

**MAP**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.**

**Cowesby Hall**  
**Cowesby**  
**North Yorkshire**

**SE 47108 89905**

**MAP 5.43.2012**

**Desk Based Assessment**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

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Cowesby  
North Yorkshire**

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<b>Report Prepared By</b>	<b>Report Authorised By</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Date:</b>

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Cowesby  
North Yorkshire**

**Desk Based Assessment**

**SE 47108 89905**

**MAP 5.43.2012**

**Non Technical Summary**

*This report has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under instruction from Michael Hall Associates on behalf of Nigel and Sue Pritchard to assess the Historical and Archaeological background of, and the impact of a proposed construction of a subterranean wine cellar 4m north of Cowesby Hall and a garage 20m north-east of Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire.*

*The Proposed Development Area is located east of the village of Cowesby. The site currently consists the hall with outbuildings, cottages, pool house, stables, garage and gardens. The hall and stables were constructed in the nineteenth century with the pool house and various improvement made in the early twenty-first century.*

*It is unlikely that any archaeological remains are located on the site to prevent development due to the area having being levelled and landscaped during the construction of Cowesby Hall in the early nineteenth century.*

**1. Introduction**

1.1 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and report has been undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under instruction from Michael Hall Associates, on behalf of Nigel and Sue Pritchard, to evaluate the Historical and Archaeological background of, and assess the impact of a subterranean wine cellar and garage located north and

north-east of Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire (SE 47108 89905: Figs. 1 & 2).

- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including World Heritage Statue, Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation, Listed Buildings, Designated Conservation Area, National Planning Policy Framework - March 2012).
- 1.3 Cowesby Hall lies within the North York Moors National Park. There are no Designated Heritage Assets: Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Proposed Development Area.
- 1.4 The Desk Based Assessment was funded by the Nigel and Sue Pritchard.
- 1.5 All Maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 Cowesby Hall is located east of the village of Cowesby and lies within the North York Moors National Park and west of the Hambleton Hills.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area comprises a garage north-east of Cowesby Hall with an entrance using the existing stable block, c. 24m by 17m with an attached plant room 3.5m by 9.35m and a link corridor to a subterranean wine cellar measuring c. 3m by 11.5m. The garage is to be built into the garden bank to the north of the stable block. The cellar is to be located beneath the terrace north of Cowesby Hall.

- 2.3 The site lies on soils of the Dunkeswick Soil Association, “*slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils*” (Mackney *et al.* 1984, 16) overlying till from Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sandstone and shale.

### **3. Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1 The Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment, 3.2.7 (IFA 2001).

- 3.2 An assessment is required that will (1) consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits and the impact on them of the proposal and (2) assess the historic interest of the standing buildings and their contribution to the area’s historic character and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

- 3.3 The aim of the Desk Based Assessment is to:

- Identify recorded features of historical and archaeological significance within the study area
- Establish the potential for hitherto unrecorded and unknown sites
- Assess the relative importance of the sites
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the sites
- Make recommendations to mitigate any impact of the development on the sites

### **4. Methodology**

- 4.1 The assessment comprised the evaluation of historical information derived from cartographic and pictorial documents, the Ordnance Survey and the Historic Environment Records, and secondly by

consideration of previous Archaeological Excavations, Evaluations and Watching Briefs and covered an area of one kilometre from the centre of the proposed development area.

- National Archives
- National Monument Register
- North York Moors Historic Environment Register
- North Yorkshire Historic Environment Register

4.2 The following data sources were utilised for assessment:

- I. North Yorkshire County Council and the North York Moors National Park Historic Environment Record (HER) entries for 1km around the site;
- II. National Monuments Record;
- III. Listed Building/Conservation records;
- IV. Aerial Photographs;
- V. Scheduled Monuments List;
- VI. English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and Register of Battlefields;
- VII. Visual inspection of the site;
- VIII. Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day;
- IX. Place and street name evidence;
- X. Trade and Business Directories;
- XI. Historical documents and photographs; and
- XII. Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.

## **5. Policy Context**

5.1 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation, National Planning Policy Framework - March 2012).

### **5.2 National Planning Policy Framework – 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**

5.2.1 NPPF -12 sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The NPPF also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified.

## **6. Significant Criteria**

6.1 The principal aims of the Heritage Assessment are:-

- I. To identify known cultural heritage and archaeological sites within or in the vicinity of the proposed development;
- II. To identify areas within the application boundary with the potential to contain any previously unrecorded archaeological remains;
- III. To assess the physical and visual effects of the proposed development upon historic buildings or archaeological sites and their settings;

- IV. To propose appropriate mitigation measures which could be built into the development proposals to avoid, reduce or remedy any potential adverse effects identified; and,
- V. To assess the acceptability of the development proposals with respect to cultural heritage and archaeology in relation to local plan policies and national planning guidance.

