

CONTENTS

13.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE	2
13.1 Introduction	2
13.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context	2
13.3 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria	7
13.4 Baseline Conditions	22
13.5 Development Design and Impact Avoidance.....	49
13.6 Likely Impacts and Effects.....	49
13.7 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures	60
13.8 Limitations or Difficulties.....	61
13.9 Residual Effects and Conclusions.....	61
13.10 References	65

TABLES

Table 13.1: Criteria for determining the significance (heritage value) of heritage assets	8
Table 13.2: Criteria for determining the contribution that setting makes to the significance (heritage value) of heritage assets.....	9
Table 13.3: Criteria for determining the magnitude of impact on heritage assets	10
Table 13.4: Classification of effects	11
Table 13.5: Level of residual effect following the implementation of additional mitigation	11
Table 13.6: Consultation summary table	13
Table 13.7: Summary of key changes to Chapter 13 since publication of the PEI Report	22
Table 13.8: Summary of geophysical survey results by Field	47
Table 13.9: Summary of significant effects	62

13.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE

13.1 Introduction

- 13.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) addresses the potential effects of the Proposed Development near Eggborough, North Yorkshire on cultural heritage.
- 13.1.2 This chapter is supported by Figures 13.1 and 13.2, provided in ES Volume II. A gazetteer of the heritage assets identified within this chapter is presented in Appendix 13A, which is provided in ES Volume III. The results of a geophysical survey undertaken within the gas pipeline corridor are presented in Appendix 13B in ES Volume III.

13.2 Legislation and Planning Policy Context

Legislative Background

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 13.2.2 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a designated Scheduled Monument. For non-designated archaeological assets, protection is afforded through the development management process as established both by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012).

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 13.2.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (LBCA Act) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 13.2.4 Section 66 of the LBCA Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 13.2.5 Section 72 of the LBCA Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.
- 13.2.6 Recent case law (see particularly *E Northants DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2014] EWCA Civ 137) makes it clear that the duty imposed in the Act means that in considering whether to grant permission for development that may cause harm (substantial or less than substantial) to a designated asset (listed building or conservation area) or its setting, the decision maker should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of avoiding that harm. There is still a requirement for a planning balance, but it

must be informed by the need to give that weight to the desirability of preserving the asset and its setting.

- 13.2.7 Any decisions relating to listed buildings and their settings and conservation areas must address the statutory considerations outlined above as well as satisfying the relevant policies within the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan.

Planning Policy Context

National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 13.2.8 Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy and Climate Change, 2011) recognises that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment and sets out principles for assessing such impacts.
- 13.2.9 The NPS states that the historic environment results from the interaction between people and places through time, and includes all surviving physical remains of past human activity. NPS Paragraph 5.8.2 defines a heritage asset as an element of the historic environment that is of value to present and future generations because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. The sum of these interests is referred to as its significance.
- 13.2.10 NPS Paragraph 5.8.3 recognises that some heritage assets have a level of significance that warrants official designation, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Protected Military Remains, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas. The NPS also recognises that there are non-designated heritage assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, and if the evidence suggests that such an asset may be affected by the proposed development, it should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets (paragraph 5.8.5).
- 13.2.11 NPS Paragraph 5.8.6 states that impacts on other non-designated heritage assets should be considered on the basis of clear evidence that they have a heritage significance that merits such consideration, even though the assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.
- 13.2.12 NPS Paragraph 5.8.8 states that, as part of its assessment, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential on the heritage asset. As a minimum, the applicant should consult the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 13.2.13 Where a development site includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets of archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out a desk-based assessment and if necessary a field evaluation in order to properly assess the interest (NPS Paragraph 5.8.9). Ultimately, the applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents (NPS Paragraph 5.8.10).

- 13.2.14 The NPS states that the significance and value of heritage assets should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposed development. The desirability of sustaining or enhancing the significance of heritage assets should also be taken into account, along with the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the historic environment. NPS Paragraph 5.8.14 states there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets, and loss of significance to any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II* listed buildings; grade I and II* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of the development (NPS Paragraph 5.8.15).
- 13.2.15 NPS Paragraph 5.8.20 recognises that where loss is justified, based on the merits of the development, the developer should be required to record and advance understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost. Where appropriate, such work will be carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that has been agreed in writing with the local authority (NPS Paragraph 5.8.21).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 13.2.16 A heritage asset is defined further in the NPPF (DCLG, 2012) in Annex 2: Glossary as “*A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)*”. A designated heritage asset is defined in NPPF (Annex 2) as a “*World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation*”.
- 13.2.17 In relation to heritage policy, the definition of the significance of heritage assets in Annex 2 of the NPPF follows the criteria set out in the NPS and describes it as “*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.*” However, in addition, the NPPF recognises that “*Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting*”.
- 13.2.18 The setting of a heritage asset is defined in the NPPF as “*The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*” (Annex 2, page 56).
- 13.2.19 Paragraph 133 of the NPPF identifies harm as being either substantial or less than substantial. Where a proposed development would lead to substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the “*substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefit that outweigh that harm*”.

- 13.2.20 In cases where less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset is anticipated *“this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal”* (paragraph 134). In respect of non-designated assets a balanced judgement is required *“having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset”* (paragraph 135).
- 13.2.21 Local plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development (NPPF paragraph 151). As such, significant adverse impacts on the three dimensions of sustainable development (including heritage and therefore environmental impacts) should be avoided in the first instance. Only where adverse impacts are unavoidable should mitigation or compensation measures be considered (NPPF paragraph 152). Any proposals that would result in harm to heritage assets need to be fully justified and evidenced to ensure they are appropriate, including mitigation or compensation measures.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 13.2.22 The PPG (DCLG, 2014), in a section entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, provides further advice and expands on the guidance and policy outlined in the NPPF.
- 13.2.23 Paragraph 003 of the PPG states that where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision taking to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development (ID 18a-003-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).
- 13.2.24 Significance of heritage assets and its importance in decision taking is explored in Paragraph 009 of the PPG which states that heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (ID 18a-009-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).
- 13.2.25 The setting of the heritage asset is also of importance and a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which the proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it. The extent and importance of setting is often expressed by reference to visual considerations. Although views of or from an asset will play an important part, the way in which an asset is experienced in its setting is also influenced by other environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration from other land uses in the vicinity, and by our understanding of the historic relationship between places.
- 13.2.26 Paragraph 013 of the PPG recognises that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the heritage asset does not depend on there being public right or the ability to experience that setting. When assessing any application for development which may affect the setting of a heritage asset, local planning authorities may need to consider the implications of cumulative change (ID 18a-013-20140306 Last updated 06 03 2014).

Local Planning Policy

- 13.2.27 The statutory development plan for Selby District Council (as explained in Chapter 7: Legislative Context and Planning Policy Framework) comprise the Selby District Core Strategy

Local Plan 2013 and saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan 2005). They contain a number of policies of relevance to the assessment of the Proposed Development. These are discussed below.

- 13.2.28 Policy ENV27 of the 2005 Local Plan (Scheduled Monuments and Important Archaeological Sites) states that where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through sympathetic layout or design of the development.
- 13.2.29 Policy ENV28 of the 2005 Local Plan (Other Archaeological Sites) states that:
- (A) Where development proposals affect sites of known or possible archaeological interest, the District Council will require an archaeological assessment/evaluation to be submitted as part of the planning application;
 - (B) Where development affecting archaeological remains is acceptable in principle, the Council will require that archaeological remains are preserved in situ through careful design and layout of new development; and
 - (C) Where preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require that arrangements are made by the developer to ensure that adequate time and resources are available to allow archaeological investigation and recording by a competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development.
- 13.2.30 Policy EMP10 of the 2005 Local Plan (Additional Industrial Development at Drax and Eggborough Power Stations) states that additional industrial/business development may be permitted at or close to Drax and Eggborough power stations provided that the proposal would not harm nature conservation interests or sites of archaeological interest (point 6).
- 13.2.31 Core Strategy Policy SP18 seeks to protect and enhance the historic and natural environment. The policy states that local distinctiveness will be sustained by *“safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.”*

Other Guidance

Historic England Guidance

- 13.2.32 Historic England (formerly English Heritage) has produced a number of guidance papers in respect of a variety of conservation issues. These guidance papers are intended to establish broad frameworks and guidance in order to assist in the making of decisions about England’s historic environment.
- 13.2.33 Historic England produced a small number of good practice advice (GPA) guides which have replaced the Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning Practice Guide. To date only three notes have been produced; GPA1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (Historic England, 2015a), GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking (Historic England, 2015b) and GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2015c). Of relevance to this assessment are GPA2 and GPA3.

- 13.2.34 GPA2 provides guidance on decision making within the historic environment. The document makes clear the need to establish the significance of the heritage resource to enable informed decision making. It sets out the principles for identifying heritage significance, in line with the NPPF, reinforcing the contribution that setting can make to this significance. The document sets out a staged approach to establishing significance and assessing impacts on that significance; progressing from understanding significance, through processes for avoiding or mitigating impacts and seeking opportunities for enhancement, to the justification and/ or offsetting any residual harm. The document reinforces the requirement of the NPPF that the information provided should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and sufficient to make an informed decision.
- 13.2.35 GPA3 has been specifically written to address the complexities associated with making decisions associated with the setting of heritage assets. The document describes the key terms of curtilage, character and context and explains the extent of setting and that it is not fixed and changes depending on the asset. The document also highlights the importance of views to the understanding of setting and states which views could contribute to understanding the significance of a heritage asset. It then offers a staged approach to proportional decision-taking.
- 13.2.36 The contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed by reference to views and the GPA3 in paragraph 6 identifies those views such as those that were designed or those that were intended, that contribute to understanding the significance of assets. An approach to the assessment heritage significance within views is provided in the Historic England guidance 'Seeing the History in the View' (2011).
- 13.2.37 Historic England has also published guidance on tall buildings as part of their advice note series. Tall Buildings: Historic England Advice Note 4 updates previous guidance by English Heritage and CABE, produced in 2007. It seeks to guide people involved in planning for and designing tall buildings so that they may be delivered in a sustainable and successful way through the development plan and development management process.
- 13.2.38 In 2008, Historic England published 'Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment'. The aim of this guidance is to ensure consistency of approach in English Heritage's role as the Government's statutory advisor on the historic environment in England. It aims to set out a logical approach to decision making and offers guidance about all aspects of the historic environment and reconciling its protection with the economic and social needs and aspirations of the people who live in it.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 13.2.39 The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2014).

13.3 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

- 13.3.1 This section presents the following:

- the methodology behind the baseline assessment including the definition of an appropriate study area;
- the methodology and terminology used in the assessment of effects; and

- identification of the information sources that have been consulted throughout preparation this chapter.

Impact Assessment and Significance Criteria

- 13.3.2 The significance (heritage value) of a heritage asset is derived from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF (DCLG, 2012) Annex 2, Glossary). The significance of a place is defined by the sum of its heritage values. Taking these criteria into account, each identified heritage asset can be assigned a level of significance (heritage value) in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1: Criteria for determining the significance (heritage value) of heritage assets

Significance (heritage value)	Criteria
High	Assets of international importance, such as World Heritage Sites Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens Registered battlefields Scheduled monuments Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality and importance
Medium	Grade II listed buildings Grade II listed registered historic parks and gardens Conservation areas Locally listed buildings included within a conservation area Non-designated heritage assets of a regional resource value
Low	Non-designated heritage assets of a local resource value as identified through consultation Locally listed buildings
Very Low	Non-designated heritage assets whose heritage values are compromised by poor preservation or damaged so that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade

- 13.3.3 When professional judgement is considered, some assets may not fit into the specified category in Table 13.1. Each heritage asset is assessed on an individual basis and takes into account regional variations and individual qualities of assets.

- 13.3.4 Good practice advice (GPA3) published by Historic England (Historic England 2015c) states that the setting of a heritage asset can contribute to its significance, and often the setting can enhance the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

- 13.3.5 The baseline section identifies the components that form part of an asset's setting and determines to what degree setting contributes to the significance of an asset. The scale to which the setting of an asset contributes to its significance uses criteria set out in GPA3 and considers issues such as, the importance of siting and topographical prominence, the asset's immediate physical surroundings, its associative relationship with other heritage assets, the experience of the asset, i.e. the way in which it is appreciated, and acknowledgement of unsympathetic changes/ development that may have eroded the asset's historical setting.
- 13.3.6 Taking this criteria into account, the degree to which setting contributes to the significance of a heritage asset can be determined as set out in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2: Criteria for determining the contribution that setting makes to the significance (heritage value) of heritage assets

Contribution of setting to significance	Definition
High	<p>A setting which makes a vital contribution to the experience and understanding of the heritage asset. The setting contributes to the ability to appreciate the historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest of the heritage asset.</p> <p>E.g. a prominent topographic location such as a hill fort; an eye catcher and its relationship to a country house and designed landscape; surroundings that include related heritage assets in close association such as part of a designed landscape; surroundings that are believed to be little changed from those when the heritage asset was created.</p>
Medium	<p>A setting which makes a positive contribution to the experience and understanding of the heritage asset. The surroundings contribute to the ability to appreciate the historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest of the heritage asset.</p> <p>E.g. a townscape that includes many heritage assets with nested and overlapping settings as well as a setting of its own. A conservation area that includes the setting of listed buildings and also has its own setting, fortuitously or by design. Surroundings that complement the siting and appearance of a receptor, such as the presence of a feature of the rural past within a more recent farming landscape containing little or no urban or industrial development.</p>
Low	<p>A setting which makes a neutral or slight contribution to the experience and understanding of the heritage asset. The setting contributes little to the ability to appreciate the historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest of the heritage asset.</p> <p>E.g. where surroundings only partially complement the siting and appearance of the heritage asset, such as a conservation area with agricultural origins surrounded by later phases of residential development. A setting that is incongruous with the heritage asset e.g. a feature of the rural past within a partly urbanised or industrialised landscape.</p>

Contribution of setting to significance	Definition
Neutral	<p>A setting which does not contribute to and/or detracts from the experience and understanding of a heritage asset. The surroundings do not contribute to the ability to appreciate the historic, architectural, artistic or archaeological interest of the heritage asset.</p> <p>E.g. woodland/plantation surroundings or industrial development that are not relevant to understanding the context of the heritage asset. A listed former farmhouse within a recent housing estate.</p>

13.3.7 Having identified the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution to significance arising from its setting, the next stage in the assessment is to identify the level and degree of impact arising from the Proposed Development. Impacts may arise during construction or operation and can be temporary or permanent. Impacts can occur to the physical fabric of the asset or affect its setting.

13.3.8 The level and degree of impact (impact rating) is assigned by reference to a five level scale as set out in Table 13.3. The level of impact takes into account mitigation measures which have been embedded within the Proposed Development as part of the design development process (embedded mitigation).

Table 13.3: Criteria for determining the magnitude of impact on heritage assets

Magnitude of impact	Description of impact
High	Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in a serious loss in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Medium	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Noticeably different change to setting affecting significance, resulting in erosion in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Slight change to setting affecting significance resulting in a change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Very Low	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Minimal change to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance resulting in no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

13.3.9 An assessment to classify the effect, having taken into consideration any embedded mitigation, is determined using the matrix at Table 13.4, which takes account of the significance (heritage value) of the asset (Table 13.1) and the magnitude of impact (Table 13.3). Effects can be neutral, adverse or beneficial.

