservation Areas	Slight to substantial	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None
Operation	Conservation Areas within 5-30km ZTV	Local	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact on Conservation Areas	Negligible to Slight	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None
Operation	Other above-ground archaeological sites within 1km ZTV, various dates	Local to Regional	Indirect, temporary, reversible.	Visual impact on above-ground archaeological sites and buildings	Negligible to moderate	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None
Operation	Registered Parks and Gardens within ZTV	Local to Regional	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact on Registered Parks and Gardens	Negligible to slight	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None
Operation	Registered Battlefields within ZTV	Regional	Indirect, temporary, reversible	Visual impact on Registered Battlefields	Negligible	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None
Operation	Historic landscape character within 5km	Local	Indirect, temporary and reversible	Visual impact on historic elements of landscape character	Slight	Temporary impact will last during operational lifetime of windfarm, and ceases on decommissioning.	None





## **APPENDIX 8.1**

### **Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites**



## Appendix 8.1: Gazetteer of Known Archaeological Sites

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
1	Ridge and furrow cultivation remains of probable medieval date, visible as cropmarks and plotted as part of the National Mapping Programme. No visible above-ground remains.	SE 644 306	NMP plot, sheet SE63SW
2	Possible sites of Micklehurst farmstead, suggested by Jeffrey's map. The undated map of Turnham Manor suggests this location is unlikely, as all farmsteads in the area were shown adjacent to the river.	SE 643 305 SE 645 305	HER MNY10598 HER MNY17058
3	Site of Cleek Hall farmstead, recorded in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, and shown on an undated 18 <sup>th</sup> -century map in this location. Still extant in the 1950s, but since demolished, with only a barn surviving.	SE 6420 3088	Undated map DDTR/135
4	Probable site of Micklehurst farmstead, shown on an undated 18 <sup>th</sup> -century map opposite Thief Lane End. Frequently mentioned in the 17 <sup>th</sup> -century registers of Hemingbrough, and still extant in 1769, but demolished by 1828.	SE 6391 3031	Undated map DDTR/135
5	Site of Barlow Lane End farm, a house built c.1780 superseding a house tenanted in 1605 by the Widdowes. Now demolished.	SE 6454 2982	HER MNY10052
6	A double-ditched enclosure of uncertain date visible as cropmarks. A corner is visible at one end. Possibly a boundary associated with the medieval manor of Turnham Hall, just to the north, but could be earlier. Ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks to south.	SE 6467 3127	NMR NATINV-1307841
7	Turnham Hall. An unclassified moated site destroyed at the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The hall is said to date from the reign of Richard I, and was mentioned in 1327. A hall, two chambers and attached kitchen and brewhouse were recorded in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century. A domestic chapel was also reported at the site. The hall was rebuilt in the late 16 <sup>th</sup> century and in 1796-1802, and is grade II listed.	SE 6455 3145	HER MNY10521/10522 NMR NATINV-58084 LB 1609/9/10004-10006
8	Fragmentary rectilinear ditched enclosures of probable Iron Age to Romano-British date visible as cropmarks.	SE 6552 3108	NMR NATINV-1306881
9	Areas of ridge and furrow in fields to northeast of proposal area.	SE 648 310 to SE 657 308	NMP cropmark plot
10	Cliffe Landing. A landing place on the Ouse near Goole Hall in the 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. It was still called Cliffe Landing on the 1958 OS map.	SE 6590 3083	HER MNY10594

