



ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT – VOLUME 3 – APPENDIX 10.1

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP has been commissioned by Drax Power Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) in support of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to install post combustion carbon capture technology at the Drax Power Station in Selby, North Yorkshire. The Proposed Scheme will involve the installation of post combustion carbon capture technology to capture carbon dioxide from up to two existing 660 MWe biomass power generating units at the Drax Power Station (Unit 1 and Unit 2). This will remove approximately 95% of the carbon dioxide from the flue gas from those two Units. Units 1 and 2 are located in the centre of the Drax Power Station Site.

This HEDBA considers the potential for impacts on buried heritage assets (i.e archaeological remains), above ground heritage assets, and historic landscape character. The report details the impact and effects of the Proposed Scheme during construction and operation and identifies mitigation measures that may be used to reduce and remove adverse effects.

There are six designated heritage assets within 1 km of the Proposed Scheme: three Scheduled Monuments, one Grade I Listed Building and two Grade II Listed Building. There are eight non-designated heritage assets within 500 m of the Proposed Scheme. Most of these heritage assets relate to the medieval Drax Augustinian Priory (NHL 1016857) in the north of the Proposed Scheme, or to Barlow Airfield (MNY10376, MNY10377), which was located 300m to the west of the Proposed Scheme.

A 10 km study area was used to assess potential impacts on the setting of Scheduled Monuments, Grade I, Grade II* Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. This included 65 designated assets: 19 Scheduled Monuments, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings, 18 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 14 Conservation Areas. Potential adverse impacts have been identified on the setting of four of these heritage assets: Drax Priory (NHL1016857), the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL 1148397), Cowick Hall (NHL 1083323), Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL 1148462 and Airmyn and Snaith Conservation Areas. The value of these assets ranges from medium to high, the impact during operation from negligible to slight, with slight adverse effects. The Proposed Scheme lies within four areas of historic landscape character all of negligible value. No historic hedgerows were identified during walkover survey.

There is moderate potential for buried heritage assets within the Habitat Provision Area and the East Construction Laydown Area of the Proposed Scheme. This includes potential for Romano-British, late-medieval and post-medieval remains.

The value of any unknown buried heritage assets has the potential to range from negligible to high, depending on its archaeological, historic and architectural interest. The resulting effects will depend on the value, and could range from negligible to moderate. Due to the extent of previous investigation within these areas the archaeological resource is well understood. It is therefore recommended that a suitable form of mitigation should be agreed, to enable preservation by record in any areas of ground disturbance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by Drax Power Ltd (the Applicant) to prepare a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA) in support of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to install post combustion carbon capture technology at the Drax Power Station in Selby, North Yorkshire. The Proposed Scheme would involve the installation of post combustion carbon capture technology to capture carbon dioxide from up to two existing 660 MWe biomass power generating units at the Drax Power Station (Unit 1 and Unit 2). This will remove approximately 95% of the carbon dioxide from the flue gas from those two Units. Units 1 and 2 are located in the centre of the Drax Power Station Site.
- 1.1.2. The carbon dioxide captured will undergo compression and processing on Site before being delivered to National Grid Carbon at an agreed interface point to the north of the Drax Power Station Site. National Grid Carbon will then transport the carbon dioxide via a proposed new pipeline ready for compression on the east coast of the North Sea and storage under the southern North Sea.
- 1.1.3. The Drax Power Station site is characterised by a number of large structures, including the main generating station buildings, a main emissions stack of 259 m in height, 12 cooling towers each of 116.5 m in height (six to north and six to south of the generating station buildings), offices, storage buildings and ash handling facilities, as well as overhead electricity cables and rail infrastructure.
- 1.1.4. The Proposed Scheme is split into two distinctive areas. The first comprises The Drax Power Station Site, the Habitat Provision Area and East Construction Laydown Area which covers an area of 124 ha. The second comprises the smaller Offsite Habitat Provision Area located 620 m to the east and covers an area of 12 ha. The Offsite Habitat Provision Area is outside the Order Limits, however, will be linked to the DCO Application via a Section 106 Agreement and therefore has been included in this assessment.
- 1.1.5. This report will detail the impact the Proposed Scheme will have on the historic environment and provide recommendations for suitable mitigation strategies. The HEDBA is being produced as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and forms the basis for the Environmental Statement Heritage Chapter.

1.2. SCOPE

- 1.2.1. This report provides a baseline of known and potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Proposed Scheme. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on archaeological, historical, architectural and artistic values, considering past ground disturbance that may have compromised survival. The report assesses the impact of

the Proposed Scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Proposed Scheme (e.g., views to and from Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas), that are potentially affected by the proposals. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g., site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.

1.3. OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT

1.3.1. The Proposed Scheme is made up of the following:

- a) Up to two Carbon Capture Plants (one associated with Unit 1 and one associated with Unit 2), each made up of:
 - i. Flue gas pre-treatment section (includes flue gas booster fans, Gas / Gas Heat Exchangers and Quench Columns);
 - ii. One Absorber Column;
 - iii. Solvent Regeneration System (to include up to two Regenerators);
 - iv. Rich Solvent / Lean Solvent Heat Exchangers; and
- b) Additional Common Plant infrastructure and modification works to the Drax Power Station that are required to support and integrate with one or both Carbon Capture Plants including:
 - i. Solvent Storage and Make-up System (comprising up to four banded solvent storage compounds);
 - ii. Carbon Capture Wastewater Treatment Plant;
 - iii. Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant;
 - iv. Modification to the existing water pre-treatment plant;
 - v. Modification, upgrade and extension of the existing cooling system and distribution of cooling water to the Proposed Scheme;
 - vi. Modifications to existing electrostatic precipitators;
 - vii. Modifications, upgrade and extension to existing power generating units, boilers and turbines for steam extraction and new steam processing infrastructure for distribution of process steam and electricity supply to the Proposed Scheme; and
 - viii. Integral electrical connections within the existing generating station and Carbon Capture Plant including upgrades to the existing electrical infrastructure and new electrical infrastructure for the secondary electrical supply to the Proposed Scheme;
- c. Infrastructure to transport compressed carbon dioxide from the Carbon Dioxide Processing and Compression Plant to storage and transport infrastructure operated by National Grid Carbon Limited;
- d. Minor vegetation and street furniture management and other works to facilitate access during construction;

- e. Additional supporting infrastructure and other works for the Proposed Scheme as set out in Section 2.2.49;
- f. Temporary construction laydown areas (Drax Power Station Site Construction Laydown Areas and the East Construction Laydown Area); and
- a. Habitat Provision Area.

