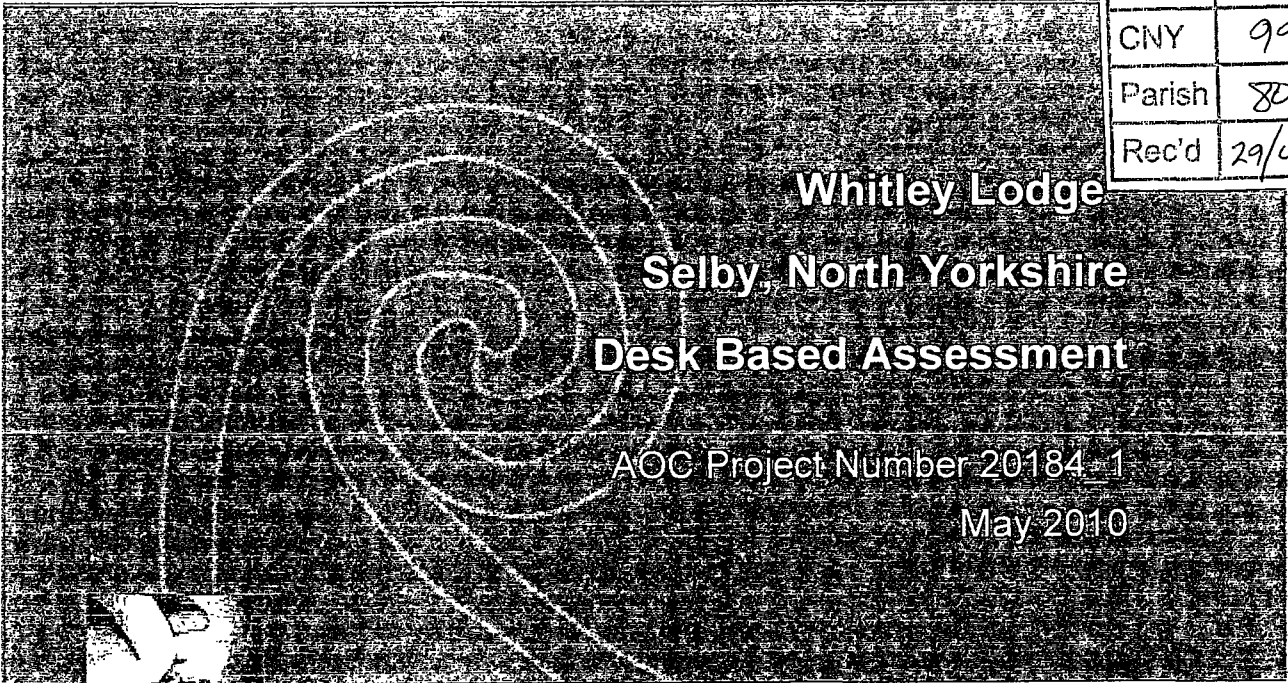
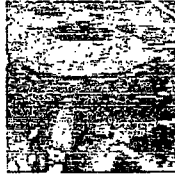
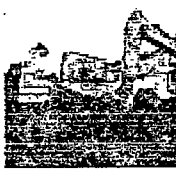


NYCC HER	
SNY	16338
ENY	5531
CNY	9973
Parish	8042
Rec'd	29/06/2010



**Whitley Lodge
Selby, North Yorkshire
Desk Based Assessment**

AOC Project Number 20184-1
May 2010



SELBY DISTRICT COUNCIL
PLANNING

19 JUN 2010 29 JUN 2010

DATE RECEIVED LAST REPLY
& LOGGED DATE



Whitley Lodge, Selby, North Yorkshire Desk Based Assessment

On Behalf of: Harron Homes
Colton House
Temple Point
Builerthorpe Lane
Leeds
LS15 9JL

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 559 222

AOC Project No: 20184_1

Prepared by: Lynne Fouracre

Illustration by: Lynne Fouracre

Date of Report: 13th May 2010

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Lynne Fouracre	Date: 13 th May 2010
Approved by:	Date:
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date: 13 th May 2010

Enquires to: AOC Archaeology Group
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
EH20 9SY

Tel 0131 440 3593
Fax 0131 440 3422
e-mail admin@aocarchaeology.com

Rec'd eq/10/15

07073

51.00

P 8042

E5531

WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Contents

	Page
List of illustrations	4
List of plates	4
List of appendices	4
Abstract.....	5
1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	6
2 INTRODUCTION	7
4 METHODOLOGY	11
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.....	13
6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION	16
7 CONCLUSION.....	17
8 REFERENCES	18

List of illustrations

- Figure 1 Location map
- Figure 2 Location map showing extent of proposed development site and cultural heritage sites within 1km
- Figure 3 Extract from map by Mercator, 1620
- Figure 4 Extract from map by Kitchin 1786
- Figure 5 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1848
- Figure 6 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1904
- Figure 7 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1955
- Figure 8 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1973
- Figure 9 Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1983

List of plates

- Plate 1 View of south-west part of proposed development from north
- Plate 2 View of proposed development area from south-east
- Plate 3 Lodge Farm cottage from south
- Plate 4 Garden shed from south

List of appendices

- Appendix 1 Site Gazetteer

Abstract

AGO Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake this Desk-Based Assessment by Harron Homes in advance of the proposed development of the grounds of Whitley Lodge in Whitley, North Yorkshire. The proposed development area includes the building known as Lodge Farm Cottage and the grounds associated with Whitley Lodge.

Geophysical survey of the proposed development area revealed a number of pit type anomalies that may result from garden features, possibly relatively modern in date, although an earlier origin cannot be ruled out (Gaffney 2006). There is a possibility of encountering buried archaeological remains that may be associated with the 19th century and earlier buildings of Whitley Lodge within the proposed development area in addition to previously unknown remains which may be buried beneath the site.

In compliance with national and local planning policies, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to ground breaking works in areas not previously disturbed by the insertion of services or modern tree growth. The aim of such an evaluation should be to establish the nature, significance and extent of any surviving buried remains. The specific strategy would require to be agreed by the local authority archaeology advisor.

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned to undertake this Desk-Based Assessment by Harron Homes, in advance of the proposed development of the grounds of Whitley Lodge in Whitley, North Yorkshire. The proposed development area includes the building known as Lodge Farm Cottage and the grounds associated with Whitley Lodge.
- 1.2 Cartographic and documentary sources indicate that the area north of the proposed development area was occupied by Whitley Lodge from at least the mid-19th century. The majority of the proposed development area has primarily been given over to parkland and gardens associated with the mid-19th century Whitley Lodge. This desk-based Assessment has identified 14 known cultural heritage sites within the 1 km radius study area (see Appendix 1). These include Whitley Lodge (Site No 1), and associated designed landscape (Site No 14) and the possible site of a medieval preceptory (Site No 5). The remaining sites comprise cropmarks, post-medieval buildings and ancillary structures, associated with the village of Whitley. Geophysical survey of the proposed development area revealed a number of pit type anomalies that may result from garden features, possibly relatively modern in date, although an earlier origin cannot be ruled out (Gaffney 2006). There is a possibility of encountering buried archaeological remains that may be associated with the 19th century and earlier buildings of Whitley Lodge within the proposed development area in addition to previously unknown remains which may be buried beneath the site.
- 1.3 In compliance with national and local planning policies, it is recommended that an archaeological evaluation is undertaken prior to ground breaking works in areas not previously disturbed by the insertion of services or modern tree growth. The aim of this evaluation would be to further investigate the survival, significance and extent of buried remains in the proposed development area. The specific strategy would require to be agreed by the local authority archaeology advisor.
- 1.4 Additionally, visual impacts on the settings of protected sites and monuments including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within 500 m have been assessed. All visual impacts have been determined as of *No* or *Minor* significance.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Development Site

2.1 1 The development site is located within the grounds of Whitley Lodge on the east side of the A19, Whitley, North Yorkshire centred at NGR SE 559 222 (Figure 1) The site is bounded by Whitley Lodge and Tunstall Communications Factory to the north, by the A19 to the east and by open agricultural land to the south and west. The proposed development covers a land area of approximately 2.02 ha which is partly occupied by dense tree cover and Lodge Farm Cottage

2.1 2 The underlying solid geology of the region in which the development area is situated consists of Permian sandstones (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 5) Drift geology is predominantly glaciofluvial and river terrace drift (Jarvis *et al* 1984, 10-13) Soils are of the Foggathorpe 2 Association of slowly permeable clayey and fine loamy clayey stoneless soils on glaciolacustrine clays In the past, the clayey soils and surface wetness have restricted cropping to grass with cereals on the naturally better drained land. Following extensive drainage in recent years, however, cereal growing, particularly of winter wheat, has increased at the expense of permanent grassland (Jarvis *et al* 153-154)

2.1 3 The proposed development is located on flat land less than 10 m OD. Immediately east of the proposed development land is a small fluvio glacial promontory which may have acted as an island surrounded by the sands and clays of the Humberhead levels. The area surrounding Whitley is located at low altitude and the land is often saturated and as such requires drainage for agriculture.

2.2 Development Proposal

2.2 1 Harron Homes have commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake this desk-based assessment in advance of proposed residential development at the site. It is proposed that Lodge Farm Cottage will be demolished. The proposed development will include residential properties as well as associated access roads, car parking facilities and landscaping

2.3 Government and local planning policies

2.3 1 *National Planning Policy Guidelines*

The importance of archaeology, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and other historic sites in the planning process was previously detailed in Planning Policy Guidance Notes 16 & 15. These documents were superseded in March 2010 by PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment.