Site no	Description	NGR	Identifier
11	Ridge and furrow cultivation remains at Barlow, of probable medieval date. The majority has been plough-levelled, but some blocks still shown in 1986.	SE 645 295	NMR NATINV-1309327
12	Medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains at Barlow.	SE 645 292	HER MNY10029
13	Barlow medieval settlement and post-medieval garden earthworks at Barlow Hall. The fields surrounding the hall and church have a large amount of earthworks. Some of the platforms may have been for houses. The 16 <sup>th</sup> -century garden earthworks include an ornamental pond, a serpentine water course and a sunken garden.	SE 6431 2902 SE 6456 2891	HER MNY10027 NMR NATINV-1190625 SAM 30130
14	Site of Barlow Hall, a 16 <sup>th</sup> -century house with 13 <sup>th</sup> - and 15 <sup>th</sup> -century inclusions. The house was demolished in the 1970s, but remains probably survive below the current building. Included in the Scheduled area.	SE 6449 2899	NMR NATINV-57937 SAM 30130
15	A possible, though unlikely, moated site at Barlow Hall, visible as earthworks. Probably garden features.	SE 643 291	HER MNY10030
16	Warping Drain, named on the 1907 OS map. The name suggests that warping (deliberate flooding of the fields to increase fertility) took place here until the relatively recent past. Ridge and furrow visible in field to south as cropmarks.	SE 6360 3111	HER MNY10497
17	Barlow Grange. Only the place name suggests a medieval monastic grange at this location.	SE 6338 3044	HER MNY10496
18	Staynor Wood, ancient semi-natural woodland. Only a fraction of the original area remains.	SE 6266 3094	HER MNY10494
19	Newhay Grange. A medieval monastic grange associated with the Augustinian priory at Drax.	SE 6618 3056	HER MNY10595
20	Newhay Ferry. A ferry crossing first mentioned in 1538 and last used c.1930.	SE 6625 3032	HER MNY10597
21	Top End House, Old Hull Road. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later additions and alterations. Brick. L-shaped on plan with central staircase. Grade II.	SE 6615 3167	LB SE63SE 10/14
22	The White House, Old Hull Road. Early to mid-18 <sup>th</sup> century with later additions and alterations. Brick. Grade II.	SE 6626 3167	LB SE63SE 10/15
23	Crayker House, Old Hull Road. Mid to late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with later additions and alterations. Brick. Grade II.	SE 6646 3159	LB SE63SE 10/16
24	Barlow Church, Brown Cow Road. A church, formerly a chapel of ease, 17 <sup>th</sup> century, restored and altered in 1774 and late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Brick. Grade II.	SE 6452 2898	LB 1467/5/10004

## **APPENDIX 8.2**

### **Gazetteer of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within ZTV. Within 0-5km**



## Appendix 8.2: Gazetteer of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within ZTV.

Within 0-5km:

SAM no	Description	NGR
30130	Barlow medieval settlement and post-medieval garden earthworks at Barlow Hall (site 12).	464310, 429020 464560, 428910
32628	Drax Augustinian priory, buried and earthwork remains.	466770, 428470 466910, 428350
NY387	The Abbot's Staithes medieval warehouse, Selby.	461587, 432557

Within 5-15km

SAM no	Description	NGR
30108	Castle Hill moated site, Drax.	467605, 426027
30177	Round barrow on Skipwith Common.	465565, 437711
30178	Round barrow on Skipwith Common.	465543, 437500
30180	Round barrow on Skipwith Common.	465275, 437669
30181	Round barrow on Skipwith Common.	465299, 437638
30176	Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, Crook Moor, Skipwith.	466598, 439920
30179	Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, Skipwith.	464388, 437719
30128	Roman fort 600m west of Roall Hall.	456424, 425218
13222	Warren Hall moated site.	464907, 417219
13229	Fenwick Hall moated site, Fenwick.	460784, 416321
20517	Paradise Lodge moated site and grange of the Prior of Bolton. Rhyther.	454305, 437133
20521	Mote Hill, a moated site, two fishponds and part of an adjacent field system, west of Nun Appleton Hall.	455065, 439837
20522	Brocket Hall moated site, Appleton Roebuck.	455626, 442102
20540	Kensbury moated site, fishpond and fragment of a medieval field system, Cawood.	457551, 437373
23829	Moated site and water-management feature south of White House, East Cottingham.	471207, 443919
26600	Moated site at Chapelgarth, northeast of Manor Farm.	476173, 438195
26601	Moated site at Manor Farm, Portington.	478741, 430789
26606	Kings Manor moated site, Little London, East Cowick.	465194, 420572
28250	Moated site and fishpond, south of St Helen's Church, Skipwith.	465699, 438376
30107	Parkshaw moated site, Balne.	458338, 418228
30111	Whitley Thorpe moated templar grange, Whitley.	455506, 420511
30112	Kelfield moated site and fishpond, Kelfield.	459506, 438538
30113	Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange, Thorpe Willoughby.	457814, 431662
30117	Scurff Hall moated site, Drax.	458753, 426361
30121	York Prebendary Manor moated site, Riccall.	461585, 438085
30129	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church, Hook.	475901, 425403
23828	Motte and bailey castle, fishpond and moated site, Aughton Church.	470268, 438670
ER149	Wressle Castle, Wressle.	470680, 431578
20539	Cawood Castle and Castle Garth, residence of the medieval archbishops of York and associated enclosure containing gardens, five fishponds and a quarry pit.	457374, 437573