1.4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.4.1. The Historic Environment is a material consideration in the planning process and its value is recognised in national and local planning policy. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the Proposed Scheme and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required. The aim is achieved through six objectives, which are to:

- a. Identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- b. Describe the value of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government , 2021), taking into account factors which may have compromised asset survival;
- c. Determine the contribution that setting makes to the value of any sensitive (i.e., designated) heritage assets;
- d. Assess the likely impacts upon the value of the assets arising from the proposals;
- e. Assess the impact of the Proposed Scheme on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting;
- f. Provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

1.5. KEY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

1.5.1. The following have been identified as key constraints for the Proposed Scheme:

- a. The Scheduled Monument, Drax Augustinian priory (NHLE:1016857);
- b. Setting of heritage assets within 10 km study area;
- c. Buried heritage assets within the Proposed Scheme; and
- d. Unknown buried heritage assets within the Proposed Scheme

2. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

- 2.1.1. Nationally important archaeological sites (both above and buried remains) may be identified and protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. An application to the Secretary of State is required for any works affecting a Scheduled Monument. Prior written permission, known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is required from the Secretary of State for works physically affecting a Scheduled Monument. SMC is separate from the statutory planning process.
- 2.1.2. Development affecting the setting of a Scheduled Monument is dealt with wholly under the planning system and does not require SMC.
- 2.1.3. Geophysical prospection (including the use of a metal detector) on a Scheduled Monument requires consent from Historic England.

LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 2.1.4. *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas. Buildings which are listed, or which lie within a Conservation Area are protected by law. Grade I Listed Buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.

2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENERGY (EN1)

- 2.2.1. The *National Policy Statement* (NPS) sets out national policy for energy infrastructure. Section 5.8 relates to the Historic Environment and covers applicants' assessments, IPC decision making and recording.
- 2.2.2. The web-based National Policy Statement for Energy can be found online at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.3. The Government issued the revised National Planning Policy Framework and supporting Planning Practice Guidance in July 2021 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021). The National Planning Policy for "Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment" is found in section 16, paragraphs 189–209. The section is split into two main considerations "Proposals affecting heritage assets" and "Considering potential impacts".

- 2.2.4. The web-based National Planning Policy Guidance can be found online: (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2?utm_source=2ef6f5a7-3c55-4f25-9fd9-a5077be039ee&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=govuk-notifications&utm_content=immediate).

2.3. LOCAL POLICY

SELBY DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN (ADOPTED FEBRUARY 2005)

- 2.3.1. The following saved policies relevant to the Proposed Scheme are from the Selby District Local Plan (adopted February 2005).
- 2.3.2. 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.”
- 2.3.3. 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:
- a. The scale, form, position, design and materials of new buildings are appropriate to the historic context;*
 - b. Features of townscape importance including open spaces, trees, verges, hedging and paving are retained;*
 - c. The proposal would not adversely affect the setting of the area of significant views into or out of the area; and*
 - d. The proposed use, external site works and boundary treatment are compatible with the character and appearance of the area.”*
- 2.3.4. 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”.
- 2.3.5. 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)

- 2.3.6. 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:
- a.** Safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.
 - b.** 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. METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

3.1. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (2021), and to standards and guidance specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), (2017), and Historic England (2017). The methodology also adheres to the guidance for environmental assessment and reporting as outlined in Highways England Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (2019), (2020). Whilst DMRB is intended for use on road schemes it provides a robust assessment methodology with regard to the historic environment, hence its inclusion within this assessment.
- 3.1.2. In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations within the Proposed Scheme, and a 1 km radius study area around it, were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and value of any known or possible buried heritage assets that may be present.
- 3.1.3. **Table 3.1** below provides a summary of the key data sources.

Table 3.1 - Summary of Data Sources

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets Consultation	Statutory designations (Scheduled Monuments; statutorily Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Historic Battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
Selby and East Riding District Councils	Conservation Areas	Location and extent of areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
North Yorkshire Record Office	Historic maps (e.g., Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment. Please note, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the archives could not be accessed in person, however copies of historic mapping

Source	Data	Comment
		have been provided through their remote access service.
North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record	Historic Environment Record (HER) Consultation	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Historic England	Historic England Historical Aerial Photos	A review of high-resolution digital copies of vertical aerial photos from Historic England's Archives was undertaken as part of this report
National Library of Scotland	LIDAR DTM (2019-2020)	High level review of LIDAR DTM data for the area to the west of Drax Priory identified no topographic changes that could relate to archaeological features. This may be due to previous trenching/excavation of these areas.

3.2. STUDY AREA

- 3.2.1. A 10 km study area around the Proposed Scheme has been applied for the assessment of medium to high value designated heritage assets. A zone of visual influence (ZVI) was used to assist the identification of heritage assets within the 10km study area that require scoping for detailed assessment. Only Grade I and II* Listed Buildings were considered for the 10 km study area. A 1 km study area has been around the Proposed Scheme for assessment of all designated heritage assets.
- 3.2.2. A 500 m inner study area has been applied for non-designated heritage assets and was used to establish the known historic environment context and the potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains.
- 3.2.3. A full gazetteer of all heritage assets in the study areas is presented in Appendix A and locations are presented in **Appendix B Figures 1-2**.

3.3. CONSULTATIONS

- 3.3.1. Consultation was sought from Peter Rowe at North Yorkshire County Council on 25 March 2021. The scope of the methodology for the assessment was agreed and key heritage constraints and issues were discussed. Peter Rowe provided comments on a draft version of this document on 12 November 2021, and it has been updated accordingly.
- 3.3.2. Consultation was sought from Keith Emerick at Historic England on 16 March 2021. The scope of the methodology for the assessment was agreed and key heritage constraints and issues were discussed. Specific items were raised, as follows:

- c. Drax is located within the Humberhead Levels area, which are known to contain palaeoenvironmental remains of archaeological significance;
- d. Identification and assessment of dynamic viewpoints, in addition to static viewpoints was requested.

3.4. SITE VISIT

- 3.4.1. A site visit was carried out on 18 and 19 March by the WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology team. The site visit was undertaken to assess the potential for buried archaeology within the Order Limits and to assess nearby above ground heritage assets, the setting of which may be impacted by the Proposed Scheme. Both survey static and dynamic views were identified and assessed for potential impact to setting of above ground heritage assets.

3.5. ASSESSING HERITAGE VALUE

- 3.5.1. Value lies in the significance of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic. Known and potential heritage assets within the Proposed Scheme and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. Throughout this report the term value has been used. The determination of the value of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against the following values referred to in the NPPF:
 - a. *Historic Interest:* the ways in which the asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value or interest). This can hold communal value when associated with the identity of the current community. Historical interest considers whether the asset is the first, only, or best surviving example of an innovation of consequence, whether related to design, artistry, technology or social organisation. It also considers an asset's integrity (completeness), current use/original purpose, significance in place making, associative value with a notable person, event, or movement.
 - b. *Archaeological Interest:* the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity and the interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. This includes above-ground structures and landscapes, earthworks and buried or submerged remains, palaeoenvironmental deposits, and takes into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities (research value); supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential, and sensitivity to change.
 - c. *Architectural and Artistic Interest:* derive from a contemporary appreciation of an asset's aesthetics. The former is associated with the art or science of design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. The latter is derived from creative expression which might use, represent or influence historic places or buildings through art (contributing to their value through their

association with art), as well as the meaning, skill and emotional impact of works of art that are either part of heritage assets or assets in their own right.