Table 13.4: Classification of effects

Magnitude of impact	Significance (heritage value) of heritage asset			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
Very low	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

13.3.10 This chapter considers that major or moderate effects are significant for the purposes of the EIA Regulations, in accordance with standard EIA practice. Once the effect has been identified, additional (non-embedded) mitigation can be used to offset, reduce or compensate for any significant adverse effects, or to enhance positive effects. Reassessing the significance of the effect after applying additional mitigation reflects the success rating of the mitigation and allows the level of residual effect to be assessed (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Level of residual effect following the implementation of additional mitigation

Residual effect	Definition
Major adverse	Negative residual effect that would be an important consideration at a national level
Moderate adverse	Negative residual effect that would be an important consideration at a regional or county level
Minor adverse	Negative residual effect that would be a relevant consideration in a local context
Neutral	Residual effect that is negligible or imperceptible
Minor beneficial	Positive residual effect that would be a relevant consideration in a local context
Moderate beneficial	Positive residual effect that would be an important consideration at a regional or county level
Major beneficial	Positive residual effect that would be an important consideration at a national level

13.3.11 Within the NPS and the NPPF, impacts affecting the significance (value) of heritage assets are considered in terms of harm and there is a requirement to determine whether the level of harm amounts to ‘substantial harm’ or ‘less than substantial harm’.

13.3.12 There is no direct correlation between the classification of effect as reported in this ES and the level of harm caused to heritage significance. A major effect on a heritage asset would, however, more often be the basis by which to determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be substantial. A moderate effect is unlikely to meet the test of

substantial harm and would therefore more often be the basis by which to determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be less than substantial. In all cases determining the level of harm to the significance of the asset arising from development impact is one of professional judgement.

- 13.3.13 An assessment of effects is made both prior to the implementation of mitigation and after the implementation of mitigation to identify residual effects. This first highlights where mitigation may be necessary and then demonstrates the effectiveness of mitigation.

Key Parameters for Assessment

- 13.3.14 It is assumed that the majority of the Site (with the exception of areas of vegetation that are to be retained and protected – see Chapter 16: Landscape and Visual Amenity and the Indicative Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy (Application Document Ref. No. 5.10)) will be cleared and subject to some below ground disturbance during construction, no matter what the final sizing and layout of the buildings and structures is. The Rochdale Envelope parameters (i.e. the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development and in particular its main buildings and structures) therefore do not affect the Construction assessment of impacts on heritage assets.
- 13.3.15 The Opening and Operation assessments consider the impacts of the Proposed Development buildings and structures on the setting of heritage assets. Given that a worst case is assessed in terms of building/ structure dimensions, the stack height is fixed and the limits of deviation for each part of the Proposed Development are relatively constraining, the outcome of these assessments will not vary. Therefore, no further discussion of the Rochdale Envelope parameters is provided in this chapter.

Extent of Study Areas

- 13.3.16 For designated assets (listed buildings, scheduled monuments, World Heritage Sites, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields), a study area of 5 km was used from the Site boundary, including the Proposed Gas Connection pipeline route. The extent of the 5 km study area was informed by a site visit and allowed the identification of heritage assets which could potentially be impacted upon by visual intrusion, interruption of a designed view or landscape, or have an effect on their setting. As such, the Zones of Theoretical Visibility prepared for the landscape and visual impact assessment presented in Chapter 16: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Figure 16.3 and 16.4 (ES Volume II) were used to inform the definition of the study area.
- 13.3.17 For non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, findspots, locally listed buildings), a study area of 1 km was used to obtain data from North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Historic England Archives. This distance was adopted to ensure that only relevant assets which had the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development were considered.
- 13.3.18 The extent of both study areas was set out in the Scoping Report methodology (Eggborough Power Limited 2016, paragraph 6.86) and has been accepted by the statutory consultees (see Table 13.6).
- 13.3.19 The reference numbers are stated in the text in bold and shown on Figures 13.1 and 13.2 (ES Volume II).

Sources of Information/Data

13.3.20 Information and data has been gathered from a number of sources including:

- North Yorkshire HER;
- Historic England Archive for records within the National Record of the Historic Environment;
- National Heritage List for England;
- National Mapping Programme;
- British Geological Survey website;
- Ordnance Survey historic mapping data; and
- online sources.

13.3.21 The designated heritage assets within this assessment are identified with their National Heritage List for England (NHLE) reference number. The non-designated heritage assets are identified with their North Yorkshire HER reference number. All heritage assets are referenced in bold and tabulated in Appendix 13A (ES Volume III).

Consultation

13.3.22 A summary of consultation undertaken in the preparation of this assessment is set out in Table 13.6 below. As explained in Chapter 1: Introduction, pre-application consultation has been documented within the Consultation Report that will form part of the DCO application.

Table 13.6: Consultation summary table

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
North Yorkshire County Council	5 th August 2016 (email)	<p>Responding to request to comment on EIA Scoping Briefing Note. NYCC support the proposal to carry out a desk based assessment supplemented by field evaluation to assess the significance of heritage assets.</p> <p>NYCC recommend that the double-moated site at Hall Garth is treated as a designated heritage asset, in accordance with NPPF Policy 139.</p> <p>NYCC support the</p>	<p>Hall Garth has been assessed to be of high value in line with the consultation request and in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 13.1 of this chapter.</p> <p>A geophysical survey has been undertaken to further assess the significance of previously unrecorded archaeological assets in the Site.</p> <p>Eggborough Power Station is assessed in</p>

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		consideration of the current plant at Eggborough Power Station as a heritage asset and recommend that it is subject to recording prior to demolition.	this chapter as a non-designated asset of local (low) value.
	15 th September 2016 (email)	Scoping Opinion. Formal response to EIA Scoping. NYCC support recommendation for an initial desk-based assessment (DBA) to establish baseline conditions.	Baseline conditions have been established in this chapter through desk-based assessment.
	14 th December 2016 (email)	Confirmation from The Principal Archaeologist for NYCC that the written scheme of investigation for geophysical survey of the gas pipeline corridor has been approved.	Geophysical survey has been carried out in accordance with the approved methodology (see Appendix 13B).
	17 th February 2017 (letter providing comments on the PEI Report)	Heritage officer recommends recording of Eggborough Power Station prior to demolition.	Recording of Eggborough Power Station is a committed mitigation proposal in this ES chapter (see Section 13.7).
		Impacts to buried archaeology are likely in pipeline corridor. Narrow width would make mitigation by record an appropriate response in most cases. For significant archaeology mitigation be preservation	Mitigation proposals (Section 13.7) include commitment to a staged programme of archaeological investigation.

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		(avoidance) may be possible	
		A programme of trial trench evaluation will need to be undertaken to confirm the scope of detailed archaeological mitigation.	Trial trenching will be undertaken as a staged programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation, refer to Section 13.7 of this chapter.
	22 nd February 2017 (letter providing additional comments on the PEI Report)	Additional comments on the PEIR. ES Chapter should make reference to Policy SP 18 (2) of the Core Strategy.	Policy referenced in Section 13.2 of this chapter.
	8 th March 2017 (email)	Confirmation from the Principal Archaeologist for NYCC that the draft geophysical survey report had been received.	Final report included as Appendix 13B (ES Volume III).
	5 th May 2017 (email providing comments on draft ES chapter)	Request for clarification in references to PPG. No comments on expansion of assessment to include significance for each designated heritage asset as requested by Historic England. The inclusion of additional information on the existing coal-fired power station is welcomed, but the impact assessment should include	References clarified at paragraph 13.2.22. Noted. The demolition of the existing coal-fired power station does not form part of the Proposed Development, so this has not been included in the

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		<p>assessment of the impact of its demolition, including considering the value of the power station as appreciated by the community as a landscape feature.</p> <p>The geophysical survey results have been incorporated into the chapter, and confirms that the pipeline corridor has avoided the main complex associated with Hall Garth moated site – although this is agreed on the basis of cropmark evidence, the geophysical survey identified some anomalies in the vicinity so the assessment should not be quite so confident regarding the avoidance of archaeological features entirely.</p> <p>It is agreed that the remainder of the geophysical survey results are unlikely to represent significant archaeological remains but may be of local or regional significance.</p> <p>The geophysical survey suggests peripheral features may survive adjacent to the Hall Garth site – this should not be a problem and it is agreed that the</p>	<p>impact assessment. Cumulative effects are however discussed in Chapter 20: Cumulative and Combined Effects.</p> <p>Assessment wording has been amended at paragraphs 13.6.13 to 13.6.16.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Additional assessment added at paragraph 13.6.16.</p>

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		<p>core of the site has been avoided, but there could be a moderate effect if related archaeological features are present.</p> <p>The features peripheral to Hall Garth should be specifically mentioned in the Mitigation section – it is normal to request trial trenching is undertaken prior to determination of the planning application where it is reasonable and practical to do so.</p> <p>A new paragraph should be added to the Mitigation section with mitigation for the existing coal-fired power station in the form of historic building recording prior to demolition.</p> <p>A further paragraph should be added to the Mitigation section proposing mitigation for the former Sherwood Hall in the event that any remains survive beneath the existing power station.</p>	<p>Mitigation section amended to include specific reference to peripheral features beyond the core of the Hall Garth site (paragraph 13.7.3). As the land is currently outside EPL ownership, trial trenching cannot be completed prior to grant of the DCO.</p> <p>The demolition of the existing coal-fired power station does not form part of the Proposed Development, so mitigation has not been included.</p> <p>Text has been added to the Mitigation section (paragraph 13.7.5). The demolition of the existing coal-fired power station does not form part of the Proposed Development, so mitigation has not been included as part of the DCO.</p>
Historic England	10 th August 2016 (email)	Responding to request to comment on EIA	No further action required – continued

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		<p>Scoping Briefing Note. HE stated that due to tight timescale they could not provide a detailed response, however HE confirmed that they agreed with the suggested structure of the cultural heritage assessment. In addition, HE stated that the issue to resolve was the degree of harm to the significance of heritage assets rather than just understanding impacts.</p>	<p>with the scope and approach outlined in the EIA Scoping Report.</p>
	<p>15th September 2016 (EIA Scoping Opinion letter)</p>	<p>HE is content with the scope and approach outline in the scoping report. No further comment to make at this stage.</p>	<p>No further action required – continued with the scope and approach outlined in the EIA Scoping Report.</p>
		<p>Developer should assume that a DBA assessment will be insufficient to properly assess the impact on the significance of archaeological remains. Further field evaluation is likely to be necessary and results should be included in EIA to enable a planning decision to be made. EIA should include strategy for any necessary mitigation prior to or during</p>	<p>A programme of field evaluation has been carried out (December 2016 – January 2017) in order to confirm the presence of archaeological remains and to help assess the impact on significance. The results of the evaluation have been included in this chapter and inform the strategy for necessary mitigation.</p>

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		construction	
	23 rd November 2016 (email)	HE is content with the scope and approach outlined in the EIA Scoping Report. No further comment to make at this stage. Confirmed that HE would be happy to provide further comments on the report as it progresses if that would be helpful.	No further action required – continued with the scope and approach outlined in the EIA Scoping Report.
	22 nd February 2017 (letter providing comments on the PEI Report)	<p>HE would expect the ES to contain an assessment of the contribution that setting makes to individual heritage assets.</p> <p>Recommended publications to aid assessment of Eggborough Power Station.</p> <p>HE would like the report to capture the beneficial effects on the setting of heritage assets following the removal of the existing coal fired power station.</p>	<p>Setting assessment and criteria for determining contribution of setting to significance has been included in this ES chapter (see Table 13.2).</p> <p>Clarification was given to HE that as the Proposed Development does not include the demolition of the existing coal fired power station that it could not be reported as a beneficial effect of this application but would be captured in any application relating to the demolition of the existing.</p>
5 th May 2017 (email providing comments on draft ES chapter)	HE has reviewed the content and checked against comments on	Noted.	

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		<p>the PEI Report. The revised draft addresses these comments and the assessment of the 'Contribution of Setting to Significance' is particularly welcome. The section on Roall Hall Roman Fort has also been amended to reflect comments on the PEI Report.</p> <p>Overall HE is happy with the scope and content of the Cultural Heritage Chapter, and is pleased to note there has been extensive and ongoing discussion with North Yorkshire County Council.</p> <p>Minor comment on wording in paragraph 13.4.24 regarding the World War II Bombing Decoy.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Paragraph amended in response to comment.</p>
Secretary of State (SOS)	September 2016 (Scoping Opinion)	<p>Two different study areas are proposed for designated and non-designated and these should be agreed with relevant authority and justified in the ES.</p> <p>Where relevant, cross reference should be made with other ES chapters, e.g. LVIA.</p>	<p>Refer to paragraph 13.3.10.</p> <p>Scoping responses from HE and NYCC agree with methodology proposed in Scoping Report (see below).</p> <p>Cross-reference with other relevant chapters is included in the ES.</p>

Consultee	Date (method of consultation)	Summary of consultee comments	Summary of response/ how comments have been addressed
		<p>Agrees with Scoping methodology that further evaluation (e.g. through geophysical survey) may be required to understand baseline conditions.</p>	<p>Geophysical survey has been undertaken to further establish baseline conditions.</p>
		<p>SoS expects to see a clear definition between 'design or embedded mitigation' (ref paragraph 6.90 of the Scoping Report) within the ES.</p>	<p>Distinction between design and embedded mitigation has been set out in this ES chapter.</p>
		<p>Where written schemes of investigation (WSI) are proposed in the ES, the scope should be agreed with the relevant planning authority or Historic England.</p>	<p>Reference to WSI will stipulate that they will be agreed with the relevant planning authority or Historic England.</p>
Doncaster MBC	19 th September 2016 (email)	<p>Formal response to EIA Scoping. DMBC agrees with methodology in EIA Scoping Report. DMBC do not have a local list of buildings of heritage significance and refers AECOM to potentially useful sources of information re: conservation areas and local parks and gardens www.doncaster.gov.uk</p>	Information noted.

Summary of Key Changes to Chapter 13 since Publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report

- 13.3.23 The PEI Report was published for statutory consultation in January 2017, allowing consultees the opportunity to provide informed comment on the Proposed Development, the assessment process and preliminary findings through a consultation process prior to the finalisation of this ES.
- 13.3.24 The key changes since the PEI Report was published are summarised in Table 13.7 below.

Table 13.7: Summary of key changes to Chapter 13 since publication of the PEI Report

Summary of change since PEI Report	Reason for change	Summary of change to chapter text in the ES
The geophysical survey has been completed and its findings are reported in the ES – this was outstanding at the PEI stage.	To reflect findings of the survey.	Geophysical survey report included in Appendix 13B (ES Volume III), and amendments made to impact assessment and mitigation where relevant.
Text under the sub-headings ‘Setting’ and ‘Contribution of Setting to Significance’ has been added to each of the heritage assets outlined in the baseline conditions section (13.4).	Following comment from Historic England on the PEI Report.	Text added to each heritage asset in Section 13.4 to describe the setting and significance of these assets.
Additional text included on non-designated heritage assets, including that of the existing coal-fired power station.	To provide context to the assessment.	Text added at Section 13.4 (paragraphs 13.4.130 to 13.4.141).

13.4 Baseline Conditions

Existing Baseline

- 13.4.1 The assessment of existing baseline conditions has identified 117 designated heritage assets, comprising 4 Scheduled Monuments, 82 listed buildings and three Conservation Areas within the 5 km study area, and 71 non-designated assets within a 1 km study area. Heritage assets are identified in the baseline by either their HER or NHLE reference number in brackets.

Designated Heritage Assets

13.4.2 No designated heritage assets have been identified within the Site. There are four scheduled monuments within the 5 km study area. The scheduled monuments are illustrated on Figure 13.1 (ES Volume III) and comprise:

- a Roman fort to the west of Roall Hall (NHLE 1017822);
- Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange (NHLE 1017458);
- Thorpe Hall moated monastic site (NHLE 1017460); and
- a World War II bombing decoy (NHLE 1020499).

