

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Earthmill Limited

Folkton Wold Farm
Folkton
North Yorkshire

archaeological desk-based assessment

report 2700
July 2011

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, which was conducted in advance of a proposed development at Folkton Wold Farm, Folkton, North Yorkshire. The assessment comprised a search of pertinent documentary and cartographic records, records of archaeological interventions, the Historic Environment Record, and a site walk-over survey.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Earthmill Limited, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

The archaeological resource

- 1.3 There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. The structures on site are of 20th-century date. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the site but the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Sharpe Howe lies less than 1 km to the south-west.
- 1.4 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the proposed development area. There is, however, evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory, particularly during the Bronze Age, and an as yet unidentified resource relating to this has the potential to survive within the proposed development area.
- 1.5 The area lies to the south of the medieval village of Flixton, and it is probable that it was used in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of field boundaries, may survive. It is unlikely that any significant archaeological resource from these periods is present on the site.

Impact assessment

- 1.6 The proposed development has the potential to impact upon any archaeological resource that is present through ground reduction and the construction of foundations for the wind turbine and associated cable run to the existing farm buildings.

Recommendations

- 1.7 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 1.8 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during groundworks associated with the development.

2. Project background

Location (Figures 1 & 2)

- 2.1 The site is located to the east of Folkton Wold Farm, Folkton, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: TA 05616 78130). To the west are the farm buildings and yard of Folkton Wold Farm with open, arable fields on all other sides.

Development proposal (Figure 3)

- 2.2 The development proposal comprises footings for a turbine and a service run leading to the farm buildings, covering a distance of approximately 150m.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the proposed development.

Specification

- 2.4 The works have been conducted in accordance with standard Archaeological Services' procedures for desk-based assessments. The works comprised the study of pertinent cartographic and other historical sources, records of previous archaeological interventions, sites listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within 1 km of the proposed development area, and a site walk-over survey. HER references are referred to in brackets throughout the text of this report, and are listed in Appendix 1.

Planning guidance

- 2.5 This assessment and its recommendations are a considered response to the proposed development in relation to Government policy, as it is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, and the *Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*.

Dates

- 2.6 The field visit took place on 4th July 2011. This report was prepared for the 11th July 2011.

Personnel

- 2.7 Research was conducted and this report prepared by Judith Roberts, with illustrations by Janine Watson. The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

OASIS

- 2.8 Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-104808**.

Acknowledgements

- 2.9 Archaeological Services Durham University is grateful for the assistance of staff of North Yorkshire Record Office, and personnel of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record office in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

Landuse

- 3.1 At the time of this assessment the proposed development area comprised a field of barley.

Topography

- 3.2 The proposed development area sloped gently down to the farm buildings in the valley to the west. The site of the proposed turbine is at approximately 140m OD, falling to 130m near the proposed grid connection. Folkton Wold Farm lies at the head of the valley that connects with Raven Dale and Camp Dale to the south.

Geology and soils

- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Cretaceous chalk with a shallow topsoil with a high proportion of chalk rubble.
- 3.4 The shallow topsoil and free-draining nature of the chalk enables a range of natural and anthropogenic features to be seen as cropmarks and soilmarks on aerial photographs.

4. Site walk-over survey

- 4.1 A walk-over survey was conducted, to help ascertain the potential of the proposed development area to contain any archaeological resource. The visit noted site topography, earthworks and areas of modern overburden, modern services, boundaries, buildings and other upstanding remains. A *pro forma* recording sheet was completed.
- 4.2 The field in which it is proposed to site the turbine was under a crop of barley (Figure 10). A line of telegraph poles crosses the field from east to west. The field sloped gradually down to the west and along its western edge had been cut away to accommodate the existing farm buildings (Figure 11). The soil appeared free-draining with frequent small chalk pieces brought to the surface through ploughing.
- 4.3 The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Sharpe Howe (Figure 12) was visible on a rise to the west. Unevenness in the growth and ripening of the crop on the other side of the track near Sharpe Howe may indicate the location of other barrows and features in this group.

5. Historical and archaeological development

Previous archaeological works

- 5.1 No previous archaeological works have been identified within the proposed development area.
- 5.2 A number of barrows have been identified in the area and were excavated by Cannon Greenwell in the late 19th century and some were re-excavated in 1967 by Brewster. Details of the excavated barrows at Folkton and Flixton are provided by Kinnes & Longworth (1985). Monitoring was carried out in the quarry to the west of Folkton Wold Farm following identification of a ring ditch during surface stripping (HER 1059).

The prehistoric period (up to AD 70)

- 5.3 Excavations in the Yorkshire Wolds have shown that there were thick fertile soils in the area during the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Subsequent cultivation and erosion has led to the rather shallow soils that exist across the area today. The area around Flixton and Folkton was relatively densely settled from the Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age.
- 5.4 Aerial photographic evidence of ditches and mounds to the north-west of Folkton Wold Farm has been interpreted as representing a Neolithic long barrow (HERs 8111 and 8112). A polished stone axe was found in excavations of Sharpe Howe (HER 8032). There appears to be no other evidence of a Neolithic presence in the area.
- 5.5 Folkton Wold Farm is surrounded by tumuli and barrow cemeteries, several of which have statutory protection. These include Flotmanby Wold barrow cemetery (HER 7901, SAM NY821) including North Wold Farm barrows (HERs 7903-7906, 7908 and 7909) and Sharpe Howe (HERs 8021-8025, 8028, 8032, 8039-8047, 8053-8057, 8067 and 8078; SAM NY405). These barrows have been dated to the Bronze Age and many date from the early Bronze Age. Folkton is particularly famous for the chalk 'drums' found at Bording Dale round barrow (HER 8089, ENY5452), to the south of the development site. The Folkton Drums have a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date and show a high degree of craftsmanship and sophistication (Longworth 1999, 87), they are currently held at the British Museum. Greenwell noted that many barrows on Folkton and Flixton Wolds had been removed by agricultural operations by the mid-19th century (Greenwell & Rolleston 1877, 271).
- 5.6 The shallow soils and fast-draining nature of the chalk uplands has led to a number of features being identified through aerial photography. These include ditches and enclosures (HERs 7934, 7935, 7970, 8113, 8124, 8169 and 8239). Some have been tentatively dated to a prehistoric period and one (HER 8124) has been ascribed a late Iron Age date. None of these features has been excavated and therefore the dating remains uncertain.
- 5.7 To the south of Folkton Wold Farm an earthwork stretches approximately east to west across the landscape from Stockendale Farm, across various valleys including Camp Dale and Raven Dale, to the road to the east of Sharpe Howe. In places the earthwork takes the form of a ditch with banks on each side and has been interpreted as a defensive dyke (HERs 7972, 7973, 7475, 7976, 7977, 7985 and 7992). A late Bronze Age to late Iron Age date has been ascribed to this feature.
- 5.8 There is no direct evidence of prehistoric activity in the proposed development area. Soilmarks are visible in satellite images (Google Earth 2001) but there is no indication that they have an anthropogenic origin. There is, however, evidence that the surrounding area was exploited in prehistory. A resource relating to this exploitation may therefore survive within the proposed development area.