3.5.2. These values encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. There is no single defining criterion that dictates the overall asset value; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis.

3.5.3. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

3.6. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

3.6.1. The value of a heritage asset has been assessed on a six-point scale, based on professional judgment and guided by the criteria set out in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 - Criteria to Assess the Value of Heritage Assets

Heritage asset description	Value
World Heritage Sites	Very High
Scheduled Monuments Grade I Listed Buildings Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings which can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations, or which are clearly associated with heritage assets of high, national significance Conservation Areas containing buildings of great importance Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Undesignated below ground heritage assets of clear national importance	High
Grade II Listed Buildings which can be shown to have qualities in their fabric or historical association of regional importance only Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings Known buried heritage assets of regional importance	Medium
Locally Listed Buildings Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association.	Low

Heritage asset description	Value
Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings Known buried heritage assets of local importance	
Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of intrusive character	Negligible
Buildings with some hidden (i.e., inaccessible) potential for historical significance Unknown buried heritage assets	Uncertain

3.6.4. The assessment of the magnitude of impact (i.e., change) is the identification of the degree of the effect of the development on the heritage assets. There is no standard scale of comparison against which the severity of effects on heritage assets may be judged, because of the great variety of resources and assets. The assignment of a magnitude of impact is a matter of professional judgement (**Table 3.3**).

Table 3.3 - Magnitude of Impact Criteria

Impact	Description
Major	~ Change to most or all key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered ~ Comprehensive changes to setting
Moderate	~ Changes to many key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the resource is clearly modified ~ Considerable changes to setting that affect the character of the asset
Minor	~ Changes to key archaeological materials or key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly altered ~ Slight changes to setting
Negligible	~ Very minor changes to archaeological materials or historic building elements, or setting
No Change	~ No change

3.6.7. The significance of effect on designated and non-designated heritage assets has been derived from a consideration of the value of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact upon it, as illustrated by the matrix presented in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 - Impact Significance

		Magnitude of Impact				
		Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No Change
Value	Very High	Very Large	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Slight	Neutral
	High	Large/Very Large	Moderate/Large	Moderate/Slight	Slight	Neutral
	Medium	Moderate/Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
	Low	Slight/Moderate	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral
	Negligible	Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Neutral	Neutral
	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

3.7. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING TO THE VALUE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 3.7.1. In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution that setting makes to the overall value of the asset.
- 3.7.2. Setting is the way in which the asset is understood (evidential and historical values) and experienced (aesthetic and communal values). It is not an asset in itself. It differs from curtilage (the historic/present property boundary); context (association with other assets irrespective of distance) and historic character (the sum of all historic attributes, including setting, associations, and visual aspects).
- 3.7.3. Guidance produced by Historic England (2017) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment, which is summarised below.
- a. *Step 1: asset identification.* The NPPF requires an approach that is proportional to the value of the asset, and for this reason, only the settings of the most sensitive (i.e., designated) heritage assets are considered in this assessment. A scoping exercise filtered out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the site.
 - b. *Step 2: assess the contribution of setting.* This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall value of a designated asset.
 - c. *Step 3: assess change.* This considers the effect of the proposals on asset value. It can be difficult to quantify change to the overall value of a designated heritage asset, for example, value would rarely be downgraded from ‘high’ to ‘medium’

due to changes in setting, and for this reason, the impact is reported in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (i.e., substantial harm, less than substantial harm).

- d. *Step 4: mitigation.* This explores ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e., embedded design mitigation).
- e. *Step 5: reporting.* Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.

3.7.4. The assessment has considered the physical surroundings of the assets, including topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the assets are currently experienced and understood through their setting, in particular the visual aspects of the assets, along with any changes to the noise, air quality and light surrounding the assets. These attributes all contribute to the overall setting.

3.8. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

3.8.1. The information presented in this report has been drawn from data obtained from a variety of sources and includes secondary information. It is assumed that this information is accurate.

3.8.2. Although the word 'significance' is shown throughout, the NPPF the term 'value' has been used to be in keeping with the Environmental Impact Assessment guidance (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2017).

3.8.3. The data provided by Historic Environment Records is not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. There is a potential for the presence of further, unrecorded, heritage assets and components of the historic environment to be present.

3.9. COPYRIGHT

3.9.1. This report may contain material which WSP does not hold the copyright or the intellectual property of third parties and cannot be transferred to other parties.

4. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1. SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The Proposed Scheme is located close to the settlements of Drax and Barmby on the Marsh in the Selby district of North Yorkshire. It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SE 68228 26243.
- 4.1.2. The Proposed Scheme is split into two distinctive areas. The first comprises The Drax Power Station Site, the Habitat Provision Area and East Construction Laydown Area which covers an area of 124 ha. The second comprises the smaller Offsite Habitat Provision Area located 620 m to the east and covers an area of 12 ha. The Offsite Habitat Provision Area is outside the Order Limits, however, will be linked to the DCO Application via a Section 106 Agreement and therefore has been included in this assessment.
- 4.1.3. The Proposed Scheme is surrounded by the villages of Drax, approximately 700 m to the south east, Long Drax approximately 900 m north east, Hemingbrough approximately 2 km north and Camblesforth approximately 1 km south west. Larger towns in the vicinity of the Drax Power Station are Selby approximately 5 km north west and Goole approximately 7.5 km south east.
- 4.1.4. Land to the north of the Drax Power Station within the Order Limits consists of mainly agricultural fields.

4.2. TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.2.1. The Proposed Scheme is situated in an area of flat low-lying land at around 6m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The immediate landscape around the Proposed Scheme 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 has traditionally been a principal trade highway, with strategically placed historic villages throughout. The area is known for its wetlands and is strongly influenced by large-scale industry and infrastructure development, including the Existing Drax Power Station Complex.

4.3. GEOLOGY

- 4.3.1. Available information derived from the British Geological Survey ((BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer [accessed 1 May 2021]) shows that the underlying bedrock geology comprises of the Sherwood Sandstone Group which 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).

4.4. OVERVIEW OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 4.4.1. There is one Scheduled Monument within the Proposed Scheme Order Limits.

- 4.4.2. Within 1 km of the Proposed Scheme there are three Scheduled Monuments, one Grade I Listed Building and two Grade II Listed Buildings. Within the 500 m study area there are eight non-designated heritage assets.
- 4.4.3. Within the 10km study area there are 20 Scheduled Monuments, 15 Grade I Listed Buildings and 18 Grade II* Listed Buildings, and 14 Conservation Areas.
- 4.4.4. The full list of all heritage assets is presented in **Appendix A** and details provided where relevant in Section 4.6**Error! Reference source not found.**. The locations of heritage assets are shown on **Figures 1-2** in **Appendix B**.

