

The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order

Land at, and in the vicinity of, Drax Power Station, near Selby, North Yorkshire

Environmental Statement Appendix 8.1 – Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



The Planning Act 2008
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(a)

Drax Power Limited

Drax Repower Project

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1.1. WSP was commissioned by Drax Power Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a historic environment desk-based assessment in support of a development consent order application to convert up to two existing coal fired units to gas, which will be capable of generating up to 3,600 MW. The Applicant is also seeking to construct a battery storage facility with capacity of up to 200 MW. The Proposed Scheme includes associated development including the installation of a new gas connection pipeline, known as the Gas Pipeline, approximately 3 km in length.
- 1.1.2. A total of 509 heritage assets are present within the inner and wider study areas. Of these 500 are designated heritage assets including 19 Scheduled Monuments, 11 Grade I, 17 Grade II* and 440 Grade II Listed Buildings and 13 Conservation Areas. Of the nine non-designated heritage assets present, one lies on the border of the Site and is an historical field boundary (MNY10103), The boundary, which comprises a hedge-lined drain, will not be disturbed during the construction or operation periods. There are no other known designated or non-designated heritage assets within the Site. Previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area coupled with the results of a recent geophysical survey and evaluation trenching suggest there is potential for unknown buried archaeological assets from the Prehistoric to the Late Medieval period to be present within the Site.
- 1.1.3. As part of the consideration of pipeline route options, a geophysical survey has been undertaken as part of this assessment. The survey produced positive results for possible buried field boundaries in the footprint of the Gas Pipeline. Outside, but close to the Site, there is archaeological evidence for settlement and occupation from the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods, therefore the potential for below ground remains associated with these periods within the Site is high. A programme of evaluation trenching undertaken at the east end of the Gas Pipeline exposed buried remains dating to the Late Medieval period, and the recovery of Iron Age / Romano-British pottery indicates that some features have origins in the Prehistoric period and are of potentially regional importance.
- 1.1.4. An outline mitigation strategy is suggested to reduce the level of harm to the setting of Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) and a mitigation strategy for below-ground archaeology has been devised in consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council. The strategy comprises a strip map and record excavation at the location of the proposed Above Ground Infrastructure (AGI) associated with pipeline addition to a programme of archaeological monitoring during ground moving activities associated with the excavation of the pipe trench, easements and also during ground moving activities associated with the installation of the temporary compound/laydown area (Development Parcel A), Gas Receiving Facility (GRF) and the passing place at the Rusholme Lane Area.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Circumstances of the Proposed Scheme

- 2.1.1. WSP was commissioned by Drax Power Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a historic environment desk-based assessment (DBA) in support of a development consent order application to repowering of up to two existing coal-powered generating units at the Existing Drax Power Station Complex with new gas turbines that can operate in both combined cycle and open-cycle modes. The Applicant is also seeking consent to construct a battery storage facility with capacity of up to 200 MW and associated development that includes the installation of a new gas connection which will comprise a new pipeline approximately 3km in length.

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1. The Site is located close to the settlements of Drax and Barmby on the Marsh in the Selby district of North Yorkshire. It is centred on SE 68228 26243 and covers an extent of approximately 79.94 hectares.
- 2.2.2. The immediate landscape around the Site is Camblesforth Lowlands and the Wharfe-Ouse River corridor. The lowlands are flat and low-lying and feature areas of modified land, woodland and semi-enclosed farmland. The river corridor is traditionally a principal trade highway with strategically placed historic villages throughout and known for its wetlands, and is strongly influenced by large-scale industry and infrastructure development, including the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.
- 2.2.3. Available information derived from the British Geological Society¹ shows that the underlying bedrock geology comprises of the Sherwood Sandstone Group which is a sandstone formed during the Triassic and Permian periods. The Superficial geology is a mixture of Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation (clay and silt) and Brighton Sand Formation (sand).

¹ mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain

3 POLICY, APPROACH AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Planning Background and Legislative Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979

- 3.1.1. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 largely relates to Scheduled Monuments. Section 61 defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. A monument is defined by the Act as *"any building, structure or work above or below the surface of the land, any cave or excavation; any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or any cave or excavation; and any site comprising or comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof."*
- 3.1.2. Section 61 of the Act states that deliberate damage to a monument is a criminal offence and any works taking place within one would require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State.

Hedgerows Regulations 1997

- 3.1.3. The Hedgerow Regulations Act (1997) presents the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):
- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850;
 - The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (now Historic Environment Record);
 - The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site:
 - The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; and
 - The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(8); or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

National Policy Statement (NPS)

- 3.1.4. The power related NPS's include the NPS for Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating (EN2), NPS for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) and

NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Section 5.8 in the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1)² is most relevant to Cultural Heritage and contains the following statements:

- 3.1.5. Paragraph 5.8.1 states that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment. Paragraph 5.8.2 defines the historic environment as

"including all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called "heritage assets".

The policy defines a "heritage asset" as any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a Heritage Asset holds is referred to as its cultural heritage significance (this is different to significance of effect in EIA terms).

- 3.1.6. Paragraph 5.8.4 states that there *"are Heritage Assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include:*

- *Those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation;*
- *Those that have been assessed as being designatable but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; and*
- *Those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979."*

- 3.1.7. Furthermore, in paragraph 5.8.5 the policy considers that the "absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance. If the evidence before the IPC [now the Secretary of State] indicates to it that a non-designated Heritage Asset of the type described in paragraph 5.8.4 may be affected by the proposed development then the heritage asset should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to statutory designated heritage assets."

- 3.1.8. Paragraph 5.8.6 concludes that the Secretary of State *"should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets, as identified either through the development plan making process (local listing) or through the IPC's [Secretary of State's] decision making process on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a heritage significance that merits consideration in its decisions, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated assets."*

² Section 5.8 Historic Environment in the Department for Energy and Climate Change's (July 2011) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1).

- 3.1.9. The policy considers (Paragraph 5.8.8) that as part of the applicant's assessment *"the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact."*
- 3.1.10. Paragraph 5.8.9 is concerned with Heritage Assets with an archaeological interest and states that the *"applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation"*. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.
- 3.1.11. Paragraph 5.8.10 states that the applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.
- 3.1.12. Paragraph 5.8.14 considers that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting 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.
- 3.1.13. Paragraph 5.8.15 states that any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.
- 3.1.14. Paragraph 5.8.16 concludes that not all elements of a Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The policies set out in paragraphs 5.8.9 to 5.8.15 above apply to those elements that do contribute to the significance. When considering proposals the Secretary of State should take into account the relative

significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area as a whole.

- 3.1.15. Paragraph 5.8.17 considers that where the loss of significance of any heritage asset is justified on the merits of the new development, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a condition on the consent or requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the development is to proceed.
- 3.1.16. Paragraph 5.8.18 states that when considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the cultural heritage significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.

The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

- 3.1.17. Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 sets out the obligations on the Secretary of State when deciding applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 affecting listed buildings (or their settings), conservation areas or scheduled monuments (or their settings). The obligations are:
- When deciding an application which affects a listed building or its setting, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses;
 - When deciding an application relating to a conservation area, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area; and
 - When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.

National Planning Policy Framework, Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment³

- 3.1.18. Policy 126: *"Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:*
- *The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

³ NPPF 2012 Section 12 Paragraphs 126-141

- *The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; and*
 - *The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*
 - *Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place."*
- 3.1.19. Policy 127: "*When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.*"
- 3.1.20. Policy 128: "*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*"
- 3.1.21. Policy 129: "*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*"
- 3.1.22. Policy 130: "*Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.*"
- 3.1.23. Policy 131: "*In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*
- *The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - *The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
 - *The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness."*
- 3.1.24. Policy 132: "*When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the*

heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss 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 heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional."*

- 3.1.25. Policy 133: *"Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*
- The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;*
 - No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
 - Conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
 - The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use."*
- 3.1.26. Policy 134: *"Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use."*
- 3.1.27. Policy 135: *"The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset."*
- 3.1.28. Policy 136: *"Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred."*
- 3.1.29. Policy 137: *"Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably."*
- 3.1.30. Policy 138: *"Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account*

the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole."

- 3.1.31. Policy 139: *"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets."*
- 3.1.32. Policy 140: *"Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies."*
- 3.1.33. Policy 141: *"Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."*
- 3.1.34. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) published by the DCLG alongside the NPPF is regularly updated to provide guidance on the implementation of the planning policies. The section with reference to Cultural Heritage is entitled Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and was revised in 2014. It provides guidance to NPPF paragraphs 126 to 141.

Local Planning Policy

Selby District Local Plan (adopted February 2005)

- 3.1.35. The following saved policies relevant to the Proposed Scheme are from the Selby District Local Plan (adopted February 2005)⁴.
- 3.1.36. Policy ENV22 states that *"Development will not be permitted where it would have a detrimental effect on the character, fabric or setting of a listed building."*
- 3.1.37. Policy ENV25 states that *"Development within or affecting a conservation area will be permitted provided the proposal would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area, and in particular:*
- *The scale, form, position, design and materials of new buildings are appropriate to the historic context;*
 - *Features of townscape importance including open spaces, trees, verges, hedging and paving are retained;*
 - *The proposal would not adversely affect the setting of the area of significant views into or out of the area; and*
 - *The proposed use, external site works and boundary treatment are compatible with the character and appearance of the area."*

⁴ SDLP Section 4: The Built Environment, 61-70

- 3.1.38. Policy ENV27 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”.
- 3.1.39. Policy ENV28 states that “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. 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. 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 competent archaeological organisation prior to or during development”.

The Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)

- 3.1.40. The policy in the strategic local plan relevant to the Proposed Scheme is Policy SP18 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment which states that the high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and manmade environment 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.
 - Conserving those historic assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District and realising the potential contribution that they can make towards economic regeneration, tourism, education and quality of life.

3.2 Approach

Consultation

- 3.2.1. In consultation with the Principal Archaeologist (PA) at North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), a geophysical survey was undertaken within the footprint of the Gas Pipeline. As part of the consideration of the pipeline route options, a corridor of agricultural land 1 km to the south of the Gas Pipeline was also surveyed (this was referred to as route option B at the preliminary environmental assessment stage).
- 3.2.2. Following the results of the geophysical survey, it was agreed with the PA that a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching should take place at the east end of the preferred pipeline route (referred to in this document as the Gas Pipeline). The results of this investigation are appended to the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 3.2.3. Following the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation trenching, the PA has recommended a mitigation strategy for below-ground archaeology that comprises a strip, map and record excavation and programme of archaeological monitoring.

Study Areas

- 3.2.4. Although the focus of the DBA is the Site, an essential historic and archaeological contextual background is presented for the general area. An inner study area of 300 m extending out from the limits of the Site was applied for the identification of all types of heritage assets (designated, non-designated and potential archaeological remains) to establish the known historic environment context and the potential for hitherto unknown below-ground archaeological remains (Figure 8.1). A second, wider study area was applied for the assessment of settings of designated heritage assets and conservation areas, and this extends up to 10 km from the outer limits of the Site (Figure 8.2).

Terminology

- 3.2.5. The technical terminology applied to the assessment process is based on that contained within the NPPF Planning Practice Guide⁵ and Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3⁶. Professional judgement is applied throughout.
- 3.2.6. Cultural heritage relevant to this DBA comprises Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings (Grades I, II* and II), historic landscapes and above and below-ground archaeological remains. For the ease of presentation in this document, cultural heritage features are referred to as heritage assets, and additionally for the purposes of clarity a minor distinction is made between built heritage and below-ground archaeology.

Limitations

- 3.2.7. The assessment is based on the details of the Proposed Scheme (the Drax Repower Project) as presented at the time of compiling this report. The capture of photographic images are restricted to public rights of way.

3.3 Standards and Guidance

- 3.3.1. In addition to compliance with the NPPF, this desk-based assessment has been compiled in accordance with professional standards and guidance. The standards and guidance which relate to this assessment are:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.
 - CIfA, 2014a, Code of Conduct.
 - CIfA, 2014b Standards and Guidance for Consultancy Advice.
 - Historic England, 2017, The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning: 3 (Second Edition).

⁵ DCLG 2014

⁶ Historic England 2017

4 ASSESSMENT PROCESS

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 4.1.1. This assessment consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify heritage assets and their cultural heritage significance. In order to do this, the character of the study areas, including a consideration of the settings of the appropriate heritage assets, and the archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest has been considered. The sensitivity or importance of the assets is judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (ClfA 2014).
- 4.1.2. The assessment concludes with a consideration of the potential harm to the cultural heritage significance of the identified heritage assets and their settings as appropriate. This is based upon the predicted impact of the Proposed Scheme and outlines an investigation/mitigation strategy as necessary (based on design data available to date).

4.2 Outline Method Statement

- 4.2.1. This section presents an overview and order of presentation of the assessment. Detailed method statements are included as appropriate within each section highlighted below.
- 4.2.2. *Aims and Objectives:* The desk-based assessment aims to gain an understanding of the cultural heritage resource in order to achieve the objectives stated below:
- Assess the potential for heritage assets to survive within the Proposed Scheme.
 - Assess the sensitivity/importance and cultural heritage significance of the known or potential heritage assets.
 - Identify the potential harm to the cultural heritage significance of the assets and their settings as a predicted impact of the Proposed Scheme, and similarly for positive effects of the Proposed Scheme.
 - Provide strategies for further investigation where the nature, extent or cultural heritage significance of the resource is not sufficiently well defined.
 - Suggest strategies to conserve the cultural heritage significance of the assets and their settings.
 - Present proposals for archaeological investigation and/or mitigation where appropriate.
- 4.2.3. *Baseline Condition (Section 4):* This section presents a summary of the historical and archaeological background of the general area. It is presented by archaeological and historical period, and has been compiled in order to place the study area into a wider archaeological context.
- 4.2.4. *Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (Section 5):* This presents a tabulated list of assets identified by designation and within the respective study areas.
- 4.2.5. *Value or Importance of the Asset (Section 6):* The importance or sensitivity of the heritage assets identified is judged in a neighbourhood, local, regional, national

and/or international context. This informs the mitigation strategy required in the event of predicted harm to the cultural heritage significance of the asset.

- 4.2.6. *Setting Assessment (Section 7)*: The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage significance of statutory designated assets within the study areas is assessed. The effect of the Proposed Scheme on the settings is determined by consideration of the potential attributes of the development affecting setting.
- 4.2.7. *Cultural Heritage Significance (Section 8)*: A statement of cultural heritage significance is presented for those assets that will be subject to a harmful impact from the Proposed Scheme (Section 9). The NPPF specified heritage values: historical, aesthetic, architectural, and archaeological interests are applied.
- 4.2.8. *Potential Harm (Section 9)*: The level of potential harm to the cultural heritage the significance of the heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Scheme on built heritage or buried archaeological remains will be determined. Similarly, any positive impacts are presented.
- 4.2.9. *Investigation or Mitigation Strategy (Section 10)*: Possible methods for further investigation of cultural heritage significance are proposed as appropriate. Suitable mitigation measures, where possible, to avoid, reduce, or remedy adverse impacts are presented.

5 BASELINE CONDITION

5.1 Data Collection

5.1.1. The following sources were consulted during the data-gathering process:

- North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER).
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) as maintained by Historic England.
- Historic maps including Ordnance Survey.
- Online sources.

Site Visit

5.1.2. The wider study area (10 km) was visited in November 2017 to assess the potential for direct impacts on the importance of the settings of designated heritage assets. The general topography was noted, as was the presence of any large areas of open land, and building complexes such as housing estates, industrial plant, and so forth. A photographic archive was compiled and a selection of photographs is presented as Images 7 to 11 throughout this report.

5.1.3. All of the heritage assets identified through the data collection are described in detail in the Gazetteer (Section 6). Their locations are shown on Figures 6.1 and 6.2.

5.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

5.2.1. The following section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the general area. This is presented by period as shown in Table 4.1, below, and has been compiled in order to place the Site in an archaeological and historical context.