SAM no	Description	NGR
30110	St Andrew's College and moat, northeast of College Farm, Acaster Selby.	457844, 441818
ER111	Site of Ellerton Priory.	470058, 439863
ER116	Howden Church, ruined portions.	474824, 428248
ER117	Bishop's Manor House, Howden.	474879, 428196
35489	WWII airfield defences at RAF Church Fenton.	453437, 437693

Within 15-30km:

SAM no	Description	NGR
WY720	Earthwork henge west of Ferrybridge, Knottingley.	447424, 424209
13254	Sutton Common bowl barrow.	456875, 412192
21093	Round barrow 850m north of Wold Farm, Bishop Wilton Wold.	481055, 456089
21094	Round barrow northeast of Wold Farm, Bishop Wilton Wold.	481316, 455494
21095	Round barrow east of Wold Farm, Bishop Wilton Wold.	481271, 455110
21116	Round barrow south of Warren Farm, Millington.	483857, 451415
21117	Round barrow east of Newcote Farm.	484225, 450860
21159	Bowl barrow northeast of High Wold Farm.	490868, 441640
21160	Six bowl barrows northeast of High Wold Farm, Sancton.	490783, 441653
21161	Bowl barrow northeast of High Wold Farm.	490768, 441451
21162	Bowl barrow east of High Wold Farm, Sancton.	490792, 441361
21163	Bowl barrow southeast of High Wold Farm, Sancton.	490834, 440980
21165	Bowl barrow south of High Wold Farm, Sancton.	490746, 440986
21166	Bowl barrow south of High Wold Farm. Sancton.	490843, 440845
21167	Four bowl barrows southeast of High Wold Farm, Sancton.	490834, 440980
21178	Kitty Hill round barrow, Youlthorpe.	477979, 456512
21224	Round barrow southwest of Hessleskew, Sancton.	492418, 440094
13299	Barwick in Elmet large univallate hillfort and motte and bailey castle.	439825, 437513 439941, 437676
31531	Prehistoric settlement, field system and medieval wood banks east of Newton Farm, Micklefield.	445234, 432233
31532	Prehistoric enclosed settlement known as South Kirby Camp.	443505, 410461
ER224	Rectilinear enclosures, Barnby Moor.	475662, 449084
NY1208	Multivallate enclosure, west of Norton Mills.	453525, 415880
SY291	Earthworks on Sutton Common.	456420, 412089
26522	Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham.	493169, 428819
29898	Dalton Parlours Roman villa and Iron Age settlement.	440219, 444618
30127	Roman camp on Bootham Stray, northeast of Moor Farm, Rawcliffe.	459875, 454895
30152	Roman camp on Clifton Moor, northeast of Moor Farm, Rawcliffe.	459649, 454848
34718	Roman camp on Huntington South Moor, east of Huntington Grange, Earswick.	462092, 454693
ER98	Brough Petuaria Roman settlement.	493850, 426746
NY621	Roman road near Hazelwood Castle.	443719, 439806
NY1148	Roman villa, Kirby Wharfe.	450566, 440881
26587	Section of linear boundary dyke between Sylvan Dale and Warren Farm, northwest of Coldwold Farm, Millington.	484408, 452303