4.5. OVERVIEW OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.5.1. Previous archaeological interventions within the 500 m study area are largely associated with pipeline projects and the redevelopment of the Drax power station and comprise a combination of geophysical survey, archaeological trial trenching and excavation.
- 4.5.2. Trial trenching at Drax Abbey farm in the north of Order Limits found evidence for Romano-British occupation in the form of pits and ditches (Northern Archaeological Associates , 1998). As part of the Asselby to Aberford Pipeline project, trenching was undertaken within a narrow corridor of land in the east of the Proposed Scheme. The investigations revealed extensive archaeological remains dating from the Late Iron Age through to the early Roman period through 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. This evidence included fragments of a beehive quern, a possible enclosure, ditch, pits and postholes (Oxford Archaeology North , 2010).
- 4.5.3. In 2015, trial trenching took place within and in the fields around the proposed Habitat Provision and East Construction Laydown Areas of the Proposed Scheme as part of the proposed White Rose Carbon Capture and Storage (WRCCS) Facility on land adjacent to Drax Power Station. Trenching within the proposed East Construction Laydown Area (Field H) revealed pottery and linear features of probable Roman date and found tentative evidence of a medieval fishpond and moat associated with Drax Priory (Headland Archaeology, 2015). An auger survey was undertaken alongside the trial trenching and a substantial deposit of organic-rich material and peat was found preserved within the confines of the former channel of the Carr Dike (Headland Archaeology, 2015). As part of the Drax Repower Project, a geophysical survey was undertaken between November 2017 and January 2018, this included the East Construction Laydown Area of the Proposed Scheme. Following the survey, a programme of intrusive archaeological evaluation was carried out, however this was limited to an area 2.9 km to the east of the Proposed Scheme (WSP, 2018). The geophysical survey covered the proposed East Construction Laydown Area for the project and identified several uncertain trends, but nothing of a

probable archaeological nature. The laydown area for the Drax Repower Project encompasses the East Construction Laydown Area of the Proposed Scheme.

- 4.5.4. The results of these investigations, along with additional known sites and finds that have been identified since the work took place, are discussed by period, below.

4.6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (800,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.6.1. 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. In the Late Upper Palaeolithic period human occupation in North Yorkshire would have comprised exploratory hunting groups. However, no evidence for activity from this period has been identified in the 1 km study area.
- 4.6.2. Star Carr, one of the most significant Mesolithic sites in Northern Europe, is located 80 km north of the Proposed Scheme, near Scarborough, North Yorkshire. This site is arguably one of the finest Mesolithic sites in northern Europe and has 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 Europe (Clark, 1954). There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity within the 1 km study area. Evidence for Mesolithic activity in the wider area is equally 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.
- 4.6.3. During the Neolithic and Bronze Age, Yorkshire is seen as central in the trading relationship between the north and south of Britain. Human mobility and trade links 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 Europe (Roskams & Whyman, 2007). Despite this, there is no evidence for occupation during the Neolithic and Bronze Age within the wider study area.
- 4.6.4. The Proposed Scheme is located within the Humberhead Levels which is considered to provide a considerable palaeoenvironmental resource, and the study of the wetland deposits such as peats, silts and clays provides important information on past environments and climatic conditions. Previous investigations within the north of the Proposed Scheme revealed substantial deposits of organic-rich material and peat within the confines of the former channel of the Carr Dike (Headland Archaeology, 2015).
- 4.6.5. There are no records of Iron Age activity within the Proposed Scheme area or the 500 m study area. There is evidence for Iron Age activity in the wider area where archaeological trial trenching 2.3 km to the east of the Proposed Scheme revealed an

enclosure and associated features dating from the late Iron Age through to the early post-Roman period (Oxford Archaeology North , 2010, p. 14).

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.6.6. During the Romano-British period, Yorkshire was subject to population growth and new settlements and new settlement forms (such as ‘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 was undergoing change, with the construction of increasingly elaborate villas in growing numbers through the late 3rd and 4th century.
- 4.6.7. Evidence for occupation has been found at Drax Abbey Farm, to the north of the Proposed Scheme, in the form of pits and ditches (Northern Archaeological Associates , 1998). Similarly, excavations in 2015 revealed an area of probable Roman activity within the East Construction Laydown Area of the Proposed Scheme, evidenced through the remains of ditches and associated pottery (Headland Archaeology, 2015). It is likely these remains formed part of a wider Roman agricultural landscape; further evidence is recorded within the north of the site with a possible Roman to Modern boundary (MNY10069) within the eco-mitigation area of the Proposed Scheme.
- 4.6.8. The site of Drax Roman Villa (MNY24803) lies 1.5 km to the south-east of the Proposed Scheme, c.250 m south-east of Scurff Hall (see below). The HER records that the villa was excavated in 1996, however it is unclear if the results of this excavation have been published. Most of the sources seem to suggest that it was partly excavated in 1961 and 1964 (pers.comm. P. Rowe 12.11.21).

EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD 410 – 1066)

- 4.6.9. Although material from the wider area suggests that this area was inhabited during the Early Medieval period, with settlements such as Selby, which is located 6 km to the north-west of the Proposed Scheme and is believed to have originated as *Seletun*, a settlement which was referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of AD 779. The Domesday Book mentions Merleswein as being the lord of Drax in 1066, suggesting Drax was in existence in the early medieval. There is no further evidence of Early Medieval occupation within the Proposed Scheme or the 500m study area.

LATE MEDIEVAL (1066 – 1540)

- 4.6.10. Drax is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as one of the four manors held by Ralph Paynel, who went on to become the Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1088 (<https://opendomesday.org/>). The surviving settlement pattern suggests that, during this period, the landscape contained several isolated settlements with borough status, including Drax and Howden, and had a large, rural, agrarian population.
- 4.6.11. In the 12th century, the wider area saw increasing activity and population growth as attested to by the number of moated manors and religious sites. Talleville Castle (or Drax Castle) and associated moat, church and hall (NHL1017455) are located 950 m

to the south-east of the Proposed Scheme. Drax Castle was built in 1139 but destroyed in 1154 as it was an adulterine castle (built without royal approval) and therefore not licensed by the king. Further afield, 1.9 km east of the Proposed Scheme the moated site of Scurff Hall manor (NHL1017485) originated in the 13th century and was built on asserted land (reclaimed from the fen and legally claimed). The first occupants of Scurff Hall were the Del Scurth family who were free tenants of Drax. The outer moat is considered to date to this time. By 1364 Scurff was described as a vill, which was the smallest medieval administrative unit (<https://opendomesday.org/>).