2.3 2 PPS5 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and the rationale for its conservation The development plan making policies in PPS5 are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions and, where relevant, will be taken into account for any revisions to regional spatial strategies, spatial development strategies (London) and the preparation of local development documents

2.3 3 The Government's key objectives identified in the statement are

- To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment
 - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource

- take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and
- recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term
- To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that
 - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset
 - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation
 - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued, and
 - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping
- To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost

2.3.4 Government places a priority on conserving this resource for future generations, which accords with the principles of sustainable development, and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified

2.3.5 Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest and are worthy of consideration in planning matters, are identified in PPS5 as 'heritage assets'. This can include standing, buried or submerged remains, buildings, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not and whether or not capable of designation. World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and conservation areas are all heritage assets.

2.3.6 A heritage asset holds meaning for society over and above its functional utility and it is this heritage significance that justifies a degree of protection in planning decisions. The 'heritage significance' is that which makes an otherwise ordinary place a heritage asset and is the sum of an asset's architectural, historic, artistic or archaeological interest.

2.3.7 PPS 5 does not change the existing legal framework for the designation of scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens or protected wrecks whilst the basis for scheduled monument consent, listed building consent, conservation area consent or licences to deal with protected wrecks are set out in existing laws.

2.3.8 Existing designated heritage assets comprise

World Heritage Sites - inscribed by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for their Outstanding Universal Value

Scheduled Monuments - designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 by the Secretary of State for their national importance

Listed Buildings - designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 by the Secretary of State for their special architectural or historic interest

Conservation Areas -designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, primarily by local authorities, for their special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance

Registered parks and gardens -designated by English Heritage under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 for their special historic interest

Registered battlefields are designated by English Heritage on a non-statutory basis

- 2.3.9 A full downloadable version of all PPS 5 policies can be accessed from the Communities and Local Government website at <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps5>. Further, more detailed, guidance can be found in *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*, downloadable from the same web site
- 2.3.10 The level of detail and assessment undertaken for each heritage asset is proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset (see Policy HE6) and is designed to provide sufficient information to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance or cultural value of the asset
- 2.3.11 The effect of a development on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application (Policy HES). Applications that preserve elements that make a positive contribution of the setting or better reveal the significance of an asset will be considered more favourably than those which do not, in such cases local planning authorities should 'weigh any such harm against the wider benefits of the application' (Policy HE10)
- 2.3.12 PPS5 sets out a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and this presumption is greatest for heritage of assets of greatest cultural value (Policy HE 9) Preservation of a heritage asset *in situ* is always preferable, though in some cases, preservation by record is an acceptable, albeit less desirable, alternative The means by which this may be achieved is outlined in policy HE12
- 2.3.13 *Regional Spatial Strategy*
The Yorkshire and Humber Plan is the current Regional Spatial Strategy for the Yorkshire and Humber Region It was issued in May 2008 ("current RSS") It replaces the 2004 RSS which was based on the selective review of RPG12 that was issued in 2001 The current RSS includes a broad development strategy for the region, setting out regional priorities in terms of location and scale of development. The following policies, contained within the plan are pertinent to this assessment

ENV 9: Historic Environment

The Region will safeguard and enhance the historic environment, and ensure that historical context informs decisions about development and regeneration

Plans, strategies, investment decisions and programmes should conserve the following regionally-distinctive elements of the historic environment, enhance their character and reinforce their distinctiveness

1 *World Heritage Sites and their settings at Saltaire, and Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal*

2 *Prehistoric landscapes, especially the Wolds, the Southern Magnesian Limestone Ridge, the Vale of Pickering, and Ilkley and Rombalds Moors*

3 *Medieval settlements and landscapes, especially the Lincolnshire Coversands, the waterlogged landscapes of the Humber and the relict industrial landscapes of the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales*

4 *Former industrial landscapes, housing areas and civic buildings of note, especially in West and South Yorkshire*

- 5 Roman military and civil settlements and communications, especially in North Yorkshire
- 6 The street patterns, sky lines, views and setting of the historic City of York
- 7 Maritime archaeological assets, seaside resorts, and the purpose built historic ports, docks and infrastructure of the East Coast and the Humber
- 8 Historic landscapes including registered battlefields, parks and gardens
- 9 The unique record of historic urban development present as archaeological deposits in large areas of the region's cities and towns

2.3 14 Local Plan

Local Plans contain the Local Authority policies for land-use and development control across a district. These plans are site specific and include maps showing land-use proposals. The Selby District Local Plan (SDLP), which was adopted on 8 February 2005, is being replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF), although policies in the adopted SDLP remain in force for the time being. The SDLP (2005) covers the Whitley area and contains the following policies relating to cultural heritage:

Proposals for development will be permitted provided a good quality of development would be achieved. In considering proposals the District Council will take account of:

The potential loss, or adverse effect upon, significant buildings, related spaces, trees, wildlife habitats, archaeological or other features important to the character of the area
Policy ENV 1

Where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through sympathetic layout or design of the development
Policy ENV 27

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

(B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development

(C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development
Policy ENV28

2.4 Planning considerations pertaining to the site

2.4 1 The local authority of Selby District Council is advised on heritage matters by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Service

2.4 2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within the proposed development area. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Whitley Thorpe (SAM 3011) located 1.6 km south-west of the proposed development site and outside of the assessment area.

2.4.3 There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas or Registered parks and gardens within the assessment area

2.5 Limitations of Scope

2.5.1 This assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in the *Data Sources* in Section 4.2 and a walkover survey

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aim of this assessment is to identify the cultural heritage value of the site proposed for residential development. The evidence presented and the conclusions offered should provide a comprehensive basis for further discussion and decisions regarding archaeological constraints on the future development of this site and for the formulation of a further mitigation strategy, should this be required

3.2 The objectives to be undertaken in pursuing this study will be focused on assessing the archaeological and architectural heritage significance of the land on which residential development is proposed at Whitley Lodge, by examining a variety of evidence for upstanding and buried remains of archaeological and architectural heritage interest on the site. Potential impacts upon Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Registered parks and gardens within 1 km of the potential development area are also identified. The assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in *Data Sources* (Section 4.2).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Standards

4.1.2 The scope of this assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in PPS 5 and the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990

4.1.3 AOC Archaeology Group conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the IfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology, the IfA Standards and Guidance for Desk Based Assessments, Field Evaluations etc., and the British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group Code of Practice

4.1.4 AOC Archaeology Group is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the IfA. This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

4.2 Data sources

4.2.1 The following data sources were consulted during preparation of this desk-based assessment

- North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record (Northallerton). For data pertaining to archaeological sites, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments and World Heritage Sites within the study area
- Selby Local Studies Library

- North Yorkshire County Record Office (Northallerton)
For maps pertaining to the proposed development area and for pansh records
- West Yorkshire Archive Service (Leeds),
For Cathcart Estate Papers relating to the Whitley area.
- West Yorkshire Archive Service (Wakefield),
For old maps and deeds relating to the Whitley area
- Borthwick Institute Archives (York),
For tithe and estate papers relating to proposed development area
- National Monuments record (Swindon)
For vertical aenal photographs
- British Geological Survey (Edinburgh)
For borehole records pertaining to the proposed development area.

4.3 Report structure

- 4.3.1 Each archaeological or historcal site, monument or building referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 1 Each has been assigned a 'Site No ' unique to this assessment and the Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, penod, gnd reference, HER number, statutory protective designation, and other descptive information, as derved from the consulted sources.
- 4 3 2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location map (Figure 2) at the end of the report, using the assigned Site No's The proposed development area is shown outlined
- 4 3 3 All features of potential archaeological or historcal significance located within a 1 km radius of the edge of the proposed development area have been included in the assessment The aim of this is to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains survive within the proposed development area
- 4 3 4 All sources consulted dunnq the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 8

4.4 Copyright and Confidentiality

- 4 4 1 AOC Archaeology will retain full copynght of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copynght, Designs and Patents Act 1998 with all nghts reserved, but provides an exclusive licence to the Client in all matters directly relating to the project
- 4.4.2 AOC Archaeology will assign copynght to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 AOC Archaeology will advise Harron Homes of any matenals supplied in the course of projects which are not AOC Archaeology's copynght
- 4 4 3 AOC Archaeology undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated In addition, and where commercial factors require it, AOC

Archaeology further undertakes to keep confidential for the time being any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that Clients respect AOC Archaeology's and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Prehistoric & Roman (8000 BC-AD 410)

5.1.1 There are no known sites of prehistoric or Roman nature within the proposed development area or the wider assessment area. However, there are a number of sites in the wider vicinity that provide evidence for prehistoric activity in this area. For example, excavations at nearby Wood Hall have produced much evidence for multi-phased activity throughout the prehistoric and Roman period (Metcalf 2001). The proposed development area is located in close proximity to a small glacio-fluvial promontory located approximately 100 m east of the entrance to the site. The topographic position based on information from sites such as Wood Hall suggests that this higher area of land may have been the focus for early prehistoric settlement and activity. The lower Aire appears to have been influenced by estuarine accretion during the Iron Age and Roman periods. In areas affected by this process there is a twofold archaeological potential. Firstly there is the potential associated with the underlying, buried, landscape which may include sites of a dry-land nature and/or sites flooded or affected by a rising water table and preserved in a water-logged condition. Secondly there are sites and finds within accreted sediments. These might be expected to include features associated with wet ground such as trackways, bridges, boats and landing stages (Van de Noort & Ellis 1997).

5.2 Medieval (AD 410-1600)

5.2.1 The place name Whitley is generally agreed to be of 11th century origin and Ekwall (1960) believed the meaning to be 'white leah' or a clearing in the woods. Although little is known of Whitley Lodge itself during the medieval period, the existence of a settlement in the wider Whitley area from at least the 11th century is demonstrated by the mention of a village at Whitley in the Domesday Book where it was recorded as 'Whitelare' (Martin 2003, Faulk & Stinson 1986).