Roman Fort to the West of Roall Hall

13.4.3 The scheduled Roman fort is located approximately 600 m north-west of the Site (NHLE **1017822**). The fort, and associated features, is located on a sandstone promontory on the south side of the River Aire floodplain. There are no known Roman roads leading to the fort and the garrison is believed to have been supplied by the river, which is relatively rare and contributes to the value of the monument.

13.4.4 There are also a number of non-designated assets that relate to the fort at Roall that are included for completeness, comprising the auxiliary fort (**MNY12278**), the vicus (**MNY12279/919950**) and the bath house (**MNY12280**).

13.4.5 The fort would originally have been located directly adjacent to the original course of the River Aire, which is now indicated by the crescent shaped pond named Old Hee, visible along the northern boundary of the scheduled area. The fort is orientated north-east to south-west on its long axis and the main gate faces the river, on the north-east side. The fort is surrounded by a double ditch and given the typical shape and comparison with other forts in the locality is thought to date to the 1st century AD, specifically the Flavian period (69 AD – 96AD). Geophysical survey and aerial photograph analysis has been carried out and has identified internal features and associated linear features beyond the outer defences. These include a possible bathhouse, an associated vicus located to the south-east and south-west and paddocks. It is likely that there will be waterfront features located near the Old Hee pond and the relict course of the River Aire, including possible wharfs, bridge footings or boats.

13.4.6 There is evidence for Roman military activity at Castleford fort and settlement (Lagentivm) which is located approximately 13.5 km due west, and at Brough (Petvaria) a fort and civitas capital which is located on the north banks of the Humber approximately 40 km to the east. Settlement remains and ironworking sites have been recorded at Drax which is approximately 10 km east of Roall, and at Bursea which is located approximately 16 km to the north-east of Drax. Small fortlets were established at river-edge locations, such as at Kirk Sandall, Thorpe Audlin and Sandtoft in South Yorkshire, and were located in these places to possibly control river trade or to deter raiders coming up-river, and this was likely a key factor in the siting of the fort at Roall.

13.4.7 There was clearly a significant level of activity in the region during the Roman period, an organised society with established social and economic protocols, routes of movement and trade links. It is highly likely that there is a close level of association between these heritage sites and the potential for previously unrecorded road links to be in the area.

Setting

- 13.4.8 *Archaeological remains:* The setting of the fort is defined principally by the extent of its buried remains, and the relationship between internal and external components of the fort. This relationship is not appreciable on the ground, but the value of the archaeological remains form an important part of the fort's setting. The evidential value of the archaeological remains has the potential to include waterlogged artefacts and deposits which may contain data relating to the immediate environment and climate during the occupational life of the fort.
- 13.4.9 *Physical surroundings and views:* The fort occupies a level area in an arable field, enclosed to the north by a treeline. The setting of the fort is dominated by its agricultural surroundings, which are visible in long-range views in all directions. The original setting of the fort would have been characterised by the River Aire which once flowed along the northern boundary of the fort, and would have been one of reasons why the fort was located in this place. The course of the River has changed, and is now approximately 1 km to the north and does not form a principal component of the asset's current setting. The existing coal-fired power station at Eggborough is clearly visible in views to the east and south-east from the fort, and electricity pylons are a prominent feature of the skyline in views to the south.
- 13.4.10 *Associative relationships:* Archaeological investigations in the region have contributed to current knowledge about Roman activity in this part of the country. There is a level of association with the Roman fort at Castleford to the west which is also located on the southern banks of the River Aire, and possible links with heritage sites at Drax and Brough to the east. In closer proximity, there are a number of non-designated cropmarks which have been tentatively dated to the Roman period indicating further activity in the study area. The fort's location on the south bank of the River Aire would suggest that there was a crossing point at this place.
- 13.4.11 *Experience:* The buried remains of the fort do not have a strong landscape setting. The fort is physically disconnected from the current course of the River Aire which removes the ability to understand and appreciate why the fort was constructed at this location. Long-range views do enable a visitor to appreciate how the fort fits into the landscape, but the agricultural setting and modern development from the existing coal-fired power station are the dominant features of the visitor experience.

Contribution of Setting to Significance

- 13.4.12 The key component of the asset's setting that contributes to its significance is the extent of its buried remains and the evidential value of its archaeological deposits. Its associative relationship with contemporary assets in the region also contributes to its significance but a lot of the potential associations are purported and have yet to be proven. The physical surroundings of the fort do not enhance the experience of the asset, and the disconnection with the River Aire means that the ability to understand and appreciate why the fort was constructed in this place is no longer legible. It is assessed that the current setting of the fort makes a low contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

Whitley Thorpe Moated Templar Grange

- 13.4.13 The scheduled site of Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange is located approximately 3.8 km south-west of the Proposed Development (NHLE **1017458**). The heritage site occupies an area of slightly raised ground; however long-range views do not form part of its setting. The

heritage site has been identified as a grange, or outlying farm, of Whitley Manor which is located approximately 800 m to the north-east and was held by the Knights Templar from at least 1248. The monument comprises a small, square island, approximately 30 m across, surrounded by a silted up moat ditch, which is still clearly visible. Access to the island was via a causeway that crosses the centre of the northern side of the moat.

Setting

- 13.4.14 *Archaeological remains:* The immediate setting of the grange is defined primarily by the extent of its buried and extant remains, which include a small moated site, infilled fishponds and denuded ridge and furrow.
- 13.4.15 *Physical surroundings and views:* The current landscape setting of the asset is dominated by agricultural fields. The asset does not have a strong landscape presence, and long-range views do not form part of this setting; the ridgeline to the north precludes distant views, as do treelines to the north and north-west. The asset is appreciated best in approaches from the west, as from this viewpoint the earthworks are viewed against a backdrop of agricultural fields and buildings, albeit on an intensive scale that is incongruous with the asset's original arable setting.
- 13.4.16 *Associative relationships:* an important component of the grange's setting is its historical relationship with the surrounding lands and Whitley Thorpe Manor.

Contribution of Setting to Significance

- 13.4.17 The principal components of the asset's setting that contribute to its significance are the extent of its buried archaeological remains and the potential archaeological value, and its historical associative relationship with Thorpe Manor. The current setting of the asset, in particular in views from the west, makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its relevance and importance. Therefore it is assessed that the asset's current setting makes a medium level of contribution to understanding the significance of the asset.

Thorpe Hall Moated Monastic Grange

- 13.4.18 Another scheduled grange is located approximately 7 km north of the existing coal-fired power station and 4 km north of the northern extent of the Proposed Gas Connection.
- 13.4.19 Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange (NHLE **1017460**) is located on the north bank of a medieval drainage channel, Selby Dam, to the north of Thorpe Willoughby village. It was originally a grange of the Benedictine abbey at Selby and includes a number of slight earthworks and extensive buried remains. It comprises a rectangular island, measuring approximately 140 m by 80 m surrounded by a moat ditch which is silted along the southern and western arms. A bank earthwork to the north of the moat ditch is assumed to derive from the dredged arisings from clearing the moat. The monument also comprises several slight earthworks including an infilled fishpond.

Setting

- 13.4.20 *Archaeological remains:* The immediate setting of the grange is defined primarily by the extent of its buried and extant remains and the associative relationship between features within and

out with the moated enclosure. Evidential value is likely to include well-preserved organic remains.

- 13.4.21 *Physical surroundings and views:* The current landscape setting of the asset is characterised by the agricultural landscape to the east and west and by Selby Dam to the south. The setting of the asset is relatively contained; it does not have a strong landscape presence and long-range views do not form a vital part of this setting.
- 13.4.22 *Associative relationships:* an important component of the grange's setting is its historical relationship with Selby Abbey.

Contribution of Setting to Significance

- 13.4.23 The setting of the heritage site is defined primarily by the extent of the buried and extant remains and the value of its archaeological remains. The current predominantly rural setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its relevance and importance. It is assessed that the asset's current setting makes a medium level of contribution to understanding the significance of the asset.

World War II Bombing Decoy

- 13.4.24 A World War Two (WW2) bombing decoy control building (NHLE **1020499**) is located approximately 4.8 km north of the northern extent of the Proposed Gas Connection, and 7.8 km north of the existing coal-fired power station site. The monument includes the standing remains of a control building for a dummy aerodrome and the footprint of a dummy landing strip, although the strip is not included in the scheduling. The primary purpose of the building was to act as a decoy to divert enemy aircraft from attacking the RAF fighter station at Church Fenton, located 6.5 km to the north-west. The location of the decoy forms an integral component of its setting, and contributes to its significance as a feature which formed part of the chain of defence of Britain during WW2. It is located on the anticipated flight path that enemy aircraft would have taken towards the Church Fenton parent station, which would have seen them follow a course along the Humber Estuary and River Ouse before swinging north towards Church Fenton.

Setting

- 13.4.25 *Archaeological remains:* The control building is still extant and its original form remains legible. Its design follows the standard Air Ministry design for night shelters and comprises a simple three roomed building measuring 11.4 m by 3.2 m with a central covered entrance passage. It is constructed of brick with a concrete roof.
- 13.4.26 *Location:* Understanding the reason for the location of the decoy is vital for appreciating and understanding its significance. The location of the decoy follows standard protocol that it should be approximately 4 miles (6.4 km) from its protection target (i.e. the RAF fighter station at Church Fenton) and at least 1 mile from any other settlement.
- 13.4.27 *Associative relationships:* The layout of the north-west to south-east aligned decoy landing strip is still legible and contributes to the understanding of the asset. The decoy landing strip would have been lit at night via the control building and contribute to the illusion of an operational airfield. The decoy's historical association with the RAF fighter station at Church Fenton is also a vital part of its setting and contributes to the asset's significance. Its wider

associative relationships includes other day and night decoys associated with the RAF station, and can also include all remnant features that have a group value as part of the history of the defence of Britain.

Contribution of Setting to Significance

- 13.4.28 The vital component of the decoy's setting is its location. The success of the decoys lay in their being positioned a sufficient distance away from their protection targets and from civilian settlement. Despite the development of a leisure park to the north of the decoy, this aspect of the decoy's setting is still relatively intact and makes a high contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate its function and significance.

Listed Buildings

- 13.4.29 There are no listed buildings within the Site. 82 listed buildings are within the 5 km study area. These consist of four grade I, three grade II* and 75 grade II assets. Buildings located within settlements or which are similar in terms of their type and setting are grouped together accordingly for the purpose of this chapter.

Milestones

- 13.4.30 The closest listed structure to the Proposed Power Plant Site is a grade II listed milestone (**NHLE 1430182**). It is located to the north-west of the Proposed Power Plant Site. It is one of a series of inscribed milestones for the Doncaster and Selby Turnpike Trust which was created in 1832. It is situated on the A19 approximately 120 m north of Roall Lane. It is a Magnesian limestone pillar of rectangular section with a gabled head. It is inscribed on the side facing the road with "DONCASTER / 14 MILES / ASKERN 7 / SELBY 5 / YORK 20", this still being discernible despite heavy weathering. It has group value with five other Grade II milestones along the route of the Doncaster and Selby turnpike road, now the A19, two of which are within the study area. One is located to the north-east of this milestone approximately 100 m north of Common Lane on Doncaster Lane (**NHLE 1296820**); the other milestone is located within Brayton (**NHLE 1365809**) located 0.16 km north of the A19 junction with Barff Lane. There are another two milestones (**NHLE 1295652** and **1148541**) within the study area located 0.2 km on the A63 of Bar Lane and approximately 0.8 km east of the junction with Lowfield Road on the A63 respectively. These are located on the Selby and Leeds turnpike road now the A63.

Setting

- 13.4.31 *Physical surroundings and experience*: The setting of the milestones are similar they are intrinsically linked to their location, position and function next to the road providing guidance to road users initially in a pre-motorised age and then latterly in the age of the motor vehicle users. They are experienced as elements of the road infrastructure whilst drivers travel along the road.
- 13.4.32 *Associative relationships*: the milestones within the study area are linked to one another denoting the endeavours of the Doncaster and Selby Turnpike Trust.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.33 The setting of the milestones is defined by their locations next to the network. Roads undergo such considerable alteration that the milestones are of particular note as testaments to the

development of our transport network, and as reminders of the different perceptions of distance in a pre-motorised. It is assessed the asset's current setting makes a high level of contribution to understanding the significance of the heritage assets.

A Pair of Gate piers to Roall House

- 13.4.34 The next closest listed building to the Proposed Development is a pair of gate piers to Roall House (**NHLE 1174474**, grade II) dating from circa 1700 and are located approximately 0.9 km from the Site boundary. These gates are constructed of Magnesian limestone ashlar approximately 2.5 m high.

Setting

- 13.4.35 *Historic interest:* The gate piers mark an entrance to the now demolished Roall House. The gate piers would have formed part of the planned approach to Roall House presumably dating to the c1700 and contemporary with the gate piers. The gate piers function as ancillary features to demarcate the entrance. The gate piers now mark the entrance to a later farm.
- 13.4.36 *Associative relationships:* Map regression has shown that the gate piers are the remnant features of Roall House that was located to the north of the gate piers. The house has now gone and is a farm with large modern agricultural units situated on the site of the former House.
- 13.4.37 *Physical surroundings and experience:* The gate piers are located either side of a track to a farm. It is situated between the boundary of the 20th century Roall Hall to the west and a light commercial development to the east. These dominate the experience of them are incongruous. However, they still serve a purpose of denoting an entrance to a farm just not the house that they were historically associated with. The existing power station at Eggborough is clearly visible from the asset to the east over the existing commercial development.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.38 They key component of the assets significance i.e. the association and functional relationship with Roall House has been lost due to the loss of the house. However, a component of the asset's significance is that it they are still experienced as gateway features to a farm. The physical surroundings do not enhance the experience of the asset. The power station does not make positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the significance of the asset. It is assessed that the current setting of the gate piers makes a low contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

Tankards Bridge/ Canal Bridges

- 13.4.39 Four grade II listed bridges that span the Selby Canal also lie within the study area close to the Proposed Development. Tankards Bridge (**NHLE 1316360**) located on the Main Street within West Haddlesey to the north. It dates from the late 18th century and is constructed of sandstone ashlar with cast iron balustrade. It is a humpbacked bridge. The Selby Canal was constructed between 1774-1778 with William Jessop as principal engineer. Their historic interest relates to the development of alternative means of transportation and advancement of technology during the late 18th century. Its setting is related its functional use as a means of getting over the Selby Canal and allowing entry into West Haddlesey. The humpbacked form of

the bridge is derived from allowing the canal boats to go under as well as vehicles to go over. The humpback introduces a slight variation in topography into an otherwise flat area.

Setting

- 13.4.40 *Physical surroundings, views and experience:* The relatively flat rural topography and lack of intervening buildings or vegetation does allow views over agricultural land and along the length of the Canal to the Proposed Development to the south. The eight cooling towers of the existing coal-fired power station are clearly visible rising above a band of agricultural land and belts of trees. They appear as incongruous elements within these views. The canal bridges are experienced and used in essentially the same way as they were intended to be.
- 13.4.41 *Associative relationships:* The Tankards Bridge is associated with the development of the canal network in this part of North Yorkshire and is associated with a further three canal bridges that are also grade II listed structures along the Selby Canal. These create a group value. These are discussed below.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.42 The setting of the asset is defined primarily by the asset's functional use as a bridge over the Selby Canal and the historic relationship with the development of the Selby Canal in the 18th century. The current canal setting of the asset makes a high level of contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its significance. The features that physically visible which surround the asset such as the cooling towers of the existing Eggborough Power Station are visible and do form part of the setting of the asset but make no contribution to the asset's significance despite influencing how the asset is experienced.