- 4.6.12. Other buildings in the 1 km study area associated with this period include the Grade I listed St Peters and St Pauls Church (NHL1148397) 1 km to the south-east, and an associated Cross Base and Shaft (NHL1174116) located in the Churchyard, and Drax Augustinian Priory (NHL1016857) located within the north of the Proposed Scheme. The Priory was founded in the 1130s and in use until 1535 during the period known as the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The priory was then leased to a local landowner, Sir Marmaduke Constable, as a farm. 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. By 1324 the Priory had become impoverished due to flooding and invasion, and it is possible that this may have reduced the population at this time and led to the reduction of Drax's borough status to village in the 14th century. 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.
- 4.6.13. There is a Medieval fishpond (MNY10071) recorded as cropmarks to the west of Drax Priory and identified during excavations in 2015 (Headland Archaeology, 2015). A supposed Medieval fishery (MNY10073) is recorded to the north-east of the Proposed Scheme however the exact location of the fishery is unknown.
- 4.6.14. Evidence of the agricultural use of the land 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 now survives above ground.

POST-MEDIEVAL (1540 – 1901)

- 4.6.15. The extract from Jeffery's 1771 Map of Yorkshire illustrates the location of Drax and surrounding settlements of Long Drax, Cambleforth 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 (1148397) located within the 1 km study area. The village is shown with three roads leading west, east and south. There is little detail of the areas within the Proposed Scheme with the exception of Drax Priory (NHL1016857).

- 4.6.16. The rural character of the Proposed Scheme and study area continued into the 19th century, when rapid urbanisation and industrialisation in Yorkshire as a result of the development of steam-powered machinery and mass-production methods lead to an increase in the population of Drax from 213 in 1796, to 350 in 1838. This industrialisation was most prevalent in areas such as West Riding, 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 typically ended traditional rights to common held land.
- 4.6.17. The extract from the 1853 OS map (**Appendix B, Figure 4**) illustrates prominent properties and associated moats with medieval origins such as Drax Priory, Baxter Hall, Wren Hall and Scurff Hall, each interlinked by sinuous lanes that radiate out from the Church of St Peter and St Paul (1148397) in Drax Village centre. Wood House is also depicted within the south-east of the Proposed Scheme area. 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 as open enclosures within the footprint of the Proposed Scheme. The field to the south of Drax Abbey alongside Carr Dike in the north of the Proposed Scheme is noted as ‘Subject to Flood’. Similarly, Lendal Drain is identified as joining Carr Dike and running north into the River Ouse. The drain is one of many that criss-cross the wider landscape to manage high water levels. Whilst these areas were reclaimed for agricultural use it is likely that they were subject to regular flooding.
- 4.6.18. In 1885, the Hull Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway was opened and followed a course to the south-east of the Proposed Scheme, as shown on the later 1909 OS extract (**Appendix B, Figure 5**).

MODERN (1901 – PRESENT)

- 4.6.19. The 1909 OS mapping (**Appendix B, Figure 5**) shows ‘New Road’ depicted as running on a north to south alignment from Drax Abbey Farm within the eastern edge of the Proposed Scheme. The map shows no other major changes within the Proposed Scheme or surrounding area, this suggests that the area remained largely agricultural in nature into the Modern period. The rest of the road systems remain unchanged, and, except for the railway, there are no new major developments. The settlement of Drax village retains its size and a few new, isolated farmhouses are noted within the periphery.
- 4.6.20. The extract from the 1954 OS map (**Appendix B, Figure 6**) shows that, by the mid-20th century, transport links in the area had increased, with the addition of a second railway that appears to be an offshoot from the Hull Barnsley & West Riding Junction Railway immediately to the south of the Proposed Scheme.
- 4.6.21. Barlow airship Airfield (MNY10376, MNY10377) is depicted 300 m to the west of the Proposed Scheme. By the 19th century, air balloons were being utilised by the British military and the construction of Britain’s first military airship was in 1903 (Fife, 2015).

Barlow Airfield, known as RAF Barlow (MNY10376, MNY10377), 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.

- 4.6.22. Site of Second World War Army Camp (MNY36699) is recorded immediately to the west of the Offsite Habitat Provision Area. The site was later used as an Royal Army Ordnance Corps (RAOC) post and is no longer extant. No other new developments are noted in the 1954 OS mapping, and field systems, road and settlement patterns remain unchanged.
- 4.6.23. There were no significant changes to the land surrounding the Proposed Scheme until the late 20th century with the construction of Drax power station beginning in 1964 and opening in 1974, 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 except for the high voltage electricity cables that now span the fields.

4.7. LIDAR AND HISTORICAL AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

- 4.7.1. A high-level review of freely available LIDAR DTM data for the area to the west of Drax Priory (NHL1016857) identified no topographic changes that could relate to archaeological features. This may be due to previous trenching/excavation of these areas.
- 4.7.2. A review of high-resolution digital copies of vertical aerial photos from Historic England's Archives was undertaken as part of this assessment. Photographs that covered the Proposed Scheme area were reviewed from May 1947, May 1948 and July 1965.
- 4.7.3. Landscape change was examined with a particular focus on any previously unrecorded cropmarks, soilmarks and earthworks around Drax Priory (NHL1016857). The Medieval fishpond (MNY10071) is clearly visible on all the photos reviewed and appears as filled in on the 1965 photograph. Due to the agricultural nature of the area around the Priory it is likely that any surviving earthworks outside the scheduled area will have been levelled and destroyed by ploughing.
- 4.7.4. Outside the Proposed Scheme area, a rectangular feature is shown clearly on the July 1965 image 100 m to the southwest of the Priory and measuring c. 190 m in length and c. 120 m wide on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 4.7.5. The pattern of land use and levels of vegetation, field systems, drains and woodland areas within the Habitat Provision Area around Drax Priory (SM1016857) appears to have stayed consistent throughout the 20th century, with the exception of the construction of Drax Power Station to the south and mining activity at Barlow Mound to the north-west that took place in the late 20th century.

5. BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACTS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. This section discusses the potential for buried assets of each chronological period within the Proposed Scheme, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography, hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considers past disturbance, which may have affected survival. The likely heritage value of such remains, where there is potential for such to be present, is also presented.
- 5.1.2. Also provided is an assessment of the potential impacts of the Proposed Scheme. During construction, anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, site strip/topsoil removal, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for services, drainage and lighting, could potentially have an impact on buried heritage assets. Heritage assets may also be directly impacted through demolition and alteration of historic fabric, and indirectly temporarily impacted from vibration (e.g., piling), dust and noise.
- 5.1.3. The design details for the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area are not yet known; it is assumed that the impacts in the Offsite Habitat Provision Area will be minimal and limited to tree planting and hedge bolstering. As these activities still have potential to impact below ground heritage assets a reasonable worst-case approach has been presented below. When design details are known it is likely that the below potential impacts can be mitigated.

5.2. FACTORS AFFECTING SURVIVAL OF BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.2.1. Factors that have the potential to negatively impact on the survival of buried archaeological deposits include previous ground disturbance, such as ploughing, and previous developments within the Proposed Scheme. Where impacts have occurred, these may have removed any buried heritage assets that were originally present.
- 5.2.2. Within the existing Drax Power Station boundary there is a low/negligible potential for any pre-modern archaeological remains.
- 5.2.3. Within the Habitat Provision Area in the north and East Construction Laydown Area of the Proposed Scheme there has been little previous disturbance; although, parts of these areas have been subjected to trial trenching which will have removed or disturbed any buried heritage assets within their relatively small footprint (Headland Archaeology 2015).