Table 5-1 - Summary of British Archaeological and Historical Periods and Date Ranges

Period	Date Range
Prehistoric Period:	
Palaeolithic	500,000 – 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	10,000 – 3,500 BC
Neolithic	3,500 – 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 – 700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods)	AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval	AD 1540 – c1750
Industrial Period	cAD1750 – 1901
Modern	Post-1901

Prehistoric Period (500,000 – AD 43)

- 5.2.10. The sands and gravels of southern Lancashire and Cheshire were deposited after 28000 BC and it seems likely that the retreating ice freed almost all of northern England by about 10000 BC. Human occupation in North Yorkshire would have comprised exploratory hunting groups of the Late Upper Palaeolithic period, however no evidence for this has been identified in the study areas.
- 5.2.11. Star Carr, one of the most significant Mesolithic sites in Northern Europe, is located 50 miles north of the Site, near Scarborough, North Yorkshire. This site is arguably one of the finest Mesolithic sites in northern Europe which yielded incredibly rare finds that include headdresses made from red deer skulls, thought to be used by shamans in ritual practices, barbed points (harpoons) used in hunting and fishing, the "oldest house in Britain", and the earliest evidence of carpentry in Europe⁷. Evidence for Mesolithic activity in the wider study area however is scant, a factor that is likely due to the transient nature of the population during these periods, moving between seasonal camps and operating with hunter-gatherer economic systems.
- 5.2.12. During the Neolithic and Bronze Age, Yorkshire is seen as central in the trading relationship between the north and south of Britain. Human mobility resulting from trade can be identified in the archaeological record by the presence of artefacts local to Yorkshire found in areas such as the Lake District and Wessex. Findings in the region of Beaker Pottery, gold, copper and copper alloy artefacts also suggest wider trade links with continental Europe⁸. Despite this, there is no evidence for occupation during these periods within the wider study area.
- 5.2.13. In contrast, evidence for Iron Age activity is extensive. In 2010, a programme of archaeological trial trenching undertaken as part of the Asselby to Aberford Pipeline project included a section to the south of the Gas Pipeline. The trenching revealing extensive archaeological remains dating from the late Iron Age through to the early post-Roman period. Stratigraphic and artefactual evidence was recovered for field systems, and enclosures for habitation and associated activities including food preparation and metalworking. As part of the same project, an excavation was undertaken within the site south of the Gas Pipeline which produced clear evidence for settlement including fragments of a beehive quern, a possible enclosure, ditch, pits and postholes⁹.

Romano-British Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

⁷ www.starcarr.com

⁸ Manby et al 2003

⁹ Oxford Archaeology North 2010

- 5.2.14. During this period, Yorkshire was subject to a population growth, when new settlements and new settlement forms (such as the 'small towns' and roadside settlements) began to appear along the main communication routes. From the 3rd century onwards, there are indications that the rural landscape beyond the main routeways were undergoing change, with villas appearing, and growing in numbers and elaboration through the late 3rd and 4th century.
- 5.2.15. The site of Drax Roman Villa (MNY24803) lies within the study area. This was excavated in 1996, but very little documentary evidence is available that describes the findings of the fieldwork. Further evidence for occupation has been found at Drax Abbey Farm in the north of the wider study area in the form of pits and ditches¹⁰.
- 5.2.16. The old course of the River Aire located to the south of the Site, extended around Hawday Lane and into the River Ouse to the north of the Site. It is postulated that this old channel was navigable in the Romano-British period and further investigation is likely to reveal the remains of a landing stage (MNY10103) along Hawday Lane. After silting up the lane may have been the course along which boats were dragged overland¹¹.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.2.17. Although material from the wider area suggests it was settled during the Early Medieval period (most notably Selby), the only evidence from this period within the study area is the site of a possible chapel which was excavated in the 1960s. An arrangement of postholes suggests a timber structure for the chapel of St Wilfreds. Unfortunately no datable archaeological finds were retrieved¹².

Late Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 5.2.18. Drax is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) as one of the four manors held by Ralph Paynel, who went on to become the Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1088. The surviving settlement pattern suggests that during this period the landscape contained a number of settlements with borough status including Drax and Howden, and with the population largely involved in agriculture.
- 5.2.19. In the 12th century, the inner study area sees increasing activity and population growth as attested to by the number of moated and religious sites. Talleville Castle (or Drax Castle) and associated moat, church and hall (SM1017455) was built in 1139 but destroyed in 1154 due it being an adulterine castle (built without royal approval) and therefore not licensed by the king. The moated site of Scurff Hall manor (SM1017485) originated in the 13th century and was built on asserted land (reclaimed from the fen and legally claimed). The first occupants of Scruff Hall were the Del Scurth family who were free tenants of Drax. The outer moat is considered

¹⁰ North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER)

¹¹ Wilson 1966,778

¹² NYCC HER

to date to this time and to have been part of the original drainage works. By 1364 Scurff was described as a vill - the smallest medieval administrative unit¹³.

5.2.20. Other buildings associated with this period include the Grade I listed St Peters and St Pauls Church (1148397) in the Drax and Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) which was founded in the 1130s and officially continued to be in use until 1535 during the Dissolution of the Monasteries. However, by 1324 the Priory had become impoverished due to flooding and the invasion of enemies and it is believed that this factor may have led to the reduction of Drax's borough status to village in the 13th century.

5.2.21. The importance of agriculture can be seen in the areas of ridge and furrow that survive including parcels around Scurff Hall. It was common practice that the fields were organised into strips, each managed by one small family within large open fields held in common. No evidence of this strip cultivation survives above ground, however evidence for field boundaries could be present below modern plough soil.

Post-Medieval (AS 1540 – c.1750)

5.2.22. Between 1536 and 1540, the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII (1491 - 1547) had a profound and permanent effect on the Yorkshire landscape. Thousands of acres of monastic property including that of Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) was divided and sold to the estates of the gentry and the newly rich industrial entrepreneurs. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1533 -1603) Yorkshire saw a steady rise in population and the creation of new industries created employment and wealth, and improved farming methods and imports of corn stopped food shortages. The steady rise in population created pressure to enclose common land for agriculture and the farming communities turned increasingly to cottage industries to make a living.

Industrial Period (c.1750 – AD1901)

5.2.23. In 1796 the population of Drax totalled 213 and by 1838 it has risen to 350. The nineteenth century was a time of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in Yorkshire as a result of the development of steam-powered machinery and mass-production methods. This industrialisation was occurring mostly in the West Riding and in areas such Sheffield and Doncaster. In North Yorkshire, a rural economy continued to dominate and the wider study area was characterised by a combination of medieval strip fields and planned large- scale parliamentary enclosure. The latter being a system whereby a number of small landholdings were merged to create one larger farm and once enclosed, use of the land became restricted to the owner, and it ceased to be common land for communal use. A number of extant farmhouses date to the period and include East End Farmhouse (LB1083239), Fox Farmhouse (LB1083238) and Bankfield Farmhouse (LB1310730).

5.2.24. In 1885, the Hull Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway was opened and followed a course across a part of the Site that is now occupied by the Existing Drax Power Station Complex. There are also a number of features linked to the infrastructure of

¹³ NYCC 1979

the area, such as roads and drainage ditches, although many of these elements are likely to have origins in Late Medieval period.

Modern Period (Post-1901)

- 5.2.25. The landscape is characterised in this period by improved fields which comprised large irregular fields defined by erratic drainage ditches. The field boundaries largely derive from a number of parliamentary enclosure awards although some areas of piecemeal enclosure have been agglomerated¹⁴.
- 5.2.26. On the western border of the inner study area is the site of Barlow Airfield, known as RAF Barlow, which was leased to Armstrong Whitworth in 1917 for the construction of airships. The airfield housed an airship hanger shed, where airships and other aircrafts such as the R25 and R33 were constructed during the First World War. By the nineteenth century, air balloons were recruited into the British military and the construction of Britain's first military airship was in 1903.¹⁵ Military balloon factories included electrolytic hydrogen and gas holders, as well as experimental work with aeroplanes. When the First Boer War broke out, the British Army utilised balloons for artillery observation and before the First World War there were over eight main air sheds across England.¹⁶
- 5.2.27. Military sites in the wider study area include a Second World War army camp at Barlow that comprised a group of typical wartime Nissen huts, possibly owned by the Ministry of Works and Planning (MOWP). In subsequent years, the site was used as Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) post, which supplied and maintained military weapons and equipment until 1965.¹⁷
- 5.2.28. The most significant development in the late twentieth century within the inner study area is Drax coal fired power station. The power station was constructed in the late 1960s and opened in 1973. It was originally built, owned and operated by the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and was constructed and commissioned in two stages. Stage one was completed in 1974, and 12 years later in 1986 stage two was completed. The Drax coal fired power station (referred to in this report as the Existing Drax Power Station Complex) is one of 14 'super stations', the largest power stations ever built in the UK by the CEGB. Banks of gigantic concrete cooling towers, essential for coal-fired stations, typified thermal power stations of the latter 20th century, and dominated their landscapes for miles around. The Existing Drax Power Station Complex is the newest and most efficient coal-fired power station in the UK.¹⁸
- 5.2.29. In 1974, the Labour Government and National Coal Board (NCB), backed by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) initiated a decade-long, ambitious expansion of coal production, named the Plan for Coal. The plan was based on maximising

¹⁴ NYCC HER

¹⁵ M. Fife 2015, British Airship Bases of the Twentieth Century

¹⁶ *ibid*

¹⁷ Forces War Records, online <https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/4459/royal-army-ordnance-corps/>

¹⁸ www.draxgroup.plc.uk/aboutus/history

income from indigenous coal reserves, at a time when oil prices had risen (1973 oil crisis) to above that of coal. Selby coalfield (also known as the Selby complex, or Selby 'superpit') was a large scale deep underground mine complex based around Selby to the north of the inner study area. Exploratory drilling in the Selby area had taken place in the 1960s, and detailed exploration was carried out in the early 1970s, showing that a northern extension of the 'Barnsley Seam' was present, resulting in an estimate of 600 million tonnes of coal in the seam. Extraction started in the 1970s and was closed 2004 with the Riccall mine being the last mine to close. The coalfield has an important place within the history of mining nationally, as the last deep-shaft mine to be opened¹⁹.

5.3 Archaeological Interventions

Geophysical Survey

- 5.3.1. In consultation with the PA for NYCC, a programme of non-intrusive geophysical survey has been conducted on site. The results of the geophysical survey are presented in Appendix 8.2. A summary of the findings are detailed below.
- 5.3.2. The geophysical survey was undertaken in two phases between November 2017 and January 2018 and was part of the assessment of alternative pipeline route options. The investigation identified two small archaeological complexes in fields to the south of the Pipeline, in the footprint of the discounted route option B. The first comprised rectilinear enclosures set either side of a trackway, but no clear settlement evidence apart from a couple of possible pits. The second area of interest comprised a series of conjoined enclosures, three of which contained clear ring ditch features. A number of pit-like responses was also identified. The results provide a plan of an Iron Age / Romano-British complex, first identified during construction of a pipeline which bisects the features.
- 5.3.3. Within the footprint of the Gas Pipeline, the survey produced results for a number of historical field boundaries that can be aligned with historical mapping in addition to land drains, plough marks and a number of geological anomalies.

Evaluation Trenching

- 5.3.4. In light of the results obtained from the geophysical survey, and following consultation with the PA for NYCC, it was recommended that a programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation investigation was merited. This aimed to confirm the presence of archaeological remains, and to establish their extent, date and significance to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to offset the harm of development on the archaeological resource.
- 5.3.5. It was further recommended that the scope of the archaeological evaluation allowed for a 2% sample of the specified area, which equated to the excavation of 17 30 x 2m trenches. The evaluation was limited to the field that will contain the AGI associated with the Gas Pipeline.

¹⁹ NYCC 2010, 2012

- 5.3.6. The results of the evaluation trenching are presented in Appendix 8.3 and a summary of the findings are detailed below.
- 5.3.7. The archaeological evaluation has concluded that buried remains dating to the 13th/14th century, together with a series of undated and enigmatic features survive across the site. These probably relate largely to medieval field systems, boundaries, drainage and associated features, although given the recovery of a sherd of Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, there is certainly potential for at least some of these features to be of prehistoric/Romano-British date, potentially of regional importance.

Previous Archaeological Interventions

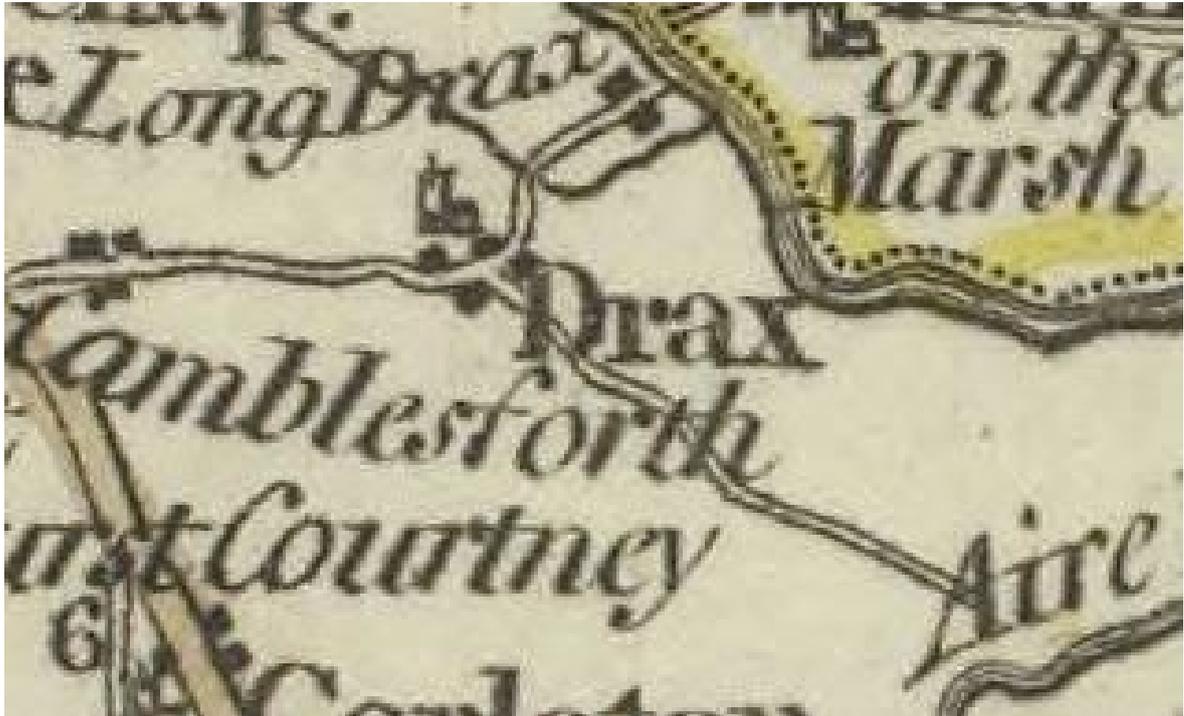
- 5.3.8. Previous archaeological interventions within the inner study area are largely associated with pipeline projects and comprise a combination of geophysical survey, archaeological trial trenching and excavation. Trial trenching at Drax Abbey farm to the north of the Site found evidence for Romano-British occupation in the form of pits and ditches. As part of the Asselby to Aberford Pipeline project, trenching was undertaken within a narrow corridor of land in the east of the Site. The investigations revealed extensive archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age through to the early Roman period and produced stratigraphic and artefactual evidence for field systems, enclosures, food preparation, and metalworking. An excavation undertaken as part of the same project to the south of the Gas Pipeline produced clear evidence for settlement of the same period which included fragments of a beehive quern, a possible enclosure, ditch, pits and postholes²⁰.
- 5.3.9. A number of geophysical surveys in the Site produced results that suggested the presence of modern agricultural and drainage anomalies alongside archaeological anomalies which were likely to correspond to the Early and Late Medieval periods. In 2012 and 2013, a survey undertaken as part of the Camblesforth to Tollingham Pipeline project produced anomalies relating to agricultural practices that include possible former field boundaries that predate Ordnance Survey mapping.

5.4 Development of the Area

- 5.4.1. Cary's Map of 1794 (Image 1) illustrates the location of Drax and surrounding settlements of Long Drax, Camblesforth and Barmby-on-the-Marsh, all of which are close to the River Aire. Drax village is distinguished by the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB1148397) with three roads leading west, east and south. The limited detail of this map unfortunately does not show the prominent late medieval buildings in the area such as Drax Priory, Rusholme Hall and Scurff Hall.

²⁰ Oxford Archaeology 2010

Image 1 - Cary's Map of 1794 showing the Drax village in the centre with a church and a local road system



- 5.4.2. The 1853 OS 1:10,560 map (Image 2) illustrates prominent properties and associated moats with Medieval origins such as Drax Priory, Baxter Hall, Rusholme Hall and Scurff Hall, each interlinked by sinuous lanes that radiate out from the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB1148397) in Drax Village centre. The patchwork of fields that dominate the landscape are likely to be agricultural, a product of planned large- scale parliamentary enclosure and representative of a rural economy. The map clearly defines field systems and shows a distinction between the open enclosures within the footprint of the Site in the east and the strip fields in the west, and the latter are likely to be relicts of medieval farming systems. The field in the east at end of the Site is identified as 'Dickon Field' and the field drain that defines it as 'Dickon Field Drain'. The drain is one of many that criss-cross the landscape in an effort to manage high water levels. The only building identified in the Site is at the east end and identified as 'Wood House'.
- 5.4.3. The appearance of the Hull, Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway (HB&WRJR) on the 1894 OS 1:10,560 map (Image 3) demonstrates that in the nineteenth century, large-scale industrial infrastructure was beginning to characterise the landscape. Although lacking in detail, this map shows that the road systems remain unchanged and, with the exception of the railway, there are no new major developments.
- 5.4.4. The 1905 OS 1:10,560 map (Image 4) shows that by this time, little has changed in terms of settlement with Drax village retaining its size and there are just a few new

farmhouses. The only noticeable change from previous mapping is the amalgamation of fields at the east end of the Site.

