

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/31 SMR/NL: NY608500000 Grid Ref.: SE482532

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A cropmark of a circular enclosure and of unknown date is recorded as being situated to the south of Wilstrop Moor. The site was not visible on a vertical air photograph and was possibly plotted in error (NY SMR AP vertical 5366195).

Quality of Information: 1

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 4.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Some gradiometer survey work may be required in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/31>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/32 SMR/NL: NY608600000 Grid Ref.: SE48205305

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map Mo.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A recorded ring ditch, trackways, and nearby circular enclosures, plus other features, situated north of Marston Grange, could be confirmed on inspection of the photographs and were possibly plotted in error (NY SMR vertical AP 5366194; other source SMR 608601000).

Quality of Information: 1

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 4.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Some gradiometer survey work may be required in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/32>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/33 SMR/NL: NY607000000 Grid Ref.: SE48255270

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A possible ring ditch of unknown date and function is situated north-west of Marston Grange. No detail from air photographs were available (NY SMR).

Quality of Information: 1

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 4.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Some gradiometer survey work may be required in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/33>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/34 SMR/NL: NY605301000 Grid Ref.: SE48755315

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Cemetery

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Alluvium

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The cemetery area for the Battle of Marston Moor is reported to be in the area named 'White Syke Close', to the north of the battle site exclusion zone (1st Edition 6" OS Map, 1850). Other burials relating to the battle are reported to be in and around Wilstrop Wood, north of the corridor (NY SMR Parish file; SMR 605302000).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 36.8

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The established importance and setting of this site is such that it should be avoided by the proposed scheme.

<End of Record B/34>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/35 SMR/NL: NY605300000 Grid Ref.: SE48605225

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Battlefield

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Boulder Clay; Alluvium

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Marston Moor battle site is situated east of Marston Grange, within an exclusion zone (NY SMR 605300000). Finds from this area include horse shoes, cannon balls, flint, a finger-ring and coin dies (NY SMR 605304000; 605304001; 605900000; 605600000; 60610000).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 42.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The symbolic importance of this site is such that it should be avoided and its setting taken into account by the proposed scheme.

<End of Record B/35>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/36 SMR/NL: NY608200000 Grid Ref.: SE49655350

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 7 and 9b

SAM: N/A Classification: Henge

Period: Prehistoric Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A large ring ditch or possibly a prehistoric henge, with suggestions of an outer ditch, is situated to the north-east of Marston Moor battlefield, on the edge of the corridor. The cropmark was observed from an air photograph (NY SMR vertical AP 5366194-5). The feature is illustrated as a circular hummock of grass area on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850. The area was inaccessible for a field survey.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 9.4

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Field evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/36>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/Site: B/37 SMR/NL: NY606700000 Grid Ref.: SE49855310

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 7 and 9b

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks reveal a possible field system and enclosures, consisting of large sub-rectangular, angular and small rectangular enclosures, of an unknown date, are situated to the west of Marston Moor Farm. The features have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR vertical AP 5366193).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 17.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/37>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR B

Corridor/site: B/38 SMR/NL: NY607400000 Grid Ref.: SE49405230

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 7

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Records indicate a complex of cropmarks consisting of enclosures and field/drainage patterns, situated to the east of Moor Lane. Linear features, probably former field boundaries were the only features observed on the air photograph (NY SMR vertical AP 5366193).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in areas of proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record B/38>



**Proposed Overhead Powerlines, North Yorkshire**  
**Volume 2**

***Site Directory - Corridor C***

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/1 SMR/NL: WY5159

Grid Ref.: SE433487

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Prehistoric Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date are situated immediately to the west of the 'Rampart', in fields called 'Old Boggart House Land' in 1842, now named Sykes House Farm. The cropmarks have been observed from air photographs and may be a continuation of site C2, to the south (WY AP 5762177).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 14.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/1>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/2 SMR/NL: WY5157

Grid Ref.: SE435480

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

An extensive network of cropmarks, and at least one possible sub-circular enclosure, of unknown date and function, lying within an area called Bonney Crofts in 1842, to the west of Walton. As clarity of the air photograph is poor there may be other features in this area, and it is possible that the features are an extension of the cropmarks to the north as shown on record C1. The name Bonney may derive from 'bondi', the Old Norse term for peasant landowner or unfree tenant; crofts meaning a small enclosure. There are other variants however, for example Bonney may come from a practice of spreading animal bone on the land. Equally it may be derived from the frequent discovery of bones on the land, possibly alluding to observations by air photographs of several barrow-like anomalies within this area (WY SMR AP 5762177).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 14.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/2>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/3 SMR/NL: WY5160

Grid Ref.: SE43654860

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks forming three sides of a c.150m by 110m rectangular enclosure, of unknown date and function are situated north of Walton, to the west of Spring Lane. Another cropmark of sub divided rectilinear enclosures of unknown date is situated to the west of this area. The features have been observed from air photographs (WY SMR AP 101/22A, 24A-26A; PVA 77:4:04/15A).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 17.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/3>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/4      SMR/NL: WY1136      Grid Ref.: SE441478  
Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44NW 2/132      Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a  
SAM: N/A      Classification: Parish Church/Listed building  
Period: Medieval      Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The church of St Peter, Main St, Walton is of 12th century origin. Originally a chapel-of-ease to Thorp Arch, it has an early Norman arch to the tower and, apart from some 18th-19th century additions, is mainly a 14th century construction (Ryder, 1993, 178). The church was restored 1889-91 and is a listed Grade II building (DOE, 1988). Other Grade II listed buildings consist of the Manor House, rebuilt in the 18th century, the Old Vicarage dating from 1684, and the Croft building, a 17th century house with later additions (DOE, 1988 SE44NW 2/135; 2/133; 2/13).

Quality of Information:      3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 34.7

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further evaluation would be required, though the setting of this monument should be of prime consideration.

<End of Record C/4>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/5 SMR/NL: NL28

Grid Ref.: SE443477

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a

SAM: N/A Classification: Inhabited Medieval Village

Period: Early Medieval Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Walton village is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Walitone', its meaning being derived from the Old English words 'walh', meaning foreigner, welshmen, and 'tun', meaning farmstead (Smith, 1961, IV, 246). Domesday records that Walton had, '6 thanes with 9 carucates of land taxable. There is land for 9 ploughs, Osbern has 1 plough, and 1 of his men has 1 plough, and 6 villagers with 2 ploughs. Meadow 14 acres, 1 league long and 1 wide. There is little woodland. Value before 1066, £4, now 30s' (Faull and Stinson 1986, 329a).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 31.9

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further evaluation is likely to be required, though the setting of the village should be taken into consideration.