## 6.2 Criteria of Sensitivity

6.2.1 The criteria of sensitivity has been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

**Table 1: Criteria of Sensitivity**

Sensitivity	Type of Heritage Asset
<b>Very High</b>	World Heritage Sites – sites of universal value, importance and significance
<b>High</b>	Designated Heritage Assets as defined in NPPF such as Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area
<b>Medium</b>	Undesignated Heritage Sites, such as listed on the County Historical Environment Register
<b>Low</b>	Sites or Buildings which may have some potential interest or significance but which have not been identified by the Local Authority
<b>Negligible</b>	Buildings or sites of no architectural, historical, aesthetic or communal significance

## 6.3 Significance of Impacts

6.3.1 The significance of impacts has been assessed in accordance with the following principles:

**Table 2: Significance of Impacts**

Magnitude	Factors in the assessment
<b>Substantial</b>	Very significant impact. <i>Adverse Impact-</i> when the development proposals would destroy or significantly compromise the integrity of a regionally or nationally important archaeological site or historic building and mitigation could not remove or modify such effects. <i>Beneficial Impact-</i> The proposals would result in effects that improve the historic landscape character and the quality of the archaeological record by detailed recording and increased interpretation and public dissemination.
<b>Moderate</b>	Significant impact. <i>Adverse Impact-</i> development proposals would partially



	<p>damage or compromise but not destroy the integrity of a regional or national important archaeological site or historic building. Adequate mitigation measures can be specified. Impact on the setting of sites, buildings and historic landscapes which would diminish the character, appearance and understanding.</p> <p><i>Beneficial Impact</i>- The proposals would result in effects that fit very well with the historic landscape character enabling the restoration of valued characteristic features.</p>
<b>Minor</b>	<p>Slight impact.</p> <p><i>Adverse Impact</i>- Integrity of regional and national important sites not substantially compromised. Locally significant sites and historic buildings could be destroyed or substantially compromised. However, substantial mitigation measures can be specified.</p> <p><i>Beneficial Impact</i>- The proposals would result in effects that improve the archaeological understanding of the quality and character of the site.</p>
<b>Negligible</b>	<p>Very slight impact.</p> <p>The proposals would have no effect on archaeological sites, historic buildings or historic landscapes.</p>

6.3.2 The significance of effects are summarised below:-

**Table 3: Significance of Effects**

<b>Sensitivity Impact</b>	<b>Very High</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
<b>Substantial</b>	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Minor	Minor
<b>Moderate</b>	Substantial	Substantial	Minor	Minor	Negligible
<b>Minor</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
<b>Negligible</b>	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

## 7. Results

7.1 Cowesby Hall is located in the North York Moors National Park, which was formerly in the Wapentake of Birdsforth in the North Riding of the County of York and is located c. 10 kilometres north of Thirsk. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designated Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the Proposed Development Area. Cowesby Hall is listed as a Non-designated Heritage Asset on the National Monument Register.

7.2 A one kilometre radius search was undertaken from the Proposed Development Area on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record

(HER) and the National Heritage List for England ([www.heritage-gateway.org.uk](http://www.heritage-gateway.org.uk)), and showed there were twelve Designated Heritage Assets (eight listed buildings and four Scheduled Ancient Monuments) and ten Non-designated Heritage Assets on the North Yorkshire HER. The details of the Historic Environment Record Sites are summarised in Table 4 below and illustrated on Figures 4.

**Table 4: Designated Heritage Assets within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area**

<b>Name and Ref.</b>	<b>Grid Ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>
Barn to east of Grange Farmhouse with attached wheelhouse and cowhouse, Main Street, Cowesby	SE 46513 89910	Combination farm building. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with wheelhouse added probably early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Coursed squared herringbone -tooled stone to south (road) front, coursed nibble to rear; Welsh slate roofs. Barn of 6 internal bays with wheelhouse projecting from left end and 3-bay cowhouse on right. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	Post-medieval
Outbuilding approx 1 metre to south of west end of The Almshouses, Main Street, Cowesby	SE 46603 89835	Outbuilding. Probably late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, as almshouses (q.v.) with later addition. coursed squared herringbone- tooled stone, pantile roofs. 2-Storey cell with lower 1-bay addition to south end. doorway in north gable and tall opening in east side with stone lintel. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	Post-medieval
Kepwick Hall with attached service wing and coach house, Main Street, Kepwick	SE 47748 90854	Country house with attached service wing and coach house. 1873 with additions 1888 and alterations c.1930. Designed by Goodacre in the Neo-Jacobean style. Coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, slate roofs, coped gables and kneelers, plus tall moulded stacks. Chamfered plinth, first floor band, eaves band and coped parapet, the windows are chamfered cross mullions throughout. 2 storey plus attics. <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	Modern
Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Main Street, Cowesby	SE 46450 89952	Church. 1846. By A Salvin for the widow and children of George Lloyd of Cowesby Hall, and in his memory. Rock-faced stone, graduated	Late Post-medieval