- 5.4.5. The 1954 OS1:10,560 map (Image 5) shows that by the mid-twentieth century transport links in the area have increased with the addition of a second railway that appears to be offshoot from the HB & WRJ Railway. The field in the east of the Site have been opened further to create a modern fieldscape with little remnants of the field boundaries seen on the nineteenth century mapping - 'Dickon Field' and 'Dickon Field Drain'. No other new developments are noted and field systems, road and settlement patterns remain unchanged.
- 5.4.6. There are no significant changes to the land surrounding the Site until the late twentieth century as shown on the 1973 OS 1:10,000 map (Image 6). By this time Drax power station had been constructed in the east of the Site, changing the use of land for agriculture to power and necessitating the demolition of 'Wood House' and the removal of woodland patches and multiple field boundaries. Land outside the curtilage of the power station remains relatively unchanged, with the exception of the high voltage electricity cables that now span across the fields. Since this map was published, Rusholme Windfarm comprising 12 turbines has been constructed immediately adjacent to the east end of the Site.

Image 2 - 1853 OS 1 inch to the mile map OS Map showing the outline of The Site

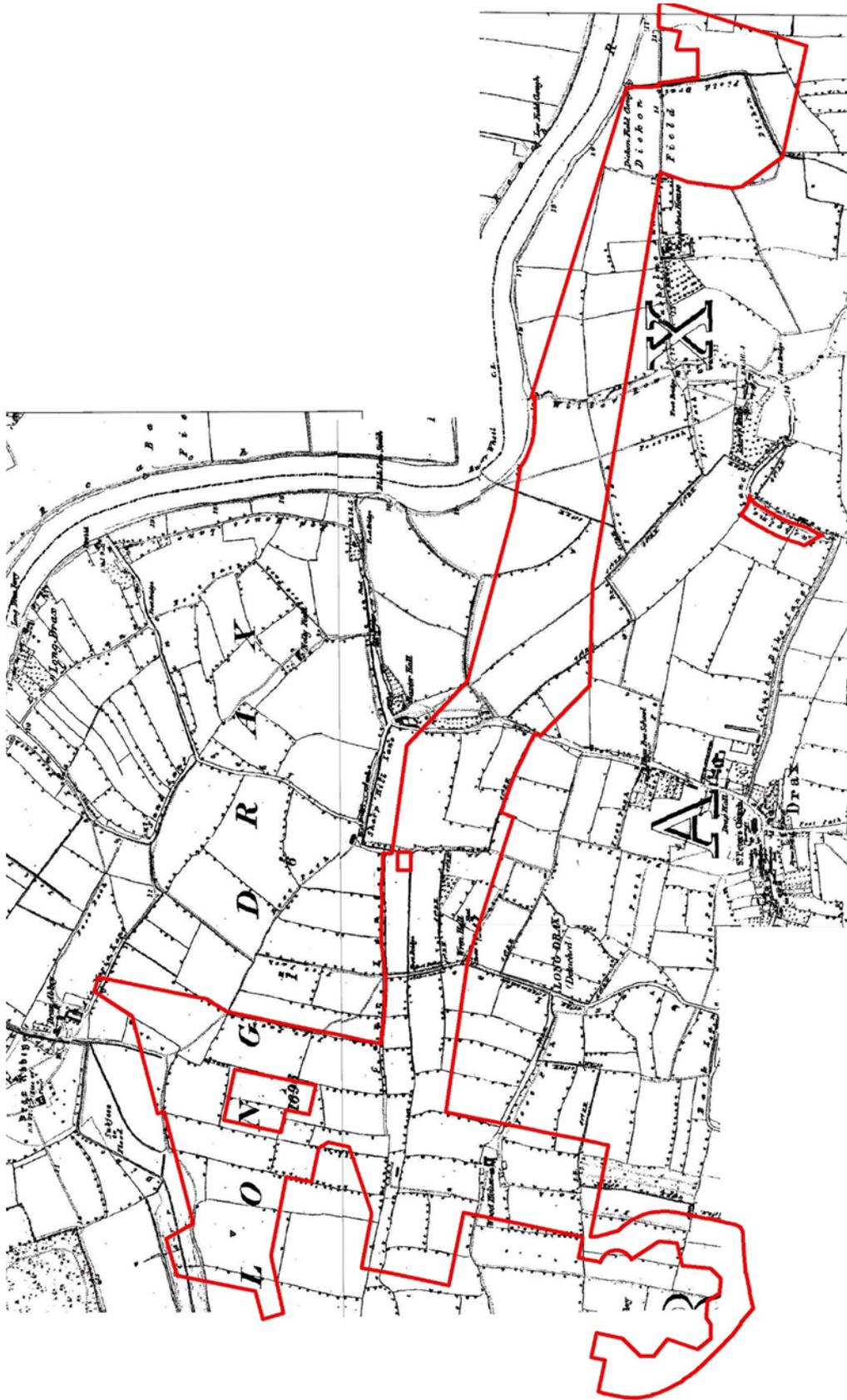


Image 3 - 1894 OS 1 inch to the mile map showing the outline of the Site

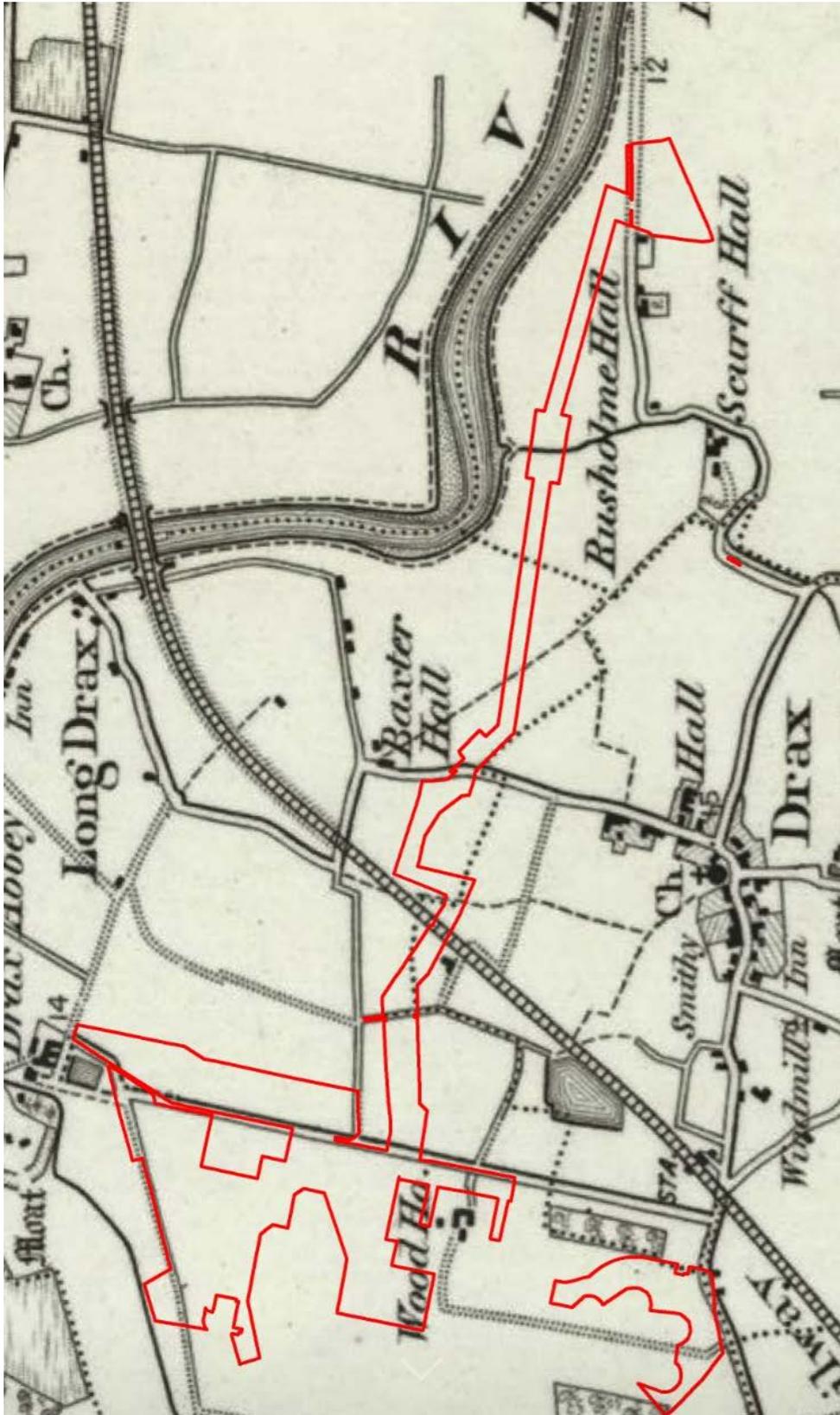


Image 4 - 1905 OS 1 inch to the mile map and the outline of the Site

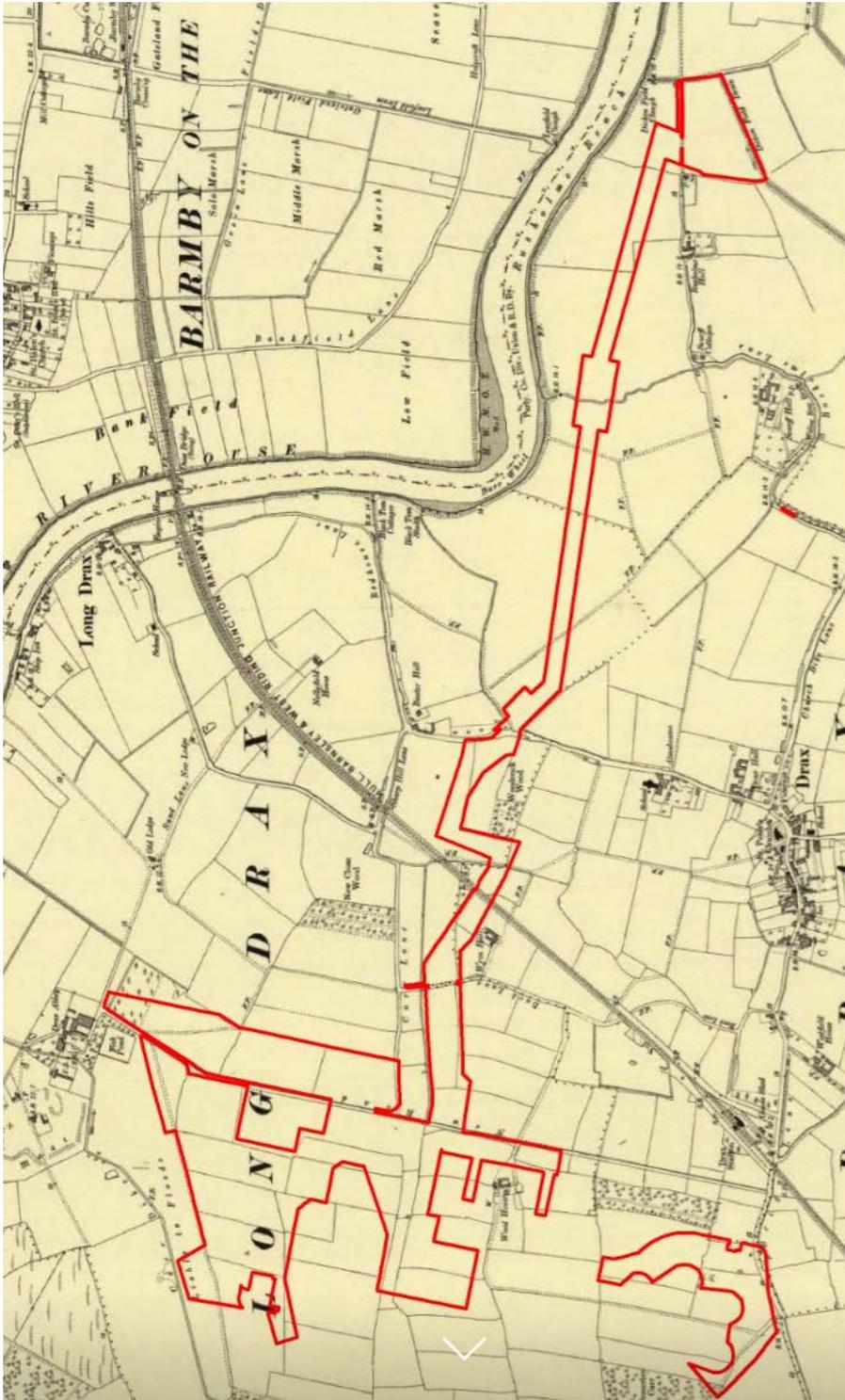


Image 5 - 1954 OS 1 inch to the mile map showing the outline of the Site

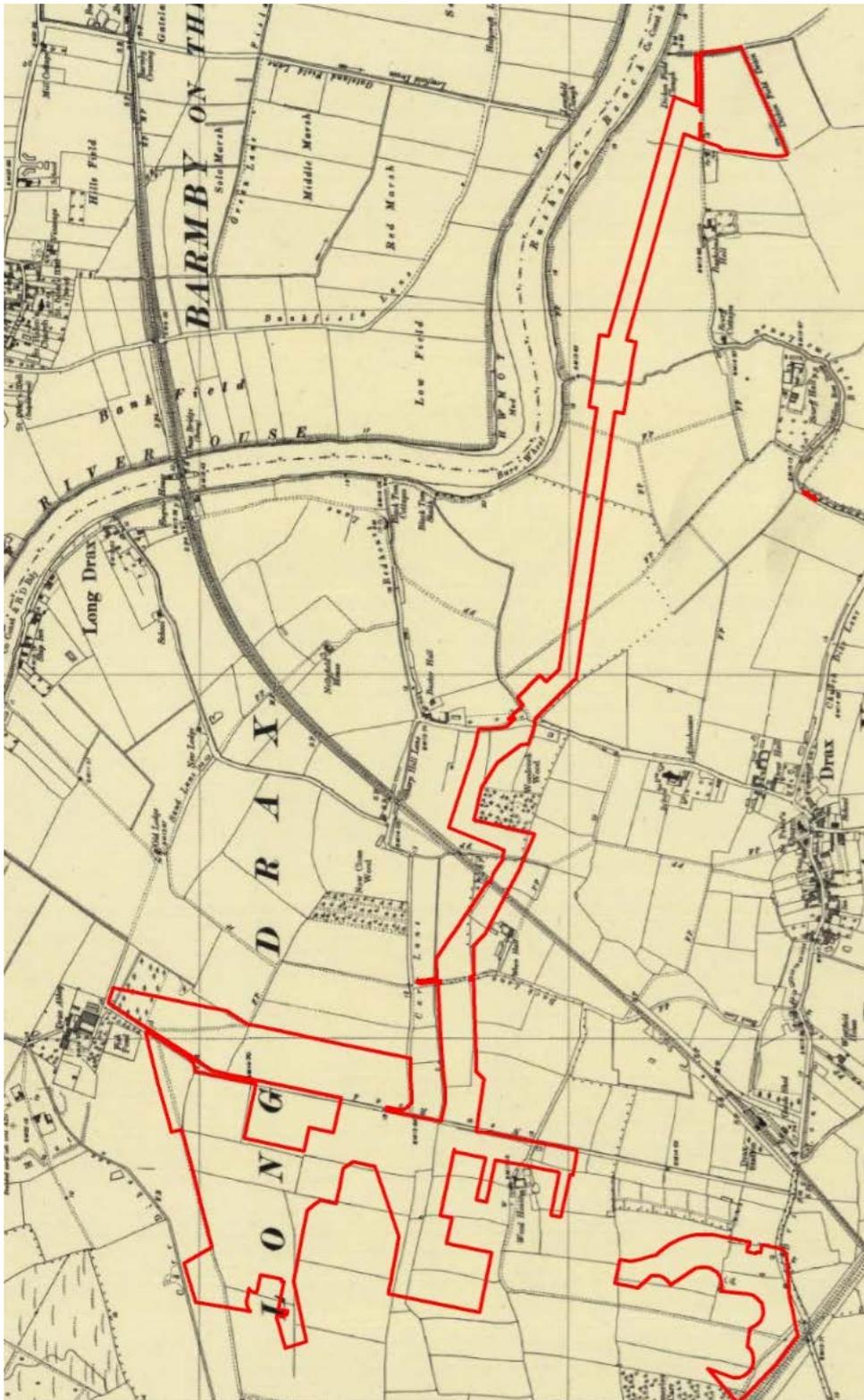
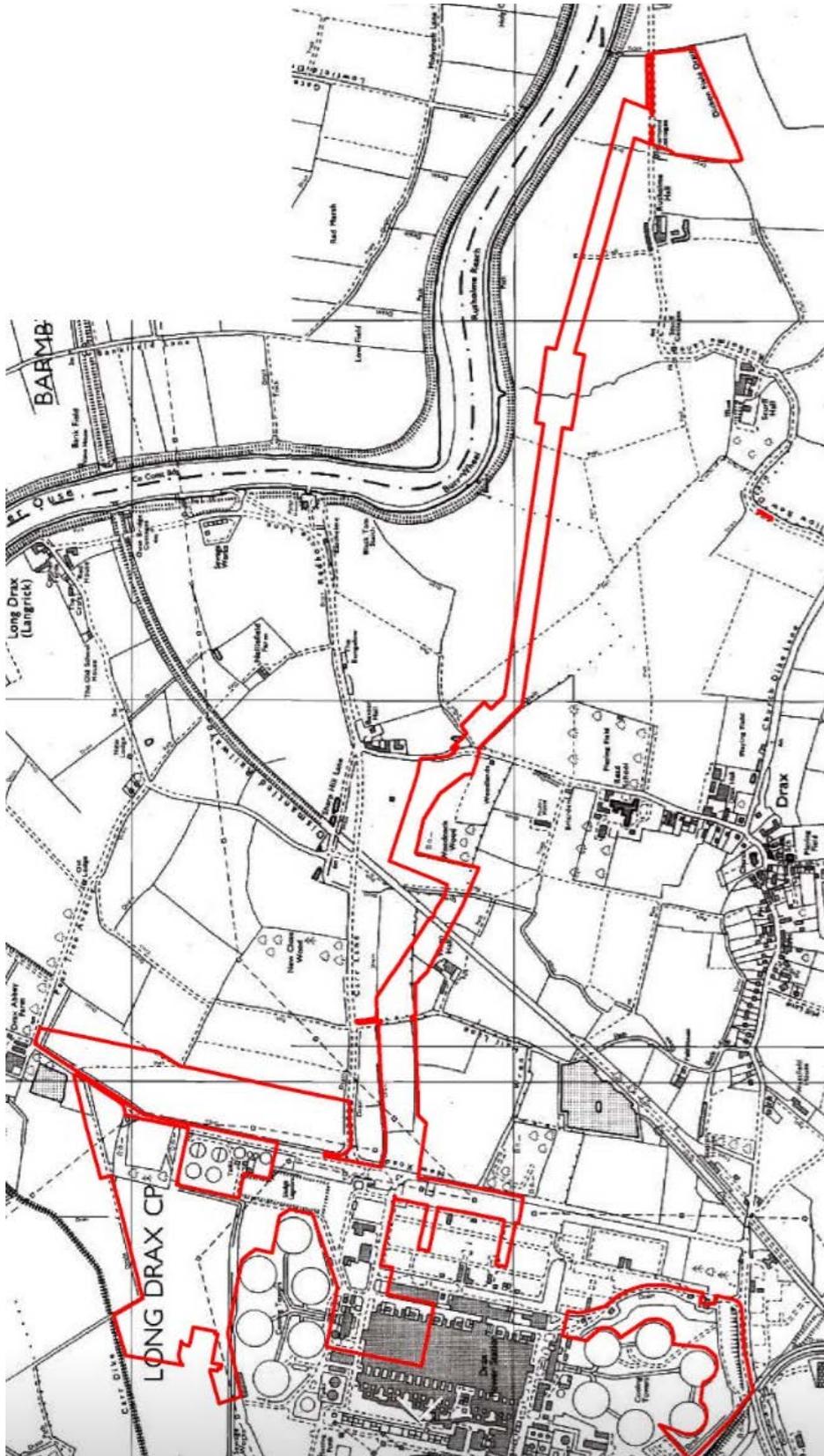