Canal Bridges

- 13.4.43 There are a further three canal bridges that are also grade II listed buildings along the Selby Canal; these are Paper House Bridge (**NHLE 1174087** and **NHLE 1252273** (there are two separate list descriptions for the same bridge as they span parishes of Gateforth and Chapel Haddlesey)), Brayton Bridge (**NHLE 1132536**) and Burton Bridge (**NHLE 1246188**). The bridges date from the late 18th century and are associated with the development of Selby Canal. The Selby Canal was constructed between 1774-1778 with William Jessop as principal engineer. Their historic interest relates to the development of alternative means of transportation and advancement of technology during the late 18th century. Their setting is related its functional use whereby allowing one transportation route to cross another transportation route uninterrupted. The bridges introduce a slight variation in topography into an otherwise flat area.

Setting

- 13.4.44 *Physical surroundings, views, and experience:* The relatively flat rural topography and lack of intervening buildings or vegetation does allow views over agricultural land and along the length of the canal to the Proposed Development to the south. The eight cooling towers of the existing coal-fired power station are clearly visible rising above a band of agricultural land and belts of trees. They appear as incongruous elements within these views. The canal bridges are experienced and used in essentially the same way as they were intended to be.

- 13.4.45 *Associative relationships:* The canal bridges are associated with the development of the canal network in this part of North Yorkshire and is associated with a total of four canal bridges within the study area that are also grade II listed structures along the Selby Canal. These create a group value.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.46 The settings of the assets are defined primarily by the assets' functional use as a bridge over the Selby Canal and the historic relationship with the development of the Selby Canal in the 18th century. The current canal setting of the assets makes a high level of contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its significance. The features that physically visible which surround the asset such as the cooling towers of the existing Eggborough Power Station are visible and do form part of the setting of the asset but make no contribution to the asset's significance despite influencing how the asset is experienced.

Temple Manor

- 13.4.47 Temple Manor is a grade II listed building (**NHLE 1295905**) it is located approximately 1.8 km from the Proposed Development. Temple Manor is located on the northern banks of the River Aire. It is a house dating from the 17th century that includes masonry from a Knights Templar Preceptory (date from the late 12th – early 13th century) and a 15th – 16th century tower of the fortified manor house of the Darcy family. The building has undergone extensive renovations and alterations c.1980 to convert it into various uses including a public house and then subsequently as a nursing home. It is constructed of brick under a pantile roof. The location of the Manor on the banks of the River Aire is an integral part of the setting and contributes to its significance as a defensive structure. According to the list description provided by Historic England the house will overlie buried remains of the Templar Preceptory and further remains of the later fortified manor house of the Darcy's. These buried archaeological remains could not be included within the listing although they contribute to the special interest of the standing building. Although English Heritage guidance is that all positively identified preceptories with surviving archaeological remains are regarded as being of national importance and thus eligible for scheduling, but the extent of survival at Temple Manor is currently too poorly understood for a scheduling to be proposed. The preceptory will have extended over an area far beyond the footprint of the current building, possibly as far as the current road to the north, a marked break of slope to the south and an area of former medieval fishponds to the east. However currently there is insufficient evidence for archaeological survival within the surrounding area to justify formal designation by scheduling.

Setting

- 13.4.48 *Archaeological remains:* the setting of the Manor is defined primarily by the extent of its buried and extant upstanding remains and later phases of construction. Although the extent of survival at Temple Manor is not fully understood it is believed to have extended far beyond the footprint of the current building.
- 13.4.49 *Physical surroundings and views:* The current landscape setting is dominated by agricultural fields in views to the north and the River Aire to the south. The setting adjacent to the River Aire was the reason the Manor was located in this place for defensive purposes. Beyond the River Aire the existing Eggborough Power Station, particularly the eight cooling towers are

highly visible. The asset is located in between two large substantial 20th century red brick detached houses similarly set back from the road with driveways and boundary features.

- 13.4.50 *Experience:* the buried remains of the Manor do not have strong landscape setting. The manor is still visibly connected to the current course of the River Aire which allows the ability to appreciate and understand why the manor was constructed in this location. Long range views and the presence of the tower allow an appreciation of the once defensive nature of the manor and its visibility within the landscape. But the agricultural setting, the modern development either side of the Manor and the extensive alterations to the manor itself remove a large degree of legibility. The existing coal-fired power station is dominant feature in the experience of the asset and blocks important strategic views south that would have once been obtainable from the asset.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.51 The key component of the asset's setting that contributes to its significance is its association with the River Aire, the believed extent of the archaeological remains provides indication as to the extent of the archaeological extent of the heritage site. The upstanding remains and the evidence of continuous adaptation and re-use of the Manor adds to the significance of the site since the 12th century. The physical surroundings, particularly the location on the northern banks of the River Aire enhance the experience of the Manor as it contributes towards the ability to understand and appreciate the Manor and its location. The presence of the existing coal-fired power station in views to the south do not enhance the experience of the asset and disconnect it from the longer distance views south that would have been an important aspect in the defence of the manor. It is assessed that the current setting of the asset makes a high contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

Manor Farmhouse

- 13.4.52 Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1148398**, grade II) is a farmhouse dating from the late 17th – early 18th century with later additions and alterations. It is cement rendered under a pantile roof. It is located within the linear settlement of Temple Hirst where buildings are located predominantly on the north side of the road with multiple farm complexes and farm buildings. It is listed due to its architectural and historic interest some of the interest of which derives from the way the asset is experienced within its farmland setting.

Setting

- 13.4.53 *Physical surrounding and views:* the Farmhouse set back from the road behind a low close board horizontal plank fence and a front garden and side garden to the west. Opposite on the south side of the road is a red brick farmhouse on the road's edge that blocks views south. There are glimpses of large expanses of agricultural land that provides context and the agricultural setting for the farm and the rural village. These fields provide the surrounds in which the asset is experienced and understood and is linked to its function as a farmhouse. It is located to the east of the embanked railway line. The embankment is visible in views to the west and provides a visual buffer preventing views, to an extent, beyond this. However, rising above the embankment is the existing coal-fired power station; the stack and some of the cooling towers are visible from here.
- 13.4.54 *Experience:* the surrounding agricultural character of the Temple Hirst Village with its farms and farmhouses coupled with the surrounding agricultural fields provide the setting to the

farmhouse and contribute to its significance. The existing coal-fired power station is visible in views to the south-west.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.55 The setting of the Farmhouse is defined by its location within farmland and within a farming village illustrated by the quantity of other farms and farm complexes with the village. The current rural setting of the asset makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand the asset. The existing coal-fired power station does not make positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the contribution made by the agricultural land and its village location to the significance of the asset. It is assessed that the asset's current setting makes a medium level of contribution to the understanding the significance of the asset.

Hensall House

- 13.4.56 There are a number of listed buildings within the village of Hensall. Hensall House (**NHLE 1174458**, grade II) lies of the south side of the Main Street. It is a house dating from the late 18th century with later additions and alterations. It is constructed of brick under grey slate roof and sits in a prominent position behind a low boundary wall with small front garden setting it back from the road. It sits on a corner plot to the east of the village. The village has been altered over time and has been developed with later houses predominantly from the 20th and 21st century. It is listed due to its architectural and historic interest.

Setting

- 13.4.57 *Physical surroundings and views:* Its location within village provides the setting for Hensall House. It is experienced as part of a streetscape. There are no views obtainable towards the Site. There are views towards the east over open farm land beyond the village. Drax power station is visible on the horizon.
- 13.4.58 *Experience:* Hensall House is a building that uses vernacular materials but has clearly been influenced by polite architectural styles. It is one of the most prominent and architecturally distinguished houses within Hensall. It is experienced as a prominent part of the streetscape of Hensall and is understood in this setting. The views obtainable across open farmland to the east allow the village to be understood a rural village.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.59 The significance of Hensall House lies in its architectural and historic interest as a late 18th century house. The setting within the streetscape provides slight understanding to significance. The streetscape setting of Hensall House is a component of its significance and the views east provide understanding of the rural setting of the village. It is assessed that the setting of Hensall House makes a low contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.

Hensall Signal Box

- 13.4.60 South of the village is Hensall Signal Box (**NHLE 1412058**, grade II). The signal box is sited adjacent to the level crossing at the western end of Hensall Station which dates back to the

opening of the Wakefield, Pontefract and Goole Railway in 1848 and contained the levers to operate the signals and the fully glazed signal box on stilts gave a good view down the line.

Setting

- 13.4.61 *The physical surroundings and views:* The former station house built in a ‘Swiss Cottage’ style is on the opposite (northern) side of the line. Just to the east of the signal box on the southern station platform is a Victorian timber-built waiting room. The railway line and the associated Victorian buildings provide the setting and contribute towards the significance of the signal box. Thick vegetation limits views to the west towards the Proposed Development.
- 13.4.62 *Experience:* the signal box is experienced and understood as part of the historic and still active railway infrastructure.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.63 The location of the signal box within a group and on an active railway line is a vital part of its setting. It is assessed that the current setting makes a high contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate its setting.

Church of St Paul, the Red House and Hensall Primary School

- 13.4.64 The Church of St Paul (**NHLE 1295734**, grade II*) was conceived as a group with The Red House (**NHLE 1148401**, Grade II*) and Hensall Primary School (**NHLE 1148400**, grade II). The group is located approximately 1.3 km south-east of the Site. All date from 1854 with later alterations. They were designed by Architect William Butterfield. The patron was the 7th Viscount Downe. It was built by Charles Ward of Lincoln. They are constructed of pinkish-red brick in English bond with ashlar dressings under a grey slate roof, built in the style of Aesthetic Functionalism. The Church of St Paul lies to the north of the grouping west of the road with a churchyard surrounding it and mature trees flanking the perimeter particularly to the north-west. The Red House sits to the south-west of the church. It was a former vicarage, now house. Hensall Primary School sits to the south of the church parallel to the road. The buildings’ significance lie in their architectural interest as buildings demonstrating an early example of a conscious Victorian return to an honest, unpretentious style of building which is not stylistic and is devoid of imitative flavour. The three buildings form an important group and provide the setting for each other as well as contributing towards the significance of each asset.
- 13.4.65 *Architectural and historic interest:* The significance of the buildings lies in their stylistic origins i.e. aesthetic functionalism is where the aesthetic value is completely determined by and therefore reducible to practical function. In the context of architecture it is that these buildings were designed with the practical function of a church, a vicarage and a school in mind and a practical and functional relationship between them all, the vicar providing spiritual leadership to both parishioners and young charges alike. Any aesthetic value that is drawn from the group and/or from the any individual asset is, to a degree, fortuitous. This is in contrast to the dominant architectural fashions of the time which valued high aesthetics as well as function. In this vain it is unlikely that much consideration was given to the setting of the building beyond practical necessity of having enough open space to build a school. The significance lies in the architectural and historic interest and their functional relationship to each other. However, there is clearly a group aesthetic that is visibly different from the local vernacular and this creates aesthetic interest.

Setting

- 13.4.66 *Physical surroundings and views:* The group are located within open flat agricultural land visible with a few sporadic buildings arranged around the principal routes. When approached from the south from bridge over the M62 both tower of St Paul's and the stack of the existing coal-fired power station are visible over the high hedges. Both the tower and the stack become focal points leading the eye north towards Hensall. The view widens on approach to the group of buildings. The school appears in view flanking the road in a later phase of development. The original part of the school is south of St Paul's Church. The churchyard is bounded by a low stone wall with mature trees planted around the perimeter and within the churchyard enclosing the churchyard from views into and out from the north and providing a backdrop to the Church. The vicarage is accessed via a lane between the Church and the school. The approach east from Weeland Road has hedgerow along the southern side and there are no view attainable of the collection of building along this route. Intervening high hedges and mature planting do to a degree prevent clear views towards the group of buildings and the existing coal fired power station. However, the scale of the existing coal-fired power station is such that it is experienced in gaps in and above hedges, particularly in the winter period. However, short or middle distance views do not form a vital part of the setting of these assets.
- 13.4.67 *Experience:* these assets are experienced as a group, although the vicarage is hidden behind the school and the Church denoting the differing functions and publically accessible elements both physically and functionally. They are located on a corner of busy crossroads and in relative isolation from other development, with open fields defining the eastern and southern aspect albeit with the M62 providing a physical barrier. To the north there are views obtainable towards the existing coal-fired power station of the stack and the cooling towers behind the boilers house and turbine hall. This is an incongruous element in surroundings of these assets.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.68 The setting of the group of buildings is defined by the proximity to roads and open space, mainly agricultural land beyond the curtilage of the buildings. The churchyard provides limited tranquillity from the busy road and the noise of the M62 to the south. The school is defined by setting with green planning fields to the south and west. The architectural style of aesthetic functionalism implies that the building and therefore the connection between to the groupings is borne of practicalities rather than aesthetic considerations although an aesthetic is drawn from the pleasing red-brick and the steeply pitched slate roofs. The existing coal-fired power station does not make positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the contribution made by the group of assets to each other, its church yard, and school planning fields to the significance of the asset. The group is less concerned with the setting within the landscape but is derived from the need to provide spiritual guidance from cradle to grave to the local parishioners. Understanding the architectural interest and therefore the historic interest of the group it has been assessed that the setting as a group of buildings makes a vital contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand the assets. However, the experience of the assets in their landscape setting makes a low level of contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the assets.

Kellington

13.4.69 The Church of St Edmunds (**NHLE 1148402**, Grade I), its associated gate piers (**NHLE 1148403**, grade II) and churchyard cross (**NHLE 1295742**, grade II) lie approximately 2.55 km to the east of the Site. The church has Norman origins to the nave with mid-12th century reconstruction, further alterations and additions throughout the mid-14th and 15th century with further restorations of 1866-70. It is constructed of Magnesian limestone ashlar with concealed roof to nave, stone roof to south porch and asphalt roof to chancel. It has a three stage west tower, a five bay nave with clerestory, a south porch and a north aisle. There is also a three bay chancel with north chapel. Fine east window of 1860 depicting The Last Supper and a 1915 window of St Edmund. There are connections to the Knights Templar including a 14th century Knight tombstone and two others. Part of the significance of the Church relates to British Coal mining a new seam at Kellingley Colliery in 1991. As a result of the structural issues associated within this the tower was rebuilt and the whole of the interior and a 2 m strip around the church was archaeologically excavated. The significance of the Church lies in its early origins and later additions.

Setting

13.4.70 *Physical surroundings and views:* The Church is located away from the main settlement of Kellington and is located, along with its churchyard, within flat agricultural land surrounding it with relatively low hedging. This makes the Church a visible, prominent and isolated building within the landscape with long distance views to and from. The location away from a settlement meant the Church gathered a wider congregation from farming and coal mining communities. Its visibility within flat topography allowed it to be highly visible and the bells to be heard when they were rung. The cooling towers and the stack of the existing coal-fired power station can be seen in views on the horizon to the east. These do not contribute to the asset's setting but do not prevent the ability to understand and appreciate the contribution that the setting within rural farm land makes to the significance. However, the presence of the existing power station allows an appreciation of the reasons for coal mining within the area and the generation of electricity.

13.4.71 *Experience:* the church is experienced as an isolated structure within open agricultural land.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

13.4.72 The setting of the Church is defined by its visible nature within open countryside that enabled its congregation to see it and to hear its bells. The view of the power station allows an appreciation of the need for coal extraction and provides context to the more recent interventions into the Church. It has been assessed that the asset's current setting within rural open farmland makes a high level of contribution to understanding the significance of the asset.