The Roman period (AD 70 to 5th century)

- 5.9 There is little evidence of Roman occupation in the area around Folkton Wold Farm but native late Iron Age settlement in the area probably continued in use into the Roman period. There was a Roman signal station at Filey, on the coast to the east.

- 5.10 Roman pottery and coins were found during excavations of Barrow II (Greenwell CCXL) (HER 8032) and pottery in Greenwell barrow CCXL (HER 8057) but this was mixed with later pottery and does not provide firm evidence of Roman occupation in the area.

The medieval period (5th century to 1540)

- 5.11 Flixton and Folkton were part of the Wapontake of Dickering in the medieval period. The church of St. John the Evangelist at Folkton dates from the 12th century. There is documentary evidence for a medieval hospital (SAM NY558) at Staxton, to the west of Flixton village. Much of the settlement at this period was in the valley to the north of the wolds where the road led east towards the coast, just over 7 km away.

The post-medieval period (1541 to 1899)

- 5.12 Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 4) marks the settlement at Flixton and Folkton [sic. Foulton]. Jeffreys' map of 1771 (Figure 5) shows the villages of Flixton and Foulton [sic]. This map also shows the topography of the area with the land rising to the south of the villages and being cut by deeply incised valleys to the south. A track is marked leading south from the road between Flixton and Staxton and crossing the wold to the north of Fordon. No farms are shown on the wold at this time and the development area was probably used as pasture in this period.
- 5.13 Enclosure of the land around Flixton took place following an Act of Parliament in 1806 (Figure 2). Enclosure of land at Folkton took place in January 1807. There was increasing intensification of agriculture and many of the prehistoric features were affected by ploughing in the early 19th century. By the middle of the 19th century the township of Folkton comprised 2500 acres and the combined population of the villages of Flixton and Folkton was 580 (Lewis 1848, 248).
- 5.14 Bryant's map of 1827 (Figure 6) marks the road leading south from the western end of Flixton village and following the modern route. Sharps Howe (there are various spellings) is marked as a cluster of barrows and a track leads from the road, northwards past Sharps Howe and a barn. The development area is shown as moor and wold. The earthwork bank (to the south-east of the development site) is also marked on this map. A map published the following year (Figure 7) is somewhat less detailed. It again shows the topography of the wold but places Sharp How further to the east (immediately to the south of Folkton). The road or track leading south from Flixton appears to terminate on the wold although another track is marked to the west of Sharp How.
- 5.15 The first map to show Folkton Wold Farm is the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1854 (Figure 8). The farm buildings were shown with an enclosure to the north and west and a field to the east. Four tracks converged on the farm. Two led north, a third led to the chalk pit and kiln in the valley to the south, whilst the fourth led west and then south-west to pass to the south of the Sharp Howes barrow cemetery before joining the road to the north of the Entrenchment. Several other tumuli are shown. Post-medieval boundaries have been identified at Folkton Wold Farm (HERs 7929 and 7930).

The modern period (1900 to present)

- 5.16 The 1911 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 9; Sheet 100.5, 1:2500) marked Folkton Wold Farm with its buildings within an enclosure and the field to the east leading up to Kirk Heads. Again various tracks led away from the farm. The southern track led down the valley to the chalk pit, kiln and Entrenchment crossing Raven Dale and Camp Dale. The track to the west passed a chalk pit before passing Sharp Howe and the two tracks to the north converge, heading north, past another tumulus (marked as a circle but not named as such), via another chalk pit north to join the road to the east of the Rectory (Folkton House) in its wooded grounds.
- 5.17 By 1928 the Ordnance Survey map marked a building (probably a house) to the south-west of the farm yard with a sheepwash to the south-east. The chalk pit and kiln to the south were disused by this period.
- 5.18 There appears to have been little change to the layout of the farm (other than the addition of houses to the west) and the surrounding fields during the latter part of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

The buildings

- 5.19 There are no statutorily protected buildings within the site. The farm buildings to the west of the site are of 20th-century date and are not regarded as archaeologically significant. There are five Grade II Listed Buildings in Flixton and seven Listed Buildings in Folkton (the church of St. John the Evangelist is Grade II*, the remainder are Grade II).

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.20 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. Sharp Howe barrow cemetery (SAM NY405) lies less than 1 km to the west. Other Scheduled Monuments in the area include the site of the Hospital of St. Mary (SAM NY558), over 4 km to the north-west of the development area at Spittal House Farm (at the junction of the road between Staxton and Flixton); The Camp, a deserted medieval village (SAM NY819), in Camp Dale 2 km to the south-east of the development area; the barrow at Danebury Manor (SAM NY816) to the south-west of the development site and the barrows at Flotmanby Wold (SAM NY821) approximately 1 km to the north-east of Folkton Wold Farm.

6. The potential archaeological resource

- 6.1 There is no direct evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity within the study area but the presence of Bronze Age burial activity in the vicinity and the topographic evidence indicates that an as yet unidentified resource has the potential to exist.
- 6.2 The proposed development site was most likely exploited as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods and it is unlikely that a significant archaeological resource from these periods is present on the site.

7. Impact assessment

- 7.1 The erection of a wind turbine and excavation of a cable run may have a direct impact on any archaeological resource that may be present on the site.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 No archaeological deposits have been identified which require preservation *in situ*.
- 8.2 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring is conducted during groundworks associated with the development.

9. Sources

Cartographic sources [North Yorkshire Record Office unless otherwise stated]

Speed, 1610 Map of the County of North Yorkshire
Jeffreys, 1771 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Tuke, 1787 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Smith, 1801-4 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Bryant, 1827 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Teesdale, 1828 Map of the County of Yorkshire
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition TA07 NE
Ordnance Survey 1911 Edition sheet 110.5
Ordnance Survey 1928 Edition sheet 110.5
Ordnance Survey 6" maps of the area viewed on-line

Other sources

Greenwell, W & Rolleston, G, 1877 *British Barrows: A record of the examination of the sepulchral mounds in various parts of England*. Oxford

Kinnes, I A & Longworth, I H, 1985 *Catalogue of the excavated prehistoric and Romano-British material in the Greenwell Collection*. Dorset

Lewis, S, 1848 *A Topographical Dictionary of England*. London

Longworth, I, 1999 *The Folkton Drums Unpicked in Cleal*, R & MacSween, A, (eds.) *Grooved Ware in Britain and Ireland*. Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Papers 3. Exeter