5.2.2 The Victoria County History records a preceptory within Whitley associated with the Templar Order (Page 1913) although its exact history and location remain unknown (Knowles & Haddock 1971). The Knights Templar were founded in the 12th century with the object of defending the holy lands. It was a military order from the outset whose members were bound by an oath of poverty. The site of Whitley Thorpe (SAM No 3011) has been identified as a grange or outlying farm of Whitley Manor which was held by the Knights Templar from before 1248. A Robert de Layton/Langton is described as preceptor of Whitley and in 1308 the land was valued at £130 15s with livestock including two saddle horses although no mention is made of its extent (Page 1913). Unlike a number of Templar manors, Whitley Thorpe did not pass to the rural order of Knights Hospitallers and the site at Whitley Thorpe is believed to have passed into disuse (Martin 1929).

5.2.3 Robert de Pirou the preceptor of the temple at Hirst is said to have administered many acres of land on both sides of the river Aire including land at Eggborough north of the proposed development area (Farrar 1987). In the 13th century Kellington Church was at the centre of a dispute between the Templars of Hirst and the Abbot of Selby. The dispute focused on tithes from an affiliated chapel at Whitley and who should receive them, the Templars through Kellington Church or the Abbey through Snaith Church (Farrar 1987).

This dispute demonstrates the existence of a chapel at Whitley during the 13th century but it is not clear if it is related to the earlier preceptory

5.2.4 Selby and the surrounding district was surrounded by low-lying fenlands and land was often saturated or under water so areas of dryland were at a premium (Scott 1986). In the 12th century a causewayed track or ridge flanked on either side by deep ditches was built crossing the major dykes across the boggy ground. This ridge appears to have been the routeway originating between the pre-Domesday settlements of Knottingley, Whitley and Eggborough (Metcalf 2001)

5.2.5 A number of aerial photographs from in and around the Whitley area depict cropmarks and show a number of features primarily consisting of what appear to be ditched enclosures and field boundaries possibly dating from the medieval or post-medieval period (Kershaw 2001). No such features have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development area, the nearest being enclosures or field ditches visible as fragmentary sections (Site Nos 6 and 7)

5.2.6 Early maps available for the area are too stylistic and insufficiently scaled to reveal any detail about the site. Saxton's map of Yorkshire (1577) for example does not mark Whitley although it is known from documentary sources to have existed here for several centuries prior to the map depiction

5.4 Post-medieval (AD 1600-1900)

5.4.1 Mercator's map of 1620 (Figure 3) marks the villages of Kellington and Snaith but does not mark smaller settlements such as Whitley. Whitley is named on Blaeu's 1664 map (not shown) although there are no buildings depicted

5.4.2 Jeffrey's map of 1722 (not shown) shows the village as u-shaped and marks a structure in the vicinity of Whitley Lodge close to the edge of an area named Routh Moore. This map is too small in scale to reveal any further details about the nature and configuration of any structures that occupied the proposed development area at this time

5.4.3 The 1722 enclosure map for the area has been lost (English 1985) but the enclosure document to accompany it describes seven areas of open ground within Whitley that were to be enclosed. This includes the White Field located east of the proposed development area and The North Middle Field, South Middle Field, Mill Field over Lee and Low Lee breaks, a total of 400 acres. Half of the tithes belonged to Trinity College Cambridge whilst the other half belonged to Samuel Crompton. There is no Tithe Award map available for the village (Forge 1994).

5.4.4 Kitchin's map of 1786 does not depict Whitley (Figure 4) but Ordnance Survey maps from 1848 (Figure 5) reveal the proposed development site to be established as part of the grounds of Whitley Lodge. The configuration of the roads and driveways are largely similar today with the main difference being the plan of Lodge Farm Cottage, which has an L-shaped form. The land immediately north of the proposed development area, which is occupied by factory buildings today, is depicted on this edition as woodland.

5.4.5 The identity of the owners and residents of Whitley Lodge during the post-medieval period remain unknown. Much of the land around Whitley was lately owned by the Earl of Cathcart and details regarding transactions over pieces of land in and around Whitley throughout the post-medieval period are recorded within the Cathcart Collection. Although none of the papers within the Cathcart collection refer specifically to Whitley Lodge, the records reveal much of the land around Whitley possibly including the proposed

development area to have been owned by various members of the More family throughout the 17th century including Basil More Esq, Thomas More Esq and Margaret More. The collection includes many papers dating from the mid-18th century detailing leases of land by Thomas More Esq to various Whitley residents. Papers from the late 18th and early 19th century make reference to John Clayton as the major landowner within Whitley occasionally selling land to a Samuel Crompton of Derby. Geographical references within this collection refer primarily to individual fields, hedgerows and closes. Without a title map or enclosure map for Whitley in the 18th and 19th centuries it is difficult to know where these documents refer to. Similarly the 1851 census returns for the Whitley Parish do not provide addresses or house names for the list of inhabitants.

5.4.6 In 1876 William Eadon sold a portion of land west of the proposed development area to the Whitley school board for the provision of a school (Site No 11) which was duly built and opened in 1877 (Crossdale 2000). Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1894 show the majority of the proposed development area marked with dispersed trees suggesting that it was part of the lodge garden or associated parkland. This map also shows the addition of a curved boundary to the land associated with Whitley Lodge. A walkover survey of the proposed development area revealed part of a curved boundary wall in the south-west corner of the lawn and it is possible that this formed part of the original garden wall boundary. Assessment of the proposed development area as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation programme has suggested that it may form part of a small designed landscape focused on Whitley Lodge (Site No 9). Geophysical survey of the lawn area south of Whitley Lodge revealed a number of pit-like anomalies that may result from garden features (Gaffney 2006) and it is possible that they are associated with the various landscape phases on this site.

5.4.7 The Church of All Saints (Site No 4) which lies east of the proposed development area was constructed during the mid-19th century as indicated by documents within the Borthwick Institute in York, which record a visit by the archbishop of York in 1868 making a visit to All Saint's church in Whitley which had been recently constructed. Prior to the construction of the Knottingley to Goole canal in 1826, Whitley was drained by means of an ancient drain called fleet drain then belonging to adjoining landowners which would have included the owners of the lands surrounding Whitley Lodge and the proposed development area. It was specified within the plans for the canal that the Aire and Calder Canal Company would replace the fleet drain with an alternative drain. A report within the West Yorkshire archives describes drainage problems in the area abutting the canal nine years after the construction of the canal. The residents of Whitley led by Samuel Crompton resolved to secure a replacement drain.

5.4.8 With the exception of the occasional passing reference to Whitley as described above, there is very little recorded about the history and development of the village and it is assumed that it remained as it does today, a small agricultural settlement.

5.5 Modern (post-1900)

5.5.1 Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1904 (Figure 6) show little change to have occurred within Whitley and the proposed development area and the village continues to comprise farmsteads fronting the A19. The addition of a small rectangular structure north of Lodge Farm Cottage is evident. Later maps dating from 1955-1956 show the addition of another two outbuildings in the vicinity of the farm but relatively little additional change to the wider proposed development area (Figure 7).

5.5.2 Aerial photographs available for the area show very little change within the proposed development area over the past 60 years (see also Figures 8 and 9). Photographs from 1967 show the grounds of the lodge

to be well maintained and the terrace and lawns that are now somewhat overgrown in places are shown to be open. The land surrounding the proposed development area appears to be parkland and is dotted with trees, which is consistent with the interpretation of this area as part of a designed landscape. Photographs from 1971 show the grounds to be slightly less well maintained and the factory had expanded to the north of the site.

- 5.5.3 Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1983 (Figure 9) and aerial photographs from 1974 show the newly constructed M62 junction (Site No 10) north of the proposed development area. Lodge Farm cottage is shown as a single rectangular structure in the same location and configuration in which it is now located. In 1974, the old county boundaries were redrawn and the West Riding of Yorkshire was removed. Since 1974 Whitley has been part of North Yorkshire. During the latter part of the 20th century, many of the intervening gaps in the linear settlement of Whitley have been displaced by housing development. The proposed development area has remained unoccupied as part of the grounds of Whitley Lodge now occupied by Tunstall Communications.

6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION

6.1 Direct impacts

- 6.1.1 Potential impacts on known or unknown buried archaeological remains in the case of this development proposal relate to the possibility of disturbing, removing or destroying *in situ* remains and artefacts during ground breaking works (including excavation, landscaping, construction and other works associated with the development) on the site.

- 6.1.2 The proposed development will directly impact upon Lodge Farm Cottage (Site No 2), which will be demolished and replaced by the proposed residential development. A building has been present on this site since at least 1848 although the current lodge was constructed in the early 20th century and is of limited cultural heritage significance. The small wooden shed which occupies the south-east of the site will also be removed by the proposed development.

- 6.1.3 There is a small possibility that currently unknown remains could survive beneath the topsoil and that they would be destroyed by the proposed development. Part of the proposed development site has been disturbed by the insertion of services and extensive mature tree cover may have disturbed sub-surface deposits. A geophysical survey of the proposed development area not currently covered by trees or modern features revealed few features of potential archaeological significance and it was concluded that the potential for archaeology within the two areas that were surveyed is limited (Gaffney 2006).

- 6.1.4 The existence of prehistoric sites on or close to higher ground in the wider vicinity demonstrates the potential for associated unknown buried prehistoric archaeology in the area. The association of the village of Whitley with the Templar Order and its medieval origins suggests that there is also a small possibility of encountering buried remains associated with medieval or later activity beneath the site.

6.2 Indirect impacts

- 6.2.1 Indirect impacts include potential visual effects on the settings of protected buildings and monuments.

6.2.2 The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Whitley Thorpe (SAM No 3011) a moated grange site located 1.6 km south-west of the proposed development area. There will be no anticipated negative visual effects on the setting of this site.