Kellington Windmill

13.4.73 Kellington Windmill (**NHLE 1148404**, grade II) is a late 18th – early 19th century windmill. It is constructed of Magnesian limestone rubble, partly rendered with brick infill and conical roof. Its significance relates to its functional association with the agricultural land that surrounds it and it illustrating the technological innovations for grinding flour at the time in which it was built.

Setting

- 13.4.74 *Physical surrounding and views:* Its setting within agricultural land that would have grown the wheat that it milled adds to the significance of the asset. There are relatively few, if any, opportunities where the windmill and the existing coal-fired power station are experienced in the same view due to intervening trees. Long range views are not part of the setting of this asset as its significance lies in the functional advantage that being exposed within the landscape allowed.
- 13.4.75 *Experience:* the experience of the windmill is as part of a complex of buildings. The sails have been lost but it is still recognisable as a remnant of the rural working landscape.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.76 The setting of the heritage asset is defined by its location within agricultural fields which grew the wheat that it milled. The ability to see the windmill in the round allowed the miller to capture the power of the wind from any direction undisturbed by buildings. Whilst there are a few domestic buildings around the base it has been assessed that the assets setting is relatively intact and makes high contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate its function and significance.

Birkin

- 13.4.77 Birkin contains five listed buildings. These are Church of St Mary's (**NHLE 1316671**, grade I), Coffin in churchyard of St Mary's (**NHLE 1316672**, grade II), pair of gate piers to Birkin Hall (**1132451**, grade II), Birkin Grange (**NHLE 167448**, grade II) and Birkin House (**NHLE 1316672**, Grade II).
- 13.4.78 The Church of St Mary's dates from the 12th century with 14th century south aisle and the upper stage of tower attributed to this period. There are also additions and alterations dating from the 18th century. It is constructed of Magnesian limestone ashlar with stone slate roof and wooden porch to the south. The church is situated at the southern part of the village with a low course stone wall enclosing the churchyard and the monuments including the listed coffin (**NHLE 1316672**, grade II). The significance of the Church lies in its early origins and its continued use as a parish church in a rural parish.

Setting

- 13.4.79 *Physical surrounding, experience, and views:* The setting of the listed coffin and the gate piers to Birkin Hall are defined by their location and association with St Mary's Church. The existing coal fired power station is visible on the horizon to the south east but is at sufficient distant away to be absorbed to a degree into the panoramic view. Long range views are not part of the setting of these assets.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.80 The setting of the Church within a rural village with extensive panoramic views to the south over flat agricultural contributes towards the significance of the Church. The existing coal-fired power station does not make positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the contribution made by the agricultural land and its village location to the significance of the asset. It is assessed that the asset's setting

contributes to a medium level to the contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset.

Birkin Grange and Birkin House

- 13.4.81 Birkin Grange and Birkin House are of significance as vernacular building within a rural setting. Birkin Grange was the former vicarage but is now a house. Other listed buildings within Birkin are vernacular denoting the agricultural origins of the area.

Setting

- 13.4.82 *Physical surrounds, views, and experience:* They are experienced within a rural village setting. The existing coal-fired power station is only visible on the horizon in glimpsed views through gaps in between building and vegetation. Long range views are not part of the setting of these assets. It is sufficiently distanced enough to be visible within the wider landscape but not affect the ability to appreciate the rural setting of the listed buildings.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.83 The existing coal-fired power station does not make a positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the contribution made by the agricultural land and its village location to the significance of the assets. It is assessed the setting of the assets contribute to a medium level to the significance of the asset.

Gateforth

- 13.4.84 Gateforth contains six listed buildings all of which are associated with Gateforth Hall, a grade II* listed building (**NHLE 1132514**). The hall was built in 1814 for Humphrey Osbalderson. It is constructed of brick with Magnesian limestone ashlar dressings under a grey slate roof and rendered stacks. The principal frontage is two storeys, three bays of which the centre is a full-height, and a three window bow. There is a flight of four curved ashlar steps encompassing a bow with broad top step carrying a portico of four giant Ionic columns supporting a frieze, cornice and low parapet. It was built as a hunting lodge and has many associated buildings and structures including the listed Ha-ha (**NHLE1316662**, grade II) to the south-east. There are a further three listed structures – Church Lodge (**NHLE 1174631**, grade II), The Coach House (**NHLE 1295640**, grade II) and West Lodge (**NHLE 1174668**, grade II).

Setting

- 13.4.85 *Physical surrounding and experience:* the Lodges demark an entrance into a country estate of Gateforth Hall. These Lodges and the ancillary features such as the Coach House and ha-ha add to the architectural and historic interest of the hall and its landscape. The estate as a whole is experienced within agricultural fields and woodland adding to the interest as a hunting lodge. The estate has been subdivided and it is believed to no longer be in the same ownership. However, the estate and its component parts can still be read as a single entity which retains its significance.
- 13.4.86 *Views:* The principal front of Gateforth Hall and the ha-ha (which was designed to allow uninterrupted views across the countryside) is orientated east-south-east. The existing coal-fired power station is located to the south-southeast of the Hall. Access to Gateforth Hall was not permitted during the site visit but it is assumed that the views towards the existing coal-

fired power station would only be discernible in the distance on the horizon and in peripheral views if visible at all with intervening vegetation and buildings.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.87 It is assessed the heritage assets associated with Gateforth Hall have group value that is contributed to the setting of the estate. The farmland and woodland surrounding the estate contribute to the understanding of the past usage as a hunting lodge. The subdivision and the later houses in and around the estate do detract from the significance and setting of the estate and Gateforth Hall. It is assessed that the setting makes a medium contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance.

Hambleton

- 13.4.88 There are four listed structures within Hambleton. These are 22 Main Street (**NHLE 1295633**, grade II). It is an attractive early-mid 19th century double fronted house constructed of brownish-red brick in Flemish bond under a slate roof. Walmsley House (**NHLE 1132516**, grade II) is a similarly a double fronted red-brick house under a slate roof on a prominent corner plot at the junction with Main Street and Gateforth Lane. The Old Vicarage (**NHLE 1295621**, grade II) dates from 1834 and is an attractive building set within its own mature gardens on Gateforth Lane and Garth House (**NHLE 1316663**, grade II) dates from the early-mid 18th century. The significance of these assets relate to their architectural and historic interest as listed buildings.

Setting

- 13.4.89 *Physical surrounding and experience:* These listed buildings are all located within the built up settlement of Hambleton. They form part of the street scene adding variation and interest to the village. They denote changing fashions and status of the occupiers through subtle differences in architectural detailing and each has its own historic interest. The street scene contains a great many buildings of different ages and phases of development. The buildings are not experienced in an intact setting. Due to the distance from the Site and intervening buildings it is not possible to view the existing coal-fired power station from these assets. Long range views are not part of the setting of these assets.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.90 It is assessed that the assets current setting within Hambleton makes a low level contribution to the ability to understand the significance of the assets.

Thorpe Willoughby

- 13.4.91 There are three listed buildings within the settlement of Thorpe Willoughby – Thorpe Hall (**NHLE 1365020**, grade II), buildings opposite Thorpe Hall (**NHLE 1132561**, grade II) and Barff Farmhouse (**NHLE 1132517**, grade II). These are located approximately 7 km north of the existing coal-fired power station. They are a group of associated with Thorpe Hall located within the Thorpe Hall Moated monastic site. It is a farmhouse with associated listed farm buildings.

Setting

- 13.4.92 *Physical surroundings, views, and experience:* the current landscape setting of the assets are characterised and experienced in an agricultural landscape to the east and west and by Selby Dam to the south. The setting of the assets is relatively contained and do not have a strong landscape presence and long-range views do not form a vital part of their setting.
- 13.4.93 *Associative relationships:* these assets lie in close proximity to Thorpe Hall Moated Monastic Grange which is a scheduled monument (**NHLE 1017460**). This adds to the archaeological interest of the assets and the location.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.94 The current predominantly rural setting of the assets makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand the agricultural significance of the assets. It is assessed that the assets' current setting makes a medium level of contribution to the understanding and the ability to appreciate the assets' significance.

Brayton

There are two listed buildings within Brayton. The grade I listed Church of St Wilfred (**NHLE 1132537**) and the associated Vicarage (**NHLE 1167599**, grade II). The buildings are located in an open area between Selby and Brayton. Brayton was in the mid-19th century a small rural settlement with buildings sporadically arranged around the routes into and out of the village. The assets would have been experienced in this setting.

Setting

- 13.4.95 *Physical surrounding and experience:* Development during the latter part of the 20th century in and around Brayton and on the southern edge of Selby has changed the setting of the Church and it has become more urbanised. Views of open farmland are appreciable to the north-west and to the south-west but are limited and curtailed by later development. Views south towards the Proposed Development are not possible due to intervening buildings. They are experienced in a semi-urban environment that is dominated by later built up development. The land around the Church acts more like a buffer to prevent the encroachment of Brayton and Selby than part of its historic setting.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.96 It is assessed that the setting of the asset makes a low level contribution to understanding or appreciating the significance of the assets.

Selby

- 13.4.97 There are 60 listed buildings within Selby that fall within the 5 km study area. They are close to the boundary of the study area. Due to distance, intervening buildings, and other topographical features it is not possible to view the Site. A full list of the listed buildings within Selby can be found in Appendix 13A (ES Volume III). The majority of these are located within the historic core of Selby. Their significance relates to their architectural and historic interest.

Setting

- 13.4.98 *Physical surrounding and experience:* Their location within the established townscape of Selby mean that these listed buildings provide an understanding to Selby as a place that has been shaped by cycles of change over a long period. The assets provide nested and overlapping settings as well as having their own. These assets create historic and architectural interest to the townscape and collectively contribute to the experience of the Selby Town Conservation Area and the Armoury Road and Brook Street Conservation Area. These assets are therefore experienced in an urban context with limited views out of the prevailing townscape. Views south towards the Proposed Development are not possible due to intervening buildings.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.99 It is assessed that the assets' setting within an urban context makes a high contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the assets.

Gowdal

- 13.4.100 Gowdal south-east of the Site contains four listed buildings – Gowdal Broach Farm (**NHLE 1347020**, grade II), Stable and pigeoncote west of Gowdal Hill Farmhouse (**NHLE 11310139**, grade II), barn 30 m west of Gowdal Broach farm (**NHLE 1161433**, grade II) and stable/ pigeoncote approximately 20 m north-west of Gowdal Hill Farmhouse (**NHLE 1310139**). These are located 2 km to the south-east of the existing coal-fired power station. The assets are vernacular buildings associated with agriculture, management of the land and animal husbandry.

Setting

- 13.4.101 *Physical surroundings, views and experience:* They are set within agricultural land which adds to the significance of the assets. The assets are situated north of the A645 and M62. Whilst these busy roads are part of the setting and experience of the assets that do not contribute to the ability to understand or appreciate its significance and detract from the tranquillity of the agricultural setting. The assets do not have a strong landscape presence and long-range views do not form a vital part of their setting although the existing coal fired power station is visible in views to the north-west.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.102 The existing coal-fired power station does not make positive contribution to the wider landscape but does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the contribution made by the agricultural land and the group valued derived from this group of assets to the significance of the assets. It is assessed that the rural setting makes a medium contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the assets.

Pollington

- 13.4.103 Pollington is located approximately 5 km to the south-west of the Site. Pollington contains two listed buildings within the study area. Pollington Hall (NHLE 1161547, grade II) and Dovehouse Farmhouse (NHLE 1103312, grade II) are located to the west of the village. The assets are of architectural and historic interest as listed buildings associated with agricultural and the management of the land.

Setting

- 13.4.104 *Physical surrounding and experience:* Their village setting backing on to open farm land contributes to the experience of the assets.

Contribution of Setting to the Significance

- 13.4.105 It is assessed that the rural setting makes a medium contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the assets.

Conservation Areas

- 13.4.106 The Site is not located within a conservation area. There are three conservation areas within the 5 km study area. These are Selby Town, Brayton and Armoury Road and Brook Street.

- 13.4.107 Selby Town Conservation Area and Armoury Road and Brook Street Conservation Area are located approximately 8.5 km from the exiting coal-fired power station. These conservation areas are designated due to their historic and architectural interest the character and appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.

- 13.4.108 The town of Selby dates from the Norman Invasion of 1066. The Abbey was founded by Benedict, a Benedictine monk. The Benedictine Abbey was a huge enterprise and in its early years it would have included a chapel, cloisters, stables, a brew-house, a kitchen, workshops, a dormitory, cellars, barns, river wharf and an infirmary, all surrounded by high walls with a large gatehouse. The town grew up to serve the Abbey and to benefit from the trade it attracted. This continued until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s. Selby's abbey was dissolved, and most of its buildings were demolished. However, the church had always served the towns people and became a parish church which survives today. Selby's fortunes were based on trade. This initially grew up around the business of the monastery. However, the river wharves soon took on a wider importance as the highest point on the Ouse navigable by sea-going vessels. Selby, therefore, effectively became York's port transshipping goods to and from barges. Its boom period was the end of the 18th century and the first part of the 19th century. The canal arrived in the first period, linking the port to the Aire and to Leeds. In 1791 the bridge was built, the only crossing on the Ouse between York and the sea, bringing a huge amount of traffic through the town. So important was the town, that the Leeds and Selby Railway was completed in 1834, only the second passenger line in the world. The railway was linked directly to the port, which for a while became the main sea outlet for Leeds. However, within a few years the railway had been extended to the new model port of Goole and onwards to Hull. Selby was therefore increasingly bypassed as a port and entered a period of gradual decline.

- 13.4.109 By the 20th century Selby's economy had shrunk considerably and was much more like that of a market town, providing an outlet for local goods and agricultural produce. The port developed as an important shipbuilding centre, specialising in trawlers, which continued into the late 1990s. In the last 20 years Selby has become associated with coal mining. This is in fact a network of five pitheads to the north of Selby and underground system workings bringing the coal to the surface in Gascoigne Wood. The complex was conceived as part of a system including the three large power stations in the vicinity. A combination of geological problems, investment in gas power stations and cheap foreign coal led to a decision to close the last mine in 2004. Today Selby has become once more the market town that it was for much of its history. The Abbey precinct lies at the heart of the town from which development spread out

in a 'T' shape along Gowthorpe and the river. The 20th century saw the town filling out with the development of a series of suburban housing estates. The Selby Town Conservation Area contains the earlier origins of the town focused on the area around Selby Abbey. The Armoury Road and Brook Street Conservation Area is focused on the 19th century expansion of Selby and is focussed on red brick terrace houses that flank the two roads north of the railway line. The conservation areas contain many historic buildings which illustrate the historic development of the area and contribute to the significance of the Selby.

Setting and Contribution of Setting to Significance

- 13.4.110 The Armoury Road and Brook Street Conservation Area is entirely experienced within the built up townscape. Its setting is urban and denotes a part of the comprehensive redevelopment of the area during the 19th century. It is assessed that the location just north of the railway line and within the built up environs of Selby makes a medium contribution to understanding and appreciating its significance.
- 13.4.111 The Selby Town Conservation Area encompasses many different phases of development which denotes the long history of habitation of the area. It is essential experienced as a townscape centred on the abbey. The later phases of development that have developed around the periphery mean that there is a loss of landscape context. It is assessed that the setting of the asset makes a medium contribution to the ability to understand and appreciate its significance.
- 13.4.112 Brayton Conservation Area is centred on the grade I listed Church of St Wilfred (NHLE 1132537) and the associated Vicarage (NHLE 1167599, grade II). The conservation area encompasses open area between Selby and Brayton. Brayton was in the mid-19th century a small rural settlement with buildings sporadically arranged around the routes into and out of the village. The assets would have been experienced in this setting. Development during the latter part of the 20th century in and around Brayton and on the southern edge of Selby has changed and it has become more urbanised. Views of open farmland are appreciable to the north-west and to the south-west but are limited and curtailed by later development. The conservation area acts more like a buffer to prevent the encroachment of Brayton and Selby than to preserve the setting of the listed building which has been eroded by 20th century development in such close proximity.
- 13.4.113 It is assessed that the setting of the asset makes a medium level contribution to understanding or appreciating the significance of the assets.