<b>SAM no</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
31516	Linear earthworks known as Becca Banks and the Ridge, part of the Aberford dyke system between Aberford and a quarry north of Ass Bridge.	442140, 437945
31517	Length of linear earthwork, part of the Aberford dyke system at Green Hill, between Aberford and the Aberford bypass.	443497, 437663
31519	Linear earthwork, part of the Aberford dyke system, extending 770m east from Humphrey Dale Cottage.	444229, 438129
31520	Linear earthworks known as Woodhouse Moor Rein and South Dyke, part of the Aberford dyke system.	444422, 437337
32143	Length of Grim's Ditch immediately east of Barrowby Road.	437606, 433425
SY1179	Roman Ridge, NW of Doncaster.	452563, 408676
26623	Siwards How, Anglo-Saxon burial mound, Heslington Hill.	462186, 450871
YO287	Lamel Hill Anglo-Saxon tumulus, York.	461444, 450946
13215	Radcliffe moated site, Langthwaite, Adwick le Street.	455491, 406852
13216	Moat Hills moated site, Bentley.	457230, 406060
13217	Round About Moat, Arksey.	457726, 407186
13220	Thorpe in Balne moated site, chapel and fishpond.	459929, 411010
13221	Moat Hill moated site, Moss.	458160, 415076
13230	Tilts moated site, Toll Bar.	457157, 409283
21193	Moated site at Lois Farm, Kexby.	470924, 449239
21194	Cleaving Hall moated site, Burnby.	485255, 446033
21195	Bolton Old Hall moated site.	477175, 452083
21201	Moated grange at Monk Farm, Holme on Spalding Moor.	478523, 437547
21239	Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall.	486355, 424947
23813	Moated site at Metham Hall Farm.	480811, 424798
26504	Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond, Whitgift.	482500, 422937
26598	Moated site at Newland Farm, Eastington.	480318, 429179
26599	Moated site north of Wholesea Farm, Bursea.	484152, 433715
26602	Moated site, fishponds and associated earthworks at Manor House, Skirpenbeck.	474998, 457296
26611	Park Closes moated lodge, southwest of Park Farm, Holme on Spalding Moor.	481534, 439366
29943	Moated settlement northeast of Cusworth Hall, Doncaster.	454705, 404057
30109	Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform.	451049, 445465
32622	Countess Close moated site, Alkborough.	487954, 421605
35466	Moated site northwest of Red House, Moor Monkton.	452913, 457162
13211	Castle Hills motte and bailey castle, Langthwaite, Adwick le Street.	455177, 406727
13213	Peel Hill motte and bailey castle, Thorne.	468947, 413346
13298	Pontefract Castle: part of Late Saxon cemetery and town ditch, Norman motte and bailey castle, and later medieval enclosure castle.	446057, 422337
21192	Giant's Hill motte, Newton upon Derwent.	471037, 448629
26941	Tadcaster motte and bailey castle.	448499, 443544
21053	Flixborough Saxon nunnery and site of All Saints medieval church and burial ground.	487663, 414371
21054	Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth, Bishop Wilton.	480070, 455373

SAM no	Description	NGR
21121	Site of Nunburnholme Priory.	485306, 448432
30118	Site of 'King Athelstan's Palace', early medieval and medieval bishop's palace immediately north of the church, Sherburn in Elmet.	448855, 433615
32636	Adlingfleet medieval rectory, south of All Saints Church.	484362, 420944
34838	Standing tower and below-ground remains of St Lawrence's church and associated burial ground, York.	461236, 451306
WY498	St John's Priory.	446293, 422616
32624	Julian's Bower turf cut maze. Alkborough. Possibly a medieval penitence maze.	488017, 421755
28240	Steeton Hall medieval magnate's residence and manorial centre, South Milford.	448355, 431409
29949	Manorial complex including the site of Norton manor house, chapel, dovecote, moat, fishponds, field system and mill.	454444, 415938
30146	Ousethorpe medieval settlement, moat and mill, south of Ousethorpe Farm.	481328, 451224
WY1258	Deserted medieval village of Potterton.	440572, 438735
WY75	Ferrybridge, medieval and post-medieval bridge, Knottingley.	448309, 424631
ER178	Weighton Lock, Blacktoft.	487445, 425629
NL212	Keadby Lock.	483491, 411416
34828	WWII bombing decoy east of Bland's Plantation, Fulford.	463667, 447499
32702	Cold War period Royal Observer Corps group headquarters, Howe Hill.	458058, 451548
In York:		
13275	York Castle: motte and bailey castle, tower keep castle, and site of part of Romano-British fort-vicus and Anglian cemetery.	46519, 451430
13280	York Minster cathedral precinct.	460335, 452267
34836	Medieval stone town house known as the Norman House, Stonegate.	460258, 452084
34837	St George's medieval chapel, south of York Castle.	460515, 451301
YO12	St Mary's Abbey.	459920, 452102
YO12A	St Mary's Abbey precinct walls.	459956, 452255
YO30	City walls, gates, posterns, York.	460310, 451550
YO234	Merchant's Hall, Fossgate.	460545, 451703
YO279	St Peter's Hospital, part of undercroft beneath the Theatre Royal.	460131, 452118
YO537	South angle tower of Roman fortress.	460316, 451818