<End of Record C/5>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/6 SMR/NL: WY4457

Grid Ref.: SE44454840

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11a

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Silt & Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of linear ditches to the north of Walton were observed from air photograph (WY SMR AP PVA 5762165-66; WY 222/26-29). The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850 shows them to correspond to field boundaries and drains in existence at that date.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey and trial excavations in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/6>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/7 SMR/NL: WY3996

Grid Ref.: SE451484

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Deer park

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A park pale bank originally enclosed Thorp Arch Hall Park. A substantial portion of this earthwork is still extant (WY SMR). The southern border of the park pale is situated at the northern edge of the corridor, and a field inspection at SE453486, revealed the pale stood at a height of c.1.5 metres. The height varies and the bank is more extensive in places along the road. A circular moated site abutts the park pale at its northern boundary (WY SMR 2294; AP CUC CEG 54,55,57). However, according to a field visit in 1963 the site has been ploughed out leaving no intelligible remains (NY SMR YAS I/card 17).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 30.3

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The edge of the corridor is tangential to the earthworks of the park pale. An earthwork survey, and possibly trial excavation, may be required ahead of any proposed ground disturbances, whilst more generally the setting of the park should be a consideration.

<End of Record C/7>



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/8 SMR/NL: NL29

Grid Ref.: SE455482

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Road

Period: Roman

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The Roman road, named Rudgate, passes through the corridor for a distance of 0.5 kilometres from the east of Hall Park to the west of Walton Wood.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Road

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 16.2

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

So long as the fabric of the road is not disturbed, it is unlikely that further evaluation work will be required.

<End of Record C/8>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/9 SMR/NL: NL30

Grid Ref.: SE457480

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A tight complex of cropmarks consisting of irregular and linear features of unknown date and function are situated to the south-west of Walton Wood. The cropmarks have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR vertical AP 4567215-7).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/9>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/10 SMR/NL: NY518500000 Grid Ref.: SE457475

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Moat

Period: Medieval

Geology: Silts & Clays

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The site of a square moat, known as Homestead Moat. The site is of medieval date and is situated to the north of Walton Lodge. A field inspection of 1961 reported the moat to be c.1.3m - 0.8m deep, and the bank 0.4m in height (NY SMR YAS I/card 8). The moat is the former site of the original Walton Lodge (1st Edition 6" OS Map, 1850). The site was found to be inaccessible during the recent field inspection.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 20/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Pasture?

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work required.

<End of Record C/10>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/11 SMR/NL: NY518000000 Grid Ref.: SE462488

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44NE 8/7

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Nunnery

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Syningthwaite Priory, dedicated to St Mary, was founded in 1160 by Cistercian nuns and dissolved in 1535 (NY SMR I/card,1; Page, 1913, III, 76-8). It is situated to the north of Walton Wood and is possibly associated with ridge and furrow earthworks and ditch-like anomalies to be found west of the Priory (NY SMR vertical AP 4567216-7; 5867042-3). The place-name 'Syningthwaite' is derived from the Old Norse of 'Sanigwaite', meaning, clearing in dispute (Smith, 1961, IV, 248). A deep moat and bank encloses the site, which includes a chapel garth, and a Norman entrance and a few fragments used for rebuilding (Bogg, 1904, 238, 240). The remains of one east-west range of medieval building still survives. The 12th century door may have been the entrance to the frater and remains of several windows from this period survive (Ryder, 1982, 58, 59). These well preserved remains are incorporated into the Priory farmhouse, a Grade I listed building of 12th-15th century date, with 19th century alterations (DOE, 1987b). A field inspection in 1963, reported the moat to be up to 1.5m deep, the bank 1.0m in height. The recent field inspection revealed that although access was limited the surrounding land was overgrown. Farm outbuildings superimposed over much of the northern area made assessment difficult. The northern perimeter ditch, adjacent to the chapel garth, now has a hedge growing in it, whilst the western perimeter ditch near the present farm entrance is very deep. It is possible that this ditch may have been enhanced in recent times to facilitate drainage into field ditches. The ridge and furrow earthworks to the west of this site, as indicated by NY SMR overlay plot, were not observed.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Farm

State of ground cover: Overgrown

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 42.1

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The setting of this site does not warrant consideration. However, if ground disturbances are proposed within the precinct, they should be preceded by a resistivity survey and trial excavation.

<End of Record C/11>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/12 SMR/NL: NY519100000 Grid Ref.: SE46304815

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Deer park

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The remains of a park pale are to be found on the perimeter of Walton Wood situated to the west of Wighill Lodge. The area was used as a deer park and was enclosed prior to 1580. Saxton's maps of 1607 shows a park at Wighill. According to Jeffery's map of Yorkshire, 1775, the park covered a wider area than shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1850, and extended from The Loft, east of Home Farm to Wighill village. A field inspection in 1963 recorded that the best preserved section of park pale was on the west side, where it consisted of double earthen banks, 7m apart crest to crest, and 1.3m high. The remains elsewhere are fragmentary and its limits defined by field and parish boundaries (NY SMR YAS I/card 16).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Wood

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 20.5

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work is likely to be required.

<End of Record C/12>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/13 SMR/NL: NY520200000 Grid Ref.: SE462479

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Geometrical rectilinear cropmarks, probably drainage, have been recorded to the south of Walton Wood. However, these were not visible on air photographs and have possibly been plotted in error (NY SMR vertical AP 4567215-7).

Quality of Information: 1

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 4.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

It is unlikely that further evaluation will be required, though some gradiometer sampling may be carried out in areas of proposed disturbance.

<End of Record C/13>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/14 SMR/NL: NL31

Grid Ref.: SE464485

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 11b

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of former field boundaries are situated to the south east of Syningthwaite Priory. They follow the line of the former Bathing Well Walk, leading to Wighill Park (1st Edition 6" OS Map 1849), and have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR AP AJCO63/12,13; PVA77:2:4/33).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Unlikely to require further evaluation.

<End of Record C/14>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/15 SMR/NL: NL32

Grid Ref.: SE468485

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks consisting of field boundaries and tracks of unknown date are situated to the north of Willowgarth Wood (NY SMR AP PVA84:02:01/30 - not available). The features possibly relate to the former Wighill Park although there do not appear to be any portrayed in this area on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/15>



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/16 SMR/NL: NL33

Grid Ref.: SE47154790

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Quarry

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A brick kiln and the site of a brick pond, situated to the east of Wighill Lodge, are portrayed on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Wood

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further evaluation work is likely to be required.

<End of Record C/16>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/17 SMR/NL: NL34

Grid Ref.: SE472473

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Moat

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A medieval moated site, situated to the north-west of Wighill manor, at the southern edge of the corridor. The moat consists of a small rectangular enclosure with a well defined central platform, bounded by a shallow filled ditch on the south-west and south-east sides. The remaining sides of ditch has been largely destroyed, resulting in a patch of marshy ground (NY SMR YAS I/card 10). There was no obvious access to the site during a recent field inspection.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture?

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 15.9

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Ideally the integrity of this site should not be compromised by any ground disturbances. Should any prove necessary mitigating work may take the form of proper site inspection, earthwork survey and trial trenching in the areas of any proposed disturbances.