North Yorkshire County Record Office

MIC1919	Various maps of Yorkshire
MIC1982	Maps of the East Riding of Yorkshire
MIC2002	Various maps of the Ridings of Yorkshire
MIC2056	Various maps of Yorkshire
MIC2577	Maps of Yorkshire
MIC1834	Ordnance Survey maps of Yorkshire
MIC1894	Ordnance Survey maps of Yorkshire
MIC4534	Ordnance Survey maps of Yorkshire
ZDS	Dawnay Family Records
ZRE	Enclosure records for Flixton

Websites

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/genmaps>
<http://maps.northyorks.gov.uk>
<http://sine.ncl.ac.uk>
<http://treasurehouse.eastriding.gov.uk>
www.bl.uk/ukgallery
www.british-history.ac.uk
www.english-heritage.org.uk

www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/ERY/Folkton
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.magic.gov.uk
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
www.old-maps.co.uk

Aerial photographs

The Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos, the National Monuments Record and Ordnance Survey aerial photographic collections contain a considerable number of vertical and oblique aerial photographs of the area taken in the late 1960s and 1970s. These photographs form the basis for many of the features identified in the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. Aerial views of the site were also viewed through Google Earth (between December 2001 and July 2009) and Flash Earth.

Geotechnical works

No records of geotechnical works within the proposed development area were identified for this assessment.

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

The tables include sites recorded within the vicinity of the proposed development area (within an approximate radius of 1 km from the site).

Historic Environment Record

(PRN = Public Record Number, SAM = Scheduled Ancient Monument)

Not all monuments listed below are discussed in the text.

PRN	SAM	Description	Date
7901	*	Flotmanby Wold barrow cemetery (SAM NY821)	Bronze Age
7903		4 elongated mounds (documentary evidence)	unknown
7904		Enclosure, Long Camp, Flotmanby Wold	unknown
7905	*	North Wold Farm ditch and round barrow (SAM NY821)	Bronze Age
7906	*	Round barrow ditch North Wold Farm (SAM NY821)	Bronze Age
7907		Double ditched enclosure, ring ditch and pits	Bronze Age
7908		Burial pit	Bronze Age
7909		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
7910		Double ditched enclosure and ring ditch with central pit	Bronze Age
7911		Burial pit	Bronze Age
7926		Double ditched enclosure and ring ditch	Bronze Age
7929		Folkton Wold Farm field boundary	post-medieval
7930		Field boundary at Folkton Wold Farm	post-medieval
7934		Parallel ditches and trackway with enclosure south of east end	unknown
7935		Ditched enclosure	unknown
7936		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
7937		Folkton Wold burial pit	Bronze Age
7938		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
7947		Dewpond	undated
7966		Cropmark ring ditch	unknown
7970		Ditch and trackway	prehistoric
7972		Folkton Wold – defensive earthwork	Late Bronze Age/Iron age
7973		Defensive dyke Langdale Lip	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7974		Lynchet Raven Dale	prehistoric
7975		Defensive dyke Raven Dale	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7976		Defensive dyke Bording Dale	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7977		Defensive dyke Long Plantation	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7985		Defensive dyke	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7992		Defensive dyke	Late Bronze Age/Late Iron Age
7993		Barrow cemetery	Bronze Age
8001		Ring ditch and round barrow at Danebury Manor	Bronze Age
8021		Sharp Howe barrow cemetery	Bronze Age
8022		Ring ditch and round barrow west of Folkton Wold Farm	Bronze Age
8023		Ring ditch and round barrow west of Folkton Wold Farm	Bronze Age
8024		Ring ditch and round barrow west of Folkton Wold Farm	Bronze Age
8025		Sharp Howe barrow V	Early Bronze Age
8028		Sharp Howe round barrow VI	Bronze Age
8032	*	Sharp Howe round barrow – Greenwell barrow CCXXXVII (SAM NY405)	Bronze Age
8039		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII	Bronze Age
8040		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, cairn	Early Bronze Age
8041		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, kerbstone	Early Bronze Age
8042		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, grave	Early Bronze Age
8043		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, inhumation	Early Bronze Age
8044		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, inhumation	Early Bronze Age

8045		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, inhumation	Early Bronze Age
8046		Greenwell barrow CCXXXVIII, inhumation	Early Bronze Age
8047	*	Sharp Howe round barrow - Greenwell barrow CCXXXIX (SAM NY405)	Early Bronze Age
8053		Greenwell barrow CCXXXIX, grave	Early Bronze Age
8054		Greenwell barrow CCXXXIX, inhumation	Early Bronze Age
8055		Greenwell barrow CCXXXIX, grave	Early Bronze Age
8056		Greenwell barrow CCXXXIX, inhumation	Early Bronze Age
8057	*	Greenwell barrow CCXL (SAM 405)	Early Bronze Age
8067	*	Greenwell barrow CCXLI (SAM 405)	Early Bronze Age
8078	*	Sharp Howe barrow IV	Early Bronze Age
8083		Greenwell barrow CCXLIV, grave	Early Bronze Age
8084		Greenwell barrow CCXLIV, cairn	Early Bronze Age
8085		Greenwell barrow CCXLIV, cremation	Early Bronze Age
8086		Greenwell barrow CCXLIV, cremation	Early Bronze Age
8087		Greenwell barrow CCXLIV, cremation	Early Bronze Age
8088		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8089		Round barrow north of Bording Dale (Greenwell CCXLV)	Bronze Age
8111		Long barrow with side ditches	?early Neolithic
8112		Cropmark evidence of ditches associated with long barrow	?early Neolithic
8113		Double ditched enclosure and ring ditch	Bronze Age
8114		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8115		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8124		Parallel ditches and field system	?Late Iron Age
8125		Ring ditch (cropmark)	unknown
8126		Ring ditch (cropmark)	unknown
8156		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8157		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8158		Ring ditch and round barrow	Bronze Age
8164		Geological marks	unknown
8169		Cropmark enclosure	unknown
8184		Ring ditch and barrow	Bronze Age
8185		Burial pit	Bronze Age
8239		Ditch and trackway	unknown
31178		Parish record for Folkton	

Listed buildings

PRN	Description	Grade
326963	Thompsons Farmhouse, Flixton	II
326964	Holmlea, Flixton	II
326965	Welbourn House, Flixton	II
326967	Little Bella Farmhouse, Flixton	II
326968	Manor Farmhouse and attached building, Folkton	II
326969	Barn south-west of Manor Farmhouse, Folkton	II
326970	Old Inn Farmhouse, Folkton	II
326971	Barn east of Grange Farmhouse, Folkton	II
326972	Barn south-east of Grange Farmhouse, Folkton	II
326973	Church of St. John the Evangelist, Folkton	II*
326974	Church Farmhouse, Folkton	II
468843	High Bella Farmhouse, Flixton	II