#### Summary of SAMs within 15-30km:

Henge monument	1
Bronze Age barrows	15 (individual or groups)
Prehistoric settlement	6
Roman villa	3
Roman camp	3
Roman fort	2 (including York Roman tower)
Roman road	1
Linear earthworks (early medieval?)	7

Anglo-Saxon tumulus	2
Medieval moated site	26
Medieval castles	7 (1 also has prehistoric settlement)
Medieval bishop's/archbishop's palace	2
Medieval priory/nunnery	4
Medieval church/rectory	4 (including York Minster precinct)
Medieval house/hall	3
Medieval deserted village/manor site	3
Medieval hospital	1
Medieval walls	1
Medieval maze	1
Medieval/post-medieval bridge	1
Post-medieval lock	2
World War II decoy	1
Cold War observer post	1



## **APPENDIX 8.3**

### **Conservation Areas within ZTV**



### Appendix 8.3: Conservation Areas within ZTV

#### Within 0-5km ZTV:

Brayton – Selby District (N Yorks)  
Hemingbrough – Selby District  
Selby Town  
Selby Leeds Road  
Selby Armoury Road and Brook St  
Selby Millgate

#### Within 5-15km ZTV:

Airmyn – East Yorkshire  
Appleton Roebuck – Selby District  
Bolton Percy – Selby District  
Cawood – Selby District  
East Cottingwith – East Yorkshire  
Escrick – Selby/York District  
Hillam – Selby District  
Howden – East Yorkshire  
Monk Fryston – Selby District  
Riccall – Selby District  
Stillingfleet – Selby District  
Thorganby – Selby District  
Wheldrake – York District

#### Within 15-30km ZTV:

##### *Selby District (North Yorkshire):*

Bilbrough  
Healaugh  
Kirk Smeaton – partially within ZTV  
Little Smeaton - probably outside ZTV  
Saxton - probably outside ZTV  
Tadcaster  
Womersley

##### *York District (North Yorkshire):*

Acomb - mostly outside ZTV  
Askham Bryan  
Bishopthorpe  
Copmanthorpe  
Dunnington  
Elvington  
Fulford Village  
Haxby  
Huntington - mainly outside ZTV  
Middlethorpe  
New Earswick - mainly outside ZTV



Osbaldwick  
Skelton  
Stockton on the Forest  
Strensall  
Strensall railway buildings  
Towthorpe village  
Upper Poppleton - mainly outside ZTV  
York Central Historic Core - mainly outside ZTV  
York: Clifton  
York: Clifton - Malton Way/Shipton Rd  
York: Heworth  
York: Heslington  
York: New Walk/Terry's Avenue  
York: St Paul's Square/Holgate Rd - probably outside ZTV  
York: Tadcaster Road - Racecourse and Terry's Factory

*Harrogate District (North Yorkshire):*

Bilton in Ainsty Draft CA – partially within ZTV  
Nun Monkton Draft CA – majority outside ZTV

*Ryedale District (North Yorkshire):*

Claxton

*East Yorkshire:*

Adlingfleet  
Barmby Moor  
Bishop Wilton  
Brough  
Elloughton  
Everingham  
Goodmanham  
Londesborough  
North Cave  
North Newbald - mainly outside ZTV  
South Newbald - partially within ZTV