		<p>stone slate roof. 3-Bay nave with south porch separated by 2-stage tower from 1-bay chancel. In Norman style. chamfered plinth, moulded cill band, eaves band, ashlar coping and cross finials to gables, quoined round-arched windows, doorways with moulded round arches on columns with scalloped cushion capitals. Nave: west window has columns with scalloped cushion capitals; inside gabled porch is board inner door with decorative iron hinges.</p> <p><b>Grade II Listed Building</b></p>	
The Almshouses, Main Street, Cowesby	SE 46613 89843	<p>Row of 4 almshouses, now one dwelling. Late 17<sup>th</sup> century for Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; converted c1980. Tooled coursed squared stone, pantile roof. Single-storey with attic, 4 cells. Plinth. Two sets of paired chamfered quoined doorways with triangular soffits to lintels flanked by 2-tight recessed chamfered mullion windows. Ashlar coping on shaped kneelers with ball finials.</p> <p><b>Grade II Listed Building</b></p>	Early Post-medieval
Joiner's Shop, Main Street, Kewick	SE 46827 90867	<p>House with estate joiner's workshop. For the Kewick Hall estate. Early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Coursed squared stone, pantile roof. 2 Storeys, 3 bays. Board door between bays 1 and 2 has wood frame and ashlar lintel. Fixed 12-pane windows with ashlar lintels and projecting cills. Inturned kneelers, ashlar coping, corniced end stacks: single-storey outbuilding, now garage, on right not of special interest.</p> <p><b>Grade II Listed Building</b></p>	Late Post-medieval
Howe Hill Monument, Main Street, Kewick	SE 46474 90607	<p>Monument. c.1891. Erected in memory of John Henry Boyer Weaver the owner of Kewick Hall Estate. Ashlar. A square base of 4 steps supports a Portland stone monument with a battered square base supporting a broken fluted column.</p>	Modern

		<b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	
Post Office Cottage and Middle Cottage, Main Street, Cowesby	SE 46587 89843	House, now 2 dwellings. Mid-late 18 <sup>th</sup> century with 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century additions and alterations. Coursed squared herringbone-tooled stone, random nibble to 20 <sup>th</sup> century part; pantile roofs. Lobby-entry plan, 2 storeys, 4 bays with 19 <sup>th</sup> century bay added to right (which with bay 4 now forms Post Office Cottage), and 20 <sup>th</sup> century single-storey addition to far right (not of special interest). <b>Grade II Listed Building</b>	Post-medieval
Round Barrow 800m south of Garrow Hill, Cowesby 22514	SE 48095 89172	Bronze Age Round Barrow on the west edge of the Hambleton Hills. The barrow is one of many similar monuments on the Hambleton Hills. The barrow has an earth and stone mound standing 0.9m high. It was originally round in shape but a forestry road has cut away the east side so that the mound is now 8.5m across north-south and 6m east-west. The centre of the mound has been dug into in antiquity. This mound was surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has become filled in over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. There is a fence crossing the monument along the side of the forestry road. <b>Scheduled Monument</b>	Prehistoric
Round Barrow at Ridge End Boltby 25515	SE 48000 89010	Bronze Age Round Barrow has an earth and stone mound standing 0.9m high. It is round in shape and 8m in diameter. The centre of the mound has been dug into in antiquity. This mound was surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has become filled in over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. A forest track clips the south east edge of the mound and there is a fence crossing the monument along the side of this track. <b>Scheduled Monument</b>	Prehistoric
Barrow 250m north of Cowesby	SE 47453 90253	Bronze Age Round Barrow has a well defined earth and	Prehistoric

Wood 24445		stone mound standing 0.9m high. It is round in shape and 10m in diameter. The centre has been dug into in antiquity. This mound was surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has become filled in over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. <b>Scheduled Monument</b>	
Round Barrow 40m west of Butcher's Wood 24446	SE 47391 90227	Bronze Age Round Barrow has a well defined earth and stone mound standing 0.75m high. It is round in shape and 9m in diameter. The centre has been dug into in antiquity. This mound was surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has become filled in over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. <b>Scheduled Monument</b>	Prehistoric

**Table 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area**

Name	Grid Ref	Description	Date
Cowesby Hall 970331/ SE 48 NE 29	SE 471 899	Country house designed by Anthony Salvin for George Lloyd and built circa 1832. The house is in restrained Tudor-gothic style. The house soon lost favour and was described as dark, damp and cold,	Late Post-medieval
Aircraft crash site, Halifax, Serial number HX281, Near Cowesby MNY30856	SE 471 899	On the 29th January 1944 a Halifax, Serial number HX281, crashed near Cowesby Hall at around 08-30 hours, following being attacked by night fighters over Berlin.	Modern
MNY1911	SE 480 899	Iron Age Boundary Dyke/Linear Feature Extremely conjectural, part of Parish boundary is a back and ditch topped by a dry stone wall.	Prehistoric
Ridge and furrow south of Cowesby MNY9099	SE 465 896	Medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow) noted on Aerial Photographic Cropmark	Medieval
Cowesby MNY9096	SE 465 898	Cowesby or "CAHOSBI" noted in Domesday Book of 1086. Place name meaning 'Kausi's farm'. Thirteen households taxed in 1301 Lay Subsidy.	Medieval

		A small village with buildings well spaced on sloping ground.	
Ridge and furrow east of the Ruddings MNY5772	SE 468 890	Medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow) noted on Aerial Photographic Cropmark	Medieval
Ings Farm, Cowesby MNY9100	SE 463 898	Probably a late 17 <sup>th</sup> century long, low, two storey house with pantile roof. Barn at west end.	Post-medieval
Ridge and furrow west of the Ruddings MNY5771	SE 463 889	Medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow) noted on Aerial Photographic Cropmark	Medieval
Ridge and furrow north-east of Kepwick Lodge MNY5746	SE 462 908	Medieval ploughing (ridge and furrow) noted on Aerial Photographic Cropmark	Medieval
Springfield Farm, Cowesby MNY9101	SE 465 898	Long Low two storey house similar to Ings Farm.	Post-medieval

### 7.3 Prehistoric

7.3.1 There are no known prehistoric sites or finds from within the Proposed Development Area.

7.3.2 There are four Designated and one Non-designated Heritage Assets from the Prehistoric period located within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area.