Historic Landscape Characterisation

PRN	Description
756	19th century parliamentary enclosure
757	Chalk quarry, formerly chalk pit within 19th century parliamentary enclosed land
832	16th-19th century mixed plantation following dyke
840	Farm with area of 19th century parliamentary enclosure
21826	Modern improved fields, formerly 18th/19th century parliamentary enclosure
23731	20th century planned enclosure, formerly moorland

Previous archaeological interventions

PRN	description
1059	Flixton Quarry; archaeological monitoring
4347	East Coast Pipeline Alternative Supply; desk-based assessment
4636	East Coast Pipeline (Area 56); geophysical survey
4637	East Coast Pipeline (Area 57); geophysical survey
4638	East Coast Pipeline (Area 58); geophysical survey
4639	East Coast Pipeline (Area 59); geophysical survey
4640	East Coast Pipeline (Area 60); geophysical survey
5445	Barrow II (Greenwell CCXI), Sharp Howe; excavation
5446	Barrow II (Greenwell CCXL), Sharp Howe; excavation
5447	Barrow III (Greenwell CCXXXVII), Sharp Howe; excavation
5451	Barrow IV Sharp Howe; excavation
5452	Bording Dale, Folkton Wold; excavation

Figure 1: Site location and Historic Environment Record

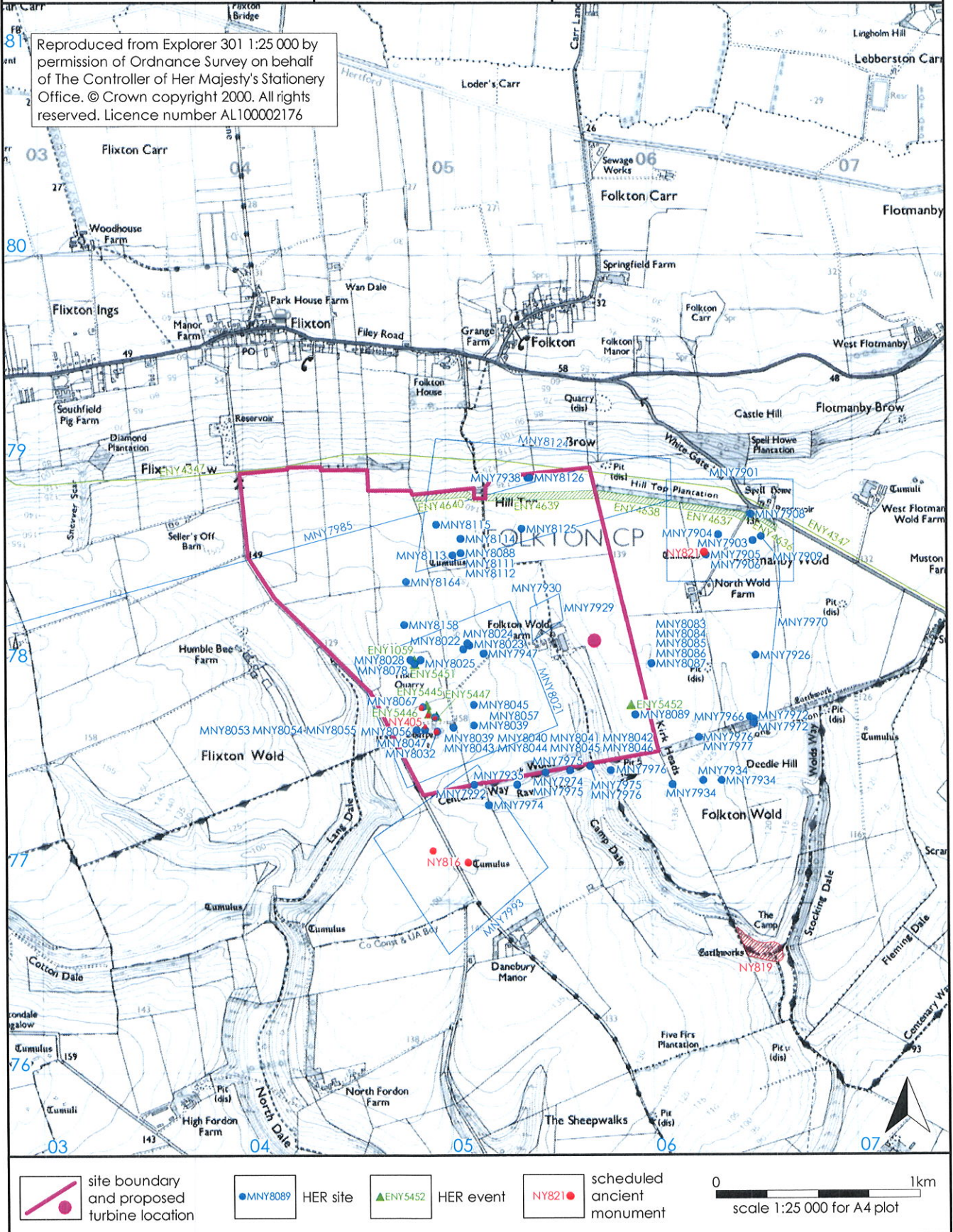
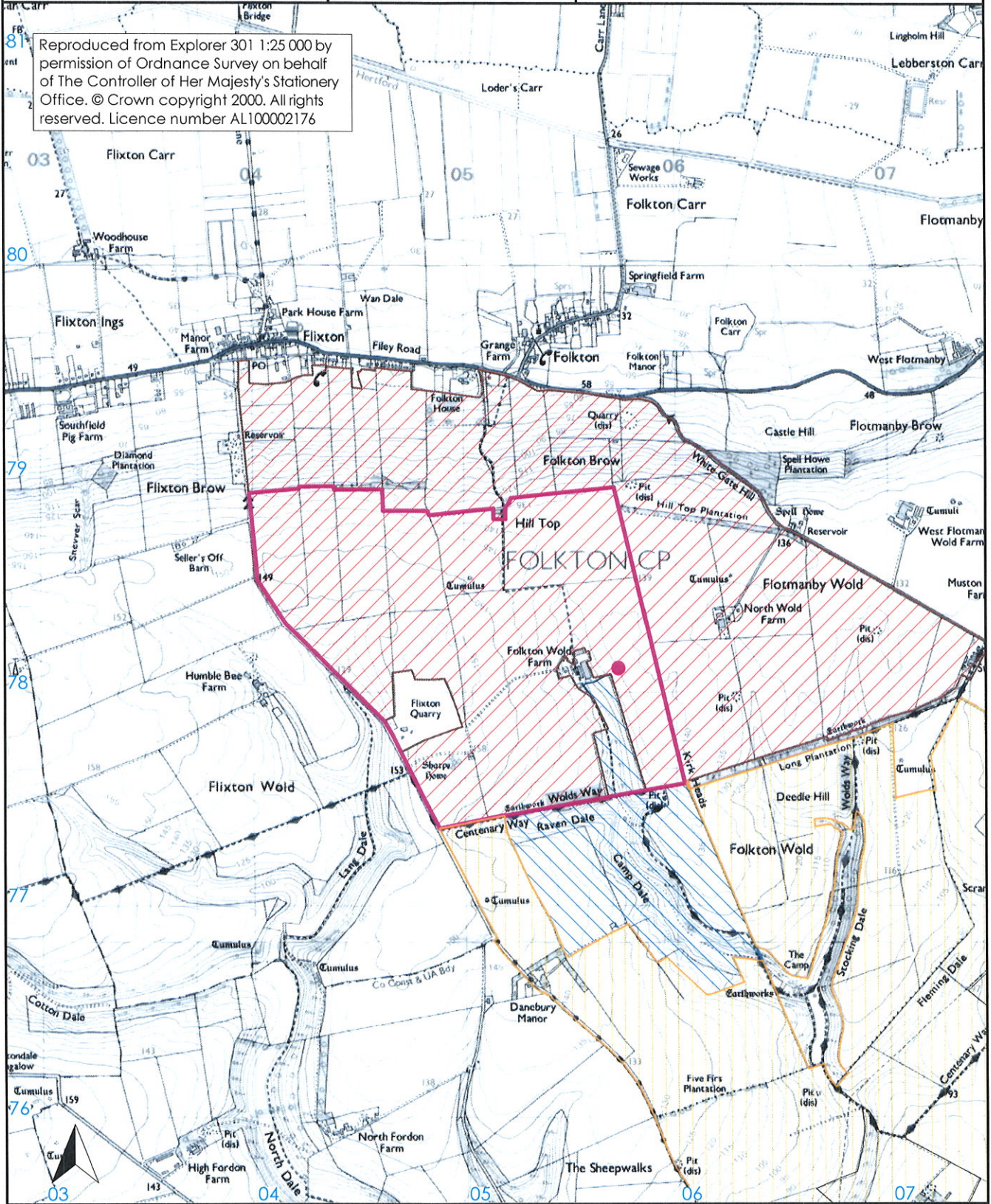