Image 6 - OS 1 inch to the mile map OS Map of 1973 showing the outline of the Site



6 GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.1.1. A total of 509 heritage assets are present within the inner and wider study areas. Of these 500 are designated heritage assets including 19 Scheduled Monuments, 11 Grade I, 17 Grade II* and 440 Grade II listed buildings and 13 Conservation Areas. Of the nine non-designated heritage assets present, one lies on the border of the Site and comprises an historical field boundary in the form of a hedge lined drain.
- 6.1.2. A gazetteer is presented in Tables 6-1 to 6-6 below, and the locations of the non-designated heritage assets are presented on Figure 6.1 and the designated heritage assets including conservation areas are presented on Figure 6.1. For ease of presentation, the Grade II buildings have been grouped according to location and the full list of these assets are presented in Table A-1 in Appendix A.

Table 6-1 - Scheduled Monuments within the 10 km Wider Study Area

HE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period
1004181	The Abbot's Staithes	Date Unknown
1005210	Wressle Castle	Late Medieval
1005226	Howden Church, ruined portions	Date Unknown
1005227	Bishop's Manor House	Date Unknown
1015304	Moated site at Manor Farm, Portington	Late Medieval
1015307	Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London	Late Medieval
1016857	Drax Augustinian priory	Late Medieval
1017455	Castle Hill moated site, 350m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church	Late Medieval
1017460	Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange	Late Medieval
1017485	Scurff Hall moated site	Late Medieval
1017581	Warren Hall moated site	Late Medieval
1017822	Roman fort 600m west of Roall Hall	Romano-British
1017823	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church	Late Medieval
1018403	Medieval settlement and early post-medieval garden earthworks around Barlow Hall	Multi-period
1018601	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 810m south of Skipwith Church	Prehistoric

1018602	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 690m north west of Horseshoe Pond	Prehistoric
1018603	Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, 300m south of Adamson Farm	Prehistoric
1018604	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 800m south east of Adamson Farm	Prehistoric
1018605	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 830m south east of Adamson Farm	Prehistoric

Table 6-2 - Grade I Listed Buildings within the 10 km Wider Study Area

HE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period
1083170	Ruins of Wessle Castle	Late Medieval
1083323	Cowick Hall	Multi-period
1132537	Church of St Wilfred	Late Medieval
1132591	Church of St Mary and St Germain (Selby Abbey)	Multi-period
1148397	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Multi-period
1148462	Church of St Mary the Virgin	Late Medieval
1160491	Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul and the Chapter House	Late Medieval
1161899	Church of St Lawrence	Late Medieval
1173983	Camblesforth Hall	Post-Medieval
1295955	Carlton Towers	Post-Medieval
1310699	Church of All Saints	Late Medieval

Table 6-3 - Grade II* Listed Buildings within the 10 km Wider Study Area

HE Ref Number	Name	Archaeological / Historical Period
1083181	The Bishop's Manor	Multi-period
1083182	The Langley Archway	Late Medieval
1083214	Boat House on south side of South Dock	Industrial Period
1083235	Knedlington Old Hall	Post-Medieval
1103307	Goole Hall	Industrial Period
1132559	Corunna House	Post-Medieval
1148399	Church of St Mary (Roman Catholic)	Industrial Period
1148401	The Red House	Industrial Period
1148486	Holmes House	Post-Medieval
1160360	Church of St Mary	Multi-period
1160523	Howden Hall	Multi-period
1160652	The Bakehouse at Wressle Castle approximately 30 metres north of ruins of Wressle Castle	Late Medieval
1167663	Abbots Staith buildings	Multi-period
1203298	Saltmarshe Hall	Modern Period
1295734	Church of St Paul	Industrial Period
1310687	Lowther Hotel	Industrial Period
1346710	Railway Swing Bridge over River Ouse	Industrial Period

Table 6-4 - Number of Grade II listed buildings per location in the 10 km Wider Study Area

Location	Number	Location	Number
Cliffe	13	Barlby with Osgodby	6
Laxton	4	Sykehouse, Doncaster	4
Howden	61	Thorne, Doncaster	2
Spaldington	1	Gowdall	3
Wressle	7	Chapel Haddlesey	2
Bubwith	14	Drax	1
Goole	27	Newland	2
Hook	2	Kellington	2
Asselby	9	Wistow	1
Barmby on the Marsh	10	Gateforth	2
Kilpin	2	Burn	1
Snaith and Cowick	50	Camblesforth	1
Rawcliffe	9	West Haddlesey	1
Swinefleet	5	Balne	1
Eastrington	1	Selby	144
Reedness	3	Carlton	10
Airmyn	6	Brayton	3
Goole Fields	7	Temple Hirst	2
Pollington	5	Hensall	3
Barlow	1	Hemingbrough	15
Thorpe Willoughby	2		

Table 6-5 - Conservation Areas in the 10 km Wider Study Area

Conservation Areas	
Armoury Road and Brook Street	Howden
Leeds Road	Airmyn
Millgate	Goole Town
Selby Town	Goole Hook Road
Brayton	Rawcliffe
Hemmingbrough	Snaith

Table 6-6 - Non-designated Heritage Assets within the 300 m Inner Study Area

HER Ref Number	Name	Sensitivity	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Area
MNY10085	Ha Ha feature to the South of Scurff Hall	Local	Industrial	Outside
MNY10104	Rusholme Hall	Local	Late Medieval	Outside
MNY10105	Ridge and Furrow South of Rusholme Hall	Regional	Late Medieval	Outside
MNY10089	Ridge and Furrow North of Scurff Hall	Regional	Unknown	Outside
MNY10090	Ridge and Furrow South of Scurff Hall	Regional	Unknown	Outside
MNY10115	Field Boundary, Barlow	Local	Modern	Outside
MNY10069	Field boundaries west of Drax Abbey Farm	Local	Unknown	Outside

HER Ref Number	Name	Sensitivity	Archaeological / Historical Period	Inside or Outside the Scheme Area
MNY10070	Fishpond south of Drax Abbey Farm	Local	Unknown	Outside
N/A	Field boundary	Local	Unknown	Outside

7 IMPORTANCE OR SENSITIVITY OF A HERITAGE ASSET

7.1.1. PPG relates cultural heritage significance to 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. Therefore, cultural heritage significance cannot be quantified and is presented as a statement of cultural heritage significance for those assets or their settings that will be subject to significant harm in Section 8. However, the value of the assets contributes to their sensitivity or importance which ranges from very high to uncertain and by using the criteria presented in Table 7.1 below, is it possible to quantify this.

Table 7-1 - Criteria Used to Determine Importance / Sensitivity of Heritage Assets

Cultural Importance / Sensitivity	Criteria
Statutory Designated Assets	
Very high (International)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites. Sites of International Importance.
High (National)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments. All Grades of Listed Buildings. Registered Parks and Gardens. Conservation Areas. Areas of Archaeological Importance. Protected wreck sites. Registered battlefields. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments.
Non-designated Assets	
Medium (Regional / County)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites and remains which contribute to regional research objectives. Historic buildings/structures that contribute to regional character either through architectural interest or a specific function. Assets which contribute to regional or cultural understanding of the area.
Low (Local / Borough)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally listed buildings. Archaeological sites and remains with a local or borough interest for education, cultural appreciation.

Cultural Importance / Sensitivity	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets which contribute to local or cultural understanding of the area.
Negligible (Neighbourhood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively numerous types of remains, of some local importance. Isolated findspots with no context. Areas in which investigative techniques have revealed no, or minimal, evidence of archaeological remains, or where previous large-scale disturbance or removal of deposits can be demonstrated.
Uncertain / Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential archaeological sites for which there is little information. It may not be possible to determine the importance of the site based on current knowledge. Such sites are likely isolated findspots, place names or cropmarks identified on aerial photographs.

Source adapted from Table 5.1 Volume 11 Section 3 Part 2 DMRB

- 7.1.2. The consideration of the sensitivity of statutory designated assets such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens is reflected in their Grade. For example, Grade I Listed Buildings are those which are considered to be of exceptional national architectural or historic importance. Grade II* Listed Buildings are of particular national importance and special interest. Both Grade I and II* Listed Buildings are of great importance to the nation's built heritage and their importance will generally be beyond dispute. Grade II Listed Buildings are usually designated for their architectural and historic interest. They make up around 95 per cent of all Listed Buildings.
- 7.1.3. Table 7-2 is a general guide to the attributes of cultural heritage assets and it should be noted that not all the qualities listed need to be present in every case and professional judgment is used in balancing the different criteria. The list is not exhaustive.
- 7.1.4. Of the assets (or their settings) to be affected by the Proposed Scheme, the following importance or sensitivity is applied, as shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2 – Importance / Sensitivity of the Heritage Assets affected by the Proposed Scheme

Cultural Importance / Sensitivity	Criteria
Statutory Designated Assets	
International	None
National	Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) Scurff Hall Moated Site (SM1017485)

Cultural Importance / Sensitivity	Criteria
Non-designated Assets	
Regional / County	None
Local / Borough	None
Neighbourhood / Negligible	None
Uncertain / Potential	None

8 SETTING ASSESSMENT

8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1. The definition of setting used here is taken from the NPPF ²¹ setting is
“The surroundings in which an asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surrounding 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).
- 8.1.2. Historic England in their Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning ³²² considers that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the cultural heritage significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to, the heritage asset’s surroundings.
- 8.1.3. Historic England discusses several other general considerations including: cumulative change; change over time; appreciating setting; buried assets and setting; designated settings; setting and urban design; and setting and economic and social viability and has provided a stepped approach to the assessment and importance of setting to heritage assets. Following Step 1, which is the initial identification of the heritage assets as presented in Section 6, the subsequent steps comprise:
- Step 2: Assessing whether, how and to what degree the settings make a contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the heritage assets.
 - Step 3: Assessing the effect of a proposed development on the setting, and the resulting implications for the cultural heritage significance of the heritage asset(s).
 - Step 4: Maximising enhancement and minimising harm (mitigation).
- 8.1.4. Step 2: In assessing whether, how and to what degree the settings make a contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the heritage assets, a number of potential attributes of a setting are considered. These attributes are in Table B-1 in Appendix B.
- 8.1.5. Table 8-1 presents definitions of settings and the contribution these settings make to the cultural heritage significance of an asset. The examples should not be seen as exhaustive.

²¹ DCLG 2012

²² Historic England 2015

Table 8-1 - Criteria for determining the contribution that setting makes to the cultural heritage significance of heritage assets

Criteria	Contribution of setting to cultural heritage significance
A defined setting that is contemporary with and historically and functionally linked with the heritage asset, may contain other heritage assets of international or national importance, has a very high degree of intervisibility with the asset and makes a very substantial contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Very substantial (very high)
Contemporary with and historically and functionally linked with the heritage asset, with minor alterations (in extent and/or character), has a high degree of intervisibility with the asset and which makes a substantial contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Substantial (high)
Contemporary with and/or historically and/or functionally linked with the heritage asset but with alterations which may detract from the understanding of the heritage asset, and/or with a moderate degree of intervisibility with the asset and/or which makes a moderate contribution to the significance of the heritage asset and/or a moderate contribution to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Moderate (medium)
Largely altered so that there is very little evidence of contemporaneous and/or historic and/or functional links with the heritage asset, and/or with a low degree of intervisibility with the asset and/or which makes a minor contribution to both the significance of the heritage asset and to the understanding and appreciation of the significance of the asset.	Minor (low)

- 8.1.6. Step 3: Having assessed the contribution of the setting to the cultural heritage significance of the asset, the effect of a proposed development on the setting can be determined by consideration of the potential attributes of a proposed development affecting setting. These attributes are presented in Table B-2 in Appendix B.

- 8.1.7. Once the contribution of the setting has been determined and the potential attributes of a proposed development upon it have been identified, the level of harm or beneficial impact of the potential scheme needs to be evaluated.
- 8.1.8. The criteria for assessing the level of harm of impacts on setting are presented below (Table 8-2). This presents definitions of varying scales of harm or benefit to the contribution of the setting.

Table 8-2 - Step 3 – Criteria for Assessment of the level of harm / benefit on the Setting of a Heritage Asset

Level of Harm or Benefit	Guideline Criteria
Major beneficial	The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage asset's significance is considerably enhanced as a result of the development; a lost relationship between the asset and its setting is restored, or the legibility of the relationship is greatly enhanced. Elements of the surroundings that detract from the asset's cultural heritage significance or the appreciation of that significance are removed.
Moderate beneficial	The contribution of setting to the cultural heritage asset's significance is enhanced to a clearly appreciable extent as a result of the development; as a result the relationship between the asset and its setting is rendered more readily apparent. The negative effect of elements of the surroundings that detract from the asset's cultural heritage significance or the appreciation of that significance is appreciably reduced.
Minor beneficial	The setting of the cultural heritage asset is slightly improved as a result of the development, slightly improving the degree to which the setting's relationship with the asset can be appreciated.
Negligible	The setting of the cultural heritage asset is changed by the development in ways that do not alter the contribution of setting to the asset's significance.
Less than substantial harm:	
Minor harm	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is slightly degraded as a result of the development, but without adversely affecting the interpretability of the asset and its setting; characteristics of historic value can still be appreciated, the changes do not strongly conflict with the character of the site, and could be easily reversed to approximate the pre-development conditions.