<End of Record C/17>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/18 SMR/NL: NY6054400000 Grid Ref.: SE482489

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A possible cropmark of a north-south orientated trackway of unknown date is situated south of Nova Scotia Wood (NY SMR vertical AP 1392:9A/11A - not available).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/18>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/19 SMR/NL: NL35

Grid Ref.: SE48204815

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Features including linear cropmarks of unknown date and function are situated to the south-east of Waller Farm. The features are observed from air photographs (NY SMR AP PVA77 2:4/33). It is possible that they represent the course of the small stream running south to join the River Foss, as shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849.

Quality of Information: 2

site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record C/19>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/20 SMR/NL: NL36

Grid Ref.: SE476469

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Shrunk Medieval Village

Period: Early Medieval Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Wighill village is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Whicheles', becoming Wighill by at least 1538 (Smith, 1961, IV, 242). The medieval core and in-fields are detached from the church of All Saints which lies about 0.5km to the south. Ridge and furrow earthworks are still extant to the south and west of the village, along with a number of cropmark anomalies of unknown date (NY SMR AJC 086 33-35; ANY:2/6-7; PVA77:2:4/34).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 31.9

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

It is unlikely that further evaluation work will be required as the village lies outside the corridor. However, its proximity and setting with respect to the proposed development should be a prime consideration.

<End of Record C/20>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/21 SMR/NL: NL37

Grid Ref.: SE476469

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE45NE 8/54

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: House

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Wighill Manor Farmhouse, Main street, Wighill dates from c.1791, with earlier remains of c.1580. It is a Grade II listed building (DOE, 1987b).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Farmhouse

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 11.3

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further evaluation work is likely to be required.

<End of Record C/21>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/22 SMR/NL: NL38

Grid Ref.: SE476469

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE45NE 8/53

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: School House

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:  
School House, Main Street, Wighill is an early 19th century listed  
Grade II (DOE, 1987b).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: College

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 9.6

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:  
No further evaluation work is likely to be required.

<End of Record C/22>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/23 SMR/NL: NY518902000 Grid Ref.: SE47354655

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44NE 8/50

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Parish Church/Listed Building

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

All Saints church, Church Lane, Wighill, is mentioned as being in the Deanery of Ainsty in Pope Nicholas Taxation of 1291 (Page, 1913, III, 83). Early remains include a Saxon cross and Norman doorway (NY SMR 518902001). This Grade I listed building is 12th to 15th century in date, possessing 17th century additions (DOE, 1987b). Two table tombs of the 18th century, one dated 1721 are listed Grade II (DOE, 1987, 84th list, SE44NE 8/51, 8/52, Harrogate, NY). Further information is provided by Bilson (1915).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Parish Church

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 34.7

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The setting of the church should be taken into consideration (see D30).

<End of Record C/23>



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR C

Corridor/Site: C/24 SMR/NL: NL39

Grid Ref.: SE482472

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Linear cropmark anomalies, probably field boundaries of unknown date, situated north-east of Wighill (NY SMR AP vertical 9905-7).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial trenching in areas of proposed ground disturbance.

<End of Record C/24>

**Proposed Overhead Powerlines, North Yorkshire**

**Volume 2**

***Site Directory - Corridor D***

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/1 SMR/NL: NL40 Grid Ref.: SE438461

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44NW 2/110 Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Parish Church

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The church of All Saints, Thorp Arch, has 12th - 15th century elements, but otherwise is of late 19th century date and is a Grade II listed building (DOE, 1988). Medieval remains consist of the tower, south door, and some masonry in the chancel and nave (Ryder, 1993, 175). Other remains from this period, which are also listed and in close proximity to the church, include a cross shaft (SE44NW 2/111), two late medieval stone coffins (SE44NW 2/112), a disused font (SE44NW 2/113) and font bowl (SE44NW 2/114). The church is mentioned in Valor Ecclesiasticus in the 16th century (Page, 1913, III, 83). Thorp Arch is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, and the name is derived from 'porp', Old Norse meaning outlying farmstead. The affix is derived from the personal name of 'Arches', since the three manors of Thorp were held by Osbern de Arches (Smith, 1961, IV, 244). The Domesday record reports that, 'in Thorp (Arch) Ormr, Godwine, and Thorr had 3 carucates of land taxable. There is land for 3 ploughs. Osbern now has 3 ploughs; and 6 villagers and 7 smallholders with 2 ploughs. There, a priest and a church, a mill site. One league long and half wide. Value before 1066 £4, now 10s less (Faull and Stinson, 1986, 329a).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Church

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 34.7

Impact of proposed scheme:

As the existing powerline is in the setting of the church, the proposed route is unlikely to be an issue.

Recommendations for further work:

No further evaluation work is likely to be required.

<End of Record D/1>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/2 SMR/NL: NL41 Grid Ref.: SE439453

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Water Mill/ Artefacts

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Fluvo Glacial

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A water mill, situated at the side of the Green Beck near Low Mill Farm, is recorded on Thomas Jefferey's map of Yorkshire, 1775. In the same vicinity, the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849 names a corn mill as Bramham Low Mill; a boundary stone is also recorded, north of the mill. A Roman coin hoard was found in the Town Ings area of Boston Spa to the west of the corridor(NY SMR YAS I/card,16).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Unlikely to require further evaluation.

<End of Record D/2>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/3      SMR/NL: WY4192      Grid Ref.: SE438443

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A      Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A      Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown      Geology: Fluvo Glacial

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A cropmark, possibly consisting of a small sub-rectangular enclosure of unknown date and function, part of which lies in an adjacent field where the cropmarks are not showing, is situated to the south-east of Fir Green Bridge. Other fragmentary and linear marks are found immediately to the south-east of the enclosure, but are too unclear to interpret and are possibly not archaeological (WY SMR AP 222/22-5, 225/21,22).

Quality of Information:      2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial excavation in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/3>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/4      SMR/NL: NL42      Grid Ref.: SE445456

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A      Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A      Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown      Geology: Fluvo Glacial

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Field boundaries of unknown date and function are situated on the northern border of the corridor, to the south of Thorp Arch Trading Estate. It is possible that the cropmarks are natural features, but no air photograph details were available for re-assessment to be made (NY SMR AP AJCO48/33).

Quality of Information:      1

Site Inspection:      Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral      Importance value: 5.5

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial excavation in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/4>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/5      SMR/NL: WY1344      Grid Ref.: SE448446

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A      Classification: Barrow

Period: Prehistoric      Geology: Fluvo Glacial

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The site of a flat burial, of Early Bronze Age date is situated at Inglebank, to the east of Low Mill farm. The grave was disturbed whilst working on the east side of a gravel pit. There was no surface indication of the burial. A field inspection in 1961 reported that the burial site is on a high bank of gravel near a now derelict gravel pit (WYAS SMR). There are cropmarks, consisting of a short length of ditched lane, with other possible linear features of unknown date, to the east of this area, which have been observed from air photographs (WY SMR 5063; AP WY127/12).