*North Lincolnshire:*

Alkborough  
Burton upon Stather  
Crowle  
Epworth - partially within ZTV

*Doncaster District (South Yorkshire):*

Adwick le Street  
Arksey  
Bessacarr  
Brodsworth  
Campsall  
Clayton

Cusworth  
Doncaster: Christchurch - partially within ZTV  
Doncaster: High Street  
Doncaster: Market Place  
Doncaster: St Georges  
Doncaster: Thorne Road  
Doncaster: Town Field - partially within ZTV  
Fishlake  
Hatfield: High St  
Hatfield: Manor Road  
Hickleton  
Hooton Pagnell  
Marr  
Newton  
Old Cantley  
*Wakefield District (West Yorkshire):*  
Badsworth  
Knottingley  
Pontefract castle  
Pontefract Market Place  
*Leeds District: (West Yorkshire):*  
Barwick in Elmet  
Bramham - partially within ZTV  
Rothwell - possibly partially within ZTV  
Walton



## **APPENDIX 8.4**

### **Listed Buildings within 30km of Site**



Appendix 8.4: Listed Buildings within 30km of site:

Total Listed Buildings within 30km: 4363

Total Listed Buildings within 30km ZTV: 3334 (approximate)

Zone	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	Total
0-5km	4	2	174	180
5-15km	21	25	458	504
15-30km	148	224	2278	2650

*Buildings within 0-5km ZTV: 180*

**Grade I listed buildings: 4**

Church of St Mary and St Germain (Selby Abbey). 325718

Church of St Wilfrid, Doncaster Road, Brayton. 325863

Camblesforth Hall, Brigg Lane, Camblesforth. 326451

Church of St Mary the Virgin, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326306

**Grade II\* listed buildings: 2**

Abbots Staith buildings, Water Lane, Selby. 325850

Corunna House, 42-44 Ousegate, Selby. 325817

**Grade II listed buildings: 174 of which 129 are in Selby**

Crayker House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. 326272

The White House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. 326271

Top End House, Old Hull Road, Cliffe. 326270

Yeomans Farm, York Road, Cliffe. 326273

Barlow Church, Brown Cow Road, Barlow. 469283

Coach house and stable to northwest of Turnham Hall, Cliffe. 468838

Turnham Hall and attached stable wing, Field Lane, Cliffe. 468836

Warehouse north of Turnham Hall, Field Lane, Cliffe. 468837

Old Village School, Garthends Lane, Hemingbrough. 326292

The Orchard, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326301

Church Farmhouse, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326300

The Old Hall, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326302

Cowshed and Granary to the Old Hall, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326303

Tythe Farm, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326304

Coach House and Stables to Tythe Farm, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326305

Hawthorn House, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326299

Hoton House, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326298

The Villa, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326296

The Hollies, Main St, Hemingbrough. 326297

South View and Garden Wall, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165235

Bankfield Farmhouse, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165236

Fox Farmhouse, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165237

Hawthorne House, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165238

Rosemount, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165239

Dunstall House, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165240

East End Farmhouse, High St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165241

National School, South St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165244

Gravestone north of north porch of St Helen's, South Street, Barmby on the Marsh. 165243