7.3.3 The Designated Heritage Assets are four Bronze Age Round Barrows located on the Hambleton Hills within 1km of the Proposed Development Area, which are all Scheduled Monuments (Table 4; 25514, 25515, 24445 & 24446). The Proposed Development will not affect the setting of these monuments.

7.3.4 The Non-designated Heritage Asset is an Iron Age Boundary, possibly the Parish Boundary (Table 5: MNY1911).

**Potential: Low**

**Significance: Local**

## **7.4 Roman**

7.4.1 There are no known Roman Sites or Finds known within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area.

**Potential: Low**

**Significance: Local**

## **7.5 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian**

7.5.1 The Manor of Cowesby has a pre-Conquest foundation. The Domesday Book notes that “Gamel held here (Cowesby) before the Conquest, 3 carucates taxable” (Faull and Stinson 1986).

**Potential: Low**

**Significance: Local**

## **7.6 Medieval**

7.6.1 The Manor of Cowesby is noted in the Domesday Book under land of the Hugh son of Baldric, “with an under tenant of Girard” (Page 1923, 5-7).

7.6.2 The place-name of Cowesby derives from the Old English meaning ‘*Kausi's farm*’ (Smith 1979, p. 201). The Domesday Book, Medieval charters and documents record various derivations of *Cahosbi*, *Colesbi* (11th century) and *Colesbye* (16th century).

7.6.3 Cowesby came into the possession of Robert de Stutevill. At the end of the twelfth century, Osmund de Stutevill, lord of the manor, granted the monks of Rievaulx the free use of the road in Cowesby' leading up the hill'. By 1450, the Burgh family held Cowesby.

7.6.4 The Proposed Development Area lies in the Parish of Cowesby. The Medieval Parish Church in Cowesby was demolished and rebuilt in the 1840's on the same site.

7.6.5 There are five Non-designated Heritage Assets within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area including the Medieval village of

Cowesby and four areas of Ridge and Furrow (Table 5: MNY9096, MNY9099, MNY55714, MNY5572 & MNY5746).

**Potential: Moderate**

**Significance: Local to Regional**

## **7.7 Post-medieval/Modern**

7.7.1 Lord Burgh sold the manor of Cowesby to John Palmer in 1559. The Manor passed to Sir Anthony Palmer and then Sir Dudley Palmer, John Palmer's son and grandson. By the end of the seventeenth century came into the possession of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. The estate after his death in 1721 passed to Sir Rowland Alston, bart., of Odell, whose father had married Temperance, daughter of the second Lord Crewe. The Manor passed through the Alston family until the early nineteenth century. At some time before 1832, Cowesby been acquired by Mr. George Lloyd of Manchester, when he built the present hall, designed by the architect A Salvin in Tudor Gothic Style. The stable has a date-stone of 1832. Mr. W. A. C.Lloyd was the owner in the early twentieth century. By the mid twentieth, the Cameron family of Cameron's Brewery owned Cowesby Hall.

7.7.2 Eight Properties, dating to the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries within Cowesby and Kepwick, are designated Grade II Listed Buildings (Table 4). None of these Designated Heritage assets would be affected by the proposed development.

7.7.3 In 1929, a letter in the Leeds Brotherton Library Gott Collection notes a stone object (no date or identification) was found at Cowesby Hall (MS/94/11/20).

7.7.3 The 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the Proposed Development Area gardens to the north of Cowesby Hall and the outbuildings. The 1892-3 Edition Ordnance Survey map shows a Saw Pit to the north of the Proposed Development Area (Fig. 5).

**Potential: Low**



**Significance: Local**

## **7.8 Conservation Areas**

7.8.1 The nearest Designated Conservation Area lies to the north at Kepwick.

**Potential: Low**

**Significance: Local**

## **7.9 Listed Buildings**

7.9.1 There are no Listed Buildings within or bordering onto the Proposed Development Area. A number of Properties dating to the late seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are located within the village of Cowesby and Kepwick (Table 4; Fig. 4).

**Potential: Low**

**Significance: Local**

## **7.10 Site Walkover**

7.10.1 The site walkover was carried out on Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> August 2012 to inspect the proposed development area. The Proposed Development Area lies within the gardens and terrace to the north and north-east of Cowesby Hall.

## **7.11 Potential for Unrecorded Sites**

7.11.1 During the construction of Cowesby Hall the area of the Hall, Stables and terrace was levelled and the gardens to the north, were landscaped suggesting the potential for archaeological deposits within the proposed development area is low.

## **8. Impact of Development**

8.1 The impact of the development is unlikely to disturb archaeological deposits as the house and gardens show signs of terracing and embankments as part of the construction of the hall in 1832. The potential to disturb any archaeological deposits is low.

## 8.2 Potential Effects

### 8.2.1 Introduction

The Proposed Development Area at Cowesby Hall is currently a terrace and the gardens, which has been levelled and landscaped.

### 8.2.2 During Development

The Proposed Development will require the excavation of the area of the wine cellar and the garage. These works are unlikely to impact on any surviving below ground archaeology because of the extensive levelling and landscaping undertaking in the early nineteenth century during the construction of the hall.