Figure 2: Historic Landscape
Characterisation map

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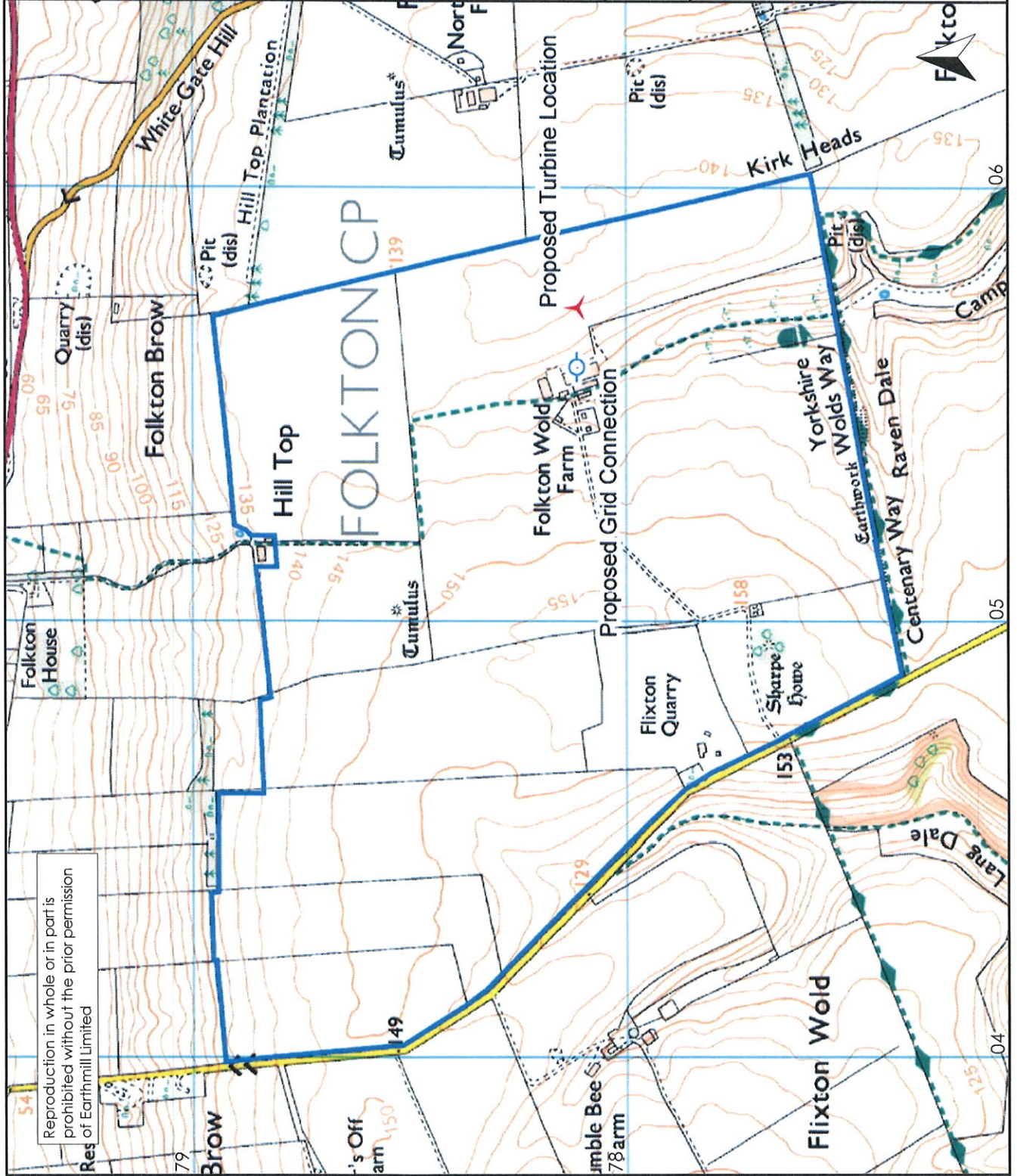
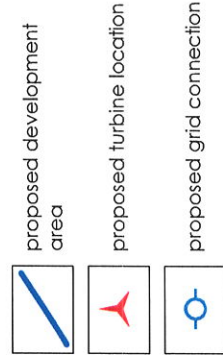
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Figure 3: Proposed development