Quality of Information:      2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 17.1

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial excavations in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/5>

Proposed overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/6 SMR/NL: WY2383

Grid Ref.: SE447442

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12a

SAM: N/A Classification: Deserted Medieval Village/Moat/Field System

Period: Early Medieval Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Oglethorpe is the site of a deserted medieval village and hall, the hall originally being enclosed by a ditch or moat. The site is situated in an exclusion zone to the east of Clifford village. Oglethorpe, meaning Odkell's outlying farm, the personal name being of Old West Scandinavian origin (Smith, 1961, IV, 83), is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. It was a separate vill in 1285, but afterwards was jointly taxed with Bramham (Beresford, 1955). There are only a few 16th and 17th century fragments of the hall remaining, consisting of a Jacobean gateway and part of the courtyard wall (now incorporated within the present farm buildings). The site of the hall and moat measures about 70 by 50 yards, the remains visible in pasture to the east of the present house (Bogg, 1904, 212). However, the OS 1:2500 survey depicts only a single linear bank in this field, marking it as the site of Oglethorpe Hall and placing the deserted village by the stream immediately to the south. The fields to the east and south-east of the present farm have been observed from air photographs which show linear soil marks in both fields abutting to the stream. These may represent the toft divisions and remnants of the former hall. A small pasture field immediately to the south of the present farm still has slight earthworks. A watching brief in 1989 showed only a limestone capped drain of intermediate date to the south of the farm (WY SMR AP CUC AWQ87,88; AXK81,84; WY127/13,14; PVA4762135). There is a cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure with a south-east entrance c.25 by 30m, about 100 - 200m south of the soilmarks, and curvilinear ditches to the west, south and east appear to relate to this feature. The functions represented by these cropmarks are unknown though it has been speculated that they are possibly prehistoric (WY SMR 2384; AP as above; /NY SMR AP DNR532/30; ANY56/25). The recent field inspection observed unrecorded, very prominent earthworks, consisting of ridge and furrow in the field immediately to the west of the farmhouse. Earthworks to the south of this feature and to south-east of farm were not observed.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Wet

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover: Some nettles in farm area

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 70.1

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The integrity and setting of the full extent of the deserted medieval village should be of prime concern. Should any peripheral ground disturbance be proposed, further evaluation may involve gradiometer, resistivity and earthwork survey, and trial excavations.



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/7 SMR/NL: NY6144900000 Grid Ref.: SE450450

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A complex of irregular cropmarks and a trackway of unknown date and function are situated to the east of the railway, north-west of Wharfe Bridge. No details of this complex were available (NY SMR AP DNR1493/124; CUCZX87; vertical with details of track 4567 212-13).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 11.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey, field walking and trial excavation in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/7>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/8    SMR/NL: WY1960    Grid Ref.: SE453458

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A    Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A    Classification: Holy Well/ Church

Period: Early Medieval Geology: Alluvium

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

St Helen's well, first recorded on an estate map of 1817, is located at the side of the Roman road, south-east of Thorp Arch Trading Estate, near the northern edge of the corridor. As recently as the 1930s, and possibly later, the well was used as a rag well by the local people. A site visit in 1981 revealed a spring was still in existence, but in 1984 the well was filled with rubbish but the presence of major earthworks was recorded. The site of the well is within an area known as Chapel Wood, which is also the possible location of a pre Reformation chapel (WY SMR). Bogg mentions 'slight evidence of foundations' and illustrates the fragments of a cross found in undergrowth near the well (Bogg, 1904, 247-8). A chapel dedicated to St Helen was mentioned in 1429, and the cross shaft, of the Urness style, dates c.1100 and is supposedly in West Harton church (NY SMR YAS I/card 3). A field inspection in 1990 revealed that the wood was flanked to the east and west by a waste management site, to the north and south of it was arable farmland. The woodland was very dense and virtually impenetrable. Earthwork features were apparent but were obscured, and were difficult to put into overall context.

Quality of Information:    3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 53.8

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

This area is not suitable for geophysical survey. A comprehensive investigation and earthwork survey should be carried out, supported by trial excavations in areas of proposed ground disturbance.

<End of Record D/8>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/9 SMR/NL: WY3191

Grid Ref.: SE453452

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Road

Period: Roman

Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone/Fluvo Glacial

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The Roman road named Rudgate (part of which is now called Ebor Way on recent maps), runs from Toulston Lodge, one mile west of Tadcaster, due north near Walton to Cattal and Whixley, where it joins the northern main road from York (Margary, 1957). The road crosses the Wharfe to the north-west of Newton Kyme and is aligned with the south gate of the early fort, therefore probably dating it to the 1st century AD. The agger survived to a height of 5ft (1.5m), into modern times, though now it is much reduced and only survives intermittently. It is best seen to the south of the A64 road as a low ridge 1.5ft (0.45m) high and 40-45ft (12-13m) wide. The road becomes lost in Toulston Park but reappears towards Robshaw Hole. Air photos show its path as a cropmark in fields to the south of Newton Kyme fort (AP Camb.Univ. AGE 30-35). Rudgate has been excavated in 4 places in Tadcaster West Parish. D.P.Dymond excavated the track in a field south-west of Toulston Park (SE45914197), and revealed road remains 25ft wide and 1ft thick. The ditch, 4ft wide and 2.5ft deep ran 20ft (6m) east of the road. Further trenches were cut in 1962 at Toulston Park by Ramm (YAJ 41,12) at SE459422 where two ditches, one of which corresponded with the 1960 discovery, were located. Trenches dug west on Newton Kyme fort in 1940 and 1957 were off the correct line of the Roman road. Ramm suggests the roads for through traffic from Roman Castleford, Chester and Ilkley focus upon the crossing of the Wharfe at Tadcaster and continue as one road to York. A branch line at Newton Kyme takes traffic north to Aldborough avoiding York. These roads were reconstructed throughout the Roman period. The relationship of the Rudgate with the Roman fort at Newton Kyme implies a 1st century date for that original road. A later Ridge Road, Margary's 28b, took traffic away from Rudgate and was also rebuilt at that time (Ramm, 1976). The ford crossing over the Wharfe is recorded on maps in 1771 as St Helen's ford (Smith, 1961, IV, 81), and all traces of the ford were destroyed by dredging prior to 1961 (WY SMR 3191). The road north from this point, to the proximity of Walton Lodge, was destroyed by modern development (WY SMR 3193). Field-names such as Street Flatt, Newton Kyme, Street Lands, Bickerton, and Street Field adjacent to the road near Old Thornville, allude to the Roman Road (Smith, 1961, IV, 81, 247; V, 9). A field visit in 1990, immediately north of St Helen's ford noted parallel ditches c.2m deep and 2 to 3m deep on the northern half of this stretch. Although no metalling was observed, the ground between the two ditches was raised and may represent a well preserved section of the agger (WY SMR 3192). In the vicinity of Adam Graves, south of the railway in fields immediately left of Lucerne farm, earthworks of ridge and furrow are at right angles to a broad rigg. Two ditches containing standing water are at acute angles to the rigg and possibly parallel to the Roman road. In the field to the left of this feature, where the modern road curves around a quarry there is a possible continuation of the Roman road to both sides of the quarry (WY Linear Feature File, Roman Road 280). A recent field inspection revealed that the road between Lucerne Farm and Toulston is almost level with fields to the west, whereas to the east it is slightly higher in places, possibly representing the agger. Since the present road meanders it may not represent the original line of the Roman road. The section of road running through the corridor, from Adam Graves to the site of St Helen's well near Thorp Arch Trading estate,

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

is now a track called Ebor Way. The field visit revealed the track to be in very poor condition.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93      Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Road/Track

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 23.9

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

As the exact route of the Roman road is unknown, (especially to the north of the river, south of the site of St. Helen's well and chapel), any proposed ground disturbance in its vicinity may need to be preceded by resistivity survey and trial excavations.