Non-Designated Assets

- 13.4.114 There are four known non-designated heritage assets within the Site and a further 67 non-designated heritage assets within the 1 km study area (Figure 13.2). The non-designated heritage assets within the Site comprise the existing Eggborough Power Station (**1316287**) and an undated enclosure and field system identified from cropmark evidence (**MNY10018**). Within the footprint of the existing Eggborough Power Station is the site of a former manor (**MNY9849**) and Sherwood Hall (**MNY17093**); both of these assets are no longer extant.
- 13.4.115 There is known prehistoric activity in the 1 km study area. Cropmarks that are likely to be associated with an Iron Age or Roman ditched enclosure are located approximately 500 m to the east of the southern end of the Proposed Gas Connection and Proposed Cooling Water Connections (**1315714**).

- 13.4.116 Cropmark evidence has identified a trackway (**MNY10008**) and field system (**MNY10003**) of potential late prehistoric or early Roman date 450 m to the north of the Proposed Gas Connection.
- 13.4.117 Cropmark evidence has also identified an undated enclosure and possible trackway on the western edge of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor (**MNY24129**). A medieval find is also recorded in this location (**MNY10013**). There is no evidence to suggest that the features extend to the east into the Proposed Gas Connection corridor.
- 13.4.118 The remains of a double-ditched enclosure (**1318872**) and field system (**1318895**) are recorded on the south-western edge of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor at the point it crosses the existing A19 carriageway. An undated enclosure (**MNY10018**), also been identified from cropmark evidence, is located within the Site and is located approximately 220 m to the north-west of the double-ditched enclosure.
- 13.4.119 An undated enclosure has also been identified from cropmark evidence approximately 650 m east of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor (**MNY17090/1318742**) and may be of prehistoric or medieval origin. **MNY24130** is located approximately 150 m west of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor on the north bank of the River Aire. The feature was recorded during a watching brief on a gas pipeline and comprises a ditch and bank that may be part of a dyke system that went out of use in 1789 (On Site Archaeology, 1999).
- 13.4.120 The site of a former manor and Sherwood Hall (**MNY17093/MNY9849**) are located within the footprint of the existing coal-fired power station. Associated with Sherwood Hall are the cropmarks of three ponds and a possible drain (**1315781**). The remains of a metalled trackway (**MNY34131**) recorded during a watching brief in 1998 may also be associated with the Hall. Sherwood Hall was occupied by William Morritt Esq. in the 1820s (www.geunki.org.uk). The date of construction of this hall is unknown, but was previously known as Potterlawe and is claimed to have been a grange of the Templar Preceptory located at Temple Hirst to the north of the River Aire (Worsfold 1894). The hall was demolished in the 1960s to make way for Eggborough power station.
- 13.4.121 There are a number of non-designated assets relating to the medieval Hall Garth moated site (**56177/MNY9969**). The heritage site is non-designated but has been identified through consultation as being of potential national importance. The known extent of the heritage site has been defined primarily by cropmark evidence and map regression, and the Proposed Gas Connection corridor has been designed to avoid remains associated with the heritage site.
- 13.4.122 The double moated site was constructed by the Basset family in the 12th century. The earliest structures included a hall with the moat added in the 13th century. Rescue excavation undertaken during the 1960s also found evidence of Roman and Saxon activity. Timber buildings were replaced with stone structures in the mid-13th century, and further alterations were made in the 14th century with the construction of a kitchen followed by the remodelling of the manor and construction of a gatehouse and bridge over the moat in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- 13.4.123 Hall Garth appears on the Ordnance Survey maps from the 1849 1st edition until the 1973 edition when it is no longer shown. The mapping shows the extent of the moat, showing that all four arms were visible as earthworks until the mid-20th century. The 1849 Ordnance Survey

map shows the moat in detail, indicating that the western section of the moat may still have contained water, or at least be heavily waterlogged.

- 13.4.124 The disappearance of Hall Garth from the Ordnance Survey mapping may have occurred as a result of the construction of flood defences in the 1960s, which prompted the rescue excavation. The excavation, led by Mrs. J Le Patourel, recorded the extensive preservation of the asset and the chronology of the heritage site's development. The existence of the moated site, along with the monastic granges and number of settlements in the study area suggests that this area was a relatively well-populated and utilised rural landscape during the medieval period.
- 13.4.125 The setting of Hall Garth is defined primarily by the extent of its buried remains. The shared historical association with remnant medieval field systems in the wider study area also contribute to the setting of Hall Garth.
- 13.4.126 Evidence of medieval agricultural activity has also been identified at the northern limit of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor, located to the west of the settlement of Burn abutting West Lane on its eastern side. Cropmark evidence suggests ridge and furrow and field boundaries (**1309762**). The site of a medieval windmill is recorded approximately 460 m east of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor on the south side of the River Aire (**MNY17065**).
- 13.4.127 Findspot evidence, which can provide a background signature on the type of activity in an area, includes two findspots of late Iron Age and Roman pottery (**MNY10002**, **MNY10001**) and also medieval finds (**MNY10000**) (**MNY9999**).
- 13.4.128 Burn Airfield is located approximately 600 m north-east of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor (**MNY1063**). The airfield opened in November 1942 as a base for Wellington Bombers of the RAFs 4 Group, Bomber Command, 578 Squadron, and had three concrete runways, associated hangars and accommodation buildings. The squadron was disbanded in 1946 and the runway closed in September 1946, although the airfield and surrounding area was used as a Prisoner of War camp for German soldiers until 1948. The airfield's last military use was during the Korean War and Suez Crisis, when it was used as a tank park.
- 13.4.129 Eggborough Power Station is a non-designated heritage asset (**1316287**). This coal-fired power station was constructed in the 1960s and opened in 1970, and was capable of producing enough electricity to meet the needs of two million households.
- 13.4.130 Power stations are among the largest and most recognisable complexes built in the British landscape during the 20th century. They had a profound impact on the British landscape, visually, environmentally, and culturally, and the electricity they generated had a transformational effect on our economy and society. Reaching an unrivalled scale and level of technological sophistication by the 1960s, many power stations are now becoming obsolete, as cleaner, more efficient and renewable forms of energy production find favour in the 21st century. Historic England has published a number of documents that inform the assessment of significance of Eggborough Power Station. 'High Merit': Existing English Post-War Coal and Oil-Fired Power Stations in Context (Historic England, 2013) and 20th Century Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Power Generation – Introductions to Heritage Assets (Historic England 2015) are useful documents.
- 13.4.131 Eggborough was one of the thirteen 'super station's to be constructed in the 1960s by the CEBG. It was constructed on a new site in, what was then, the West Riding of Yorkshire about

8 km east of Knottingley and about 18 km west of Goole, within the Yorkshire Division of the North Eastern Region of the Generating Board.

- 13.4.132 The capacity of the station was up to 2,000 MW, comprising of coal fired boiler units; eight reinforced concrete cooling towers; and, the necessary ancillary plant, buildings and civil engineering works. The land consisted of farmland and sand and gravel bearing land, which was principally used for arable farming except where there were some areas of woodland. In order to build the coal-fired power station several buildings were demolished.
- 13.4.133 Finding suitable sites for a coal-fired power station was extremely difficult due to the scale of structures proposed and the very specific requirements required. The coal-fired power station had to be sited as close as possible to sources of coal supply and near a railway system connecting with collieries. The site also had to have the following: abundant sources of water nearby for cooling purposes; suitable foundations for the heavy parts; good road access; suitable outlets for the overhead transmission lines and these lines together with tall stacks and other tall structures on the site must not interfere with aviation.
- 13.4.134 In response to Section 37 of the Electricity Act 1957, the so-called 'Amenity Clause', amenity considerations were key to the site selection. Eggborough was one of the largest power stations planned in the country at that time. It was acknowledged that the scale of the buildings, cooling towers and stack were such that they would be visible from considerable distances. It was stipulated in the Inspector's Report that great care should be taken to ensure the best possible appearance of the completed works, both during construction and after completion. It furthered this by stating that the architectural treatment should be aimed at producing a pleasing appearance from medium and long range viewpoints. It was acknowledged that the coal-fired power station would be an outstanding feature to travellers on the nearby A19 and A645 roads and that detailed consideration should be given to the use of colour or surface texture to soften the visual impacts of the large expanses of concrete in the cooling towers and other main structures and that the Chief Planning Engineer should be informed of the Architect's recommendations in this respect.
- 13.4.135 Eggborough coal-fired power station was designed and built by the Northern Project Group of the CEGB. The civil engineering consultants were Rendel, Palmer and Tritton. The executive architects were Sir Percy Thomas and Son although George Hooper was the architect. The landscape consultant was Brenda Colvin.
- 13.4.136 Construction of the power station began in 1962 and began supplying the National Grid in 1967.
- 13.4.137 The most distinguished part of the Eggborough site is the eight 114 m tall concrete cooling towers which are laid out in a rectangular plan form to the north of the site. The 198.5 m stack is located at the southern corner of the site followed by the boiler house and glazed turbine hall which then step down to the administration block and control block. To the west of the site is a large sub station. The railway tracks which transport coal are located in the south-west of the existing coal-fired power station site and circle the coal stockyard before heading towards the south.
- 13.4.138 The existing coal-fired power station is built to the standard CEGB template for 2,000 MW power stations of an integrated generating unit and boiler house. As with other power stations

the boiler and plant is suspended from the structural frame to allow for expansion. For the most part construction and materials are common to CEGB infrastructure of this period.

- 13.4.139 Eggborough, along with other power stations of this type, is an important testament to the scale and optimism of Britain's post-war nationalised electricity industry. It, along with the other surviving 2,000 MW power stations, is illustrative of an important part of the nation's history and innovation in a new, improved technology.
- 13.4.140 The selection of listing of buildings erected after 1945 is very careful and selective. For sites that were built as part of a whole process such as the production of electricity an holistic approach has to be taken to all built elements and not just the individual component parts. Eggborough Power Station was built to the same template and with considerations applied to all CEGB sites and whilst, it has merit for the way it responded both architecturally and to the approach to the landscaping under the influence of Brenda Colvin, it does not stand out as an early innovative example of a power station and the component parts, particularly the administration block, is not of a high quality or intact and as such Historic England decided not to list the existing power station.
- 13.4.141 Eggborough Power Station has a presence within the landscape and has impacted on many local people's lives and thus it may have local interest and are important as a manifestation of CEGB post-war policy during the 1960s.

Potential for Previously Unknown Heritage Assets

- 13.4.142 The existing baseline evidence suggests the Site is located within an archaeological landscape with the potential to contain multi-period archaeological remains, in particular, late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. The archaeological investigations during the construction of a gas pipeline to the immediate west of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor (On Site Archaeology 1999) identified several features that are now recorded in the HER. The previous gas pipeline route was excavated through floodplain deposits, and the watching brief report notes that one of the features, a ditch and bank (**MNY24130**) was sealed by sandy clay alluvium. The course of the River Aire has deviated over time, and there is a high potential that river silts may have masked prehistoric, Roman, and later deposits and features associated with water-edge activities.

Results of Archaeological Geophysical Survey

- 13.4.143 In line with the Scoping Opinion, a programme of geophysical survey evaluation was carried out between December 2016 and January 2017 to confirm the presence of archaeological remains within the Proposed Gas Connection corridor and to help assess the impact of the Proposed Development on the significance of heritage assets (see Appendix 13B in ES Volume III).
- 13.4.144 The geophysical survey covered the full width of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor as defined in the PEI Report (i.e. a wider area than now included in the Site boundary) and in some cases extended beyond the corridor in order to test the location of known heritage assets that were located just beyond. One of the aims of the geophysical survey was to identify features of potential archaeological significance that could be avoided when the Site boundary was refined for the DCO application submission.

- 13.4.145 The results of the survey located two areas of likely archaeological remains in areas where previously noted HER records exist. Several other known sites, identified from cropmark evidence, were not identified from the geophysical survey; this may be a consequence of masking by alluvium or the features may have been ploughed out since they were first recorded from aerial photography. Several other discrete trends of possible archaeological origin were recorded along with a number of possible trends that are likely to be of geological or agricultural origin. None of the detected anomalies were clear or well defined enough to characterise them as a distinct type of archaeological feature.
- 13.4.146 The survey confirmed that the designed pipeline corridor has avoided the main cropmark complex associated with Hall Garth moated site. The survey in Area 11 picked up a couple of north-west to south-east aligned linear features that may be related to Hall Garth but also may relate to later features associated with water management (refer to Appendix 13B, Figures 20-22, features E96). Area 12 to the south-west of Hall Garth could not be surveyed due to crop conditions, therefore there is a potential that features associated with Hall Garth may be present in this area. A summary of the principal finds are itemised below and described in detailed in Appendix 13B (ES Volume III).

Table 13.8: Summary of geophysical survey results by Field

Area number (Figure 2, Appendix 13B)	Summary of results
Area 1	Linear trends possible field boundaries or enclosure. Possible pit features. Modern ploughing trends, field drains
Area 2	No remains of potential archaeological origin. Possible agricultural headland, geological changes
Area 3	Discrete linear and curvilinear trends; possible enclosure. Pit-like anomalies, drainage or ridge and furrow, field drains
Area 4	Curvilinear anomaly – possible agricultural headland. North-east to south-west linear field boundary(?), possible pit-like anomalies
Area 5	No features identified in area of known HER assets MNY10018 and 1318872. Possible pit-like anomalies, linear trends assoc. with modern drainage, linear trends assoc. with former (known) field boundaries. Woodland boundary feature (Whiteings Wood) and ridge and furrow
Area 6	Area covered by former Whiteings Wood. No clear anomalies of archaeological origin. Frequent land drains, trackway and utility
Area 7	Land drains. Agricultural headlands. Trackway. Significant levels of background ferrous noise
Area 8	Possible north-south former field boundary (post-med). Ploughing trends.
Area 9	Possible east-west former post-med field boundary. Drainage or ridge and furrow trends

Area number (Figure 2, Appendix 13B)	Summary of results
Area 10	Potential (tentative) linear and curvilinear trends. Modern ploughing trends. Potential pit-like anomalies
Area 11	Linear trends associated with water management features or former field boundaries to the west of Hall Garth (feature E96). Modern ploughing or drainage trends
Area 12	Winter crop. Not surveyed.
Area 13	Area of dense scrub. Not surveyed.
Area 14	Area of alluvium, test survey only. No features recorded.
Area 15	East-west linear anomaly, visible as denuded earthwork – likely water management feature.
Area 16	Potential (tentative) linear and curvilinear trends. North-south linear trend, possible field drain. Modern trackway.
Area 17	Potential (tentative) linear and curvilinear trends. North-south linear trend, possible post-med field boundary. Possible ridge and furrow. Pit-like anomalies.

13.4.147 The survey identified potential features of archaeological origin. The majority of the anomalies can be characterised as representing post-medieval and modern agricultural features, comprising former field boundaries, ridge and furrow, drainage features, water management features and headlands caused by ploughing. Several anomalies may be associated with earlier field systems or settlement related activity. The nature of enclosed settlement remains and associated field systems would suggest a late prehistoric (Iron Age), Roman or medieval date. Features associated with late prehistoric and Roman settlement has the potential to be of regional interest as evidential data could contribute to the current narrative associated with the understanding of Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural landscapes, and provide information relating to the nature of the agrarian economy, consumption and production.