6.2.3 There are no Listed Buildings or Listed Parks and Gardens within 1 km of the site. Only visual effects upon the settings of Listed Buildings and Listed Parks and Gardens are highlighted in this assessment, since their curtilage and amenity (in addition to their physical remains) are protected by legislation.

6.3 Mitigation

6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance (PPS 5), as well as the local plan policies (ENV 28), outlined in Section 2.3.2 of this report, generally require a mitigation response that is designed to investigate the potential for archaeological sites within the development area and hence allow the preservation or recording of any significant remains.

6.3.2 Known and suspected archaeological and cultural heritage remains have been identified in the proposed development area.

6.3.3 In accordance with national and local planning policies on heritage, an archaeological evaluation may be required by the local authority, to be undertaken, prior to the commencement of groundbreaking works involved in the development. Such an evaluation might take the form of archaeological trial trenching and be required to assess the nature, extent and significance of currently unknown buried archaeological remains in the development area. The trial trenching should focus on those areas not previously disturbed by building work and aim to investigate the survival, extent and significance of any potential buried archaeological remains on the site, e.g. prehistoric and early medieval remains associated with the early occupation and use of this site or medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the current Whitley Lodge. The location and number of trenches will be further informed by the results of the geophysical survey and would require to be agreed with the local authority archaeology adviser during the preparation of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* by the archaeological contractor.

6.3.4 Potential visual impacts on the setting of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Parks and Gardens by the proposed development were assessed but no negative visual impacts on the settings of these structures were identified.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The archaeological remains potentially present within the proposed development area are limited to possible buried and previously unknown subsurface remains possibly associated with prehistoric activity or later medieval and post-medieval use of the grounds of Whitley Lodge.

7.2 The potential for archaeology within the areas subject to geophysical survey is limited. The strongest response was obtained in the lawn area south of the lodge where pit-type anomalies and some evidence for burning was noted. Due to the limited size of the areas surveyed, archaeological interpretation of features is difficult as the wider context cannot be ascertained.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic References

- Crossdale C 2000 *Whitley and Eggborough School Days 1877-2000 Unpublished report*
- Department of Environment 1990 'Planning Policy Guidelines 16 on Archaeology and Planning, PPG16'
- Ekwall, E 1960 *Concise Oxford dictionary of English Place-Names* Fourth Edition, Oxford.
- English, B 1985 *Yorkshire Enclosure Awards Studies in Regional and Local history No. 5* University of Hull, Hull
- Farrar, H 1987 *Selby The First Three hundred Million Years* Maxiprmt New York.
- Faull M & Stinson M 1986 *Domesday book of Yorkshire*
- Forge, C R 1994 *Tithe Awards and Maps at the Borthwick Institute*
- Gaffney, C 2006 *Whitley Lodge, Whitley, North Yorkshire Geophysical Survey Report Unpublished Report GSB Prospection Project No 2006/37*
- Jarvis *et al* 1984 'Soils And Their Use In Northern England' *Soil Surveys of England and Wales, Bulletin No 10, Harpenden.*
- Kershaw, A 2001 *National Mapping Programme The Vale of York Project Summary Report*
- Knowles & Haddock 1971 *Medieval Houses of England and Wales* 292, 6
- Martin E. J 1929 *The Templars in Yorkshire Yorkshire Archaeological Journal Vol 29, 375-7*
- Martin, G 2003 *Domesday Book A Complete Translation Penguin Books*
- MAP Archaeological Consultancy Limited 2003 *Whitley Farm, Doncaster Road, Whitley Proposed Residential Development Desk Based Assessment Unpublished Report*
- Metcalf, V 2001 *Wood Hall Moated Manor project Intenm Report*
- North Yorkshire County Council 2003 *North Yorkshire Joint Structure Plan Deposit Draft*
- Page W 1913 *A History of the County of York Volume 3 Victoria County History*
- Scott, P 1986 *The history of Selby and Distnct* D & J Thornton Leeds.
- Selby Distnct Council 2005 *Selby Distnct Local Plan Adoption Draft*
- Smith, AH 1956 *English Place Name elements* Cambndge.
- Van de Noort, R and Ellis, S 1997 *Wetland heritage of the Humberhead levels, an archaeological survey* Humber Wetlands Project

8.2 Primary Document References

1772 *An Act for Dividing and enclosing the Open Common Arable Fields and Waste Grounds within the Townships of Pollington, Bain, Whitley and Whitley Thorpe, Great Heck and Little Heck in the Panshes of Snaith and Kellington in the County of York* (Borthwick Institute, York)

1802 Whitley Cause papers CP 1802/1 (Borthwick Institute York)

1820 Navigation Papers with plan of canal and intended new drains Aire and Calder canal Company (West Yorkshire Archive Service Leeds)

1651 Census Returns Pansh of Whitley (North Yorkshire County Records Office Northallerton)

1868 Visitation Returns of Archbishop of York (Borthwick Institute York)

NYCRO-ZDSV 4/11 Miles Dawson Heck Pollington Balne Whitley 1775 Enclosure map – surveyor miles Dawson – Missing. (North Yorkshire County Records Office Northallerton)

WYL577 (GB 205) Cathcart papers (Related to Crompton Family) (West Yorkshire Archive Service Leeds)

8.3 Cartographic References

1607 Saxton C *Yorkshire North Riding*

1620 Mercator *Eboraceum Lincolnia, Derbia, Staffordia, Nottinghamis, Lecestna, Rutlandia, Norfolia*

1622 Drayton M *Yorkshire*

1664 Blaeu J *Yorkshire*

1695 Morden, R *The West Riding of Yorkshire*

1764 Seale, R. W *West Riding of Yorkshire*

1772 Jeffrey T *Historic Map of Yorkshire*

1786 Kitchin T *Map of Yorkshire*

1787 Cary J *Yorkshire West nding New and Correct English Atlas*

1832 Smith A *New map of Yorkshire*

1848-9 Ordnance Survey *Yorkshire 250NE, 6 inch to 1 mile*

1894 Ordnance Survey *2nd Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile*

1904 Ordnance Survey *Yorkshire 250NE, 6 inch to 1 mile*

WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1907 Ordnance Survey 1 10560

1930 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition, 6 inch to 1 mile

1948 Ordnance Survey Yorkshire 250NE, 6 inch to 1 mile

1955 Ordnance Survey Yorkshire 1 10000

1973 Ordnance Survey Yorkshire 1 10000

1983 Ordnance Survey Yorkshire 1 10000

2004 Ordnance Survey Landranger 1 50000

2006 Ordnance Survey Landplan, 1 10 000

8.4 Photographic References

The following vertical and oblique aerial photographs were consulted at the HER during the assessment

Vertical aerial photographs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference Code</i>	<i>Frame No s</i>	<i>Scale</i>
14 June 1967	Mendian 61/67	139	1 10500
28 October 1971	Hunting Survey West Ridmg Run 54	1555/9533	1 1000

Oblique aerial photographs

<i>Date</i>	<i>Reference Code</i>	<i>Frame No s</i>
1977	SE 563 227	PVA 77 5 13/076
1977	SE 545 221	PVA 77 5 13/09
5 th July 1984	SE 546 221	AJC 028/1
5 th July 1984	SE 546 221	AJC 028/2
30 th April 1985	SE 570 212	AJC 039/14
30 th April	SE 570 212	AJC 039/ 115
11 th June 1968	SE 549 219	AJC 069/17
11 th June 1968	SE 545 214	AJC 069/18

WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE· ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The following vertical aenal photographs were consulted at the NMR during the assessment

Vertical aenal photographs

Date	Reference Code	Frame No.s	Scale	NMR code
06-December 1946	RAF/CPE/UK/1 879	2175-2176	10000	519
14-October 1950	RAF/541/T/62	3004-3005	10000	2579
14-October 1950	RAF/541/T/62	4003-4005	10000	2579
14-June-1967	MAL/67061	119-120	10500	4878
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	108	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	109	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	110	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	111	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	178	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	179	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	180	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	181	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	182	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	250	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	251	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	252	2500	7137
13-April 1974	MAL/74019	253	2500	7137
19-June 1979	OS/79050	217-219	7700	9606
19-June 1979	OS/79050	270-272	7700	9606
24-June 1964	OS/64077	232-233	7500	11086
30-October 1988	OS/88300	44	8000	13385

Specialist oblique aenal photographs

Date	Reference Code	Frame No.s	Scale	NMR code
02-Feb-1994	SD5080/5	49	n/a	12455
02-Feb-1994	SD5080/6	50	n/a	12455

8.3 Photographic References

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib.
<i>CPE/Scot/UK 276</i>	<i>5103-7</i>	<i>23 8 47</i>	<i>1 10,000</i>	<i>B182</i>
<i>CPE/Scot/UK 277</i>	<i>5263-8</i>	<i>24 8 47</i>	<i>1 10,000</i>	<i>B193</i>
<i>58/RAF/1097</i>	<i>F21 0128-0131</i>	<i>22 4 53</i>	<i>1 10,000</i>	<i>B355</i>
<i>58/RAF/1097</i>	<i>F22 0128-0131</i>	<i>22 4 53</i>	<i>1 10,000</i>	<i>B355</i>
<i>58/RAF/3544</i>	<i>F43 0183-0179</i>	<i>16 5 60</i>	<i>1 10,666</i>	<i>B483</i>
<i>58/RAF/3544</i>	<i>F42 0182-0179</i>	<i>16 5 60</i>	<i>1 10,666</i>	<i>B483</i>
<i>58/RAF/4488</i>	<i>F21 0005-0011</i>	<i>23 6 61</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>A80</i>
<i>58/RAF/4488</i>	<i>F22 0005-0011</i>	<i>23 6 61</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>A80</i>
<i>OS/69/235</i>	<i>470-474</i>	<i>9 6 89</i>	<i>1 7,000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>OS/69/235</i>	<i>462-460</i>	<i>9 6 69</i>	<i>1 7,000</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Meridian 112/71</i>	<i>108-106</i>	<i>10 7 71</i>	<i>1 24,000</i>	<i>C305</i>
<i>BKS 2277</i>	<i>145-142</i>	<i>8 7 73</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>A178</i>
<i>BKS 2277</i>	<i>203-207</i>	<i>8 7 73</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>A178</i>
<i>BKS 2277</i>	<i>267-263</i>	<i>8 7 73</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>A178</i>
<i>Clyde 8218</i>	<i>463-465</i>	<i>19 7 82</i>	<i>1 17,000</i>	<i>C202</i>
<i>Clyde 8218</i>	<i>433-434</i>	<i>19 7 82</i>	<i>1 17,000</i>	<i>C202</i>
<i>50888</i>	<i>084-082</i>	<i>25 5 88</i>	<i>1 24,000</i>	<i>C268</i>
<i>Geonex 42/090</i>	<i>032-035</i>	<i>24 7 90</i>	<i>1 5,000</i>	<i>CR655</i>

Whitley Lodge, Selby
Desk Based Assessment

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer



APPENDIX 1: SITE GAZETTEER

A gazetteer of the sites, monuments and buildings of archaeological or historical significance located during the desk-based assessment is presented below. The location and extent of each, to the best accuracy currently available, is shown on the Location Map in Figure 1 at the end of this report. Each site number is unique to this assessment and corresponds to the number on the Location Map. A selected extract of descriptive information is included below for each Site No.