Level of Harm or Benefit	Guideline Criteria
Harm	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is reduced appreciably as a result of the development. Relevant setting characteristics can still be appreciated but less readily.
Substantial harm	The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its significance is effectively lost or substantially reduced as a result of the development, the relationship between the asset and its setting is no longer readily appreciable.

8.1.9. Changes may occur to the settings of an asset that neither affect their contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the asset, nor the extent to which its cultural heritage significance can be experienced. In such instances it will be considered that there is no impact upon setting.

8.1.10. Step 4: Approaches to maximising enhancement and minimising harm to the setting and significance of the assets as appropriate are presented in Section 1 Mitigation.

8.2 Approach to the Assessment

8.2.1. An assessment of the importance of the settings to the cultural heritage significance of the heritage assets was undertaken for designated heritage assets within the wider study area. Site visits were made during the winter and therefore are largely indicative of the worst case scenario, where minimal screening is provided by existing vegetation. The impacts of the Proposed Scheme were based on the indicative site plan and high-level design and construction information. Assessments may be subject to change should more detailed designs be forthcoming. Each designated asset was also visited to assess the potential for harm to the cultural heritage significance of its setting.

8.3 Historic Landscape Character

8.3.1. The Site and its surrounding area is located within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area. The character of enclosure within the Humberhead levels is very different from other parts of North Yorkshire. Whereas the uplands have a high number of dry stone walls, and hedges dominate in the Vales of Mowbray and York, within this national character area fields are normally defined by drainage ditches. This gives the landscape a very different character, and it is probably the ability to carry out drainage on agricultural land which has had the greatest impact on the historic landscape character. This is a landscape which could be seen as consisting mainly of modern improved fields and industry, however, the landscape here is much more complex with a high level of time depth²³.

²³ NYCC 2010, 205-215

- 8.3.2. Within the Humberhead Levels, there are several large areas of parliamentary enclosure which are well preserved with little boundary loss since the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63). The opening up of field systems in the modern period and the change of some land use from agriculture to power mean that few historic field boundaries survive above ground in the Site. Fragments survive in the inner study area and within farmland immediately east of the power station.
- 8.3.3. However, the enclosed landscape within the Humberhead Levels character area is not purely weighted towards the post-medieval and modern periods. There are several areas of enclosed strip fields which have been characterised, some fairly substantial. These consist of medium-sized regular fields defined by revers 'S'-shaped, curved hedges and are medieval in character.
- 8.3.4. The settlement pattern is fairly dispersed, with Selby as the main town in the area. There are three other historic town cores which have been identified which include Church Fenton, Cawood and Barlow. Most of the villages including Drax and Barmby on Marsh are characterised as linear, defined by dwellings running either side of a main street.
- 8.3.5. The expansion of twentieth century settlement has had a major impact on the landscape within this area. In most cases, these planned estates represent the expansion of existing settlements; however in some areas this has been significant enough to subsume the previous settlement. An example of this can be seen at Carlton to the west of the inner study area.
- 8.3.6. Over the twentieth century, the Humberhead Levels have seen the growth in heavy industry which take two forms that influence and complement each other. The first is the mining of the Selby coalfield, probably the latest deep coalfield to be mined. The second major industry represented within this landscape are the power and utilities installations and comprise the two of the largest power stations in the country within this area, at Drax and Eggborough. The power stations also include associated features and infrastructure, such as Drax ash disposable site, which lies in the north of the inner study area²⁴.

8.4 The Attributes of the Proposed Scheme

- 8.4.1. Potential harm to the settings of designated heritage assets have been assessed against the following project stages and attributes:
- **Stage 1:** The instalment of the Gas Pipeline, the AGI, the GRF, the construction of Unit X and the use of Development Parcel A and B as temporary construction/compound areas.
 - **Stage 2:** The introduction of a new built form in the landscape resulting from the operation of Unit X, the AGI and the GRF as well as the construction of Unit Y and the use of Development Parcel A and B as temporary construction/compound areas.

²⁴ *ibid*

- Unit X will be located within the curtilage of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and will therefore not increase its extent. The diameters of the stacks will be considerably less than the existing cooling towers, which will remain the dominant structures in the landscape when viewed close up and at a distance. There will be no introduction of movement or changes in land use or open spaces that will be visible from any designated heritage asset
- The operation of Unit X would introduce up to two flues comprising two HRSGs and two exhaust stacks. The flues and stacks will measure 120 m in height and will appear slightly taller than the 12 existing cooling towers that measure 115 m. Although the new stacks will be considerably smaller in diameter than the cooling towers, they will increase the massing of the power station which already dominates the wider landscape and is in stark contrast to the expanse of farmland in which it is situated.
- The four stacks would protrude above the horizontal lines created by the tops of the cooling towers, but this would still form a strong contrast to the existing mass which is coherent in form. The stacks would visually “clutter” the top of the towers resulting in a slightly discordant view from certain angles.

8.4.2. **Stage 3:** The introduction of a new built form in the landscape resulting from the operation of both Unit X and Unit Y.

- Units X and Y will together feature up to eight stacks in total comprising four HRSGs and four exhaust stacks. They will introduce a slightly greater mass of development and more structures compared to the operation of Unit X only. The eight stacks would protrude above the horizontal lines created by the tops of the existing cooling towers and form a strong contrast to the existing mass which is coherent in form. The stacks would visually “clutter” the top of the towers resulting in a slightly discordant view from certain angles. The proposed stacks will be located within the curtilage of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and will therefore not increase its extent.

Stage 1 – Construction of Unit X, Gas Pipeline, AGI and GRF

Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857)

8.4.3. The twelfth century Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) mostly survives below-ground and lies partially beneath Drax Abbey Farm (Image 7). The asset is part of a group of nationally significant assets in the wider study area that were established in the Late Medieval period which can provide a good understanding of the use and a picture of the landscape during this time. The associated assets include the Grade I listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB1148397), Castle Hill Moated Site (SM1107455) and Scurff Hall Moated Site (SM1017485). The Priory, which originally comprised a church, cloister, infirmary, refectory, prior's chamber and dormitory, is situated on an island of high ground and sub-divided by a land drain connecting Carr Dyke and Lendall Drain. It has been suggested that the earlier line of Carr Dyke, which is the drain that lies just to the west of Drax Abbey Farm, may be the ‘Karregote’ mentioned in a document of 1410. Drainage works have converted the marsh into farmland, with the original island granted to the Augustinians now standing around 3 m to 4 m above the surrounding area.

- 8.4.4. Its immediate setting comprises a cluster of arable fields that intentionally respect the boundaries of the scheduled monument and in doing so serve to protect its integrity. Although any remnants of field systems that are contemporary with the asset have since been replaced by modern fields, the use of land that borders the priory remains agricultural. Broken lines of tall mature trees within the monument provide some screening from the wider landscape, however far reaching views of the flat countryside are achieved in most directions.
- 8.4.5. The Priory is located immediately north of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex, and the existing cooling towers dominate views north and restrict long distance views. A small plantation of trees (North Station Wood) and a 0.2km stretch of woodland on land thought to be the location of an old asbestos site helps to create a degree of visual separation between the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and the farmland in which the monument lies (Image 8). East of the priory is a large extraction site that is clearly visible and audible from the asset. At present, the asset cannot be easily interpreted by the public as there are no information boards, signposts or public access to it.

Assessment

- 8.4.6. The Priory resides in a setting largely altered by large-scale infrastructure and modern field systems. Although the asset is historically linked to nationally important assets in the area, there is no intervisibility between them. The presence of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and associated development in the immediate area detracts from the understanding of the asset as an isolated priory set in a rural context. It is therefore considered that the setting makes a minor contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the asset.
- 8.4.7. A proposed construction laydown and/or contractor car parking area will be located to the east of the asset (Development Parcel A) which is anticipated to necessitate temporary land take of arable farmland and will introduce lighting to this area at night. Changes to nearby farmland during the construction period, will not strongly conflict with the character of the surrounding landscape. The land take is expected to last over 3 years (7 if both units are built), and could be easily reversed to approximate the pre-development conditions.
- 8.4.8. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its cultural heritage significance will be slightly degraded as a result of the use of Development Parcel A. It is considered there will be minor harm to the setting.
- 8.4.9. The retention of North Station Wood and the stretch of woodland between the Heritage Asset will provide a screen from visual impacts resulting from the use of Development Parcel B as a construction/compound area. There will therefore be no impact on the Heritage Asset from this element of the Proposed Scheme.
- 8.4.10. Due to distance, the instalment of the Gas Pipeline, the AGI and the GRF will not be experienced from the asset, therefore these elements of the Proposed Scheme pose no harm to its setting.

- 8.4.11. Any high level machinery such as tower cranes, may be seen from the asset during the construction of Unit X. It is however considered that any construction related activity taking place within the curtilage of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex will not increase the degree of harm that this development currently has upon the setting of the asset, therefore the impact on the setting will be negligible.

Image 7 - Looking north towards Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) and its immediate setting from New Road



Image 8 - Taken from the south-western extent of the scheduled area of Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) looking towards Drax power station and the woodland plantation that separates rural and industrial landscapes



Scurff Hall Moated Site (SM1017485)

- 8.4.12. This 13th century moated manor house comprises below-ground and earthwork remains which partially lie beneath an extant eighteenth century hall and associated farm buildings (Image 9). The majority of moated sites in England served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The asset is part of a group of nationally significant assets in the wider study area that were established in the Late Medieval Period and provide a good understanding of the use of the landscape during this time. These associated assets include the Grade I listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB1148397), Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857) and Castle Hill Moated Site (SM1107455).
- 8.4.13. The limits of the scheduled area are clearly defined by trees, hedgerows and Rusholme Lane, a single track asphalt road which follows a meandering course through an expanse of rural farmland. Through its definition in the landscape, the scale of the manor and its once elite status as a vill can be appreciated. Farmland envelops the monument creating the agricultural scene which dominates this setting. Power-related structures in the area are prevalent and include Rusholme Windfarm immediately east of the asset and high voltage electricity towers that string out across the flat terrain. The Existing Drax Power Station Complex can be seen from the southern approach along Rusholme Lane (Image 10), however views are long distance and as a consequence, this development does not dominate the wider setting. Rusholme Lane terminates at a holiday cottage and because of this a

significant absence of through traffic which creates a relatively tranquil environment, although this is significantly reduced during harvest time.

Assessment

- 8.4.14. The moated site resides in a setting that largely retains its agricultural characteristics and has a strong sense of tranquillity and seclusion. The asset has a contemporary link to multiple nationally important assets in the wider area. These elements make a substantial contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the asset.
- 8.4.15. It is anticipated that during the construction period of the Gas Pipeline and the AGI, construction related traffic is likely to use a route between the Power Station Site and the A645 via Rusholme Lane which also provides access to Scurff Hall. The introduction of construction related noise, lighting and movement will reduce the degree of tranquillity but not to the extent that it reduces the appreciation of the moated site.
- 8.4.16. Due to distance, the instalment of the GRF will not be experienced from the asset, therefore these elements of the Proposed Scheme pose no harm to its setting.
- 8.4.17. Any high level machinery such as tower cranes, may be seen at a distance from the asset during the construction of Unit X. It is however considered that any construction related activity taking place within the curtilage of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex will not increase the degree of harm that this development currently has upon the setting of the asset, therefore the impact on the setting will be negligible.
- 8.4.18. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its cultural heritage significance will be slightly degraded as a result of the Proposed Scheme during Stage 1. It is considered there will be minor harm to the setting.

Image 9 - Looking north-west towards Scurff Hall Moated Site (SM1017485) and its immediate setting from Rusholme Lane



Image 10 - Looking west across Scurff Hall Moated Site (SM1017485) towards Drax power station



Stage 2 – Operation of Unit X and Construction of Unit Y

Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857)

- 8.4.19. The addition of the stacks will act cumulatively with the existing cooling towers to increase the massing of the power station, which will be experienced in close proximity to the asset, and therefore creating an unwanted visual distraction from the asset. North Station Wood and connecting woodland belt that currently provides screening between the energy infrastructure and farmland will however be retained and will continue to separate these two landscape elements.
- 8.4.20. The contribution of the setting of the cultural heritage asset to its cultural heritage significance will be slightly degraded as a result of the Operation of Unit X. It is considered there will be minor harm to the setting.
- 8.4.21. The effects of the construction of Unit Y and the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area upon the setting of the asset will be the same as for Stage 1. It is considered there will be minor harm to the setting.
- 8.4.22. As in Stage 1, the woodland belt will also screen any visual impacts resulting from the use of Development Parcel B as temporary construction/compound area. There will therefore be no impact on the Heritage Asset from this element of the Proposed Scheme.
- 8.4.23. Due to distance, the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be experienced from the asset, therefore these elements of the Proposed Scheme pose no harm to its setting.

Other Scheduled Monuments

- 8.4.24. Out of the other 17 scheduled monuments identified in the 10 km wider study area, the setting of 13 monuments will be subject to no change / no harm as a result of the operation of Unit X and the construction of Unit Y as either the four stacks or high level construction equipment will be visible. These Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-1 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.25. As a result of those attributes of the Proposed Scheme, a total of four scheduled monuments may be subject to a negligible level of harm as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Although the stacks are likely to be visible at a distance, the Proposed Scheme will not alter the contribution of the settings to the significance of the four Designated Heritage Assets. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-2 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.26. Due to distance, the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area and the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be experienced from any of these scheduled monuments. These elements of the Proposed Scheme therefore pose no harm to the settings of these assets.

Grade I Listed Buildings

- 8.4.27. Of the 11 Grade I listed buildings identified in the 10 km study area, the settings of seven will be subject to no change / no harm as a result of the operation of Unit X and the construction of Unit Y as either the four stacks or high level construction

equipment will be visible. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-3 in Appendix C.

- 8.4.28. As a result of the attributes of the Proposed Scheme, four Grade I listed buildings will be subject to a negligible level of harm as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Although the stacks are likely to be visible, the Proposed Scheme will not alter the contribution of setting to the significance of the Designated Heritage Assets. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-4 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.29. Due to distance, the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area and the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be experienced from any Grade I listed building. These elements of the Proposed Scheme therefore pose no harm to the settings of these assets.

Grade II* Listed Buildings

- 8.4.30. Out of the 17 Grade II* Listed Buildings identified in the 10 km wider study area, the setting of 15 buildings will be subject to no change / no harm as a result of the operation of Unit X and the construction of Unit Y as neither the four stacks nor high level construction equipment will be visible. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-5 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.31. As a result of those attributes of the Proposed Scheme highlighted above in sections 1.4.4 to 1.4.6, two Grade II* Listed Buildings will be subject to a negligible level of harm as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Although the stacks are likely to be visible, the Proposed Scheme will not alter the contribution of setting to the significance of the heritage assets. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-6 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.32. Due to distance, the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area and the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be experienced from any Grade II* listed building. These elements of the Proposed Scheme therefore pose no harm to the settings of these assets.

Grade II Listed Buildings

- 8.4.33. Out of the 440 Grade II Listed Buildings identified in the 10 km wider study area, the setting of 408 buildings will be subject to no change / no harm as a result of the operation of Unit X and the construction of Unit Y as either the four stacks or high level construction equipment will be visible. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-7 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.34. As a result of those attributes of the Proposed Scheme highlighted above sections 1.4.4 to 1.4.6, 32 buildings will be subject to a negligible level of harm as a result of the operation of Unit X. Although the stacks are likely to be visible, the Proposed Scheme will not alter the contribution of setting to the significance of the Designated Heritage Assets. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-8 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.35. Due to distance, the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area and the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be

experienced from any Grade II listed building. These elements of the Proposed Scheme therefore pose no harm to the settings of these assets.

Conservation Areas

- 8.4.36. Of the nine conservation areas identified in the 10 km wider study area, the setting of seven will be subject to no change / no harm as a result of the operation of Unit X and the construction of Unit Y as either the four stacks or high level construction equipment will be visible. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Appendix C.
- 8.4.37. As a result of these attributes of the Proposed Scheme highlighted, a total of two conservation areas will be subject to a negligible level of harm as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Although the stacks are likely to be visible, the Proposed Scheme will not alter the contribution of setting to the significance of the Designated Heritage Assets. These Designated Heritage Assets are presented in Table C-10 in Appendix C.
- 8.4.38. Due to distance, the use of Development Parcel A as a temporary construction/compound area and the operation of the AGI or the GRF will not be experienced from any conservation area. These elements of the Proposed Scheme therefore pose no harm to the settings of these assets

Stage 3 – Operation of Units X and Y

Drax Augustinian Priory (SM1016857)

- 8.4.39. As a result of the attributes of the Proposed Scheme, it is considered there will be a negligible difference between the impact of the operation of Unit X in Stage 2 and the operation of Units X and Y in Stage 3 on the setting of Drax Augustinian Priory, which will result in minor harm to its setting.

Other Scheduled Monuments, all Grade I, Grade II*, Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 8.4.40. As a result of the attributes of the Proposed Scheme, it is considered there will be a negligible difference between the impacts of Stages 2 and 3 on the setting of these assets, which will remain unchanged or negligible.