Future Baseline

13.4.148 As part of the future baseline it is predicted that the existing coal-fired power station, including cooling towers and stack, will be demolished. The timescales for demolition are unknown, but demolition may be underway in 2019-2022 and beyond (2019-2022 being the anticipated construction period, 2022 being the opening year and 2047 being the earliest decommissioning year, respectively for the Proposed Development).

13.4.149 The future baseline conditions against which the construction (2019-2022) and opening (2022) scenarios for cultural heritage are assessed therefore assumes demolition is ongoing and the existing coal-fired power station may be entirely or partly still standing.

13.4.150 The future baseline conditions against which the operational stage (2037) and decommissioned stage (2047) of the cultural heritage assessment is assessed comprises a

‘modified’ baseline where the existing coal-fired power station is no longer present. A number of large scale structures are assumed to still be present on site including the 400 kV National Grid sub-station, and structures associated with the Air Liquide air separation unit and Yorkshire Water waste water treatment plant.

13.4.151 The landscape within which the Study Area is located would continue to be influenced by a number of large scale industrial buildings, power station complexes and infrastructure corridors in the future baseline scenario (see Chapter 16: Landscape and Visual Amenity).

13.4.152 In the absence of the Proposed Development it is predicted that cultural heritage baseline conditions will not change.

13.5 Development Design and Impact Avoidance

13.5.1 Sites of known heritage importance, such as the double-moated site at Hall Garths, have been avoided during the refinement of the design of the Proposed Development (between Stages 1 and 2 of the consultation) in order to avoid impacts to their significance and their setting. The Proposed Gas Connection also has a limit of deviation which may (subject to constraints including technical matters) allow for the avoidance of discrete cultural heritage assets that are identified within the construction footprint.

13.5.2 The design of the Proposed Development has avoided any physical impact on listed buildings.

13.6 Likely Impacts and Effects

13.6.1 The elements of the Proposed Development within the existing coal-fired power station site include the Proposed Power Plant, Construction Laydown, Electricity and groundwater Borehole Connections and access points. The Proposed Cooling Water Connections to the north follow the route of the existing cooling water connections for the majority of their routes. Due to the extent of ground disturbance caused by previous development at the existing coal-fired power station site, impacts to previously unknown buried heritage assets is unlikely, and significant effects are not anticipated.

13.6.2 The Proposed Gas Connection to the north of the existing coal-fired power station site will cut through arable fields. There is a potential for the construction of the Proposed Gas Connection to impact previously unknown buried heritage assets.

13.6.3 The above Section 13.4 has assessed the significance, the setting and the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the designated heritage assets. This critical assessment of significance and the relationship to setting has allowed some broad characteristics to be derived from the way in which the assets are experienced within the landscape context. Assets are experienced in a flat topography, with the existing coal-fired power station visible to many from the assets within their visual setting but have little effect on the significance of the heritage assets. Additional visual impacts as a result of the Proposed Development to the setting of listed buildings (from where the existing coal-fired power station is visible) are unlikely and significant effects are not anticipated.

13.6.4 The demolition of the existing coal-fired power station will result in the total loss of Eggborough Power Station as a non-designated heritage asset.

Construction (2019 -2022)

- 13.6.5 The existing coal-fired power station site does not contribute to, or form part of the setting of the scheduled moated sites in the study area. It is assessed that the construction of the Proposed Development will result in no impact and no change to the settings of Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange and Thorpe Hall monastic grange, and the effect is assessed as having **no effect**.
- 13.6.6 The setting of the WW2 bombing decoy control building (NHLE **1020499**) is defined by its location along the anticipated flight path of enemy aircraft and by its historical association with the RAF fighter station at Church Fenton. The Site does not contribute to, or form part of this setting. It is assessed that the construction of the Proposed Development will not impact or change the setting of the decoy and there will be **no effect**.
- 13.6.7 The setting of the scheduled Roman fort is defined principally by the extent of its buried remains, and also by its relationship with the former course of the River Aire. The existing coal-fired power station is visible from the asset and forms part of its visual setting, but it does not contribute to the understanding or appreciation of the asset.
- 13.6.8 Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the Site. This will not change the visual component of the fort's setting and will not change the significance of the asset. No impact is predicted, resulting in **no effect**.
- 13.6.9 Construction traffic will use existing access points into the Site from the A19 carriageway and Wand Lane. Therefore there will be no noise and dust impacts to the setting of the fort arising from construction traffic and there will be **no effect**.
- 13.6.10 Temporary lighting will be used during construction to enable safe working in hours of darkness. Night-time lighting is already present within the existing coal-fired power station site including the Proposed Power Plant Site; therefore the introduction of lighting during construction represents only a slight change to the visual component of the fort's setting. The temporary impact is assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.11 The construction of the Proposed Development will comprise a number of elements, each with the potential to result in disturbance to below ground deposits. It is assessed that construction activities within the existing coal-fired power station site and the majority of the Cooling Water Connections route to the north will not result in significant adverse effects to buried heritage assets, due to the likely extent of previous ground disturbance. The assessment of impact to buried heritage assets therefore relates only to the construction of the Proposed Gas Connection.
- 13.6.12 The construction of the Proposed Gas Connection has the potential to impact buried archaeological remains within the working width corridor. The construction will require the removal of topsoil and the excavation of trenches which will have a direct, permanent impact on buried remains.
- 13.6.13 Remains of potential national importance have been avoided by design and therefore features associated with the core complex of Hall Garth medieval moated site are unlikely to be impacted. However, there remains a possibility for previously unrecorded peripheral features associated with Hall Garth to be impacted. The western extent of the known remains

associated with Hall Garth is based primarily on cropmark evidence, and there is the potential for associated remains to extend beyond the plotted cropmarks and into the Proposed Gas Connection corridor. Potential physical impacts to known heritage assets are likely to entail:

- features associated with Hall Garth moated site (**56177/MNY9969**);
- undated double-ditched enclosure (**1318872**);
- features associated with a possible field system complex (**1318895**); and
- ridge and furrow and possible field boundary features associated with medieval agricultural activities (**1309762**).

- 13.6.14 In addition, there is a potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to be present within the Proposed Gas Connection corridor.
- 13.6.15 Features associated with Hall Garth (**56177/MNY9969**) have the potential to be of national interest due to the archaeological value of the buried and possibly waterlogged remains, and the heritage value is assessed to be high. The Proposed Gas Connection has been designed to avoid known features associated with this heritage site and this has been confirmed by the results of the geophysical survey which shows that the Site lies to the west of the Hall Garth's principal complex (see Appendix 13B). Impacts to the core complex of Hall Garth during construction are not anticipated, resulting in a **neutral** effect.
- 13.6.16 Peripheral features associated with Hall Garth may be impacted during construction of the proposed Gas Connection. Construction is likely to entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits and the magnitude of the impact is assessed to be high, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.
- 13.6.17 The construction of the Proposed Gas Connection will also result in a temporary impact to the setting of Hall Garth. The setting of the moated site is defined primarily by the extent of its buried remains and also by the historic associative relationship it has with the remnant medieval agricultural landscape. Construction activities will temporarily interrupt the visual relationship with the wider landscape, however this will have no real change in the ability to understand and appreciate the asset. The impact is assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse effect (not significant)**.
- 13.6.18 The undated enclosure ditches associated with feature **1318872** are likely to be of low heritage value. Construction is likely to entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits and the magnitude of the impact is assessed to be high, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.
- 13.6.19 Features associated with a possible field system complex **1318895** are likely to be of low (local) heritage value. Construction is likely to entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits and the magnitude of the impact is assessed to be high, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.
- 13.6.20 Features associated with remnant ridge and furrow cultivation **1309762** are likely to be of low (local) heritage value. Construction is likely to entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits and the magnitude of the impact is assessed to be high, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.
- 13.6.21 Previously unrecorded archaeological features within the Proposed Gas Connection corridor are likely to be of low to medium significance depending on whether they have a local or

regional resource value. Construction is likely to entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits and at this stage the magnitude of the impact is assessed to be high. This will result in a **major adverse effect (significant)** if the features are of regional (medium) value.

- 13.6.22 The existing coal-fired power station site does not contribute to the significance of the milestones. Whilst the closest milestone (NHLE 1430182) is located less than 400 m from the Site and exiting coal-fired power station and is visible and considered within its setting it does not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the significance of the heritage asset. For this milestone, along with the other five within the study area, the part of their setting that contributes towards their significance is limited to their position as part of the historic and existing road infrastructure. Their position adjacent to historic routes is how they are experienced and appreciated. It is assessed that the construction of the Proposed Development will result in no impact and no change to the significance of the six milestones (**NHLE 1430182, 1296820, 1365809, 1295633, 1295652 and 1148541**) and the effect is assessed as **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.23 The significance of the listed canal bridges lies in their use and position as crossing points over the Selby Canal. The Selby Canal is an integral part of the experience and contributes strongly to the ability to understand and appreciate these assets. The Proposed Development, whilst being visible in views from the heritage assets across the flat topography, will not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the significance of the assets. It is assessed that the four canal bridges (**NHLE 1316360, 1174087, 1252273, 1132536 and 1246188** (the latter two are the same bridge but have separate NHLE numbers as they are in different parishes)) and the effect is assessed as **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.24 The setting of Temple Manor (**NHLE 1295905**) is associated with the relationship to the river and occupying a level area on the northern banks that would have allowed extensive views in all directions including south west towards the proposed development. The existing coal-fired power station is part of Temple Manor's current setting visible behind the building but does not contribute to the understanding of the listed building.
- 13.6.25 Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the existing coal-fired power station site. This will not change the visual component of the Manor's setting and will not change the significance of the asset. No impact is predicted, resulting in a **negligible adverse effect (not significant)**.
- 13.6.26 Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the Site. This will not change the visual component of the fort's setting and will not change the significance of the asset. No impact is predicted, resulting in a **negligible adverse effect (not significant)**.
- 13.6.27 Construction traffic will use existing access points into the site from the A19 carriageway and Wand Lane. Therefore there will be no noise and dust impacts to the setting of the Temple manor arising from construction traffic and the effect will be **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.28 Temporary lighting will be used during construction to enable safe working in hours of darkness. Night-time lighting is already present within the existing coal-fired power station; therefore the introduction of lighting during construction represents only a slight change to

the visual component Temple Manors' setting. The temporary impact is assessed to be low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.

- 13.6.29 The Church of St Paul (**NHLE 1295734**, grade II*) was conceived as a group with The Red House (**NHLE 1148401**, Grade II*) and Hensall Primary School (**NHLE 1148400**, grade II). The three buildings form an important interrelated and co-dependent functional group and provide the setting and contribute toward the heritage interest of each other. The existing coal-fired power station is part of the wider setting and is visible in glimpsed views through mature trees, gaps in hedges lines and on approach to and from the assets but does not contribute to the understanding of the listed buildings. Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the proposed development site. This will change the visual component of this group of heritage assets' setting in glimpsed views through the vegetation but will have little effect on the significance or the ability to understand or appreciate the assets
- 13.6.30 In relation to Church of St Paul's the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.31 In relation to the Red House the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.32 In relation to the Hensall Primary School the temporary effect will be **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.33 Construction traffic will use existing access points into the Site from the A19 carriageway and Wand Lane. Therefore there will be no noise and dust impacts to the setting of the Church of St Paul's, the Red House or Hensall Primary School arising from construction traffic and therefore there will be **no effects**.
- 13.6.34 Temporary lighting will be used during construction to enable safe working in hours of darkness. Night-time lighting is already present within the existing coal-fired power station site, due to the intervening topographic features the introduction of lighting during construction represents a slight change to the visual component of the St Paul's setting.
- 13.6.35 In relation to Church of St Paul's the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.36 In relation to the Red House the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.37 In relation to the Hensall Primary School the temporary impact is assessed as very low, the effects will be **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.38 The setting of The Church of St Edmunds (**NHLE 1148402**, Grade I), its associated gate piers (**NHLE 1148403**, grade II) and churchyard cross (**NHLE 1295742**, grade II) is associated with being visible to its predominately farming congregation within the flat agricultural landscape. This makes the church a visible, prominent and isolated building within the landscape with long distance views to and from. The existing coal-fired power station is part of the wider setting and is visible to the west. Part of the significance of the asset is associated with the more recent coal mining within the area and the need to underpin the Church and rebuild the

tower as a result of subsidence. The presence of the coal mine within the setting contribute to understanding why the coal was needed and mined.

- 13.6.39 Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the proposed development site. This will not change the visual component of this group of heritage assets' setting and will have no change upon the significance of the assets. No impact is predicted, resulting in **no effect**.
- 13.6.40 Construction traffic will use existing access points into the site from the A19 carriageway and Wand Lane. Therefore there will be no noise and dust impacts to the setting of the Church of St Edmunds arising from construction traffic and **no effect**.
- 13.6.41 Temporary lighting will be used during construction to enable safe working in hours of darkness. Night-time lighting is already present within the existing coal-fired power station site; therefore the introduction of lighting during construction represents a slight change to the visual component of the church's setting.
- 13.6.42 The temporary impact is assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.43 The setting of the Church of St Mary's (**NHLE 1316671**) is associated with its location on the southern periphery of Birkin. The nature of the topography makes the church highly visible within the landscape and would have been built to be visible to agricultural workers that would have traditionally farmed the land and formed the congregation. The siting of the Church to the south of the village and within the open agricultural landscape allows extensive panoramic views to the south over flat agricultural land. The existing coal-fired power station is part of the wider setting and is visible on the skyline to the south west but does not contribute to the ability to understand or appreciate the listed buildings.
- 13.6.44 Enabling works for construction will include the demolition of several small structures within the footprint of the proposed development site. This will not change the visual component of the church's setting and will have no change upon the significance of the asset. No impact is predicted, resulting in **no effect**.
- 13.6.45 The construction of the proposed development will introduce a number of new buildings, some of which will be substantial including a stack up to 90 m high, into the flat agricultural landscape. The impact of the structures once completed is assessed in the operation phase below; however, there will be corresponding impact as a result of visual intrusion during construction and erection. The proximity, and scale of the Proposed Power Plant combined with the flat topography mean that they will be highly visible from Temple Manor (**NHLE 1295905**), and visible from a number of listed buildings particularly The Church of St Pauls (**NHLE 1295734**, Grade II*), the Red House (**NHLE 1148401**, Grade II*), Hensall Primary School (**NHLE 1148400**) and the Church of St Edmund (**NHLE 1148402**, Grade I).
- 13.6.46 Temple Manor (**NHLE 1295905**) with its lack of intervening landscape features mean that the Proposed Development will be highly visible and will impact on the significance of the asset in that it was intended to have full visibility as a defensive structure. The Proposed Development will encroach further into the panoramic view from the building. However, this will be a slight change to the setting and significance. The archaeological and architectural interest of the building is unaffected. The existing coal-fired power station is part of the setting of the asset. However, the dynamic nature of construction will cause additional distractions from the

skyline. The temporary impact is assessed to be low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.