Site No: 1
 Name: Whitley Lodge
 Type of Site: Residential
 HER Number: N/A
 Gnd Reference: SE 5601 2205
 Description: 19th century red brick built lodge, 1 large bay with quadrangle. 4 associated red brick structures (1 harled). West structure appears older but has later additions. The courtyard/car park is tarmac covered in the NW corner is a well.
 Land south of the lodge is dominated by rough scrub and woodland. The driveway is maintained and surrounded by woodland gardens on either side.
 The site is bounded by a grey stone wall incomplete in places and in some sections replaced by an iron fence now rusting and overgrown with trees. In places there is no evidence of a boundary fence or wall but in these areas the boundary is marked by a low bank covered in dense vegetation and trees. The west boundary of the site is marked by a stone wall and ditch.
 At the edge of a rough gravel path running south from Whitley Lodge is an area of concrete hard standing which possibly acted as the foundation for a no longer extant building. Located on the southern boundary close to the iron boundary fence is a small wooden shed with a tile roof. It is evidently no longer in use and in a poor state of repair. It may have been part of the original grounds of Whitley lodge but is not marked on any of the old Ordnance survey maps.
 The land immediately south of Whitley lodge consists of a large open lawn bordered by trees, shrubs and other plants. The south east of the lawn includes a low curved retaining wall behind which are plants and shrubs it is probable that this is the same curved wall visible on Ordnance Survey maps from 1894.
 South of the factory is a small rectangular pond, a vague rectangular depression in the centre of the lawn possibly marks the site of an earlier feature such as a pond or flower bed associated with the grounds of Whitley lodge (AOC Archaeology Group 2006).

Site No: 2
 Name: Lodge Farm Cottage
 Type of Site: Residential
 HER Number: None
 Gnd Reference: SE 5600 2204
 Status: None
 Description: Small rectangular cottage visible in its present format on maps from 1906 and 1907. Various structures including an earlier cottage are shown to have occupied this site throughout the 19th century. The cottage is currently harled and in a relatively poor state of repair (AOC Archaeology Group 2006).

Site No: 3
 Name: Whitley Farm Doncaster Road
 Type of Site: Farm

WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

HER Number ENY 1667
Gnd Reference SE 561 217
Status None
Description In July 2003, Map earned out a desk based assessment of a proposed development area. The area has been a farm for at least 300 years, and it was deemed unlikely that any significant archaeological remains would be encountered

Site No: 4
Name All Saint's Church Whitley
Type of Site Church
HER Number MNY 9836
Gnd Reference SE 5590 2193
Status None
Description Shown on 1906 25 OS Sheet Extant occupied building

Site No: 5
Name Whitley
Type of Site. Preceptory
HER Number MNY 17091/ ENY 2781
Gnd Reference SE 56 22
Status None
Description Card Index Ordnance Survey Record Card SE 52SE002 A House which VCH places at Whitley was founded before 1248 and dissolved 1308-12. A hospital report of 1338 describes it as a messuage i.e. it has a dwelling house but there is no record of a preceptory here except Robert De Langton as Whitley Preceptor. Location unknown

Site No: 6
Name Eggborough
Type of Site Ditched enclosure (crop mark)
HER Number MNY 9859
Gnd Reference SE 563 230
Status None
Description Field boundaries probable removed during the construction of the rail link to Eggborough Power Station.

Site No: 7
Name Whitley
Type of Site Enclosure/ Field Boundary (Crop Mark)
HER Number MNY 9861
Gnd Reference SE 552 233
Status None
Description Fragmentary segments of ditch with some slight evidence of subdivisions between. A modern pipeline cuts the northern end of the defined area

Site No: 8
Name Whitley Factory
Type of Site Industrial Mixed Commercial
HER Number HNY668
Gnd Reference SE 5605 2207 (point)
Description This is a large factory on the site of Whitley Lodge it is of a large scale and has a partial legibility of the previous HLC

WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Site No: 9
Name Whitley Lodge
Type of Site Designed landscape
HER Number HNY669
Grid Reference SE 5619 2208
Status None
Description This is an area open ground with mature trees which appears on the second edition OS which originally extended under the course of the current motorway. It is possible that this is a small designed landscape. Post Medieval - 1857 AD to 1899 AD

Site No: 10
Name M62
Type of Site. Communications
HER Number HNY 595
Grid Reference SE 5590 2234
Status None
Description This is a major route on the M62 which represents a major reorganisation of the communication routes in this area. It has been imposed on the landscape, linking into the earlier road system.

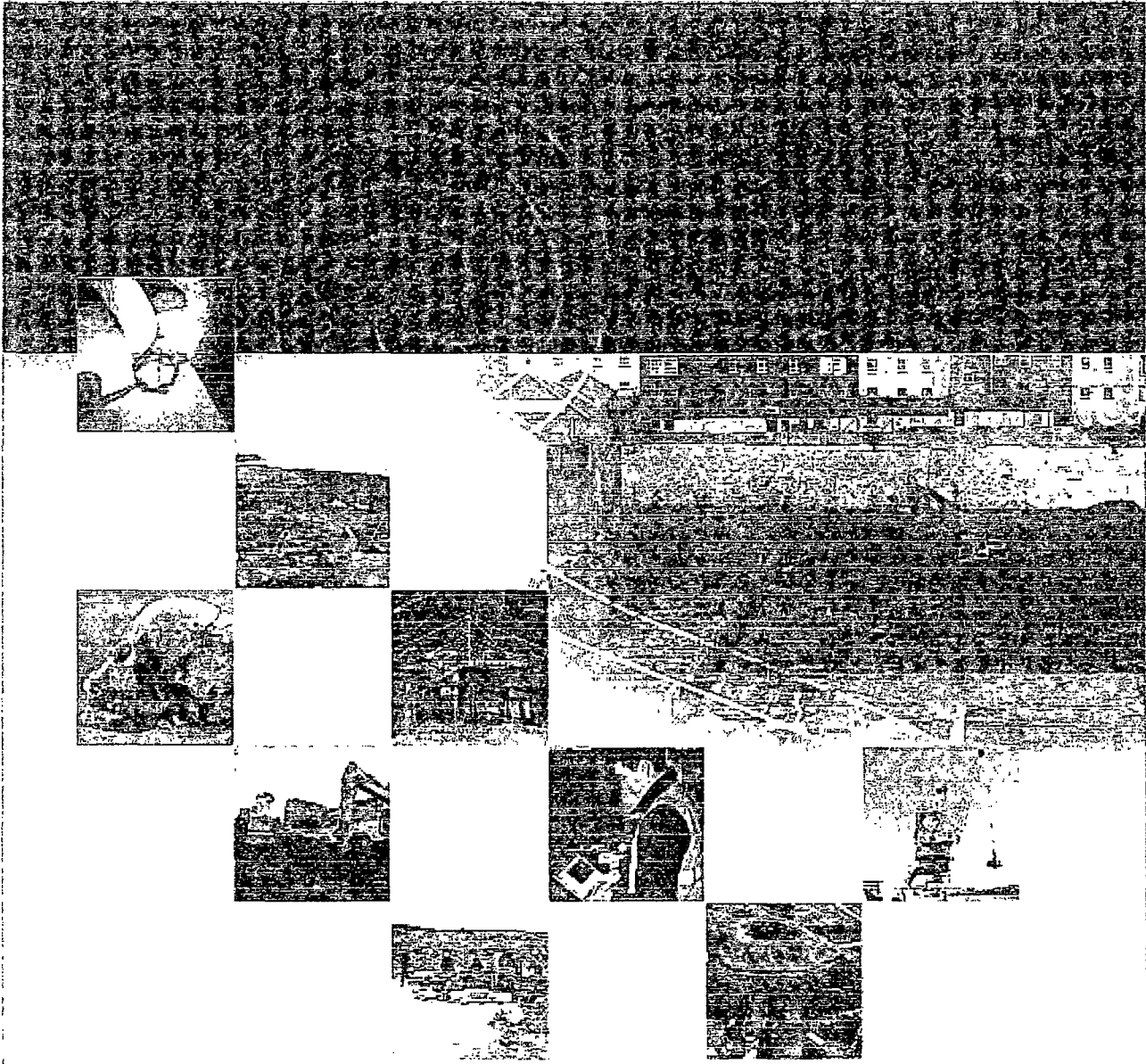
Site No: 11
Name Whitley and Eggborough Primary School
Type of Site School
HER Number HNY 658
Grid Reference. SE 5576 2210
Status. None
Description This school is present on the second edition although there is no doubt that the school has expanded in the 20th century, enclosing a larger area from the remains of the open field known as 'White Field'

Site No: 12
Name School Farm
Type of Site. Settlement
HER Number HNY657
Grid Reference SE 5566 2198
Status None
Description This is a farm which dates to after the second edition mapping. It is clear that the enclosure of the land is directly related to the farm and as such has been digitised with it. The farm dates to the late 20th C and the area was previously open field.