9 CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1. Cultural heritage significance is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as “*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest*”. The NPPF is clear that ‘heritage interest’ may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. The NPPF definitions for the values are provided in Table 9-1, below.

Table 9-1 - Definition of NPPF Cultural Heritage Significance

HERITAGE VALUE	NPPF DEFINITION
Archaeological Interest	There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them
Architectural Interest	To be of special architectural interest a building must be of importance in its architectural design, decoration or craftsmanship; special interest may also apply to nationally important examples of particular building types and techniques (e.g. buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan forms.
Artistic Interest	Interest in the design and general aesthetics of a place. It can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the place has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skill, like sculpture
Historic Interest	To be of special historic interest a building or place must illustrate important aspects of the nation’s social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or have close historical associations with nationally important people. There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the building itself to justify the statutory protection afforded by listing.

Source: taken from NPPF Guidance

- 9.1.2. Through the application of the values it is possible to define what it is that gives cultural heritage significance to a heritage asset and therefore warrants protection.

The Proposed Scheme and its immediate environs encompass layers of archaeological and historical development, which may be valued for different reasons by different people, all of which should be taken into account in determining the overall significance of the effect of the Proposed Scheme.

- 9.1.3. The statement of cultural heritage significance is applied where it is considered that the Proposed Scheme will cause harm to the cultural heritage significance of the asset, and therefore not all of the assets presented in the gazetteer are included in the statement. It is considered that the assets presented below are likely to be subject to either a physical impact from the Proposed Scheme or an impact resulting from harm to their settings.

Table 9-2 - Assets Likely to be Subject to Significant Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

Designation	Heritage Asset	Nature of Impact
Non-designated assets	Potential below-ground archaeology	Direct physical through ground disturbance

- 9.1.4. The results of the geophysical survey suggests that excavations associated with the instalment of the Gas Pipeline, the gas receiving facility, the gas compressor building and associated carpark/construction laydown areas are likely to disturb hitherto unknown below-ground heritage assets associated with the Prehistoric Period into the Romano-British period. Any such assets may hold evidence of past human activity relating to settlement and agricultural activity in the area. The cultural heritage significance of these potential assets cannot be known until intrusive investigations such a trial trenching has taken place.
- 9.1.5. No impact is predicted for any previously recorded buried archaeological remains (i.e. entered on the HER) other than that identified on the geophysical survey.
- 9.1.6. There will be no physical impact on any of the Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings present within the wider study area, and neither is significant harm to the setting of any designated heritage asset anticipated and therefore they do not appear here.

10 HARM TO SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL IMPACT

10.1 Harm to Cultural Heritage Significance

10.1.1. The ClfA 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment' (2014) considers that an assessment of the cultural heritage significance of heritage assets should identify the potential impact of proposed or predicted changes on the cultural heritage significance of the asset and the opportunities for reducing that impact. Policy 129 of NPPF states that this evidence should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposal.

10.1.2. The level of harm to cultural heritage significance is the basis of assessing the significance of effect in the environmental impact assessment (EIA). In order to assess the level of harm from potential impact on built heritage or buried archaeological remains present, consideration has been afforded to:

- Assessing in detail any impact and the significance of the effects arising from a proposed development.
- Reviewing the evidence for past impacts that may have affected the heritage assets or their settings.

10.1.3. Key impacts are defined as those that would potentially harm the cultural heritage significance of the heritage asset and so consideration is afforded to the heritage interest of the assets (See statement of significance Section 8).

10.1.4. The level of harm is often difficult to define. However, substantial harm is taken to be “*total loss of significance of a heritage asset*”²⁵ which implies loss of the asset, loss of its heritage values and/or its setting. Furthermore, NPPF Planning Policy Guidance (revised 2014) states that “*even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm.*” It goes on to state “*it is the degree of harm to the assets significance that is to be assessed rather the scale of the development*”. Consequently, this provides a baseline for varying levels of harm with less than substantial harm being harm, slight harm, or negligible, as defined in Table 15, below.

Table 10-1 - Criteria Used to Determine Level of Harm

Level of Harm	Description
Substantial harm*:	<p>Complete destruction of the asset or its setting (i.e. total loss of significance); change to the asset or its setting resulting in loss to significance which fundamentally changes our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.</p> <p>Minor works which adversely impact on heritage values which are intrinsic to the significance of the asset/setting have the potential to cause substantial harm.</p>

²⁵ NPPF 2012, paragraph 133

Level of Harm	Description
Less than substantial harm:	
Harm	Change to the asset or setting (some loss of significance) resulting in an appreciable change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource. Some heritage interest remains unaffected.
Slight harm	Change to the asset or setting (some loss of significance) resulting in a slight change in ability to understand and appreciate the resource. Overall, the heritage interests remain unaffected.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material changes to the asset or setting. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource. The heritage interests remain unaffected.

*Derived from DMRB guidance and *as outlined by NPPF paragraphs 133 and 134*

10.2 Assessment of Harm

Below-Ground Archaeological Remains

- 10.2.1. All direct impacts on below-ground heritage assets will be permanent and irreversible. Works that have the potential to impact upon any remains present include ground levelling, topsoil stripping, the removal of existing road surfaces, construction of temporary compounds and haulage roads, and the installation of infrastructure items such as lighting columns, manholes, culverts or chambers, utilities cables, drainage pipes, balancing ponds and so forth. Any form of landscaping, including the planting of trees for screening, also has the potential to disturb buried archaeological remains.
- 10.2.2. Due to previous ground disturbance, no impacts are anticipated for the construction related works proposed for within the curtilage of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.

Potential Below-Ground Archaeological Remains

- 10.2.3. A geophysical survey undertaken has produced positive results for buried field boundaries and plough marks within the proposed pipeline corridor. The survey also produced positive results for archaeology within fields to the south of the Gas Pipeline and interpretations suggest these results are evidence for a prehistoric settlement. Archaeological excavations undertaken as part of the Asselby to Aberford Pipeline project in the same area found clear evidence for an Iron Age/Romano British settlement which included enclosures, ditch, pits and postholes. These findings highlight the potential for in-situ features of a similar type and period to be present elsewhere in the footprint of the Proposed Scheme.
- 10.2.4. The evidence above suggests that excavations associated with the instalment of the Gas Pipeline, the gas receiving facility, and associated carpark/construction

laydown areas are likely to disturb unknown below-ground heritage assets associated with the Prehistoric Period onwards

- 10.2.5. The sensitivity of unknown below-ground heritage assets outside the location of the AGI is currently unknown, however, based on the results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching undertaken to date, it is likely the sensitivity of the assets could range from local to regional along the Gas Pipeline route.

Built Heritage

- 10.2.6. There will be no physical impact on any of the Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings present within the wider study area. As discussed in Section 8 of this report, it is considered will be no significant harm to the setting of any designated heritage asset as a result of the Proposed Scheme, which is anticipated to have minor adverse impacts on the scheduled sites of Drax Augustinian Priory and Scurff Hall.

11 INVESTIGATION / MITIGATION STRATEGY

11.1 Policy Guidance

11.1.1. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national or international importance and other remains considered to be of lesser significance. Those perceived to be of international or national importance may require preservation in situ, whilst those of lesser significance may undergo archive recording, where they are of Regional/County or Local/Borough significance. No physical impacts are expected upon any known nationally important assets as a result of the Proposed Scheme.

11.2 Investigation Recommendations

11.2.1. In consultation with the PA, no there are no further recommendations for investigative fieldwork.

11.3 Mitigation Recommendations

Potential Below-Ground Archaeological Remains

11.3.1. A programme of mitigation has been devised in consultation with the PA and includes a strip, map and record excavation to be undertaken prior to construction at the location of the AGI and a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during the excavation of the pipe trench, easements and also during ground moving activities associated with the installation of the temporary compound/laydown area (Development Parcel A), the GRF and the passing place at the Rusholme Lane Area.

11.3.2. Current legislation draws a distinction between archaeological remains of national or international importance and other remains considered to be of lesser importance. Those perceived to be of international or national importance may require preservation in situ, whilst those of lesser importance may undergo archive recording, where they are of Regional/County or Local/Borough importance.

Settings

11.3.3. Historic England guidelines (2017) for mitigation of the impact of a development on the setting of a heritage asset suggest that in the first instance impacts are best mitigated for either by relocation of the development or changes to its design. Where relocation of the development is not possible, good design alone may be capable of reducing the harm.

11.3.4. For some developments affecting setting, the design of a development may not be capable of sufficient adjustment to avoid or significantly reduce the harm, for example where impacts are caused by fundamental issues such as the proximity, location, scale, prominence or noisiness of a development. In other cases, good design may reduce or remove the harm, or provide enhancement, and design quality may be the main consideration in determining the balance of harm and benefit.

11.3.5. Although no significant impacts are predicted on any settings of Heritage Assets as a result of the Proposed Scheme, it has been agreed that enhancement mitigation for Drax Augustinian Priory will include the instalment of informative and engaging interpretation panels on the PRoW passing along the boundary of Development Parcel B to the north of the

Power Station Site and in the visitor centre. This will improve the degree to which the setting's relationship with the asset can be appreciated by the public.

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Figure 6-1 - Desk Based Assessment Designated Heritage Asset Constraints Plan

Figure 6-2 - Desk Based Assessment Non-Designated Heritage Asset Constraints Plan

APPENDIX A - GRADE II LISTED BUILDINGS IN THE 10KM WIDER STUDY AREA

Table A-1 - Grade II Listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area Dating from the Post-Medieval to Modern Periods

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
Drax	
1174116	Cross base and shaft in the graveyard of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LB1148397)
Cliffe	
1072603	Turnham Hall and attached service wing
1072604	Warehouse north of Turnham Hall
1072605	Coach house and stable to north west of Turnham Hall
1148487	South Duffield Hall
1148488	Yeoman's Farm
1167821	Dyon House
1167874	The Knowle
1167875	Top End House
1296672	Corner House Farm
1296674	Crayker House
1316283	The White House
1316321	Manor House
1376795	Windmill at Mill House
Laxton	
1078247	Church farm and attached buildings
1083312	Remains of old church
1083314	Manor house and gates and railings
1346676	Hall Farmhouse
Howden	
1083161	4 Parson's Lane
1083162	2 and 4 Pinfold Street
1083163	The Chestnuts

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1083164	Coach House approximately 10 metres east of number 16
1083165	3 Saint John's Street
1083166	Barnhill Hall
1083167	20 Treeton Road
1083168	Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart
1083183	The Old Courthouse
1083184	The Fruit House
1083187	87 Bridgegate
1083188	29 Bridgegate
1083189	27 Bridgegate
1083190	24 Bridgegate
1083191	60-62 Bridgegate
1083192	2 Churchside
1083193	Section of garden wall to south of Howden Hall
1083194	78 Hailgate
1083195	75 and 77 Hailgate
1083196	55 and 57 Hailgate
1083197	Hail Mill
1083198	The Board Inn
1083199	The White Horse
1083200	Brown's Fisheries
1083201	30 and 32a Market Place
1083221	1 Bishopgate
1083222	7 Bishopgate
1160469	12 Bridgegate
1160481	58 Bridgegate
1160525	46 Hailgate

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1160529	66 Hailgate
1160533	100 and 102 Hailgate
1160543	45 and 47 Hailgate
1160554	Nos. 1 to 5 including flats 1 and 3
1160563	6 and 6a Market Place
1160578	8 Market Place
1160586	Market Cross
1160597	Michelle's
1160635	1 Vicar Lane
1160639	Windpump at Brickyard Farm
1233349	Signal box at north Howden Station
1310510	31 and 31a Market Place
1310517	Highbridge House
1310526	The Round House
1310554	Bridgegate House
1310561	28 and 30 Bridgegate
1310592	5 Bishopgate
1346731	War Memorial
1346732	7 Bridgegate
1346733	38, 42, 44 Bridgegate
1346734	64 Bridgegate
1346735	48 and 48a Hailgate
1346736	85 Hailgate
1346737	Boothferry Borough Council Planning Department
1346738	4 and 5 Market Place
1346739	Shire Hall
1346740	28 and 29 Market Place

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1346758	14 Saint John's Street
1346759	North Howden Station
1346760	3 Vicar Lane
1346763	K6 Telephone Kiosk
Spaldington	
1083169	Home Farmhouse
Wressle	
1083171	Ruined walling adjoining Wressle Castle on the east
1083172	Rowland Hall
1160659	The Long Barn at Wressle Castle Farm
1310461	Holly Cottage
1310488	Church of St John of Beverley
1346761	Windmill tower at Mill Farm
1346762	Castle Farmhouse
Bubwith	
1083202	Lindum House
1083203	Derwent Bridge
1083204	White House
1083205	Old Brewery House
1083241	Mulberry House
1083242	43 and 45 Main Street
1160157	Implement Shed with hayloft over Gunby Hall
1160169	Tress Cottage
1296609	Derwent Bridge
1310705	Gunby Hall
1346721	Stables with Dovecoate over at Gunby Hall
1346722	Barn and stables to attached rear of Chain Bar House

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1365626	Chain Bar House
1380070	Frog Hall Farmhouse
Goole	
1083210	2 Adam Street
1083211	The Macintosh Arms and property adjacent to left
1083212	Victoria Lock and Ouse Lock
1083213	Goole Grammar School
1083215	Church of St John
1083216	Shelter Shed at Bridge Farm
1083217	Threshing Barn at Bridge Farm
1083218	Windmill Tower approximately 30 metres north west of junction with Axholme Street
1103303	South Airmyn Grange Farmhouse
1160215	Adam Street garage and adjacent property to left
1160220	No. 11 (to right of Macintosh Arms)
1160252	Dry dock to south of Ouse Lock
1160288	Coal wagon hoist, adjoining railway approach and control boxes
1160315	South Airmyn Grange Farmhouse
1160319	Range of farm buildings immediately to north of Bridge Farmhouse
1160326	Granary at Bridge Farm
1160329	Implement Shed at Bridge Farm
1310620	Concrete Water Tower
1310665	Windmill Tower at Number 145 (Timm and Son Ltd)
1310668	Hydraulic accumulator tower approximately 20 metres east of South Dock Basin
1346708	Bridge Farmhouse
1346709	Former Lock-up (Petty Motors)

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1346711	Sluice/road bridge at outfall of Earnshaw's Warping Drain approximately 25 metres south-east of Park Cottages
1346744	Royal Hotel
1412939	Police Station and former Magistrate's Court
1427535	Goole Zeppelin Air Raid Memorial
1430738	Goole Centograph
Hook	
1083220	Hook House
1160367	Hook Hall
Asselby	
1083232	Aschilebi
1083233	Linton House
1083234	East End Farmhouse (West)
1083236	Loose Boxes, Hayloft and Pigeoncote to north of Knedlington Hall
1083237	Knedlington House and garden wall and gates
1346715	Chapel
1346716	The Black Swan
1346717	Gate Piers at Knedlington Old Hall
1346730	Pigeon Loft at Booth Farm
Barmby on the Marsh	
1083238	Fox Farmhouse
1083239	East End Farmhouse
1083240	National School
1160126	Church of St Helen
1310691	Hawthorn House
1310693	Dunstall House
1310730	Bankfield Farmhouse

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1346718	South View and garden wall attached to front of property
1346719	Rosemount
1346720	Gravestone approximately 25 metres north of north porch of Church of St Helen
Kilpin	
1083311	Sand Hall
1355023	West Linton Farmhouse
Snaith and Cowick	
1083324	Coach House and stable range approximately 150 metres east of Cowick Hall
1083325	The Old Vicarage
1083326	Milepost approximately 50 metres south-east of Cowick Primary School
1083327	Turnbridge Farmhouse
1083329	Crown Brewery warehouse and brewery range
1103284	18 and 20 Beastfair
1103285	Mitton House
1103286	9 and 11 Church Lane
1103287	Eastfield House
1103288	Altar Tomb approximately 10 metres south-east of chancel of Church of St Lawrence
1103289	1 High Street
1103290	7 and 9 High Street
1103291	April Cottage
1103292	5 and 7 Market Place
1103293	G H and D Rowsby
1103294	Snaith Hall
1103295	The Plough Inn

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1161715	Red Garth
1161724	31 and 33 Beastfair
1161751	House and range adjoining to right to rear of No. 33 Beastfair
1161768	Lock-Up
1161794	15 Church Lane
1161822	Fairholme
1161892	Mile-post approximately 75 metres west of Fairholme
1162011	Altar Tomb approximately 10 metres south of chancel of Church of Saint Lawrence
1162049	The Nook
1162140	5 High Street
1162151	13 High Street
1162168	1 and 3 Market Place
1162210	9 and 9a Market Place
1162237	The Downe Arms Inn
1162255	The Lodge
1162291	The Manor House
1162293	Church of the Holy Trinity
1162660	Brewery, malt kiln and adjoining ranges approximately 10 metres south of No. 2 (Wells House)
1309584	Wells House and range adjoining to rear
1309747	10 and 12 Market Place
1309942	Beech Grove
1346683	Cowick Church of England Primary School and adjoining school house
1346684	Dower House approximately 100 metres north-east of Cowick Hall
1346685	East Lodge at Cowick Hall
1347045	3 Beastfair