<End of Record D/9>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/10 SMR/NL: NY6175200000 Grid Ref.: SE451441

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10,12a and 14

SAM: 730 Classification: Deserted Medieval Village/Moat/Field System

Period: Early Medieval Geology: Head

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Toulston Hall, its moat and deserted medieval village, are situated between Oglethorpe Hall Farm and the Rudgate Roman road. The whole is a listed Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 730, Wighill Parish, NY). Thomas Jeffery's map of 1775, depicts Toulston village as being comparable in size to the villages of Newton Kyme and Wighill.

Toulston was first recorded in the Domesday book of 1086 as 'Tog(e)lestun', the name meaning farmstead of Toglos. The personal name is an Old Norse byname for Toglauss or Tauglauss (Smith, 1961, IV, 80). The Domesday book records that 'Toulston, Newton (Kyme) and Oglethorpe have 4 thanes with 7 carucates and 7 bovates of land taxable. Now Fulco, Osbern's man, has there 1 plough. Meadow 8 acres. The whole 1 league long and 1 wide. Value before 1066, 40s, now 20s' (Faull and Stinson, 1986, 329c). A description of the site in the early 1900s describes Toulston Hall farmhouse as being situated on the north bank of the moat with no remains of an earlier hall existing, apart from remains of an Early English arch in a stable, which could have been from the chapel of the old hall. A portion of moat can also be seen whilst the foundations of the village are plainly visible (Bogg, 1904, 213). In the early 1950s, Toulston was reported to be a small but clear site mentioned in the Healaugh Cartulary (Beresford, 1955). A field inspection in 1963 recorded that there were now no extant remains of the Hall, and it was only discernable as an artificial platform. There was also no evidence of an existing moat, and it could have been that Bogg had associated a chain of connecting ponds with this feature, found at SE45064420 and SE45404419. Of the village, only a few distinguishable scarps and a possible bank were observed, but no pattern could be detected (NY SMR YAS I/cards 2,4; SMR

512100000,512102000,512103000;AP AJC048/19-20, AJC070/26,27, vertical AP 7576076-77). A field visit in 1993 revealed that there was limited access. However, earthworks were visible and quite distinct, though it was difficult to confirm whether or not they conformed to patterns shown on the air photograph plot. Ridge and furrow to the west and east of the farm was not observed, possibly due to an unfavourable aspect.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93 Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover: Ploughed/pigs east of farm

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 82.7

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The integrity and setting of the full extent of the deserted medieval village should be of prime concern. Should any peripheral ground disturbance be proposed, further evaluation may

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

involve gradiometer, resistivity and earthwork survey, and trial excavations.

<End of Record D/10>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/11 SMR/NL: NY5119050000 Grid Ref.: SE456450

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

BAM: N/A Classification: Barrow Field

Period: Prehistoric

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A number of barrows are known to the west of Newton Kyme, along with other circular features suggestive of barrows, seemingly associated with the henge. An excavation of a double ring ditch, c. 25 metres in diameter, adjacent to and south of the marching camp revealed a palisaded structure, and within a break in the structure some human remains were found. The ring ditch has been interpreted as forming part of a large and substantially built defended house site and is a type associated with native settlement prior to the Roman occupation (Monaghan, 1991). Merman Ramm's excavations in 1956-7, within the Roman fort, located a Bronze Age round barrow and possibly a further Neolithic henge. (Wilson, pers. comm. 1993). Curved pits nearby are thought to represent quarry pits from an early phase of the barrow. The barrow, about 25ft in diameter, contained two burials, one of which is associated with a food vessel. A field inspection in 1963 reported there were no surface indications of the barrow (NY SMR YAS I/card 2091,15; SMR 511907000-3). There are a number of ring ditches to the south of the fort, but it is uncertain as to how many are known due to ambiguity in the records. Ring ditches recorded include a double ring ditch (NY SMR 51190500000), a pennanular ring ditch in the nearby vicinity (NY SMR 511906000; AP CUCCH158) and a triple ring ditch (NY SMR 6051400000; AP DNR0836/23,25,26). Further barrows previously recorded on sites D5 and D29, are to be found in the corridor at a gravel pit, east of Low Mill farm and north of Newton Kyme respectively. A recent field visit revealed no extant features were visible.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 34.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The barrow field, or cemetery, associated with the henge, is just one component of an intensely used diachronic landscape of enormous archaeological potential. It is apparent that barrows may be found at some distance from the henge; certainly beyond the bounds of the scheduled area and the exclusion zones - particularly to the west of the Roman road. It is therefore recommended that a gradiometer survey be carried out in any areas of proposed ground disturbance in any part of the corridor to the south of the River Wharfe.

<End of Record D/11>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/12 SMR/NL: NY6051600000 Grid Ref.: SE455455

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs I0,12b and 14

SAM: 538 Classification: Fort

Period: Roman

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A multi phased complex of cropmarks to the west of Newton Kyme include two Roman forts dating from 1st to 4th centuries AD, which have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR BDE 88,935,91; NMR 027-36,966). The area also contains an associated vicus and numerous earlier features from the prehistoric period such as a Neolithic henge, Bronze Age round barrow and ring ditches. The fort, vicus and henge are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM, 538), though only the fort area is within an established exclusion zone. The fort area was formerly known as Long Brough in 1684 (Smith, 1961, IV, 80). This name is also shown on the 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849. Finds consisting of Roman coins and rings have been uncovered within the fort and near Adam Graves and are recorded on the 1st edition OS map of 1849 (NY SMR 511901001). Two unpublished excavation reports, of 1908-9 by F.G.Simpson, and 1956-7 by H.G Ramm, provide a sequence of occupation for the forts. During the 1st century rectangular timber buildings were replaced by an earth and timber fort with its long axis orientated east-west. The area was cleared by c. AD 290 and a new fort erected with stone walls 10-11ft thick within a ditch 49ft wide. This later fort covered an area of c.11 acres, the long axis, about 300m, being orientated north-south (Ramm, 1976; Wilson pers. comm. 1993). The fort remained occupied throughout the 4th century (Journal of Roman Studies, 43(1953) 87-8; 45(1955) 82; 47(1957) 209; 55(1965) 77-8; 58(1968) 180-2). The southern front of the larger, later fort extends nearly 200ft out beyond the smaller fort, where buildings and street patterns are discernable as cropmarks. The earlier defences consisted of a rampart of turf and clay with one broad and two narrow ditches, forming a hollow 4ft deep. A field inspection in 1963, reported that there were no intelligible remains as land cultivation had reduced the rampart to a broad and shallow scarp. The outer ditches were visible to the south end and were represented as a wide hollow (NY SMR YAS I/card 6; SMR 511902000). The layout of the site today is a result mainly of air reconnaissance which began in the 1950s (St.Joseph 1952, 1955, 82). However, more recently, a geophysical survey and a subsequent limited excavation in 1981 revealed a linear feature thought to be the northern side of a 1st century marching camp. There was no evidence for the remaining sides, but the west side was presumed to be west of the Rudgate Roman road (Monaghan, 1991). The recent field inspection confirmed that there were no signs of visible earthworks.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/ K Keith 21/10/93 Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 35.6

Impact of proposed scheme:



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

The fort is just one component of an intensely used diachronic landscape that has enormous archaeological potential.