Site No: 13
Name Whitley
Type of Site Industrial
HER Number HNY 660
Grid Reference SE 5569 2182
Status None
Description. This is an area dominated by what appear to be a series of large industrial units lying on an area of previous planned enclosure.

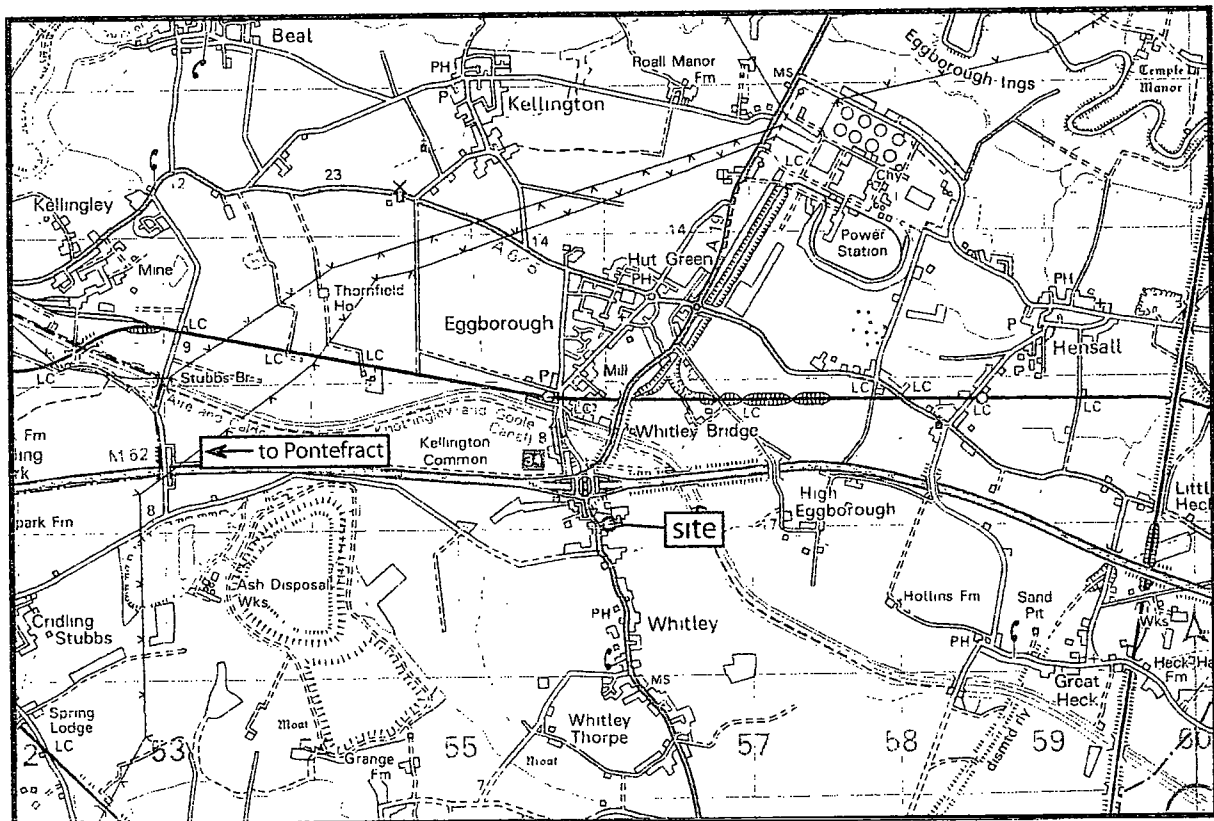
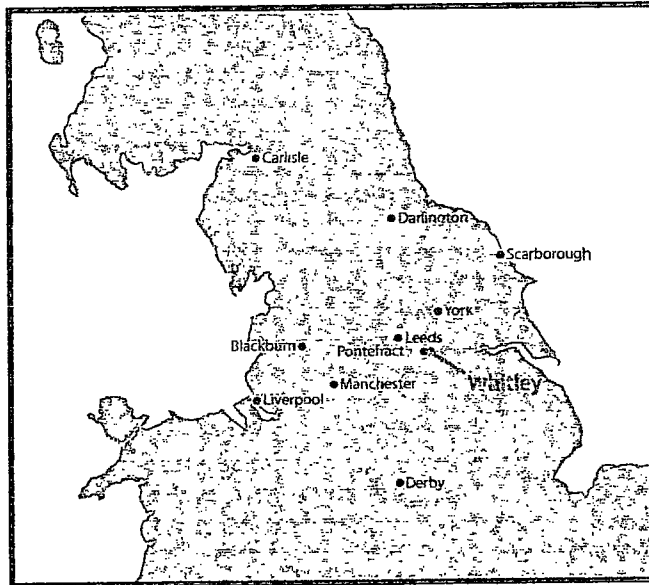
WHITLEY LODGE, NORTH YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Site No: 14
Name: Whitley Lock
Type of Site: Lock
HER Number: HNY 751
Grid Reference: SE 556 2207
Status: None
Description: This is Whitley lock a major feature on this part of the Aire and Calder Navigation (The Knottingley and Goole Canal) This area has significant legibility and helps to contribute to the late post med industrial development



AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Edgefield Road, Loanhead EH20 9SY
tel 0131 555 4425 fax 0131 555 4426 e-mail admin@aocarchaeology.com

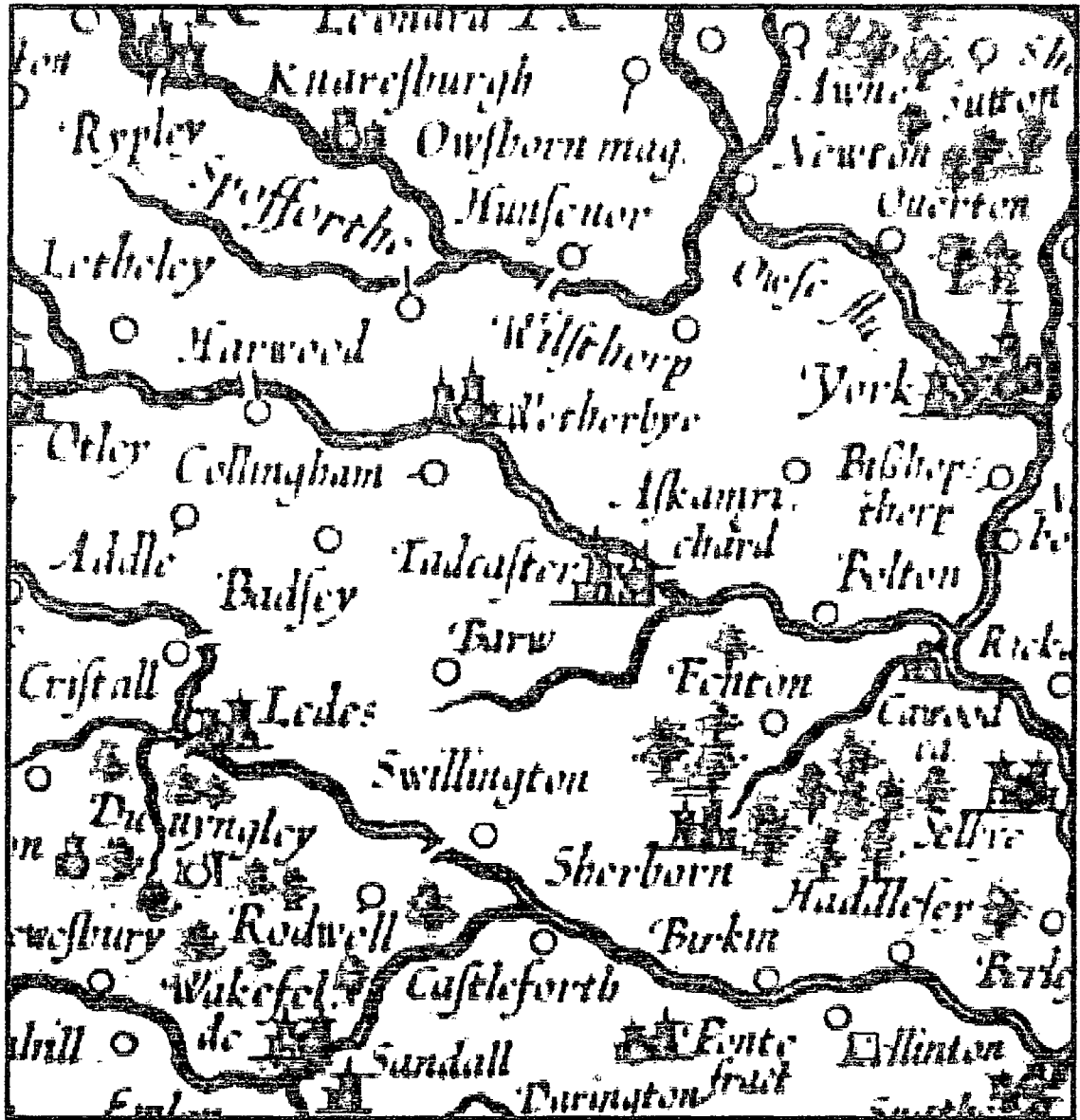
www.aocarchaeology.com



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:50000 scale map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown copyright. AOC Archaeology Group, Edgefield Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH 20 9SY. OS License no. AL 100016114.