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1347046	1 and 3 Church Lane
1347047	Methodist Chapel
1347048	The Goddards
1347049	Snaith Old Grammar School
1347050	3 High Street
1347051	22 Market Place
1347052	11 Market Place
1392022	Bank Side Farmhouse
Rawcliffe	
1083328	Turnbridge
1103313	110 and 112 High Street
1103314	Monumental Arch approximately 60 metres south of Rawcliffe Hall
1103315	Field House Farmhouse
1161565	15 to 19 High Street
1161603	Hirst Farmhouse
1310031	1 and 2 Post Office Row
1347021	45 and 47 The Green
1347022	Church of St James
Swinefleet	
1083330	Shrublands
1083331	Park Farm House
1083332	Windmill Tower approximately 20 metres north of Mill House
1162711	87 High Street
1309471	Stables/coach house approximately 20 metres south west of Park Farmhouse
Eastrington	
1083336	Portington Hall

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
Reedness	
1103277	Reedness Hall
1103278	Elmtree House
1347044	The Fernery Farmhouse
Airmyn	
1103304	Sweet Echoes
1103305	Westfield House
1103306	Airmyn First School
1274967	Airmyn Hall
1347054	Church of St David
1347055	Clock Tower
Goole Fields	
1103308	Tombstone at Burying Hill approximately 580 metres south of Goole Hall
1103309	Goole Mill windmill tower approximately 30 metres east of Mill House
1103310	Field House Farmhouse
1161369	Ash Tree Farmhouse
1310123	Ivy Lodge Farmhouse
1347019	Home Farmhouse
1347056	Stables and coach-house approximately 50 metres south-east of Goole Hall
Pollington	
1103311	Church of St John the Baptist
1103312	Dovehouse Farmhouse
1161441	St John the Baptist Church of England Primary School
1161505	The Vicarage
1161547	Pollington Hall

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
Barlow	
1119755	Barlow Church
Thorpe Willoughby	
1132517	Barff Farmhouse
1316664	Milestone approximately 10 metres west of Fox Lane
Selby	
1132521	66 and 68 Ousegate
1132522	Premises of Messrs Dowler Williamson Ltd
1132523	Premises of Messrs Tyson
1132524	Station Houses
1132525	The Jolly Sailor Inn
1132526	120 and 122 Ousegate
1132527	The Market Cross
1132528	Row of outhouses and privies to NOS 13 and 17 (Consecutive)
1132529	The Museum Hall
1132530	The Lodge
1132531	Barn to Elfhole Farm
1132532	Spark Hagg Farmhouse
1132533	Principal barn at Spark Hagg Farm, to north-east of farmhouse
1132534	Outwoods House
1132535	Mount Pleasant
1132538	108 and 110 Gowthorpe
1132539	No. 136 and barn to rear
1132540	Selby Public Library
1132541	Gowthorpe Hosue (now part of Selby Grammar School)
1132542	Church of St Mary
1132543	The Londesborough Arms Hotel

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1132544	The Cricketers Arms Public House
1132545	19 Market Place
1132546	65 Micklegate
1132547	Premises of the Pendulum Club
1132548	20 and 22 Millgate
1132549	38 Millgate
1132550	74 to 84 Millgate
1132551	83 Millgate
1132552	85 Millgate
1132553	123 and 125 Millgate
1132554	26 New Lane
1132555	Congregational Chapel and House on south side
1132556	Selby College of Further Education, The Shipbuilding Department
1132557	15 New Street
1132558	14 to 28 New Street
1132560	50 Ousegate
1132561	Rectangular Range opposite Thorpe Hall, consisting of stables, open chart shed, barn, wall, pump and basin
1132562	3 to 9 Finkle Street
1132563	19, 21 and 23 Finkle Street
1132564	25 Finkle Street
1132565	31 Finkle Street
1132566	The Blackamoor Public House
1132567	Principal Barn to west of Flaxley Lodge Farmhouse
1132568	Barn to north of Hempbridge Farmhouse
1132569	7 and 9 Gowthorpe
1132570	39 Gowthorpe

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1132571	53 and 55 Gowthorpe
1132572	71 and 73 Gowthorpe
1132573	81 Gowthorpe
1132574	101 Gowthorpe
1132575	103 Gowthorpe
1132576	Audus Charity
1132577	2 Gowthorpe
1132578	6 Gowthorpe
1132579	22 Gowthorpe
1132580	The Crown and Anchor Public House
1132581	92 and 94 Gowthorpe
1132582	1 Abbey Place
1132583	2, 3 and 4 Abbey Place
1132584	5, 6 and 7 Abbey Place
1132585	19-22 Abbey Yard
1132586	Aire and Calder Navigation Selby Canal, Selby Lock
1132587	Aire and Calder Navigation Selby Canal Lockhouse and Bridge House at Selby Lock
1132588	Selby College of Further Education
1132589	30 and 30a Church Hill
1132590	The Masonic Hall
1132592	Railings around north, west and south side of Abbey Churchyard
1132593	Garden wall, piers, gate and railings to No. 6
1167028	Offices of Selby District Council
1167076	The Albion Vaults Public House
1167092	6 The Crescent
1167155	Flaxley Lodge Farmhouse

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1167159	Hempbridge Farmhouse
1167166	York County Savings Bank
1167200	77 and 79 Gowthorpe
1167204	97 and 99 Gowthorpe
1167206	109 to 119 Gowthorpe
1167217	The New Inn
1167236	24 to 28 Gowthorpe
1167247	72 Gowthorpe
1167255	98 and 100 Gowthorpe
1167261	102 Gowthorpe
1167343	46 Micklegate
1167349	Shop and office of Messrs Woodhead Seeds Ltd
1167358	24, 26 and 28 Millgate
1167427	61 to 73 Millgate
1167502	115 to 121 Millgate
1167507	Dobsons Row
1167515	30 to 40 New Lane
1167535	34 and 36 Ousegate
1167603	The Nelson Inn
1167612	4 to 12 Park Street
1167630	Church of St James
1167637	Dwarf wall and railings in front of Spark Hagg Farmhouse
1167541	The Queens Vaults Public House
1296799	Principal barn to west of Outwoods House
1296860	1 to 13 and 13a New Street
1296864	19 to 25 New Street
1296963	39 Micklegate

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1296986	The George Hotel
1301030	19 and 21 Gowthorpe
1316630	Bank Chambers, National Westminster Bank
1316634	1 Finkle Street
1316635	15 to 17 Finkle Street
1316636	27 and 29 Finkle Street
1316637	2 Finkle Street
1316638	Nos. 8, 10 and the Elizabethan Public House
1316639	Stable and open cartshed range to north of barn at Hempbridge Farm
1316640	15 and 17 Gowthorpe
1316641	The Greyhouse
1316642	82 and 84 Gowthorpe
1316643	98a Gowthorpe
1316644	106 Gowthorpe
1316645	32 Church Hill
1316646	Abbey House
1316647	2 and 3 The Crescent
1316667	64 Ousegate
1365802	The Royal Oak Public House
1365803	The Station Public House
1365804	Railway Goods Shed (Former railway station)
1365805	98 to 104 Ousegate
1365806	13 to 17 Park Row
1365807	Selby Railway Station building on up platform, canopies on both platforms, footbridge and benches
1365808	K6 Telephone Kiosk 7 metres south of transept door to Selby Minster

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1365810	122 Gowthorpe
1365811	Wesleyan Methodist Church
1365812	Selby College of Further Education (Brooklands) and three rivers area youth office (North Yorkshire County Council)
1365813	10 to 16 Market Place
1365814	61 and 63 Micklegate
1365815	48 and 50 Micklegate
1365816	The Golden Lion Public House
1365817	46 to 72 New Lane
1365818	The Rose and Crown Public House
1365819	38 Ousegate
1365820	Thorpe Hall
1419063	Selby Railway Swing Bridge HUL 2/25
Calton	
1148393	Gates, railings and piers approximately 8 metres to south of house
1148394	Gate, piers and railings approximately 20 metres to south-west of house
1148395	9 to 15 High Street
1148396	Pair of houses adjoining left of Grove Cottage
1174041	Folly approximately 40 metres to south of Carlton Towers
1174050	The gables
1174059	Drakes House
1174078	Stapleton Lodge
1316357	Manor Farmhouse
1316358	Church of St Mary
Brayton	
1132536	Brayton Bridge

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1167599	The Vicarage
1365809	Milestone 0.1 mile north of junction with Barff Lane
Temple Hirst	
1148398	Manor Farmhouse
1295905	Temple Manor
Hensall	
1148400	Hensall Primary School, School Master's House
1174458	Hensall House
1412058	Hensall Signaling Box
Hemingbrough	
1148458	Hagthorpe Hall
1148459	Stables to Hagthorpe Hall
1148460	Holton House
1148461	The Old Hall
1167996	Old Village School
1168001	Derwent View
1168004	The Hollies
1168025	The Orchard
1168028	Cowshed and granary to the Old Hall
1168034	Coach house and stables to Tythe Farm
1296593	Wood Hall
1296618	Hawthorn House
1316307	The Villa
1316308	Church Farmhouse
1316309	Tythe Farm
Barlby with Osgodby	
1148485	The Old Vicarage

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1167795	Bank View Farmhouse
1167806	Barbly Hall
1167816	Church Farm
1316319	Church of All Saints
1316320	Grove Farmhouse
Sykehouse	
1151560	Barn immediately to east of Marsh Hills Farmhouse
1192877	Tideworth Hague Farmhouse
1192884	Marsh Hills Farmhouse
1192911	Tower Mill Structure at the mill
Thorne	
1151569	Chatterton Farmhouse
1193126	Micklethwaite Farmhouse
Gowdall	
1161433	Barn approximately 30 metres west of Gowdall Broach Farmhouse
1310139	Stable/pigeoncote approximately 20 metres north west of Gowdall Hill Farmhouse
1347020	Gowdwall Broach Farmhouse
Chapel Haddlesey	
1174087	Paper House Bridge
Newland	
1174128	Newland Hall
1316359	Pigeoncote to Manor Farm
Kellington	
1174474	Pair of gate piers to Roall House
1430182	Milestone
Wistow	

HE Ref Number and Location	Name
1174947	Manor Field House
Gateforth	
1246188	Burton Bridge at SE 585 289 Selby Canal
1252273	Selby Canal Paper House Bridge
Burn	
1296820	Milestone approximately 100 metres north of Common Lane
Camblesforth	
1316356	Dovecoate to Camblesforth Hall approximately 5 metres east of house
1316360	Tankards Bridge
1316361	Topham Ferry Bridge

APPENDIX B – SETTING ASSESSMENT ATTRIBUTE TABLES

Table B-1 - Step 2 – Determining the Contribution of Setting to the Cultural Heritage Significance of the Heritage Asset(s)

Contribution of Setting: Potential Attributes / Factors to Consider
<p>The asset's physical surroundings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topography. • Other heritage assets (archaeological remains, buildings, structures, landscapes, areas or archaeological remains). • Definition, scale and 'grain' of surrounding streetscape, landscape and spaces. • Historic materials and surfaces. • Land use. • Openness, enclosure and boundaries; functional relationships and communications. • Green spaces, trees and vegetation. • History and degree of change over time. • Integrity. • Issues, such as soil chemistry and hydrology.
<p>Experience of the asset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surrounding landscape and town character. • Views from, towards, through and across, including the asset. • Visual dominance, prominence or role as focal point. • Intentional intervisibility with other historic and natural features. • Noise, vibration and other pollutants and nuisances. • Tranquillity, remoteness, 'wildness'. • Sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy. • Dynamism and activity. • Accessibility, permeability and patterns of movement. • Degree of interpretation or promotion to the public. • The rarity of comparable survivals of setting.
<p>The asset's associative attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associative relationships between heritage assets. • Cultural associations. • Celebrated artistic representations. • Traditions.

Table B-2 - Step 3 – Potential Attributes of the Proposed Scheme

Attribute	Factors to Consider
Location and siting of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to asset. • Extent. • Position in relation to landform. • Degree to which location will physically or visually isolate asset. • Position in relation to key views.
The form and appearance of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prominence, dominance, or conspicuousness. • Competition with or distraction from the asset. • Dimensions, scale and massing. • Proportions. • Visual permeability. • Materials (texture, colour, reflectiveness, etc.). • Architectural style or design. • Introduction of movement or activity. • Diurnal or seasonal change.
Other effects of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to built surroundings and spaces. • Change to skyline. • Noise, odour, vibration, dust, etc. • Lighting effects and 'light spill'. • Change to general character (e.g. suburbanising or industrialising). • Change to public access, use or amenity. • Change to land use, land cover, tree cover. • Changes to archaeological context, soil chemistry or hydrology. • Changes to communications/accessibility/permeability.
Permanence of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated lifetime/temporariness. • Recurrence. • Reversibility.
Longer term or consequential effects of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to ownership arrangements. • Economic and social viability. • Communal and social viability.

APPENDIX C - TABLES SHOWING NO CHANGE OR NEGLIGIBLE LEVELS OF HARM TO THE SETTINGS OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Table C-1 - Scheduled Monuments within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to No Change as A Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1107455	Castle hill moated site
1004181	The Abbot's Staithes
1005226	Howden Church, ruined portions
1005227	Bishop's Manor House
1015304	Moated site at Manor Farm, Portington
1017460	Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange
1017581	Warren Hall moated site
1017822	Roman fort 600m west of Roall Hall
1017823	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church
1018601	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 810m south of Skipwith Church
1018602	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 690m north west of Horseshoe Pond
1018603	Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, 300m south of Adamson Farm
1018604	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 800m south east of Adamson Farm
1018605	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 830m south east of Adamson Farm

Table C-2 - Scheduled Monuments within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to a Negligible Level of Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1005210	Wressle Castle
1018403	Medieval settlement and early post-medieval garden earthworks around Barlow Hall
1015307	Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London

Table C-3 - Grade I Listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to No Change as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1132537	Church of St Wilfred
1132591	Church of St Mary and St Germain (Selby Abbey)
1160491	Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul and the Chapter House
1161899	Church of St Lawrence
1173983	Camblesforth Hall
1295955	Carlton Towers
1148397	Church of St Peter and St Paul

Table C-4 - Grade I listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to a Negligible Level of Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1083323	Cowick Hall
1083170	Ruins of Wessle Castle
1132537	Church of St Wilfred
1310699	Church of All Saints
1148462	Church of St Mary the Virgin

Table C-5 - Grade II Listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to No Change as a Result of the Proposed Scheme*

HE Ref Number	Name
1083181	The Bishop's Manor
1083182	The Langley Archway
1083214	Boat House on south side of South Dock
1083235	Knedlington Old Hall
1103307	Goole Hall
1132559	Corunna House
1148399	Church of St Mary (Roman Catholic)
1148401	The Red House
1160360	Church of St Mary
1160523	Howden Hall
1167663	Abbots Staith buildings
1203298	Saltmarshe Hall
1295734	Church of St Paul
1310687	Lowther Hotel
1346710	Railway Swing Bridge over River Ouse

Table C-6 - Grade II Listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Be Subject to a Negligible Level of Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme*

HE Ref Number	Name
1160652	The Bakehouse at Wressle Castle approximately 30 metres north of ruins of Wressle Castle
1148486	Holmes House

Table C-7 - Grade II Listed Buildings within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to No Change as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1148488	Yeoman's Farm
1167874	The Knowle
1167875	Top End House
1296672	Corner House Farm
1296674	Crayker House
1316283	The White House
1316321	Manor House
1376795	Windmill at Mill House
1078247	Church farm and attached buildings
1083312	Remains of old church
1083314	Manor house and gates and railings
1346676	Hall Farmhouse
1083161	4 Parson's Lane
1083162	2 and 4 Pinfold Street
1083163	The Chestnuts
1083164	Coach House approximately 10 metres east of number 16
1083165	3 Saint John's Street
1083166	Barnhill Hall
1083167	20 Treeton Road
1083168	Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart
1083183	The Old Courthouse
1083184	The Fruit House
1083187	87 Bridgegate
1083188	29 Bridgegate
1083189	27 Bridgegate
1083190	24 Bridgegate

HE Ref Number	Name
1083191	60-62 Bridgegate
1083192	2 Churchside
1083193	Section of garden wall to south of Howden Hall
1083194	78 Hailgate
1083195	75 and 77 Hailgate
1083196	55 and 57 Hailgate
1083197	Hail Mill
1083198	The Board Inn
1083199	The White Horse
1083200	Brown's Fisheries
1083201	30 and 32a Market Place
1083221	1 Bishopgate
1083222	7 Bishopgate
1160469	12 Bridgegate
1160481	58 Bridgegate
1160525	46 Hailgate
1160529	66 Hailgate
1160533	100 and 102 Hailgate
1160543	45 and 47 Hailgate
1160554	Nos. 1 to 5 including flats 1 and 3
1160563	6 and 6a Market Place
1160578	8 Market Place
1160586	Market Cross
1160597	Michelle's
1160635	1 Vicar Lane
1160639	Windpump at Brickyard Farm
1233349	Signal box at north Howden Station