The Impact of the Proposed Development to the significance and setting of the Scheduled Monuments and the Grade II Listed Buildings is negligible due to the woodland and gardens screening them from the Proposed Development Area.

There will be negligible effect on the character of the surrounding area during the construction phase.

**Table 6: Summary of the Predicted effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the construction phase**

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
<b>Construction Phase</b>					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Long term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Scheduled Monuments	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Short-term	Temporary
Damage or Loss to nearly Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Short-term	Temporary

### 8.2.3 After Completion

There will be negligible effect on the Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets after completion as the design of the garage is below landscaped garden and the wine terrace is below the terrace.

## 8.3 Residual Effects

### 8.3.1 Introduction

There will be negligible Residual effects for the issues raised during the construction phase. The residual impact to Scheduled Monuments will be negligible. The residual impact to the nearby listed buildings would be negligible. The Proposed Development will not alter the setting of the historic landscape character.

### 8.3.3 After Completion

There will be no residual effects on the archaeological remains after completion. There will be no residual effects to the nearby Listed Building after completion. There will be no residual effects on the setting of the historic landscape characterisation after completion

**Table 7: Summary of the Predicted residual effects on the proposed development on the relevant receptors in relation to cultural heritage and archaeology during the operational phase**

Receptor	Probability	Effect	Significance	Duration of Impact	Permanence
<b>Operational Phase</b>					
Damage and loss to archaeological remains	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Scheduled Monuments	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent
Damage or Loss to nearly Listed Buildings	Unlikely	Negligible	Not significant	Long-term	Permanent

**Table 8: Key**

<b>Key</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Effect</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Permanence</b>
	Certain	Major	Significant	Long-term	Permanent
	Likely	Moderate	Not significant	Medium-term	Temporary
	Possible	Minor		Short-term	
	Unlikely	Negligible			

## **9. Conclusions and Recommendations**

9.1 It is unlikely that any national important archaeological remains are located on the site to prevent development.

### **9.2 Site Criteria: Cultural Heritage**

9.2.1 No Designated Heritage Assets or Non-designated Heritage Assets are known from the Proposed Development Area or would be affected by the Proposed Development.

9.3.2 No further archaeological work is proposed due to the terracing and landscaping of the area in the early nineteenth century.

## 10. References and Bibliography

### 10.1 Primary Sources

National Heritage List for England ([www.heritage-gateway.org.uk](http://www.heritage-gateway.org.uk))

National Monument Register ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk))

North Yorkshire Heritage and Environment Section – Historic Environment Register

North York Moors National Park Planning Authority - Historic Environment Register

Listed Building Register ([www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk) )

1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 1:10560

1892-3 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Scale 25 inch to one mile.

### 10.2 Secondary Sources

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Faull, M. & Stinson, M. 1996 | Domesday Book: Yorkshire. Volumes 1 & 2. Phillimore.   |
| IFA 2001                     | Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments. Institute of Field Archaeologists.                        |
| Mackney, D et al 1983        | Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1. Northern England. Soils of England and Wales.   |
| Page, W. (ed.) 1968          | The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding. Volume 2. Institute of Historical Research. University of London. |
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| Smith, A.H. 1979             | The Placenames of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Placename Society. Vol. 5. Cambridge University Press             |

## **11. List of Contributors**

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Administration, filing, copying and binding by Sophie Langford



**TITLE:** Site Location.

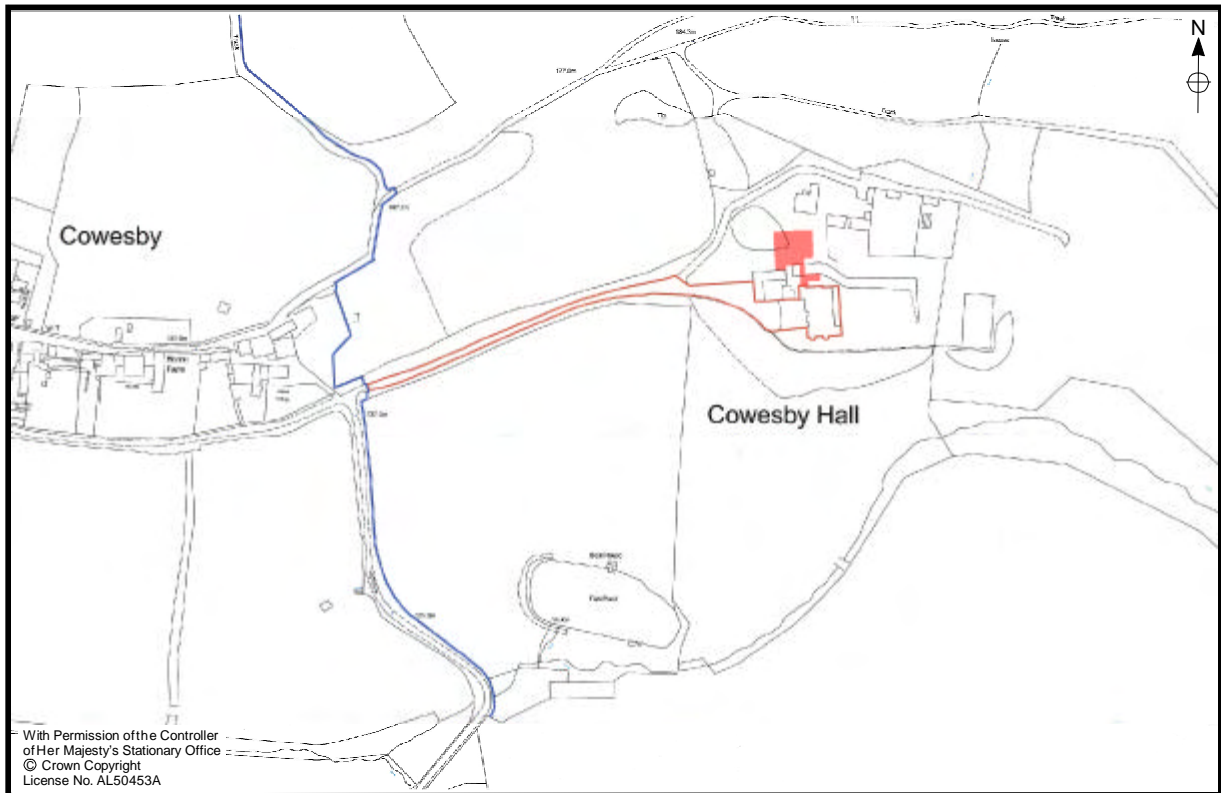
**SITE:** Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire


**FIGURE:** 1.

**Scale:** 1:50,000

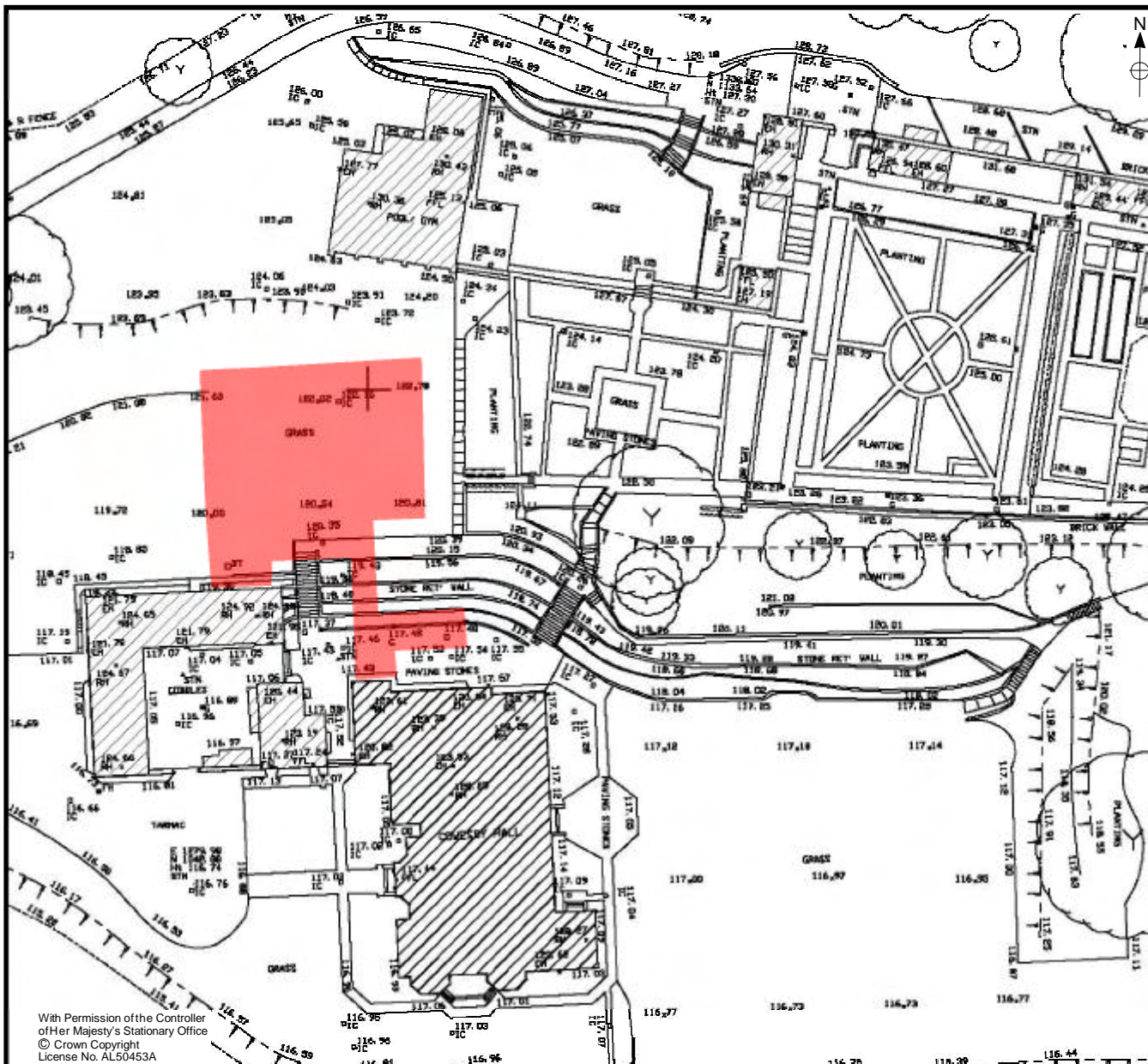
**CLIENT:** Nigel and Sue Pritchard

**DRAWN BY:** KCH



	<b>TITLE:</b> Proposed Development Area	
<b>SITE:</b> Cowsby Hall, Cowsby, North Yorkshire	<b>FIGURE:</b> 2.	<b>Scale:</b> 1:5,000
<b>CLIENT:</b> Nigel and Sue Pritchard	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH	





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**TITLE:** Proposed Development Layout.