Figure 1: Site location





□ approximate location of site

Figure 3: Extract from map by Mercator, 1620

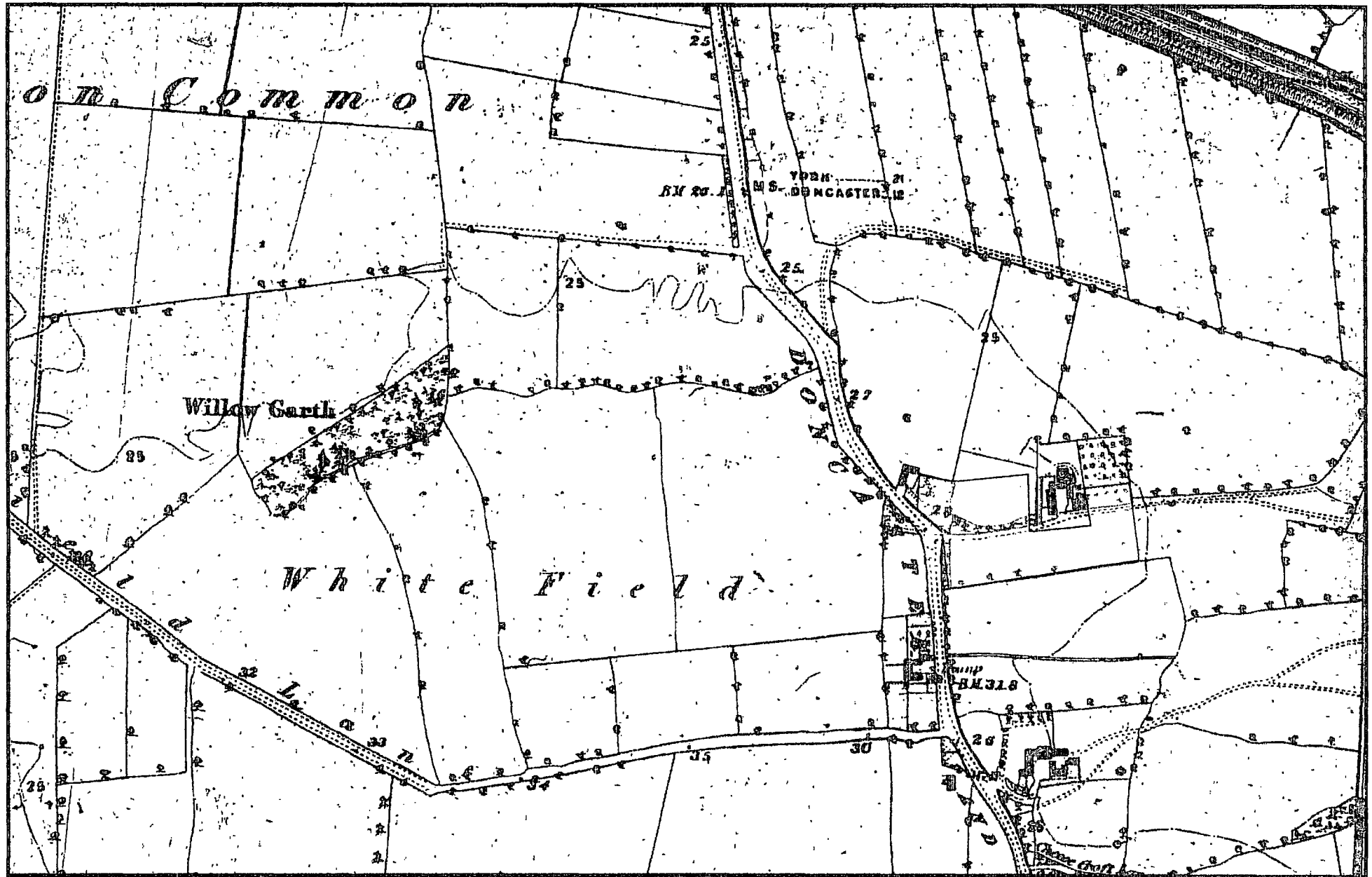


Figure 5: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1848

□ approximate location of site

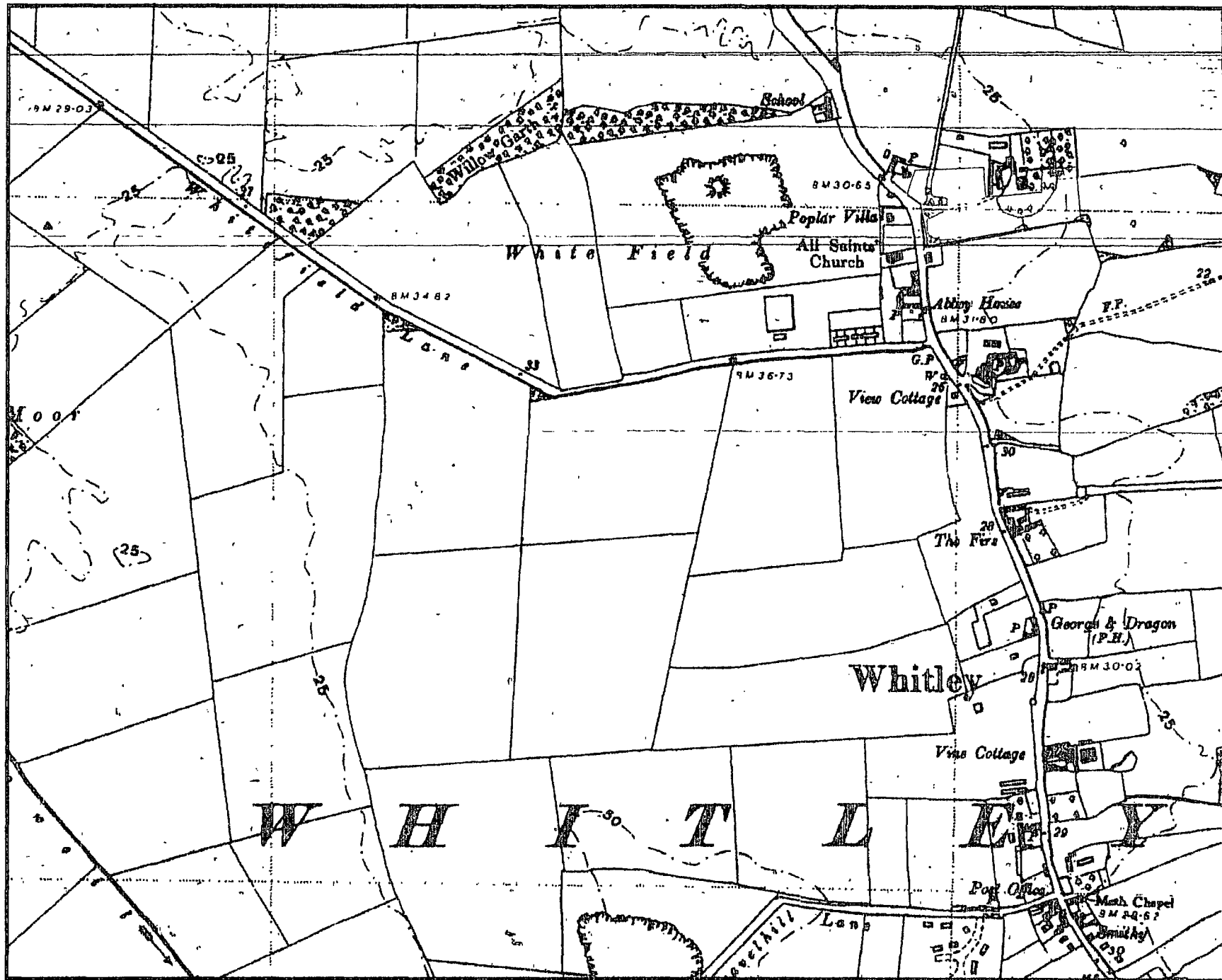
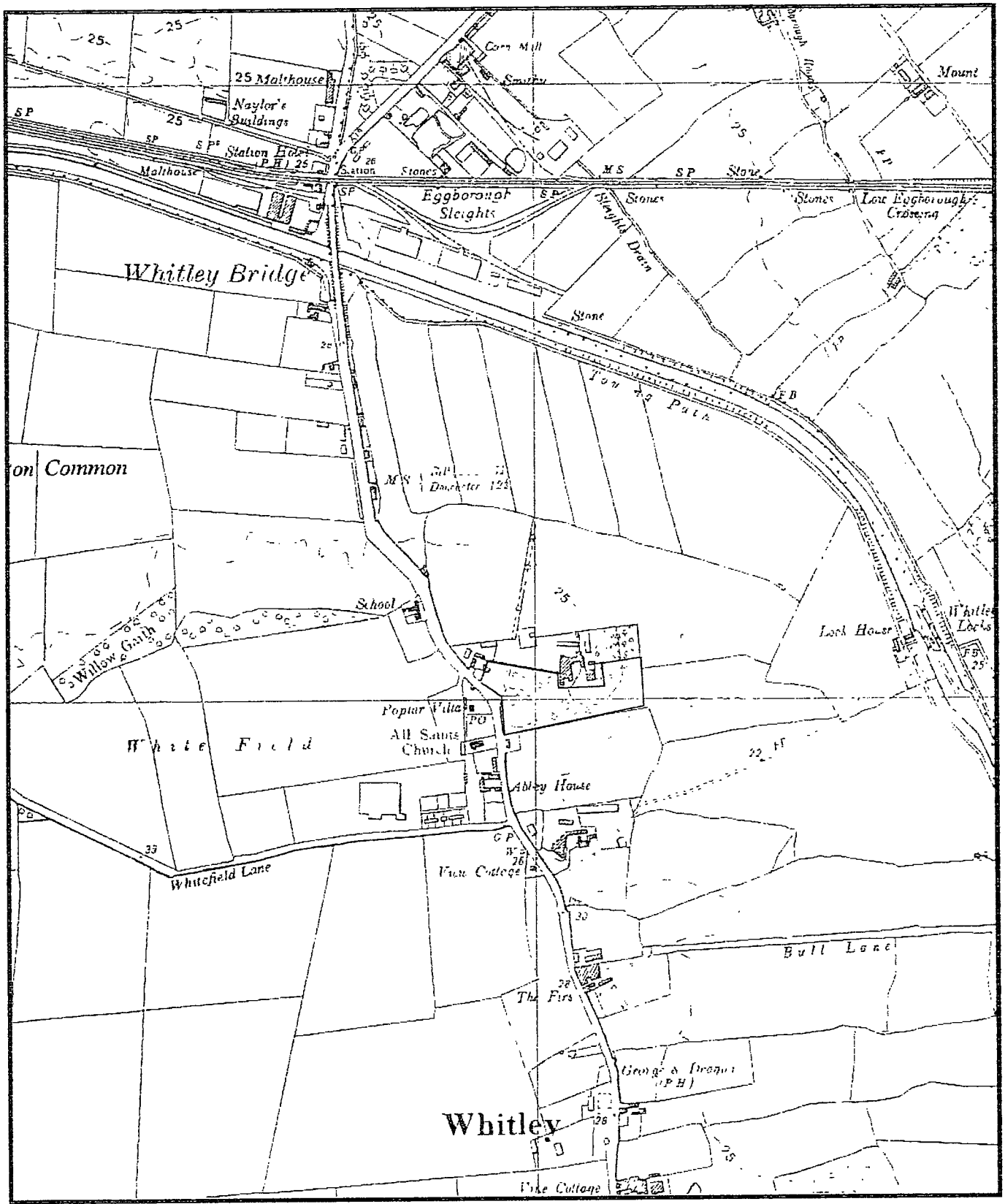