5.3. KNOWN BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE PROPOSED SCHEME

- 5.3.1. A summary of the known buried heritage assets and their value is provided in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 - Summary of Value of known Buried Heritage Assets within the Proposed Scheme

Value	Buried Heritage Asset
Very High	None
High	Scheduled Monument: Drax Augustinian priory (NHL 1016857)
Medium	None
Low	None)
Negligible	N/A
Unknown	Currently unknown/unidentified buried heritage assets within Proposed Scheme boundary

5.3.4. The Scheduled Monument of Drax Augustinian priory (NHL1016857) is located within the Order Limits. The 12th century Drax Priory mostly survives below-ground and lies partially beneath Drax Abbey Farm. 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. As part of the Proposed Scheme the current access track will be used that runs along the northern boundary of the Scheduled Monument. This route will be used for access only and no intrusive works will take place in this area. Therefore, this asset would experience **No direct Change** as a result of the Proposed Scheme with a **Neutral** significance of effect.

5.4. UNKNOWN BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE PROPOSED SCHEME

HABITAT PROVISION AREA AND EAST CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AREA

- 5.4.1. This section assesses the potential for unknown buried heritage assets within the proposed Habitat Provision Area and East Construction Laydown Area only. Any previously unknown remains within the existing Drax site will have been removed during construction of the power station. The design details for the Construction East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area are not yet known.
- 5.4.2. There is a **low potential** for Prehistoric remains within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area, with little evidence of sites in the 500m study area. Any evidence from this period would be of medium to high value, dependant on type and complexity of the remains, due to their rarity nationally and within the region. The magnitude of impact on Prehistoric assets within the Proposed

Scheme during the construction phase would be major adverse resulting in a **substantial adverse** effect without mitigation.

- 5.4.3. There is **low to moderate potential** for buried heritage assets of Romano-British date within the East Construction Laydown Area, and Habitat Provision Area, based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in this area. Previous trial trenching revealed areas of Romano-British activity within the proposed East Construction Laydown Area. Evidence from this period will be of medium to high value, dependant on the type and complexity of the remains, due to the rarity of evidence for Romano-British activity at a regional level. The magnitude of impact on Romano-British assets within the Proposed Scheme during the construction phase would be major adverse resulting in a **substantial adverse** effect without mitigation. When design details are known it is likely that the above potential impacts can be mitigated.
- 5.4.4. There is **low potential** for Early Medieval remains within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area, based on the evidence within the wider landscape. Although material from the wider area suggests this area was settled during the Early Medieval period there is no evidence of occupation within the 500m study area. Evidence from this period would be of medium to high value due to the rarity of evidence for early medieval activity in the region. The magnitude of impact on early medieval assets within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be **major adverse** resulting in a **substantial adverse significance** of effect. When design details are known it is likely that the above potential impacts can be mitigated.
- 5.4.5. There is **moderate potential** for remains from the late medieval period within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area as the area of the Proposed Scheme continued to be used for agricultural activity, as evidenced by the historic mapping. There is also potential that further remains associated with Drax Priory (NHL1016857) may be identified outside the scheduled area. Agricultural remains from this period would be of low value based on archaeological and historical interest at a local level. Any further remains associated with the Priory would be of high value due to holding an interest at regional level and associated group value with the Priory. The magnitude of impact on late medieval assets within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be **major adverse** resulting in a **moderate adverse** significance of effect. When design details are known it is likely that the above potential impacts can be mitigated, through avoidance and/or preservation through record.
- 5.4.6. There is **moderate potential** for post-medieval remains within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area as the Proposed Scheme remained largely in agricultural use throughout this period. Agricultural remains from this period would be of low value based on their local archaeological and historical interest. The magnitude of impact on post-medieval assets within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be **major**

adverse resulting in a substantial to **moderate adverse** significance of effect depending on asset value.

- 5.4.7. There is a **high potential** for modern remains associated with agricultural activity within the Proposed Scheme. Agricultural remains from the modern period are likely to be of negligible value based on their limited local archaeological and historical interest. The magnitude of impact on Modern assets within the East Construction Laydown Area and Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be **major adverse** resulting in a **moderate to minor adverse** significance of effect, depending on the asset value.

OFFSITE HABITAT PROVISION AREA

- 5.4.8. This section assesses the potential for unknown buried heritage assets within the proposed Offsite Habitat Provision Area.
- 5.4.9. There is **low potential** for Prehistoric, Romano-British, Early Medieval remains within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area. The value of remains from these periods could range from low to high value, depending on type, complexity and preservation. Due to the limited scope of the proposed works within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area the magnitude of impact on remains from these periods would be **negligible adverse** resulting in a **slight adverse** to **neutral** significance of effect without mitigation.
- 5.4.10. There is moderate potential for post-medieval remains within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area as the site remained largely in agricultural use throughout this period. Agricultural remains from this period would be of low value based on their local archaeological and historical interest. The magnitude of impact on post-medieval assets within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be negligible adverse resulting in slight adverse significance of effect without mitigation.
- 5.4.11. There is **moderate potential** for modern remains to survive within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area that are associated with the site of a Second World War Army Camp (MNY36699) recorded immediately to the west. Remains from this period would be of low value based on their local archaeological and historical interest. The magnitude of impact on post-medieval assets within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area during the construction phase would be **negligible adverse** resulting in **slight adverse** significance of effect without mitigation.

6. ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACTS

6.1. INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1. This section discusses the value of the above ground heritage assets and the potential impacts upon them as a result of the Proposed Scheme. Further impact assessment will be required once a detailed design has been determined.
- 6.1.2. There are no above ground heritage assets within the Proposed Scheme boundary. There are four above ground assets within the 1 km study area, these are shown in **Table 6.1** below.

Table 6.1 - Value of the Above Ground Heritage Assets up to 1km from the Proposed Scheme and their value

Value	Above Ground Heritage Asset
Very High	None
High	Scheduled Monument: Drax Augustinian priory (NHL 1016857) Scheduled Monument: Medieval settlement and early post-medieval garden earthworks around Barlow Hall (NHL 1018403) Scheduled Monument: Castle Hill moated site, 350m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church (NHL 1017455) Grade I Listed Building: Church of St Peter And St Paul (NHL 1148397)
Medium	Grade II Listed Building: Cross Base and Shaft in Churchyard of St Peter And St Paul (NHL 1174116) Barlow Church (NHL 1119755)
Low	None
Negligible	None
Unknown	None

- 6.1.3. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was used to assess the potential impacted above ground heritage assets within a wider 10 km study area (**Appendix B, Figure 1**). For the purposes of this assessment only Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas were scoped into this assessment and are presented in **Table 6.2** below

Table 6.2 - Summary of Above Ground Heritage Assets within >1-10km of the Proposed Scheme and their value