Recommendations for further work:

It is recommended that the proposed power line does not compromise the setting or integrity of this scheduled site.

<End of Record D/12>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/13 SMR/NL: NY6051700000 Grid Ref.: SE456450

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10,12b and 14

SAM: 538 Classification: Vicus

Period: Roman

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A complex of cropmarks consisting of rectangular enclosures and trackways presumed to relate to the vicus, or civilian settlement, associated with the Roman fort are to be found within the southern area of the larger fort and extending for over 0.5km southwards towards the area of Adam Graves (NY SMR YAS I/card 6; AP DNR0980/16,18-21; DNR532/33,34,35; SMR 6051700000; 6051600000; 5119030000). The vicus was occupied from the 1st to 4th centuries AD and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Evidence of Romano-British occupation was revealed during land clearance in the mid 1960's. It consisted of a ribbon like strand of development along the Rudgate, between the road and henge monument (Monaghan, 1991, 51). During roadworks on the A659 in 1967, east of Adam Graves, two bodies were uncovered along with 3rd to 4th century pottery, a pennanular brooch, buckle and bracelet. The area also contains features of other periods including a prehistoric double ring ditch to the south of the marching camp ditch and later medieval earthworks of ridge and furrow west of the henge (Wilson, 1967; NY SMR 511903001-5). A field inspection reported no archaeological features were visible within this area.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 26.3

Impact of proposed scheme:

The vicus is just one component of an intensely used landscape of enormous archaeological potential.

Recommendations for further work:

It is recommended that the proposed power line does not compromise the integrity or setting of this scheduled site.

<End of Record D/13>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/14 SMR/NL: NY6051300000 Grid Ref.: SE45954500

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10,12b and 14

SAM: 538 Classification: Henge

Period: Prehistoric Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of a large henge monument of Neolithic/Bronze Age date are situated west of Newton Kyme and south-east of the Roman forts. The henge, a Class IIA, with 2 opposed entrances, single bank and 2 circuits of ditches, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Within this vicinity are also cropmarks of ring ditches, trackways and linear features of unconfirmed date (NY SMR DNR0980/16; DNR1269/27; DNR1550/16,17; SMR 511904, 60517). The outer ditch has a diameter of about 250m, whilst the inner ditch diameter is about 100m. A confidential report on excavations within the fort area suggests that possibly another henge monument underlies the ring ditch of a round barrow (Wilson, pers. comm., 1993). A field inspection revealed that the land was under plough and cultivation had reduced the henge so that only a slight undulation, representing the bank between the outer and inner ditches, was visible. A linear feature of a former field boundary was visible at the eastern side of the henge. There was little evidence of ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the henge as recorded in the NY SMR (AP PVA79:02:05/07,09), though it is apparent in pasture to the north-east.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 50.4

Impact of proposed scheme:

The henge is just one component of an intensely used diachronic landscape of enormous archaeological potential.

Recommendations for further work:

It is recommended that the proposed power line does not compromise the integrity or setting of this scheduled site.

<End of Record D/14>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/15 SMR/NL: NY6084100000 Grid Ref.: SE46754620

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10,13a and 14

SAM: 1195 Classification: Moat/Deserted Medieval Village?

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The site of a medieval moat and a cropmark complex, possibly of the deserted medieval village of Folifoot which appeared by 1284 (NY SMR YAS I/card 9). The site of the latter, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is situated in an area between Hay Dike and Wighill Lane, to the north of St Helens Well (SAM 1195, Wighill Parish, NY). At the beginning of the century the moat was described as being almost perfect and surrounding a brick farmhouse. Previous to this a large thatched building had been enclosed, and there was evidence for an earlier structure in the form of a dressed stone and a spandrel from an arched window (Bogg, 1904, 250). A field inspection in 1961 revealed that the moat was dry and overgrown, and the centre contained a derelict farmhouse, whilst the west part had been encroached upon by a modern ordnance depot. A further visit in 1963 reported that a large section of the moat was now filled in and there was a possible motte adjacent to the site (NY SMR YAS I/card 9, SMR6196300000; 518602000; 518600000; 519700000). The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849 shows more details than recent maps. It shows building enclosed by a circular moat, with probable associated buildings to the immediate north. The site of the moat according to Beresford (1955, 231), represents the deserted medieval village of Folifoot, alias Folifait and Folithwaite. A field inspection in 1961 reported there were no visible remains of the village and a field map showing an earthen bank to the north could possibly represent the outer limit of the village (NY SMR I/card 9). A complex of cropmarks is to be found east of the moated site. The cropmarks include, linear features, rectangular enclosures, field systems, and tracks and have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR AP PVA77:2:35,35 - blurred; DNR753/19,21 - not many details; DNR 1534/26; DNR876/78 - not available; WY SMR 2454). Ramm (1976), suggests that there is a possible Roman villa in this vicinity, and cites AP BDE91 (Cambridge University). A recent field visit did not observe any features representing the village, or the features to the east. The moated site did, however, comprise of two circular enclosures. The line of the southern moat could be traced by the dense growth of nettles and areas partially filled with water. Its width was c.6 metres. Its western side was not accessible as the perimeter fence for the Thorp Arch Trading Estate cut through it and no features could be observed because of dense woodland and undergrowth. The diameter of the central area measured c.50 metres and included a building on a higher elevation than the moat. The circular nature of the moat could indicate an earlier date. Immediately to the north the line of another moat/ ditch up to 5m wide, could be traced, partly represented by field ditches filled with water. Its southern course was not as clearly defined, but areas of marshy ground were in evidence. Evidence of any earthworks in the central area, its diameter measuring c. 100 metres, was obscured by deposits of modern rubbish.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 39.3

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The integrity and setting of the moat earthworks and the Scheduled Area of the cropmarks of the deserted medieval village are of considerable concern. Further recording and evaluation works may involve earthwork and resistivity surveys of the moat, and perhaps gradiometer and resistivity surveys of the cropmark site. Trial trenching is likely to be an essential precursor to any proposed ground disturbance.