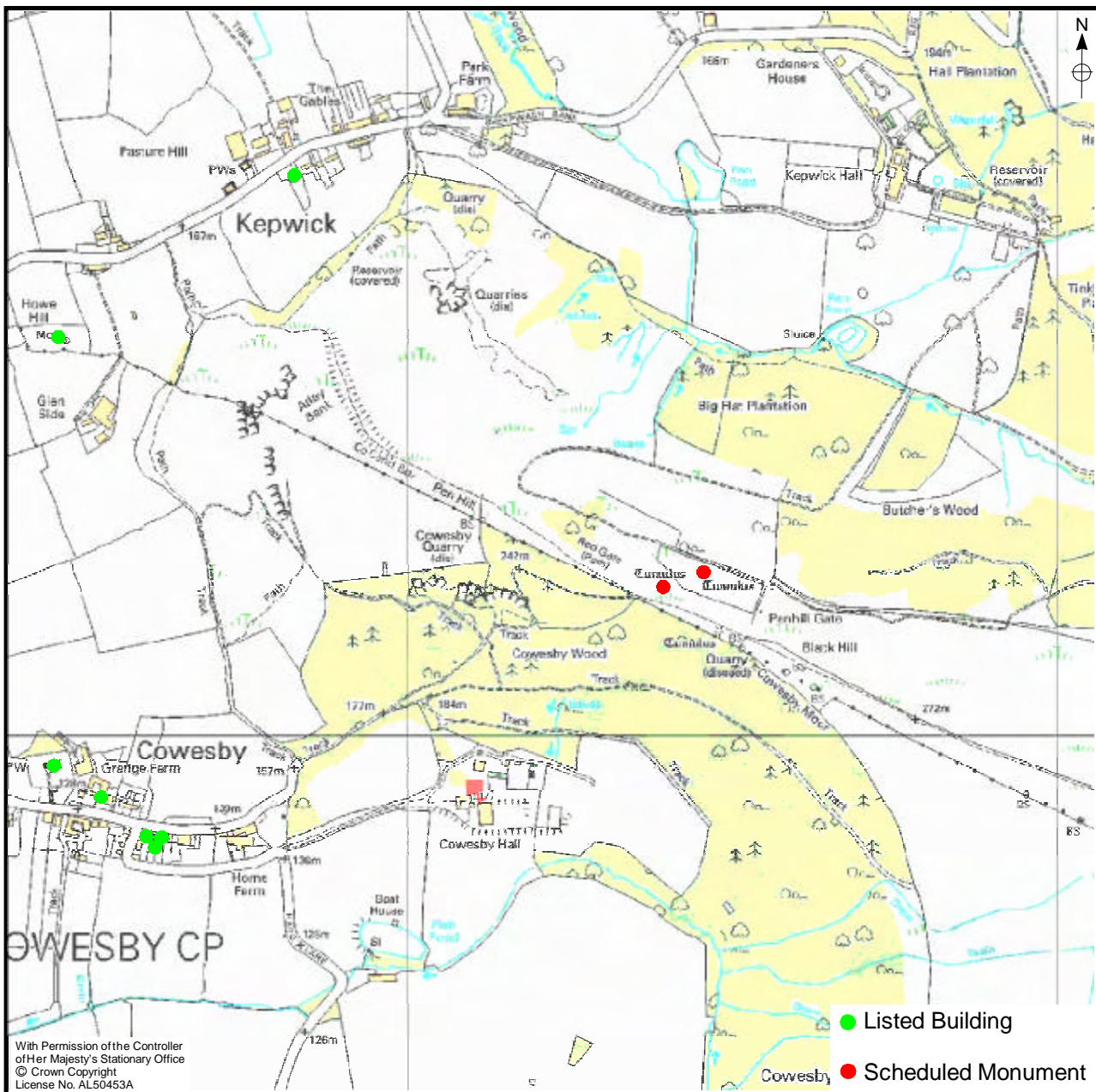
**SITE:** Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire