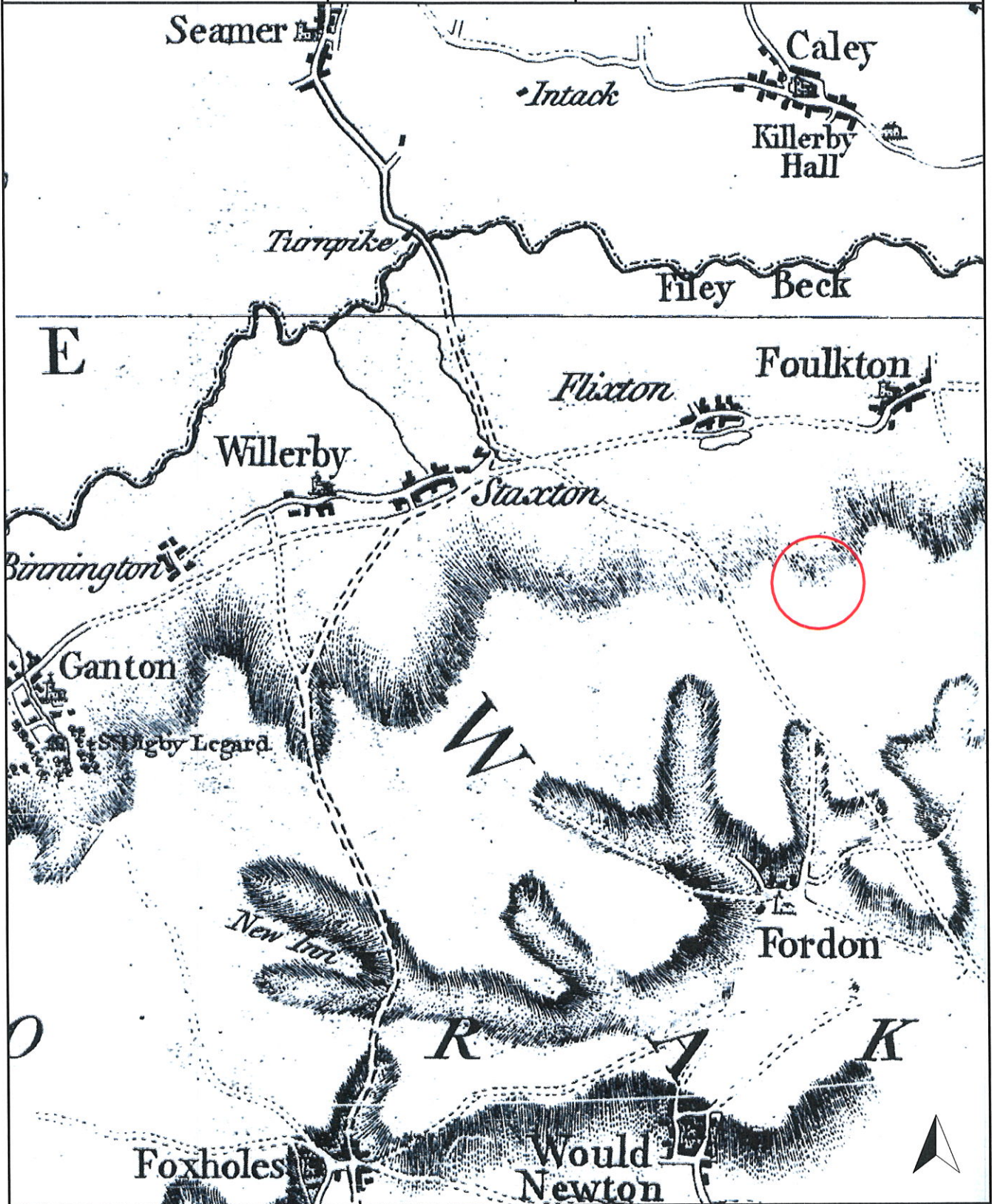
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