<End of Record D/15>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/16 SMR/NL: NL43

Grid Ref.: SE45854645

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13a

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Boulder Clay & Sand

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of linear features, possibly ditches or field boundaries, and other irregular features of unknown date are situated immediately to the east of Thorp Arch Trading Estate. It is possible that the irregular cropmarks are periglacial features (NY SMR AP ANY57/6,7; PVA77:2:3/35,36; ANY56/16,17). No details could be observed on field inspection.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 14.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer and earthwork survey, field walking and trial excavation in the vicinity of any areas of proposed ground disturbance.

<End of Record D/16>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/17 SMR/NL: NL44

Grid Ref.: SE46254625

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13a

SAM: N/A Classification: Field System

Period: Medieval

Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Earthworks, consisting mainly of north-south ridge and furrow, and linear cropmarks of possible field boundaries, are situated in the area between Thorp Arch Trading Estate and Wighill, extending beyond the northern edge of the corridor (NY SMR, details observed from drawings on map overlay SE43NW). It is possible that these field systems may be associated with the purported deserted medieval village of Follifoot, near Moat House (site D15). A field inspection could not detect any ridge and furrow in the freshly harrowed fields and it can only be assumed that the features have been ploughed out.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry/Low sun

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 15.3

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Earthwork survey and some trial excavations may be required in areas of proposed ground disturbance.

<End of Record D/17>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/18 SMR/NL: NL45

Grid Ref.: SE462454

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Enclosure

Period: Unknown

Geology: Alluvium

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A possible circular earthwork is situated on the bend of the River Wharfe to the north-east of Newton Kyme henge. Significantly, the field boundary seems to curve around the northern edge of this feature which is probably an old river meander. The feature, observed from air photographs, was not recorded in the SMR (NY SMR AP CUCK17AM188; vertical 456214).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture?

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 3.8

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Site inspection required.

<End of Record D/18>



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/19 SMR/NL: NY519301000 Grid Ref.: SE465453

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Field System/Trackway

Period: Medieval

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks consisting of trackways, enclosures and field systems of likely medieval date are to be found within the exclusion zone to the north of Newton Kyme. The trackway, a continuation of the feature also observed north of the River Wharfe, may possibly lead to a ford in this area of the river. The cropmarks have been observed from air photographs (NY SMR 519300000; AP AJCO61/13; vertical AP 4567213-4/5867040). Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow are to be found, north, south and west of Newton Kyme and a recent field inspection reported that although ridge and furrow could not be seen to the north-east of Lucerne farm (SE459445), the features could clearly be discerned in fields to the west.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 67.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

The field system is just one component of an intensley used diachronic landscape of enormous archaeological potential.

Recommendations for further work:

It is recommended that the proposed power line does not compromise the integrity or setting of this scheduled site.

<End of Record D/19>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/20 SMR/NL: NY512000000 Grid Ref.: SE46404490

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Inhabited Medieval Village

Period: Medieval

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Newton Kyme village is first recorded as 'Niuueton', in the Domesday Book of 1086, and was also known as Newton le Willows in 1299. The place name Newton is derived from Old English 'niwe', meaning new, therefore 'new farmstead'. The affix relates to the Kyme family who held land here in the 13th century (Smith, 1961, IV, 479, 80).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 74.9

Impact of proposed scheme:

The inhabited medieval village is just one component of an intensley used landscape of enormous archaeological potential.

Recommendations for further work:

It is recommended that the proposed powerline does not compromise the integrity or setting of this scheduled site.

<End of Record D/20>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/21 SMR/NL: NY512002000 Grid Ref.: SE464449

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44SE 4/68

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Listed Building

Period: Medieval

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

St Andrews Church, Newton Kyme, dates to between 12th to 14th century, and is a Grade I listed building (DOE, 1985b). There is evidence for 13th century windows with Norman predecessors (Pevsner, 1959, 378). Newton Kyme church was mentioned in Pope Nicholas' Taxation of 1291 as being in the Deanery of Ainsty (Page, 1913, III, 83). Two medieval graveslabs that exist in the churchyard are listed Grade II (DOE 1985b 4/66;4/67). A medieval cross base also situated in the churchyard is recorded as a stone pillar on the 1st edition OS map of 1849, and is listed Grade II (DOE, 1985b, 4/65). A field inspection 1963, reported the church still to be in use (NY SMR YAS I/card,1).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 48.6

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work likely to be required.

<End of Record D/21>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/22 SMR/NL: NL46

Grid Ref.: SE464449

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44SE 4/64

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: School House

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The Old School House in Croft Lane, Newton Kyme is dated 1787 and is a Grade II listed building. A 17th century sundial, 10m south of the School House, is listed Grade II and is of special architectural or historic merit (DOE, 1985b, 4/63). A milestone, opposite the junction of Wetherby Road with Croft Lane, is also listed Grade II (DOE, 1985b, 4/80).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 9.6

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work likely to be required.

<End of Record D/22>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/23 SMR/NL: NY6053500000 Grid Ref.: SE464449

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44SE 4/73

Map No.: Figs 10,12b and 14

SAM: 612 Classification: Moat/Castle/Hall/Field System

Period: Medieval

Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Newton Kyme Hall, formerly listed as 'Newton Kyme Hall and castle ruins in grounds', dates to the early 18th century. The castle is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (English Heritage, 1992, County List of Scheduled Monuments, NY) and the Hall is a Grade II listed building (DOE, 1985b). Bogg mentions that part of the ancient manor hall of the de Kymes still remain, with portions of the moat and an ancient well (Bogg, 1904, 214). In the area to the south of the more recent hall, cropmarks of possible toft boundaries and earthworks of ridge and furrow have been recorded (NY SMR AP AJC048/18; AJC048/14,16,17; CUCCNP74-77). A recent field inspection recorded that only slight undulations in the fields south of the hall could be seen.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: 46.4

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work likely to be required.

<End of Record D/23>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/24 SMR/NL: NL47

Grid Ref.: SE464449

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44SE 4/76

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Listed Buildings

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Upper Permian Marl

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Listed Grade II buildings on the Newton Kyme Hall Estate (DOE, 1985).

The Rectory, dated 1768 (SE44SE 4/76)

The Dower House, dated 1710 (SE44SE 4/75)

Groom's House, early 19th century (SE44SE 4/70)

Coach House, early 19th century (SE44SE 4/69)

The Ha-Ha, dated 18th century, about 25m south of the Hall (SE44S 4/71)

Ice House, 19th century, 8m north-east of the Hall (SE44SE 4/72)

Railings, 18th century, on the gate and wall of the foldyard (SE44SE 4/72)

Wall and railings, dated 1768, adjoining the Rectory (SE44SE 44/9)

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Exclusion zone

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work required.

<End of Record D/24>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/25 SMR/NL: NY517500000 Grid Ref.: SE45954370

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Lower Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks of sub-circular and rectangular enclosures, of unknown date and function, are situated on the southern edge of the corridor, to the south of Lucerne farm and to the east of the Rudgate Roman road (NY SMR vertical AP 4567 211-2).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation work might be undertaken to see if the cropmarks extend inside the corridor. This would be likely to take the form of a gradiometer survey.