- 13.6.47 For the other assets: The Church of St Pauls (**NHLE 1295734**, Grade II*), the Red House (**NHLE 1148401**, Grade II*), Hensall Primary School (**NHLE 1148400**), Church of St Edmund (**NHLE 1148402**, Grade I). The existing coal-fired power station is part of the setting of these assets. However, the dynamic nature of construction will cause additional distractions from the otherwise rural skyline.
- 13.6.48 In relation to Church of St Paul's the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.49 In relation to the Red House the temporary impact is assessed as very low, resulting in **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.
- 13.6.50 In relation to the Hensall Primary School the temporary impact is assessed as very low, the effects will be **negligible adverse (not significant)**.
- 13.6.51 Whilst there are a number of listed buildings where it is possible to see the Proposed Development from it has been established during the baseline that the assets do not have a relationship, other than a visual relationship, with the Site. In accordance with Historic England's good practice advice on the assessment of setting impacts (HE 2015), the ability to see the Proposed Development will not impact on the ability to understand and appreciate the significance of the asset or the contribution that setting makes to that significance. The impacts are considered to be very low, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant)** effect.
- 13.6.52 The construction of the Proposed Gas Connection will require the removal of topsoil and the excavation of trenches. There are no listed buildings within the Proposed Gas Connection corridor or immediately adjacent, therefore there will be no temporary impacts to the setting of listed during the construction of the Proposed Gas Connection.
- 13.6.53 The construction of the Proposed Gas Connection has the potential to impact features identified from geophysical survey. Several of the potential features appear to be associated with the agricultural heritage of the landscape, and may include former field boundaries, ridge and furrow, field drains and water management earthwork features. These features are likely to be of local interest and are assessed to be of low significance (heritage value). Construction may entail the permanent removal of buried archaeological deposits which would result in a high impact. The potential effect is assessed to be **moderate adverse** which is **significant** and mitigation would be required (refer to Section 13.7).
- 13.6.54 Other anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in the Proposed Gas Connection corridor entail curvilinear and linear trends, which may represent ditches or gullies associated with field boundaries or enclosure. In addition, the survey identified several areas where pit-like anomalies were recorded. If these features are of archaeological origin they may be associated with late prehistoric and Roman settlement which has the potential to be of regional interest and is therefore assessed to be of medium significance (heritage value). Construction may entail the permanent removal of buried archaeological deposits which would result in a high impact. The potential effect is assessed to be **major adverse** which is **significant** and mitigation would be required (refer to Section 13.7).

- 13.6.55 In addition to known heritage assets and the potential features identified from the geophysical survey, there is a potential for previously unrecorded non-designated heritage assets to be present within the study area. This includes a potential for waterlogged deposits in the flood plain of the River Aire that may contain important palaeoenvironmental data or preserved artefacts.

Opening (2022)

- 13.6.56 In the Opening assessment scenario it is assumed that the existing coal-fired power station will still be standing. This is assessed to be the worst case scenario for heritage assets, as it represents the greatest magnitude of change to the baseline setting of cultural heritage assets.
- 13.6.57 The non-designated archaeological assets in the study area do not have a strong landscape presence and the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in changes that will affect their baseline setting.
- 13.6.58 Physical impacts to buried cultural heritage assets are limited to the construction phase of the Proposed Development, and a level of appropriate archaeological mitigation will be undertaken either in advance of construction or during specific construction activities (see Section 13.7). There will be no additional impacts upon buried cultural heritage assets during the Opening scenario.

Roman Fort at Roall Hall 1017822

- 13.6.59 The vital components of the fort's setting that contribute to its significance are the evidential value of its archaeological deposits, and its associative relationships with contemporary assets in the region.
- 13.6.60 The Proposed Development will have no physical impact upon buried archaeological remains associated with the fort, and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.61 The Proposed Development will have no impact on the associative relationships between the Roman fort at Roall and contemporary features in the wider landscape, which form a vital component of its setting. There will be no effect on this component of the asset's setting.

Whitley Thorpe Moated Templar Grange 1017458

- 13.6.62 The principal components of the asset's setting that contribute to its significance are the extent of its buried archaeological remains and the potential archaeological value, and its historical associative relationship with Thorpe Manor. In addition, the current setting of the asset, in particular in views from the west from Booty Lane, makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand the monument's relevance and importance.
- 13.6.63 The stack associated with the existing coal-fired power station is visible from the southern edge of the monument, but the cooling towers are not visible. The Proposed Development will not be visible from the asset due to a slight rise in topography and screening from intervening development and vegetation to the north of the asset, and from screening from Whitley Thorpe Farm to the north-east of the asset.

- 13.6.64 The Proposed Development will have no physical impact upon buried archaeological remains associated with the moated site, and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.65 The Proposed Development will have no impact on the historical relationship with Thorpe Manor and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.66 The Proposed Development will not introduce change into the current baseline setting of the asset, in particular the views from Booty Lane, which make a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand the monument's relevance and importance. It is assessed that this component of the asset's setting will not be impacted and therefore have **no effect**.

Thorpe Hall Moated Monastic Grange 1017460

- 13.6.67 The principal components of the asset's setting that contribute to its significance are the spatial extent and evidential value of its archaeological remains, its historical association with Selby Abbey, and the predominantly rural setting of the asset which makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its relevance and importance.
- 13.6.68 The Proposed Development will have no physical impact upon buried archaeological remains associated with the grange, and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.69 The Proposed Development has no impact on the historical association with Selby Abbey, and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.70 The Proposed Development will have no impact on the predominantly rural setting of the asset and its relationship with the surrounding countryside. There will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.

World War II Bombing Decoy

- 13.6.71 The baseline assessment has concluded that the vital component of the decoy's setting is its location, as this is key for understanding its relevance and significance.
- 13.6.72 The Proposed Development will have no impact on this component of the asset's setting, and there will be **no effect** on its significance.

Listed Buildings

- 13.6.73 In the Opening scenario the Proposed Development will be seen in conjunction with the existing coal-fired power station. This will result in the introduction of new buildings and structures into the existing visual setting of listed buildings in views towards the Site. This will result in a noticeable change in views from some locations and additional intrusion into the wider landscape.
- 13.6.74 Not all listed building will be affected by the Proposed Development as the majority (due to intervening buildings and landscape features) have no visibility of the Site or the setting does not contribute to significance of the assets. These are identified in the Section 13.4. The existing coal-fired power station is part of the setting of these assets. The scale of the Proposed Power Plant means it has the potential to be highly visible and distracting. However,

the introduction of new buildings and structures will not be incongruous with the existing visual setting of the listed buildings. The impact is therefore assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.

Temple Manor (NHLE 1295905)

- 13.6.75 The principal components of the asset's setting that contribute to its significance are the spatial extent of the archaeological remains, the physical location adjacent to the River Aire and the experience of the asset within the flat rural landscape which makes a positive contribution to the ability to appreciate and understand its significance.
- 13.6.76 The Proposed Development will have no physical impact on the archaeological remains associated with the Manor and there will be **no effect** on this component of the asset's setting.
- 13.6.77 The Proposed Development will be seen immediately behind the existing coal-fired power station and will therefore introduce a new element into the visual component of its setting but it will not impact its relationship with the River Aire. The impact is assessed as being low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**).
- 13.6.78 The Proposed Development will have no impact on the predominantly rural setting of the asset and its relationship with the surrounding countryside and River but will introduce another industrial structure within the rural scene. The impact is assessed as being low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (**not significant**).

Church of St Pauls (NHLE 1295734, Grade II*), the Red House (NHLE 1148401, Grade II*), Hensall Primary School (NHLE 1148400),

- 13.6.79 The principal components of the assets' setting that contribution to its significance are the group value that is derived from the group as a set design within open countryside and the experience of them collectively in connection with the graveyard to the north and west and the school playing fields to the south and west within rural surroundings.
- 13.6.80 The Proposed Development will have no impact on how the group are experience and understood as a group and there is no impact on this component of the assets' setting will result in **no effect**.
- 13.6.81 The Proposed Development will have a limited impact on the physical surroundings and views as the Proposed Development will be visible in views towards the Site on approach to the group of assets. This will see the introduction of another prominent stack within the sky line which may diminish the experience of the tower of St Pauls. However, the existing coal-fired power station is part of the setting of these assets. The scale of the Proposed Power Plant means it has the potential to be highly visible. However, the introduction of new buildings and structures will not be incongruous with the existing visual setting of the listed buildings. The impact that the Proposed Development will have upon the physical surroundings and views from and to the group is assessed to be low.
- 13.6.82 In relation to Church of St Paul's the impact is assessed as low, resulting in **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.
- 13.6.83 In relation to the Red House the temporary impact is assessed as low, resulting in **moderate adverse effect (significant)**.

- 13.6.84 In relation to the Hensall Primary School the temporary impact is assessed as low, resulting in a **minor adverse effect (not significant)**.

Church of St Edmund (NHLE 1148402, Grade I)

- 13.6.85 The baseline assessment concluded that the setting of the Church is defined by its visible nature within open countryside that enabled its congregation to see it and to hear its bells and its physical surroundings and views are key to understanding this.

- 13.6.86 The Proposed Development will be viewed in conjunction with the existing coal-fired power station. The impact that the Proposed Development will have upon the physical surroundings and views from and to the group is assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant)** effect to the baseline setting of the assets.

Church of St Mary's (NHLE 1316671).

- 13.6.87 The baseline assessment concluded that the setting of the Church is defined by its location within a rural village with panoramic views to the south over large stretches of agricultural land.

- 13.6.88 The Proposed Development will be visible in conjunction with the existing coal-fired power station but at a distance that the Proposed Development will merge into the existing and will not produce any greater visual mass. The impact that the Proposed Development will have upon the physical surroundings and views from and to the group will have **no effect**.

- 13.6.89 The existing coal-fired power station is part of the setting of these assets. The scale of the Proposed Power Plant means it has the potential to be highly visible and distracting. However, the introduction of new buildings and structures will not be incongruous with the existing visual setting of the listed buildings. The impact is therefore assessed to be very low, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect which is **not significant**.

Operation (2037)

- 13.6.90 In this scenario it is assumed that the existing coal-fired power station has been fully demolished (with the exception of the existing 400 kV National Grid sub station which forms part of the National Grid electricity network), and that the Proposed Development is present in the absence of the coal-fired power station.

- 13.6.91 The impacts during operation will not be greater than those reported for the construction and opening of the proposed development. The demolition of the existing power station, in particular the removal of the visually prominent cooling towers, will represent a change to the baseline setting of heritage assets that is likely to be beneficial.

Decommissioning

- 13.6.92 There will be no physical impacts to buried cultural heritage assets during decommissioning of the Proposed Development as any impact upon archaeological remains will have been mitigated at the construction phase.

- 13.6.93 There will be temporary indirect impacts to the setting of designated assets in the wider study area during decommissioning, resulting from the use of machinery to disassemble the

Proposed Development. Decommissioning is likely to affect the setting of the scheduled Roman fort to the west of Roall Hall (**1017822**) and the listed buildings of Temple Manor (**NHLE 1295905**), Church of St Pauls (**NHLE 1295734**, Grade II*), the Red House (**NHLE 1148401**, Grade II*), Hensall Primary School (**NHLE 1148400**), Church of St Edmund (**NHLE 1148402**, Grade I). However, impacts will be no greater than those recorded during construction and operation, and the effects will therefore not be significant.

- 13.6.94 Impacts arising from decommissioning activities will be temporary and the duration will be shorter than the impacts during construction. The impacts will not be greater than those reported during construction.

13.7 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- 13.7.1 A geophysical survey across the Proposed Gas Connection corridor has identified features that are associated with the agricultural heritage of the landscape, including former field boundaries, ridge and furrow, field drains and water management earthwork features (refer to Appendix 13B, ES Volume III). These features are likely to be of local interest and are assessed to be of low significance (heritage value).
- 13.7.2 Other anomalies identified by the geophysical survey entail curvilinear and linear trends, which may represent ditches or gullies associated with field boundaries or enclosure. In addition, the survey identified several areas where pit-like anomalies were recorded. If these features are of archaeological origin they may be associated with late prehistoric and Roman settlement which has the potential to be of regional interest and is therefore assessed to be of medium significance (heritage value).
- 13.7.3 The geophysical survey has identified anomalies which may represent peripheral features that are located beyond the core of the Hall Garth site, but still have a level of association with it. Features associated with Hall Garth are not designated. However, the core of the site has been identified through consultation as being of potential national importance. Peripheral features are unlikely to have a similar level of evidential value as those relating to the core of the site, but they may be of local or regional importance.
- 13.7.4 It is unlikely that these features are of a level of significance that would merit preservation in situ and therefore a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording is proposed. It is not possible to undertake trial trenching at this time as the Developer does not own the Site and access permissions for invasive archaeological surveys have not been granted. However, it is recommended that a staged programme of archaeological investigation is carried out prior to construction. Stage 1 will entail archaeological evaluation which will confirm the results of the geophysical survey and confirm the significance of any archaeological remains present. Stage 2 will entail detailed mitigation and will be informed by the results of Stage 1 evaluation. Detailed mitigation will likely comprise either retention of the archaeological remains by design, or a programme of archaeological investigation and recording (which will be secured by DCO Requirement 17).
- 13.7.5 Archaeological features associated with the former manor and Sherwood Hall may be present beneath the existing coal-fired power station. The assessment of impact to archaeological remains as a result of the demolition of the existing coal-fired power station is outside of the scope of this DCO application. However, the possibility for encountering remains will be considered in future mitigation strategies associated with the demolition of the existing coal-

fired power station. Furthermore, the scope of historic building recording to mitigate the loss of the existing coal-fired power station is also outside of the scope of this DCO application and will also be considered in future mitigation strategies associated with the demolition of the existing power station.

13.7.6 Mitigation measures will be discussed and approved with the NYCC archaeologist. The methodology will be set out in a written scheme of investigation which will be approved in writing by the local authority.

13.7.7 The successful implementation of an approved mitigation strategy will reduce any significant adverse effects to a level which is not significant (i.e. minor adverse or lower), because heritage assets will either be avoided by design or appropriately investigated and recorded.

13.8 Limitations or Difficulties

13.8.1 Two sections of the Proposed Gas Connection corridor could not be surveyed due to ground and crop conditions (geophysical survey Areas 12 and 13). However, this has not affected the ability to predict the likely impact and significance of effect of the Proposed Development on any archaeological remains that may be present in these areas. No other limitations or difficulties were encountered during the preparation of this ES chapter.

13.9 Residual Effects and Conclusions

13.9.1 A summary of effects both before and after mitigation is provided in Table 13.9 below.

Table 13.9: Summary of significant effects

Development stage	Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
Construction	Construction of Proposed Gas Connection may entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits associated with enclosure 1318872	Moderate adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, a programme of archaeological excavation and reporting will be undertaken prior to construction	Minor adverse (not significant)	Lt, P, D
Construction	Construction of Proposed Gas Connection may entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological deposits associated with field system 1318895	Moderate adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, a programme of archaeological excavation and reporting will be undertaken prior to construction	Minor adverse (not significant)	Lt, P, D
Construction	Construction of Proposed Gas Connection may entail the removal and permanent loss of archaeological	Moderate adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, a programme of archaeological excavation and reporting will be	Minor adverse (not significant)	Lt, P, D

Development stage	Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
	deposits associated with ridge and furrow 1309762		undertaken prior to construction		
Construction	Impacts on potential heritage assets within Proposed Gas Connection corridor of low or medium significance (heritage value)	Moderate/ major adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, a programme of archaeological excavation and reporting will be undertaken prior to construction	Minor adverse (not significant)	Lt, P, D
Opening	Impacts on the Church of St Paul's (NHLE 1295734) associated with the visual prominence of the Proposed Development within the setting of the heritage asset.	Moderate adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, then additional planting should be considered.	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt, P, D
Opening	Impacts on the Red House (NHLE 1148401) associated with the visual prominence of the	Moderate adverse (significant)	If impacts cannot be avoided by design, then additional planting should be considered.	Moderate adverse (significant)	LT, P, D

Development stage	Environmental effect (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
	Proposed Development within the setting of the heritage asset.				

Note: Lt = long term, Mt = medium term, St = short term, P = permanent, T = temporary, D = direct and In = indirect.

13.10 References

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