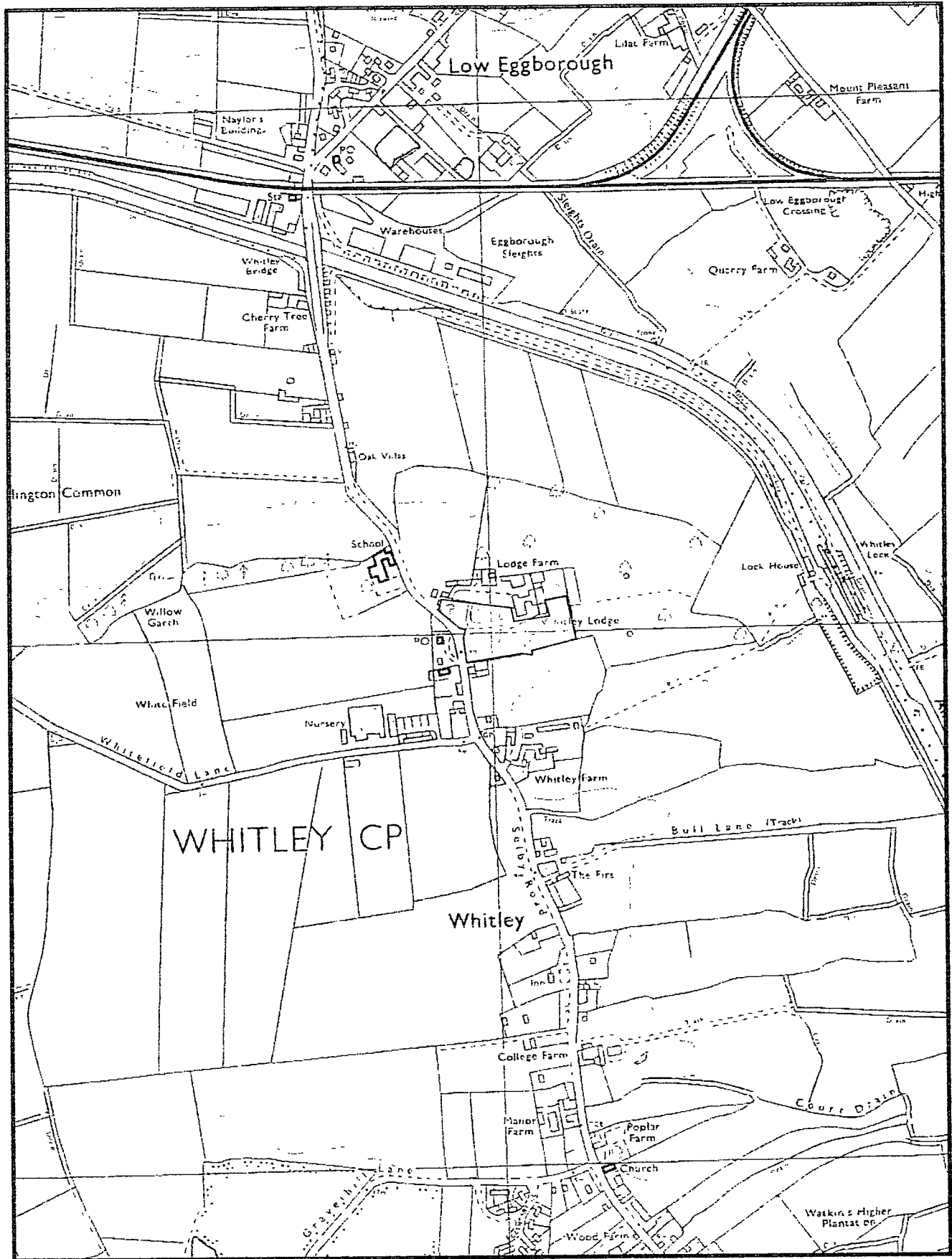
Figure 6: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1904

□ approximate location of site



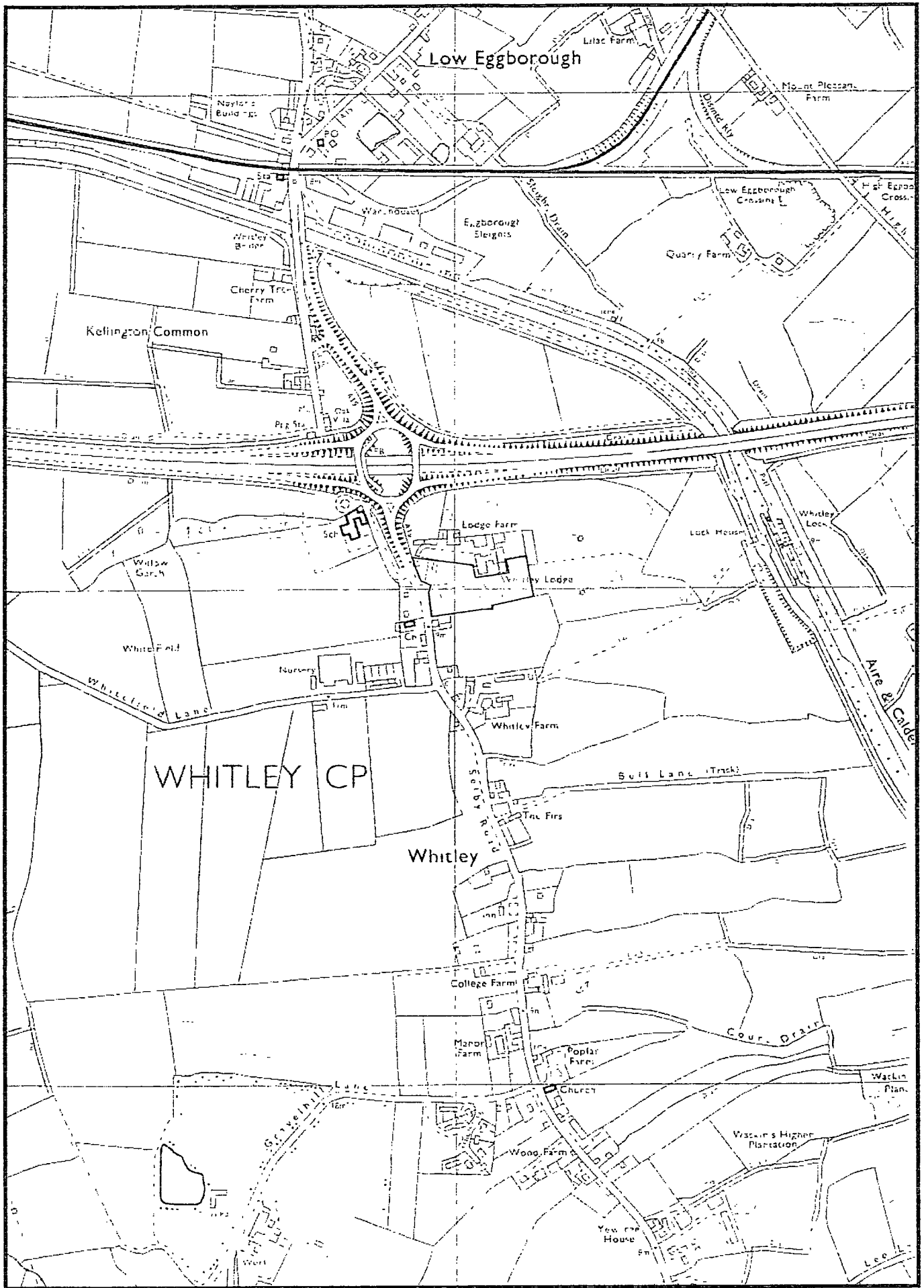
□ approximate location of site

Figure 7: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1955



□ approximate location of site

Figure 8: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1973



□ approximate location of site

Figure 9: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1983



Plate 1: View of south-west part of proposed development from north



Plate 2 :View of proposed development area from south-east



Plate 3: Lodge farm cottage from south



Plate 4 : Garden shed from south