<End of Record D/25>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/26 SMR/NL: NY517400000 Grid Ref.: SE464439

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmark

Period: Unknown

Geology: Lower Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A linear cropmark of a ditch or possible field boundary, of unknown date, is situated to the east of Lucerne Farm.

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 14.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey and trial excavations in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/26>



Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/27 SMR/NL: NY6053500000 Grid Ref.: SE466442

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Cropmarks

Period: Unknown

Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Cropmarks consisting of linear features, possibly a track or drainage, of unknown date, are situated to the south of Newton Kyme, and the A659 road (NY SMR AP AJC074/01-04; NMRSE4644/1,2).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 14.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer survey and trial excavations in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/27>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/28 SMR/NL: NL48

Grid Ref.: SE469443

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44SE 4/79

Map No.: Figs 10 and 12b

SAM: N/A Classification: Listed building

Period: Post-Medieval Geology: Upper Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A boundary stone, dated 1725, situated on Wetherby Road, Newton Kyme, is listed Grade II (DOE, 1985b, 4/79).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work likely to be required.

<End of Record D/28>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/29 SMR/NL: NY519600000 Grid Ref.: SE47154605

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13a

SAM: N/A Classification: Field System/Cropmark

Period: Medieval

Geology: Morainic Drift/Alluvium

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

A medieval field system, superimposed upon a complex of undated cropmarks, including an enclosure and linear features such as trackways and possible field boundaries, is situated to the south of Wighill. The field system is possibly associated with the medieval village at either Wighill or Easedike. It is possible that the trackway leads to a crossing point of the River Wharfe since the track continues south of the river, towards Newton Kyme, see record D19 (NY SMR vertical AP 4567 213-4/58 67040; 4567213-5, 5867040; SMR 519500000; 519800000).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture/Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: 26.0

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

Further evaluation may involve gradiometer and earthwork survey, and trial excavations in the vicinity of any proposed ground disturbances.

<End of Record D/29>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/30 SMR/NL: NY518902001 Grid Ref.: SE47374655

Listed Bldg Ref.: SE44NE 8/50

Map No.: Fig 10

SAM: N/A Classification: Parish Church

Period: Medieval

Geology: Boulder Clay

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

All Saints Church, Wighill is a Grade I listed building (DOE,1987).  
Record C/23 has further details of the building since it is within  
the setting of both corridors.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage:

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 34.7

Impact of proposed scheme:

Although the church lies outside the corridor, it is situated on a  
promontary overlooking the River Wharfe valley. Consequently, any  
routing of the overhead powerline to the south of the church will  
severely impair its prospect from that direction.

Recommendations for further work:

No further work required.

<End of Record D/30>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/31 SMR/NL: NY518400000 Grid Ref.: SE474453

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13b

SAM: N/A Classification: Deserted Medieval Village/Field System

Period: Medieval

Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Easedike deserted medieval village is situated east of Newton Kyme, towards the eastern edge of the corridor. It was first recorded as 'Estdik' in 1254, and probably means 'Ese's ditch', an Old Danish personal name. The second element, 'die', may refer to ancient earthworks recorded just north of the present farm (Smith, 1961, 242). Documentary evidence that Easedike was a small hamlet which existed in 1443, along with open field details, is provided in the Healaugh Cartulary (Beresford, 1955, III, 231). The village has also been described by Speight as having a manor house or pele tower, with terracing and traces of extensive buildings, apparantly occupied to the beginning of the 17th century. A field inspection 1962 reported that the remains are very disturbed, apart from a terraced trackway, and the eastern limits have been obliterated by a modern road and cultivation (NY SMR YAS I/card 7 including Speight, 1902, 329; SMR 518402000). In the north-eastern extent of the village remains, was found a post-medieval lime kiln, probably of 18th or 19th century date. Its remains consist of two limestone channels or flues, forming a cross in plan. One channel is at least 16 yards long and runs parallel to the modern road, 17 yards from its western edge. The second channel at right angles to the first, was 20ft in length and 8 yards from the western edge of the road. A hollow represents the floor of the kiln. The village remains were used as a source for stone (Dymond, 1966,). The recent field inspection noted that the deserted medieval village earthworks roughly correspond to Emsley's field plan (NY SMR) and there are suggestions of terracing and a possible holloway. Previously recorded ridge and furrow field system are still well preserved to the north, south and east.

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection: I Roberts/K Keith 21/10/93

Weather: Dry

Current ground usage: Pasture

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Within corridor

Importance value: 71.8

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The integrity and setting of the full extent of the deserted medieval village should be of prime concern. Should any peripheral ground disturbance be proposed, further evaluation may involve gradiometer, resitivity and earthwork survey, and trial excavations.

<End of Record D/31>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/32 SMR/NL: NL49

Grid Ref.: SE474446

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13b

SAM: N/A Classification: Field System

Period: Medieval

Geology: Morainic Drift

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

Ridge and furrow earthworks, of medieval date, are situated north, south, east and west of Easedike, and extend towards and beyond Healaugh Manor Farm (NY SMR AP AJC061/07,08; AJC061/09).

Quality of Information: 3

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture/Arable

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Peripheral

Importance value: N/A

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

The integrity and setting of the full extent of the deserted medieval village should be of prime concern. Should any peripheral ground disturbance be proposed, further evaluation may involve gradiometer, resistivity and earthwork survey, and trial excavations.

<End of Record D/32>

Proposed Overhead Powerline, North Yorkshire  
CORRIDOR D

Corridor/Site: D/33 SMR/NL: NY512200000 Grid Ref.: SE472436

Listed Bldg Ref.: N/A

Map No.: Figs 10 and 13b

SAM: N/A Classification: Farmstead

Period: Medieval

Geology: Lower Magnesian Limestone

Description / Interpretation / Sources of Information:

The site of a manor house, Smaws Hall, is situated to the west of Tadcaster, and outside the southern edge of the corridor. The Hall was demolished in 1875, and the remains are no longer visible (NY SMR YAS I/card 5). Smaws Hall was first recorded in 1250 as 'Smauhauses', the name being Old Norse and possibly meaning the 'small houses' (Smith, 1961, IV, 78). Bogg mentions that near the hall, on a circular mound, was the remains of the old hall, ancient farm buildings, garden walls and a chapel-like columbary or pigeon cote (Bogg, 1904, 219, 220). The 1st edition 6" OS map of 1849, illustrates a circular mound in this vicinity. To the east of this mound are cropmarks consisting of short lengths of linear ditches, possibly earlier field boundaries (NY SMR 6054000000; AP PVA77:4:04/24A,25/A; AJC075/12).

Quality of Information: 2

Site Inspection:

Weather:

Current ground usage: Pasture?

State of ground cover:

Proximity: Outside corridor

Importance value: 25.2

Impact of proposed scheme:

Recommendations for further work:

No further work required, though consideration may be needed to be given to the site setting.

<End of Record D/33>