 approximate location of the
proposed development area

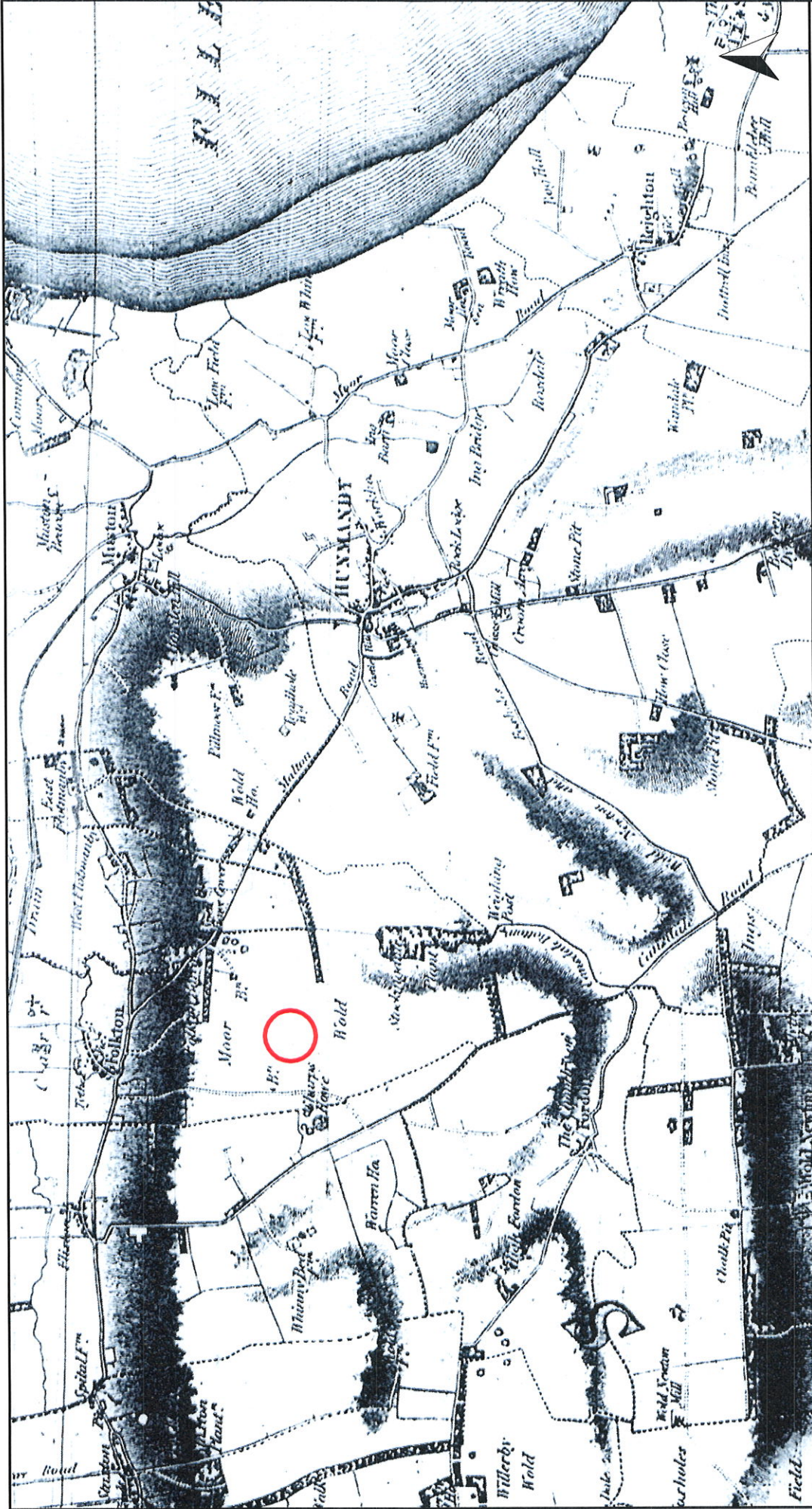
not to scale


Figure 5: Extract from Jeffreys' Map of
Yorkshire, 1771




 approximate location of the
proposed development area

0 2.5km
approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot



 approximate location of the proposed development area


 0 2.5km
 approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot

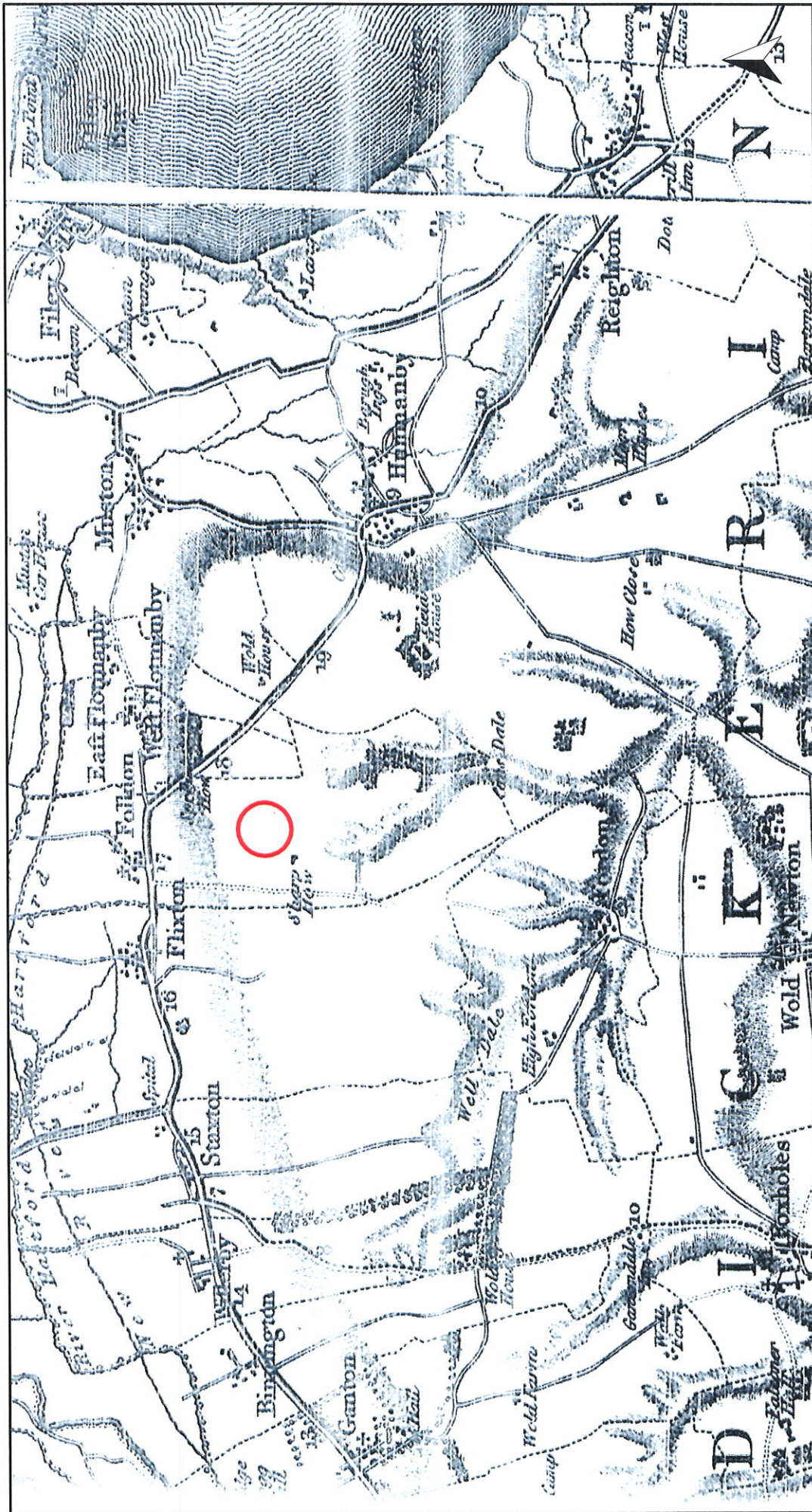
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Figure 6: Extract from Bryant's map of North Yorkshire, 1827

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 approximate location of the proposed development area



 0 2.5km

 approximate scale 1:50 000 for A4 plot

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Figure 7: Extract from Teesdale's map of
 Yorkshire, 1828

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Figure 8: Extract from the 1st
edition Ordnance Survey map,
1854