HE Ref Number	Name
1310510	31 and 31a Market Place
1310517	Highbridge House
1310526	The Round House
1310554	Bridgegate House
1310561	28 and 30 Bridgegate
1310592	5 Bishopgate
1346731	War Memorial
1346732	7 Bridgegate
1346733	38, 42, 44 Bridgegate
1346734	64 Bridgegate
1346735	48 and 48a Hailgate
1346736	85 Hailgate
1346737	Boothferry Borough Council Planning Department
1346738	4 and 5 Market Place
1346739	Shire Hall
1346740	28 and 29 Market Place
1346758	14 Saint John's Street
1346759	North Howden Station
1346760	3 Vicar Lane
1346763	K6 Telephone Kiosk
1083169	Home Farmhouse
1083171	Ruined walling adjoining Wressle Castle on the east
1083172	Rowland Hall
1310461	Holly Cottage
1310488	Church of St John of Beverley
1346761	Windmill tower at Mill Farm
1083202	Lindum House

HE Ref Number	Name
1083203	Derwent Bridge
1083204	White House
1083205	Old Brewery House
1083241	Mulberry House
1083242	43 and 45 Main Street
1160157	Implement Shed with hayloft over Gunby Hall
1160169	Tress Cottage
1310705	Gunby Hall
1346721	Stables with Dovecoate over at Gunby Hall
1346722	Barn and stables to attached rear of Chain Bar House
1365626	Chain Bar House
1380070	Frog Hall Farmhouse
1083210	2 Adam Street
1083211	The Macintosh Arms and property adjacent to left
1083212	Victoria Lock and Ouse Lock
1083213	Goole Grammar School
1083215	Church of St John
1083216	Shelter Shed at Bridge Farm
1083217	Threshing Barn at Bridge Farm
1083218	Windmill Tower approximately 30 metres north west of junction with Axholme Street
1103303	South Airmyn Grange Farmhouse
1160215	Adam Street garage and adjacent property to left
1160220	No. 11 (to right of Macintosh Arms)
1160252	Dry dock to south of Ouse Lock
1160288	Coal wagon hoist, adjoining railway approach and control boxes
1160315	South Airmyn Grange Farmhouse
1160319	Range of farm buildings immediately to north of Bridge Farmhouse

HE Ref Number	Name
1160326	Granary at Bridge Farm
1160329	Implement Shed at Bridge Farm
1310620	Concrete Water Tower
1310665	Windmill Tower at Number 145 (Timm and Son Ltd)
1310668	Hydraulic accumulator tower approximately 20 metres east of South Dock Basin
1346708	Bridge Farmhouse
1346709	Former Lock-up (Petty Motors)
1346711	Sluice/road bridge at outfall of Earnshaw's Warping Drain approximately 25 metres south-east of Park Cottages
1346744	Royal Hotel
1412939	Police Station and former Magistrate's Court
1427535	Goole Zeppelin Air Raid Memorial
1430738	Goole Centograph
1083220	Hook House
1160367	Hook Hall
1083232	Aschilebi
1083233	Linton House
1083234	East End Farmhouse (West)
1083236	Loose Boxes, Hayloft and Pigeoncote to north of Knedlington Hall
1083237	Knedlington House and garden wall and gates
1346715	Chapel
1346716	The Black Swan
1346717	Gate Piers at Knedlington Old Hall
1346730	Pigeon Loft at Booth Farm
1083311	Sand Hall
1355023	West Linton Farmhouse
1083326	Milepost approximately 50 metres south-east of Cowick Primary School

HE Ref Number	Name
1083327	Turnbridge Farmhouse
1083329	Crown Brewery warehouse and brewery range
1103284	18 and 20 Beastfair
1103285	Mitton House
1103286	9 and 11 Church Lane
1103287	Eastfield House
1103288	Altar Tomb approximately 10 metres south-east of chancel of Church of St Lawrence
1103289	1 High Street
1103290	7 and 9 High Street
1103291	April Cottage
1103292	5 and 7 Market Place
1103293	G H and D Rowsby
1103294	Snaith Hall
1103295	The Plough Inn
1161715	Red Garth
1161724	31 and 33 Beastfair
1161751	House and range adjoining to right to rear of No. 33 Beastfair
1161768	Lock-Up
1161794	15 Church Lane
1161822	Fairholme
1161892	Mile-post approximately 75 metres west of Fairholme
1162011	Altar Tomb approximately 10 metres south of chancel of Church of Saint Lawrence
1162049	The Nook
1162140	5 High Street
1162151	13 High Street

HE Ref Number	Name
1162168	1 and 3 Market Place
1162210	9 and 9a Market Place
1162237	The Downe Arms Inn
1162255	The Lodge
1162291	The Manor House
1162660	Brewery, malt kiln and adjoining ranges approximately 10 metres south of No. 2 (Wells House)
1309584	Wells House and range adjoining to rear
1309747	10 and 12 Market Place
1309942	Beech Grove
1347045	3 Beastfair
1347046	1 and 3 Church Lane
1347047	Methodist Chapel
1347048	The Goddards
1347049	Snaith Old Grammar School
1347050	3 High Street
1347051	22 Market Place
1347052	11 Market Place
1083328	Turnbridge
1103313	110 and 112 High Street
1103314	Monumental Arch approximately 60 metres south of Rawcliffe Hall
1103315	Field House Farmhouse
1161565	15 to 19 High Street
1161603	Hirst Farmhouse
1310031	1 and 2 Post Office Row
1347021	45 and 47 The Green
1347022	Church of St James
1083330	Shrublands

HE Ref Number	Name
1083331	Park Farm House
1083332	Windmill Tower approximately 20 metres north of Mill House
1162711	87 High Street
1309471	Stables/coach house approximately 20 metres south west of Park Farmhouse
1083336	Portington Hall
1103277	Reedness Hall
1103278	Elmtree House
1347044	The Fernery Farmhouse
1103304	Sweet Echoes
1103305	Westfield House
1103306	Airmyn First School
1274967	Airmyn Hall
1347054	Church of St David
1347055	Clock Tower
1103308	Tombstone at Burying Hill approximately 580 metres south of Goole Hall
1103309	Goole Mill windmill tower approximately 30 metres east of Mill House
1103310	Field House Farmhouse
1161369	Ash Tree Farmhouse
1310123	Ivy Lodge Farmhouse
1347019	Home Farmhouse
1347056	Stables and coach-house approximately 50 metres south-east of Goole Hall
1103311	Church of St John the Baptist
1103312	Dovehouse Farmhouse
1161441	St John the Baptist Church of England Primary School
1161505	The Vicarage

HE Ref Number	Name
1161547	Pollington Hall
1132517	Barff Farmhouse
1316664	Milestone approximately 10 metres west of Fox Lane
1132521	66 and 68 Ousegate
1132522	Premises of Messrs Dowler Williamson Ltd
1132523	Premises of Messrs Tyson
1132524	Station Houses
1132525	The Jolly Sailor Inn
1132526	120 and 122 Ousegate
1132527	The Market Cross
1132528	Row of outhouses and privies to NOS 13 and 17 (Consecutive)
1132529	The Museum Hall
1132530	The Lodge
1132531	Barn to Elfhole Farm
1132532	Spark Hagg Farmhouse
1132533	Principal barn at Spark Hagg Farm, to north-east of farmhouse
1132534	Outwoods House
1132535	Mount Pleasant
1132538	108 and 110 Gowthorpe
1132539	No. 136 and barn to rear
1132540	Selby Public Library
1132541	Gowthorpe Hosue (now part of Selby Grammar School)
1132542	Church of St Mary
1132543	The Londesborough Arms Hotel
1132544	The Cricketers Arms Public House
1132545	19 Market Place
1132546	65 Micklegate

HE Ref Number	Name
1132547	Premises of the Pendulum Club
1132548	20 and 22 Millgate
1132549	38 Millgate
1132550	74 to 84 Millgate
1132551	83 Millgate
1132552	85 Millgate
1132553	123 and 125 Millgate
1132554	26 New Lane
1132555	Congregational Chapel and House on south side
1132556	Selby College of Further Education, The Shipbuilding Department
1132557	15 New Street
1132558	14 to 28 New Street
1132560	50 Ousegate
1132561	Rectangular Range opposite Thorpe Hall, consisting of stables, open chart shed, barn, wall, pump and basin
1132562	3 to 9 Finkle Street
1132563	19, 21 and 23 Finkle Street
1132564	25 Finkle Street
1132565	31 Finkle Street
1132566	The Blackamoor Public House
1132568	Barn to north of Hempbridge Farmhouse
1132569	7 and 9 Gowthorpe
1132570	39 Gowthorpe
1132571	53 and 55 Gowthorpe
1132572	71 and 73 Gowthorpe
1132573	81 Gowthorpe
1132574	101 Gowthorpe
1132575	103 Gowthorpe

HE Ref Number	Name
1132576	Audus Charity
1132577	2 Gowthorpe
1132578	6 Gowthorpe
1132579	22 Gowthorpe
1132580	The Crown and Anchor Public House
1132581	92 and 94 Gowthorpe
1132582	1 Abbey Place
1132583	2, 3 and 4 Abbey Place
1132584	5, 6 and 7 Abbey Place
1132585	19-22 Abbey Yard
1132586	Aire and Calder Navigation Selby Canal, Selby Lock
1132587	Aire and Calder Navigation Selby Canal Lockhouse and Bridge House at Selby Lock
1132588	Selby College of Further Education
1132589	30 and 30a Church Hill
1132590	The Masonic Hall
1132592	Railings around north, west and south side of Abbey Churchyard
1132593	Garden wall, piers, gate and railings to No. 6
1167028	Offices of Selby District Council
1167076	The Albion Vaults Public House
1167092	6 The Crescent
1167159	Hempbridge Farmhouse
1167166	York County Savings Bank
1167200	77 and 79 Gowthorpe
1167204	97 and 99 Gowthorpe
1167206	109 to 119 Gowthorpe
1167217	The New Inn
1167236	24 to 28 Gowthorpe

HE Ref Number	Name
1167247	72 Gowthorpe
1167255	98 and 100 Gowthorpe
1167261	102 Gowthorpe
1167343	46 Micklegate
1167349	Shop and office of Messrs Woodhead Seeds Ltd
1167358	24, 26 and 28 Millgate
1167427	61 to 73 Millgate
1167502	115 to 121 Millgate
1167507	Dobsons Row
1167515	30 to 40 New Lane
1167535	34 and 36 Ousegate
1167603	The Nelson Inn
1167612	4 to 12 Park Street
1167630	Church of St James
1167637	Dwarf wall and railings in front of Spark Hagg Farmhouse
1167541	The Queens Vaults Public House
1296799	Principal barn to west of Outwoods House
1296860	1 to 13 and 13a New Street
1296864	19 to 25 New Street
1296963	39 Micklegate
1296986	The George Hotel
1301030	19 and 21 Gowthorpe
1316630	Bank Chambers, National Westminster Bank
1316634	1 Finkle Street
1316635	15 to 17 Finkle Street
1316636	27 and 29 Finkle Street
1316637	2 Finkle Street

HE Ref Number	Name
1316638	Nos. 8, 10 and the Elizabethan Public House
1316639	Stable and open cartshed range to north of barn at Hempbridge Farm
1316640	15 and 17 Gowthorpe
1316641	The Greyhouse
1316642	82 and 84 Gowthorpe
1316643	98a Gowthorpe
1316644	106 Gowthorpe
1316645	32 Church Hill
1316646	Abbey House
1316647	2 and 3 The Crescent
1316667	64 Ousegate
1365802	The Royal Oak Public House
1365803	The Station Public House
1365804	Railway Goods Shed (Former railway station)
1365805	98 to 104 Ousegate
1365806	13 to 17 Park Row
1365807	Selby Railway Station building on up platform, canopies on both platforms, footbridge and benches
1365808	K6 Telephone Kiosk 7 metres south of transept door to Selby Minster
1365810	122 Gowthorpe
1365811	Wesleyan Methodist Church
1365812	Selby College of Further Education (Brooklands) and three rivers area youth office (North Yorkshire County Council)
1365813	10 to 16 Market Place
1365814	61 and 63 Micklegate
1365815	48 and 50 Micklegate
1365816	The Golden Lion Public House

HE Ref Number	Name
1365817	46 to 72 New Lane
1365818	The Rose and Crown Public House
1365819	38 Ousegate
1365820	Thorpe Hall
1419063	Selby Railway Swing Bridge HUL 2/25
1148393	Gates, railings and piers approximately 8 metres to south of house
1148394	Gate, piers and railings approximately 20 metres to south-west of house
1148395	9 to 15 High Street
1148396	Pair of houses adjoining left of Grove Cottage
1174041	Folly approximately 40 metres to south of Carlton Towers
1174050	The gables
1174059	Drakes House
1174078	Stapleton Lodge
1316357	Manor Farmhouse
1316358	Church of St Mary
1132536	Brayton Bridge
1167599	The Vicarage
1365809	Milestone 0.1 mile north of junction with Barff Lane
1148398	Manor Farmhouse
1148400	Hensall Primary School, School Master's House
1174458	Hensall House
1412058	Hensall Signaling Box
1148458	Hagthorpe Hall
1148459	Stables to Hagthorpe Hall
1148460	Holton House
1148461	The Old Hall
1167996	Old Village School

HE Ref Number	Name
1168004	The Hollies
1168025	The Orchard
1168028	Cowshed and granary to the Old Hall
1168034	Coach house and stables to Tythe Farm
1296593	Wood Hall
1296618	Hawthorn House
1316307	The Villa
1316308	Church Farmhouse
1316309	Tythe Farm
1148485	The Old Vicarage
1167795	Bank View Farmhouse
1167806	Barbly Hall
1167816	Church Farm
1316319	Church of All Saints
1316320	Grove Farmhouse
1151560	Barn immediately to east of Marsh Hills Farmhouse
1192877	Tideworth Hague Farmhouse
1192884	Marsh Hills Farmhouse
1192911	Tower Mill Structure at the mill
1193126	Micklethwaite Farmhouse
1161433	Barn approximately 30 metres west of Gowdall Broach Farmhouse
1310139	Stable/pigeoncote approximately 20 metres north west of Gowdall Hill Farmhouse
1347020	Gowdwall Broach Farmhouse
1174087	Paper House Bridge
1316359	Pigeoncote to Manor Farm
1174474	Pair of gate piers to Roall House
1430182	Milestone

HE Ref Number	Name
1174947	Manor Field House
1246188	Burton Bridge at SE 585 289 Selby Canal
1252273	Selby Canal Paper House Bridge
1296820	Milestone approximately 100 metres north of Common Lane
1316356	Dovecoate to Camblesforth Hall approximately 5 metres east of house
1316360	Tankards Bridge
1316361	Topham Ferry Bridge

Table C-8 - Grade II Listed Buildings Within the 10km Wider Study Area, the Setting of which Be Subject to a Negligible Level of Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

HE Ref Number	Name
1072603	Turnham Hall and attached service wing
1072604	Warehouse north of Turnham Hall
1072605	Coach house and stable to north west of Turnham Hall
1148487	South Duffield Hall
1167821	Dyon House
1160659	The Long Barn at Wressle Castle Farm
1346762	Castle Farmhouse
1296609	Derwent Bridge
1083238	Fox Farmhouse
1083239	East End Farmhouse
1083240	National School
1160126	Church of St Helen
1310691	Hawthorn House
1310693	Dunstall House
1310730	Bankfield Farmhouse
1346718	South View and garden wall attached to front of property
1346719	Rosemount

1346720	Gravestone approximately 25 metres north of north porch of Church of St Helen
1083324	Coach House and stable range approximately 150 metres east of Cowick Hall
1083325	The Old Vicarage
1162293	Church of the Holy Trinity
1346683	Cowick Church of England Primary School and adjoining school house
1346684	Dower House approximately 100 metres north-east of Cowick Hall
1346685	East Lodge at Cowick Hall
1392022	Bank Side Farmhouse
1119755	Barlow Church
1132567	Principal Barn to west of Flaxley Lodge Farmhouse
1167155	Flaxley Lodge Farmhouse
1295905	Temple Manor
1168001	Derwent View
1151569	Chatterton Farmhouse
1174128	Newland Hall

Table C-9 - Conservation Areas within the 10km Wider Study Area the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to No Change as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

Conservation Areas
Armoury Road and Brook Street
Leeds Road
Millgate
Selby Town
Howden
Goole Town
Goole Hook Road

Table C-10 - Conservation Areas within the 10km Wider Study Area the Setting of Which Will Be Subject to a Negligible Level of Harm as a Result of the Proposed Scheme

Conservation Areas
Brayton
Hemmingbrough