Church of St Helen, South St, Barmby on the Marsh. 165242

Dovecote to Camblesforth Hall, Brigg Lane, Camblesforth. 326452  
 Milestone approximately 100m north of Common Lane, Doncaster Road, Burn. 325866  
 Milestone approximately 0.1 mile north of junction with Barff Lane, Doncaster Road, Brayton. 325864  
 The Vicarage, Doncaster Road, Brayton. 325865  
 Brayton Bridge, Brayton Lane, Brayton. 325862  
 Grove Farmhouse, York Road, Barlby. 326261  
 The Old Vicarage, York Road, Barlby. 326260  
 Barlby Hall, York Road, Barlby. 326259  
 Church Farm, York Road, Barlby. 326262  
 Church of All Saints, Church Lane, Barlby. 326258  
 Corner House Farm, Main Street, South Duffield. 326266  
 Manor House, Manor House Lane, South Duffield. 326267  
 South Duffield Hall, Manor House Lane, South Duffield. 326269  
 The Knowle, Manor House Lane, South Duffield. 326268  
 Manor Farm, Back Lane, South Duffield. 326263  
 Windmill at Mill House, Mill Lane, South Duffield. 469013  
 Selby:  
 Selby Canal Lock House and Bridge House, Selby Lock. 325710  
 Selby Lock. 432184    The Nelson Inn, Ousegate. 432214  
 120-122 Ousegate. 432255    98-104 Ousegate. 432279  
 The Jolly Sailor Inn, Ousegate. 432294  
 Railway Goods Shed (former railway station), Ousegate. 432305  
 Station Houses, Ousegate. 325826  
 Selby Railway Station Building on Up Platform, Station Road. 325849  
 Premises of Messers Tyson, 79 Ousegate. 325825  
 The Station public house, Ousegate. 325824  
 Premises of Messers Dowler Williamson Ltd, Ousegate. 325823  
 The Royal Oak public house, Ousegate. 325822  
 66-68 Ousegate. 325821    64 Ousegate. 325820  
 50 Ousegate. 325819  
 The Queen's Vaults public house, 46 Ousegate. 325818  
 38 Ousegate. 325816    34-36 Ousegate. 32815  
 14-28 New Street. 325814    19-25 New Street. 325812  
 15 New Street. 325811    1-13 and 13A New Street. 325810  
 The Rose and crown public house, New Street. 325813  
 The Albion Vaults public house, 1 The Crescent. 325720  
 2-3 The Crescent. 325721    6 The Crescent. 325722  
 Garden wall, gate, etc at 6 The Crescent. 325723  
 K6 telephone box south of the Minster, The Crescent. 325861  
 National Westminster Bank, The Crescent. 325724  
 Railings around abbey churchyard, The Crescent. 325719  
 Wesleyan Methodist Church, James St. 325776  
 Selby Public Library, James St. 325777  
 19-22 Abbey Yard. 325708    4-12 Park Street. 325837  
 14-24 Park Street. 325839    The Market Cross, The Park. 325833  
 13-17 Park Row. 325834  
 Row of outhouses and privies to 13-17 Park Row. 325835  
 The Londesborough Arms, Market Place. 325782  
 10-16 Market Place. 325783  
 Cricketers Arms public house, 17 Market Place. 325784  
 19 Market Place. 32578  
 1 Abbey Place. 325705    2-4 Abbey Place. 325706

5-7 Abbey Place. 325707 Abbey House, Church Lane. 325716  
 Offices of Selby District Council, Church Lane. 325717  
 32 Church Hill. 325714 30-30A Church Hill. 325713  
 Masonic Hall, 25-27 Church Hill. 325715  
 Premises of the Pendulum Club, 81b Micklegate. 325792  
 Shop and offices of Messers Woodhead Seeds Ltd, 79 Micklegate. 325791  
 48-50 Micklegate. 325790 46 Micklegate. 325789  
 39 Micklegate. 325786 65 Micklegate. 325788  
 61-63 Micklegate. 325787 Bank View Farmhouse, Bank Road. 326257  
 31 Finkle Street. 325733 27-29 Finkle Street. 325732  
 25 Finkle Street. 325731 19-23 Finkle Street. 325730  
 15-17 Finkle Street. 325729  
 8-10 and Elizabethan public house, Finkle Street. 325411  
 The Blackamoor public house, Finkle Street. 325735  
 2 Finkle Street. 325734 3-9 Finkle Street. 325728  
 1 Finkle Street. 325727 2 Gowthorpe. 325757  
 The New Inn, 4 Gowthorpe. 325758 6 Gowthorpe. 325759  
 George Hotel, Gowthorpe. 325760 22 Gowthorpe. 325762  
 The Grey Horse, Gowthorpe. 325761 24-28 Gowthorpe. 325763  
 Crown and Anchor public house, 42 Gowthorpe. 325764  
 72 Gowthorpe. 325765 York County Savings Bank, 1 Gowthorpe. 325742  
 7-9 Gowthorpe. 325743 15-17 Gowthorpe. 325744  
 19-21 Gowthorpe. 325745 39 Gowthorpe. 325746  
 41-43 Gowthorpe. 325747 53-55 Gowthorpe. 325748  
 71-73 Gowthorpe. 325749 82-84 Gowthorpe. 325766  
 92-94 Gowthorpe. 325767 98-100 Gowthorpe. 325768  
 98A Gowthorpe. 325769 102 Gowthorpe. 325770  
 77-79 Gowthorpe. 325750 81 Gowthorpe. 325751  
 104 Gowthorpe. 325771 106 Gowthorpe. 325772  
 108-110 Gowthorpe. 325773 97-99 Gowthorpe. 325752  
 101 Gowthorpe. 325753 103 Gowthorpe. 325754  
 122 Gowthorpe. 325774 105 Gowthorpe. 325755  
 Audus Charity, 125-139 and 143 Gowthorpe. 325756  
 106 and barn to rear, Gowthorpe. 325775 Church of St Mary, Leeds Road. 325780  
 Gowthorpe House (now part of Selby Grammar School), Leeds Road. 325778  
 26 New Lane. 325805 Congregational chapel and house, New Lane. 325806  
 30-40 New Lane. 325807 Church of St James, St James Terrace. 325842  
 46-72 New Lane. 325808  
 Shipbuilding Department, Selby College of Further Education. New Lane. 325809  
 Selby College of Further Education. Armoury Road. 325712  
 Selby College of Further Education Brooklands/Three Rivers, Leeds Road. 325779  
 20-22 Millgate. 325793 24-28 Millgate. 325794  
 Golden Lion public house, Millgate. 325795  
 38 Millgate. 325796 61-73 Millgate. 325799  
 68-72 Millgate. 325797 74-84 Millgate. 325798  
 83 Millgate. 325800 85 Millgate. 325801  
 115-121 Millgate. 325802 123-125 Millgate. 325803  
 Dobson's Row, Millgate. 325804 Mount Pleasant, 1 Wistow Road. 325851  
 Stable and open cartshed to north of Hempbridge Farm, Flaxley Road, Selby. 325741  
 Barn to north of Hempbridge Farm, Flaxley Road, Selby. 325740  
 Hempbridge Farmhouse, Flaxley Road, Selby. 325739