 site boundary and
 proposed turbine location

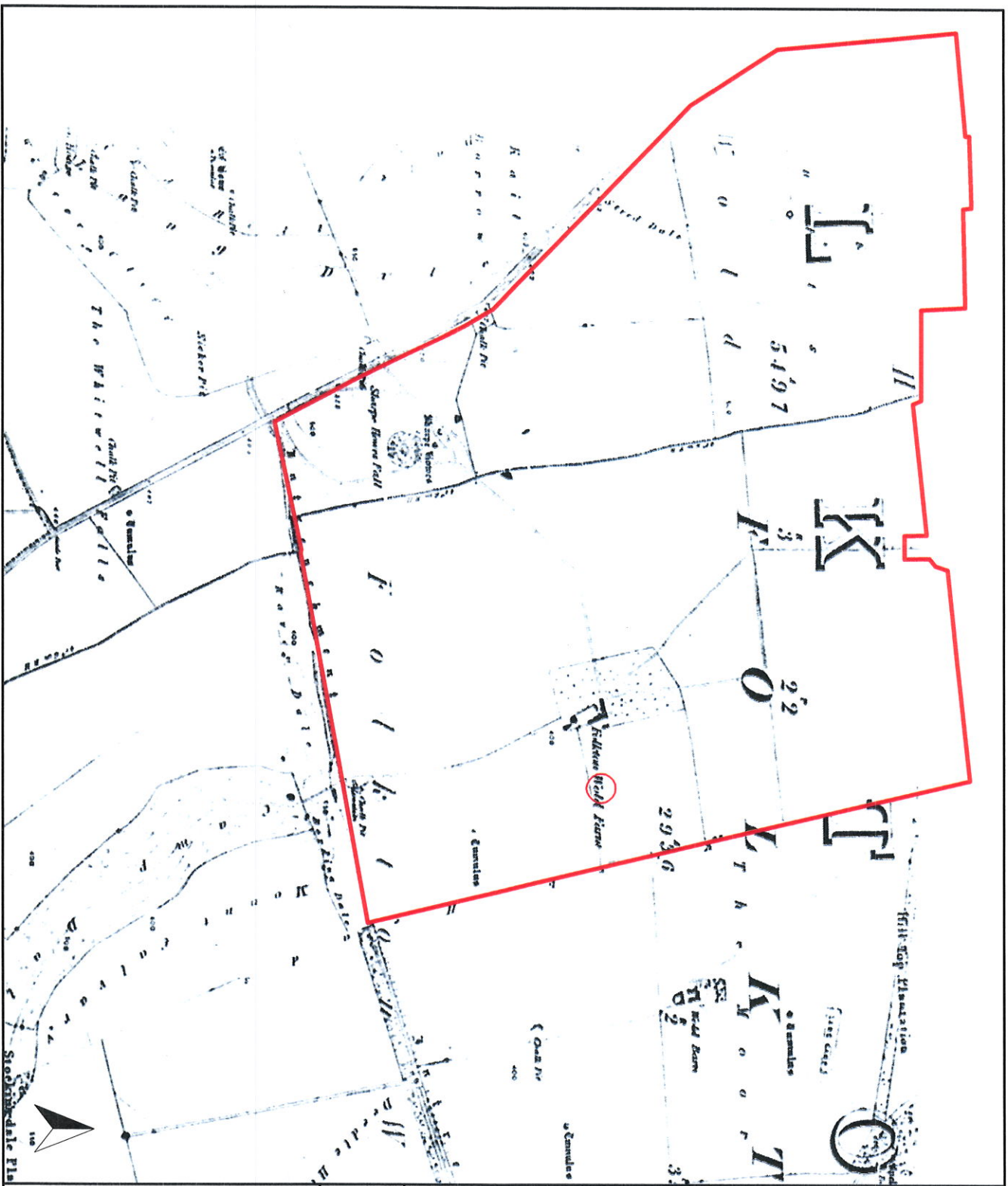
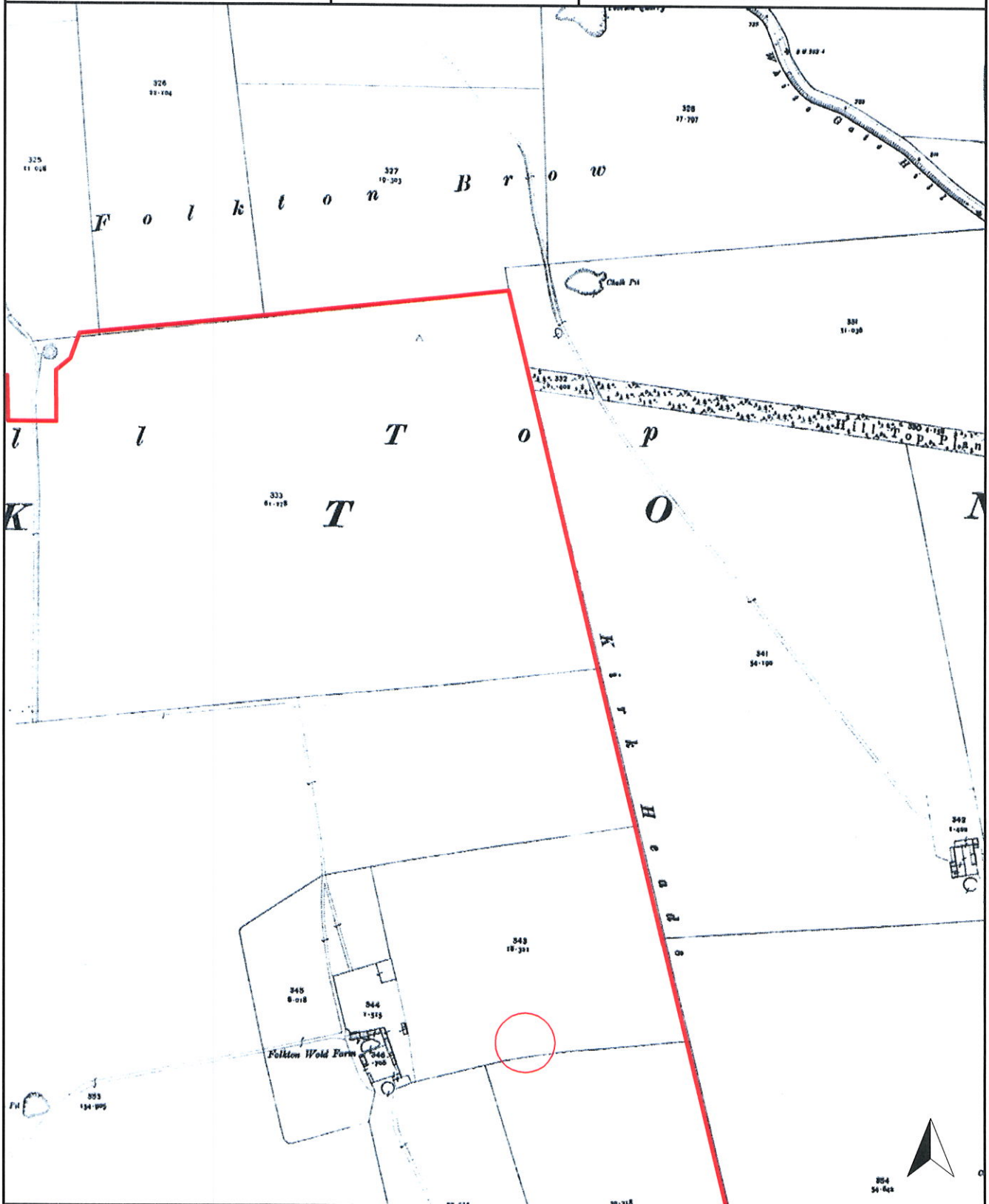




Figure 9: Extract from the 1911 edition
Ordnance Survey map



 site boundary and
 proposed turbine location

0 300m
scale 1:6000 for A4 plot



Figure 10: View to the east showing Folkton Wold Farm and the proposed location of the turbine



Figure 11: View to the north showing the proposed location of the grid connection



Figure 12: Sharp Howe tumulus