**FIGURE:** 3.

**Scale:** 1:750

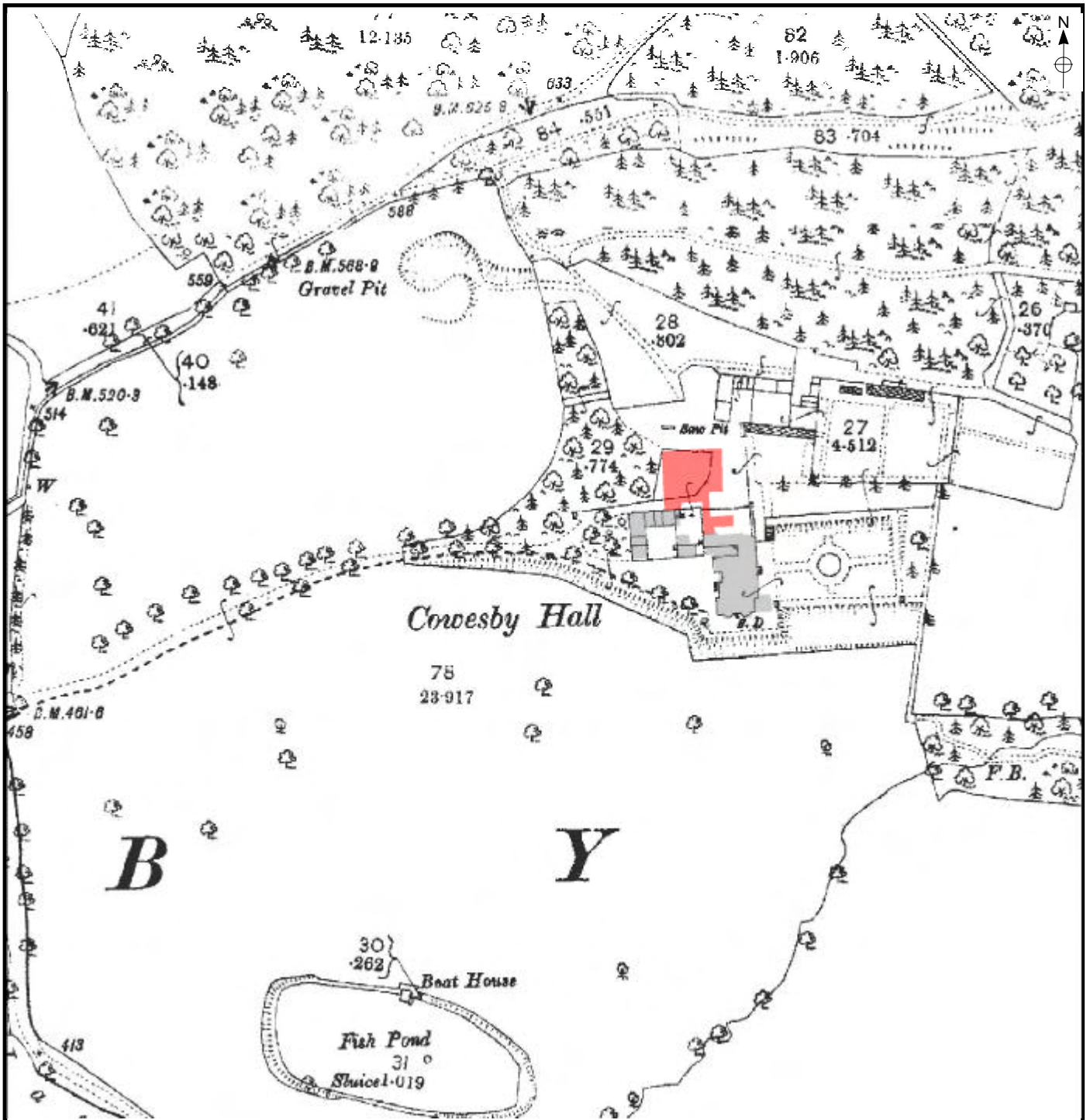
**CLIENT:** Nigel and Sue Pritchard

**DRAWN BY:** KCH



	<b>TITLE:</b> Designated Heritage Assets.	
<b>SITE:</b> Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire	<b>FIGURE:</b> 4.	<b>Scale:</b> 1:10,000
<b>CLIENT:</b> Nigel and Sue Pritchard	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH	






	<b>TITLE:</b> Extract from the 1892-3 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.	
<b>SITE:</b> Cowesby Hall, Cowesby, North Yorkshire	<b>FIGURE:</b> 5.	<b>Scale:</b> 1:2,500
<b>CLIENT:</b> Nigel and Sue Pritchard	<b>DRAWN BY:</b> KCH	



Plate 1. 1. Access into Cowesby Hall. Facing East.



Plate 2. Access Drive from Cowesby Hall. Facing West.



Plate 3. View of Park. Facing South-west.



Plate 4. View of Covesby Hall. Facing East.





Plate 5. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing East.



Plate 6. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing West.



Plate 7. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing North-west.



Plate 8. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing West.



Plate 9. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing South-west.



Plate 10. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing South-west.





Plate 11. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing West.



Plate 12. View of Cowesby Hall. Facing South-east.



Plate 13. View of Stables. Facing East.



Plate 14. View of Stables. Facing North.



Plate 15. View of Stables. Facing North-west.



Plate 16. View of Stables. Facing East.



Plate 17. View of Stables. Facing South-west.



Plate 18. View of Stables. Facing South-west.





Plate 19. View of Stables. Facing North.



Plate 20. View of Stables. Facing North.



Plate 21. View of Stables. Facing North-east.



Plate 22. View of Stables. Facing North-west.



Plate 23. View of Stables. Facing West.



Plate 24. View of Pool House. Facing North.





Plate 25. View of Pool House. Facing West.



Plate 26. View of Garden. Facing South.





Plate 27. View of Garden. Facing South.



Plate 28. View of Garden. Facing North.



Plate 29. View of Garden. Facing North.



Plate 30. View of Garden. Facing South-west.



Plate 31. View of Garden. Facing West.



Plate 32. View of Garden. Facing South-west.





Plate 33. View of Garden. Facing West.



Plate 34. View of Garden. Facing West.