## **APPENDIX 8.5**

### **Registered Parks, Gardens and Battlefields within ZTV**



## Appendix 8.5: Registered Parks, Gardens and Battlefields within ZTV

### Registered Parks and Gardens:

#### 5-15km:

2071: Nun Appleton Hall. GII. 455908, 440303

4207: Moreby Hall. GII. 459803, 442970

#### 15-30km:

1378: Cusworth Hall. GII. 454723, 403515

1379: Oulton Hall. GII. 435715, 427645

1920: Houghton Hall. GII. 488590, 438948

2228: Ledston Hall and Park. GII\*. 444859, 430693

2230: Lotherton Hall. GII. 445071, 435900

2260: Brodsworth Hall. GII\*. 450913, 406775

4758: Friarwood Valley Gardens, Pontefract. GII. 445579, 421549

1531: Bramham Park. GI. (Mainly outside ZTV) 441303, 441107

1921: Londesborough Park. GII\*. (Mainly outside ZTV) 487447, 445171

2057: Aldby Park. GII\*. (Mainly outside ZTV) 473011, 458506

2155: Hickleton Hall. GII. (Mainly outside ZTV) 448246, 404616

2231: Nostell Priory. GII\*. (Mainly outside ZTV) 440753, 417570

#### York:

1021: Museum Gardens, York. GII. 459962, 452072

4194: Rowntree Park. GII. 460406, 450590

5075: York Cemetery. GII. 461126, 450823

### Registered battlefields:

#### 15-30km:

41: Battle of Towton, 1461. 448077, 438313

36: Battle of Stamford Bridge, 1066. 472037, 454993



## **APPENDIX 8.6**

### **Photographs**



## Appendix 6 - Photographs



Photograph 1 – Recent hedge boundary to the east of Barlow Lane End barn, viewed facing northwest



Photograph 2 – Field between Cleek Hall and Micklehurst, showing very light traces of linear ridges, viewed facing south





Photograph 3 – Southern drainage ditch running southwest from larger drain, viewed facing southwest



Photograph 4 – Northern drainage ditch showing sluice gate at western end, viewed facing southwest





Photograph 5 – Larger drain along eastern boundary, sluice gate mechanism in foreground, viewed facing northwest



Photograph 6 – Large hollow, possibly a flood storage area, towards eastern side of site, viewed facing east





Photograph 7 – Modern barn on the former site of Cleek Hall, viewed facing southwest



Photograph 8 – Modern barn on the former site of Barlow Lane End farm, with a slight platform to the left, viewed facing east



Photograph 9 – View northeast along embankment at Thief Lane End Reach



Photograph 10 – View across site from Cleek Hall, showing Drax power station