Value	Above Ground Heritage Asset
High: Scheduled Monuments	Castle Hill moated site, 350 m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church (NHL 1017455)

Value	Above Ground Heritage Asset
	<p>The Abbot's Staithes (NHL 1004181)</p> <p>Wressle Castle (NHL 1005210)</p> <p>Howden Church, ruined portions (NHL 1005226)</p> <p>Bishop's Manor House (NHL 1005227)</p> <p>Motte and bailey castle, fishpond and moated site north and east of Aughton church (NHL 1007973)</p> <p>Kings Manor moated site (NHL 1015307)</p> <p>Moated site and fishpond 140m south of St Helen's Church (NHL 1015543)</p> <p>Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange (NHL 1017460)</p> <p>Warren Hall moated site (NHL 1017581)</p> <p>Roman fort 600m west of Roall Hall (NHL 1017822)</p> <p>Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church (NHL 1017823)</p> <p>Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 810 m south of Skipwith Church (NHL 1018601)</p> <p>Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 690 m north west of Horseshoe Pond (NHL 1018602)</p> <p>Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, 300 m south of Adamson Farm (NHL 1018603)</p> <p>Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 800 m south east of Adamson Farm (NHL 1018604)</p> <p>Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 830 m south east of Adamson Farm (NHL 1018605)</p>
High: Grade I Listed Buildings	<p>Ruins of Wressle Castle (NHL 1083170)</p> <p>Cowick Hall (NHL 1083323)</p> <p>Church of St Wilfred (NHL 1132537)</p> <p>Church of St Mary And St Germain (Selby Abbey) (NHL 1132591)</p> <p>Church of St Mary The Virgin (NHL 1148462)</p> <p>Church of St Mary (NHL 1148464)</p> <p>Church of Saint Helen (NHL 1148467)</p> <p>Minster Church of St Peter And St Paul And Chapter House (NHL 1160491)</p> <p>Church of St Lawrence (NHL 1161899)</p> <p>Camblesforth Hall (NHL 1173983)</p> <p>Church of All Saints (NHL 1174776)</p>

Value	Above Ground Heritage Asset
	Carlton Towers (NHL 1295955) Church of All Saints (NHL 1310699)
High: Grade II* Listed Buildings	The Bishop's Manor (NHL 1083181) The Langley Archway (NHL 1083182) Boat Hoist on South Side of South Dock (NHL 1083214) Knedlington Old Hall (NHL 1083235) Goole Hall (NHL 1103307) Gateforth Hall (NHL 1132514) Corunna House (NHL 1132559) Church of St Mary (Roman Catholic) (NHL 1148399) The Red House (NHL 1148401) Holmes House (NHL 1148486) Church of St Mary (NHL 1160360) Howden Hall (NHL 1160523) The Bakehouse at Wressle Castle approximately 30 Metres North of Ruins of Wressle Castle (NHL 1160652) Abbots Staith Buildings (NHL 1167663) Skipwith Hall (NHL 1172750) Church of St Paul (NHL 1295734) Lowther Hotel (NHL 1310687) Railway Swing Bridge Over River Ouse (NHL 1346710)
Medium: Conservation Areas	Rawcliffe Snaith Howden Airmyn Goole Town Goole -Hook Road Goole South Dock Brayton Riccall Conservation Area Millgate Armoury Road & Brook Street Leeds Road Selby Town

Value	Above Ground Heritage Asset
	Hemingbrough

6.2. IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SETTING)

- 6.2.1. The following section examines the potential impacts arising from a change in the setting during the construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme, applying the methodology section outlined in section 3.
- 6.2.2. The definition of setting used here is taken from the NPPF and 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 value of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral’ (Annex 2).
- 6.2.3. Historic England in its Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (2017) considers that the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the value 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.
- 6.2.4. 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.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT – 1KM STUDY AREA

- 6.2.5. All of the six above ground heritage assets located in the 1km study area were initially assessed during the site walkover to determine whether they were at risk of harm through a change in setting from the Proposed Scheme. From this initial sifting process, two heritage assets were identified as requiring detailed assessment:
- a.** Scheduled Monument: Drax Priory (NHL1016857)
 - b.** Grade I Listed Building: Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL 1148397)

Drax Priory - NHL1016857

- 6.2.6. The 12th century Drax Augustinian Priory (NHL1016857) mostly survives below-ground and lies partially beneath Drax Abbey Farm. 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 (NHL1148397) and Castle Hill Moated Site (NHL1107455). 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.

- 6.2.7. 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.
- 6.2.8. The Priory is located immediately north of the Existing Drax Power Station Complex, and the existing cooling towers dominate views south and restrict long distance views. A small plantation of trees (Plate 1) and a 0.2 km stretch of woodland, on land thought to be the location of an old asbestos disposal site, helps to create a degree of visual separation between the Existing Drax Power Station Complex and the farmland in which the monument lies. 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 or signposts and no public access to it.
- 6.2.9. 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 such as the Church of St Peter and Paul (1148397) 2.1 km to the south-east, there is no intervisibility between them. The presence of the Existing Drax Power Station 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** positive contribution to the value of the asset.

Plate 6.1 - Looking towards Drax Power Station from the Priory



- 6.2.10. Drax Augustinian Priory is located within the Habitat Provision Area of the Proposed Scheme, the permanent construction works will take place within the existing boundary of Drax Power Station which is currently well screened by a stretch of woodland. The construction phase may bring about additional noise, air and light pollution associated with the movement of construction traffic plant and machinery including the delivery of materials to and from the Site and temporary East Construction Laydown Area 250 m to the south-east of the Priory. This change is anticipated to be negligible compared to the current levels caused by the extraction site 500m to the north-west of the Priory. The woodland shielding the lower parts of the Drax Power Station means that the only parts of the Proposed Scheme likely to be visible from the Priory are any high-level machinery, including tower cranes. This is anticipated to be no more than a temporary **minor adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight adverse** effect.
- 6.2.11. During the operational period there would be no increase in noise or lighting; however, there would be slight visual changes of the Proposed Scheme. There is potential for a view of the taller infrastructure such as the absorber column if it rises above or to a similar height to the existing cooling towers, although it is unlikely to drastically change the current skyline.
- 6.2.12. The Proposed Scheme would impact the setting of Priory during operation; however it is proposed the Habitat Provision Area would be maintained as agricultural land

immediately around the Scheduled Monument and to the north and south. Therefore, the operation of the Proposed Scheme would see a degradation of the current setting, but not the degree where the interpretability of the asset and its wider setting or characteristics of archaeological and historic value are less readily appreciated. Based on the assessment that the current setting of the Scheduled Monument only provides a minor contribution to the value of the asset and the Proposed Scheme would not change the elements of setting which contribute to its value. The magnitude of impacts on the Drax Augustinian Priory during operation is judged to be permanent **minor adverse** with permanent **slight adverse** significance of effect.

Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL 1148397)

- 6.2.13. The Grade I listed 12th century Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL1148397) is situated just off the main road in the village of Drax, c.990 m to the south-east of the Proposed Scheme (Plate 2). The original church was built in the 12th century and had various additions and alterations in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th centuries. St Peter and Paul is a church of simple plan with a tower on the west, an aisled nave and a chancel to the east. There are reset Plate carvings above the nave arcades and the clerestory windows that are said to have come from Drax Priory (Hunter, 1988).
- 6.2.14. The church is currently in good condition in well-maintained grounds, slightly set back from the main road running through the village. There is a line of trees around the churchyard that shield the heritage asset from view when approaching from the west. The churchyard contains a Grade II listed cross base and shaft (NHL1174116). It is in a prominent position in the centre of the village, in particular when approaching from Castle Hill Lane (Plate 2). The upper parts of the existing cooling towers within the Drax Power Station site are visible from the Church but the lower infrastructure within the site is screened by intervening vegetation and buildings.

Plate 6.2 Church of St Peter and St Paul from Castle Hill Lane



- 6.2.15. The Church of St Peter and St Paul is a heritage asset of high significance and holds architectural and historical value, primarily through its aesthetical interest and historical associations with Drax Priory (NHL1016857) to the north-west. Due to its size compared to surrounding buildings and central position in the village the Church can still be understood within its original rural landscape. It is considered therefore that the setting makes a **moderate contribution** to the value of the asset.
- 6.2.16. During the construction phase due to its distance from the Proposed Scheme, intervening topography and vegetation the asset is unlikely to be impacted as there would be no additional increase in noise, lighting nor significant visual changes. There is potential for glimpses of the construction works in the skyline, in particular any high-level machinery, however this would not impact on the understanding of the church in its current landscape and is anticipated to be no more than a temporary **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight adverse** effect.
- 6.2.17. During the operation phase, due to the distance between the church and the Proposed Scheme no impacts are anticipated from noise, lighting or changes in traffic flows. There would be glimpses of the taller infrastructure such as the absorber column which would be visible alongside the current cooling towers however this change is not judged to have a significant impact on the aspects of the setting of the church that contribute to its value. Therefore, there would be a permanent **negligible adverse** impact during the operation phase with a permanent **slight adverse** effect.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT – 10KM STUDY AREA

- 6.2.18. All above ground heritage assets located in the 10 km study area were initially assessed to determine whether they were at risk of harm through a change in setting from the Proposed Scheme. From this initial sifting process, five heritage assets were identified as requiring detailed assessment:
- 6.2.19. Heritage assets to assess:
- a. Grade I Listed Building: Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL1148462) within Hemingbrough CA;
 - b. Grade I Listed Cowick Hall (NHL1083323);
 - c. Airmyn Conservation Area;
 - d. Snaith Conservation Area; and
 - e. Brayton Conservation Area.

Grade I Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL1148462)

- 6.2.20. The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL1148462) is located within Hemingbrough Conservation Area 1.1 km north of the Proposed Scheme. Hemingbrough lies in the flat arable land of the River Ouse floodplain, but slightly elevated above high-water level on a long, low hill.
- 6.2.21. The Church is a large cruciform structure comprising a nave with aisles on each side, and a south porch, a spacious chancel with an almost equally large aisle on the south side, and a small aisle and vestry on the north side, north and south transepts, and a central tower surmounted by a lofty spire (**Plate 6.3**). Originally there was an early medieval church built on the site and mentioned in the Domesday Book; however, no remains of the early medieval church have been identified.
- 6.2.22. William the Conqueror gave the church to the prior and convent of Durham. On 26th October 1426, Henry VI gave licence to convert it into a collegiate church with residentiary canons whose period of residence was thirteen weeks each. From 1479 this also applied to the provost who until then was compelled to be resident for the greater part of the year (Page, 1961). There were also three prebendaries, six vicars, and six clerks. The college was suppressed in 1545 as part of Henry VIII dissolution of the monasteries.
- 6.2.23. The Church is set in the middle of the Hemingbrough Conservation Area within its churchyard just off the Main Street. As a result, the heritage asset is currently subject to minor traffic noise. Due to the scale of the church and spire (which measures 58m) compared to the surrounding buildings it commands a dominant position in the landscape. From the eastern portion of the church the existing cooling towers at Drax Power Station, 1.1 km to the south, are visible.

- 6.2.24. The heritage asset is of high value, drawing its significance from its architectural and historical value. It is a good example of a 12th century church with impressive architecture and historical associations to William the Conqueror and Henry VI. The setting of the church within Hemingbrough Conservation Area plays a substantial contribution to the value of the asset.

Plate 6.3 - Church of St Mary the Virgin



- 6.2.25. During the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme there would be potential for glimpses of the construction works on the skyline, including movement of any high-level machinery such as cranes. This could potentially cause additional competition for dominance of the skyline. Due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme the asset is unlikely to be impacted by additional increase in noise or light pollution that would be a considerable change from its current level within Hemingbrough. It is judged therefore that there will be no more than a temporary **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight adverse** effect.
- 6.2.26. During the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme, it is unlikely that the tallest part of the works will be visible from the Church as views will be blocked by the existing northern cooling towers. As a result, there will be no changes in the setting of Church of St Mary the Virgin during operation and **neutral effects**.

Grade I Listed Cowick Hall (NHL1083323)

6.2.27. Cowick Hall (NHL1083323) is a Grade I Listed 17th-century Georgian country house in the town of Snaith, located between the villages of East and West Cowick 5.2km south of Proposed Scheme. Cowick Hall was built in the late 17th century for John Dawnay, 1st Viscount Downe. The original architect is unknown, but the main house was significantly altered from 1752 to 1760 by James Paine for the 3rd Viscount, including internal remodelling, rebuilding the south entrance, and resetting the roof. The Hall was situated in the middle of a noble park of about 330 acres in extent.

Plate 6.4 - Cowick Hall



- 6.2.28. In the early 20th century, the house fell into neglect, until in 1955 it became the headquarters for a local chemical company, Croda International. A modern office block and car park has been constructed immediately to the north-east of the Hall. The grounds are now privately owned and maintained; however, some public access is still allowed. Whilst there are some modern additions to the immediate setting, the Hall can still be understood in its original context of the park and related outbuildings (**Plate 6.4**).
- 6.2.29. The Hall is set in a peaceful location, with limited traffic noise and is visually screened from the M62, 300 m to the south and the A1041 running 400 m to the north. The Hall was designed to hold a prominent position in the landscape and have commanding views over its estate and the extended area. Drax Power Station is carefully screened from direct view of the Hall through plantations of woodland around the Hall grounds (**Plate 6.5**).

6.2.30. The heritage asset is of high value and derives its significance primarily from its architectural and historical value, as a good example of a surviving late 17th century Georgian country house. The heritage asset is still situated within its original estate grounds and whilst the modern office building detracts from its original setting it can still be understood and interpreted in its original context. Therefore, setting is judged to have a moderate contribution to the value of the asset.

Plate 6.5 - Looking North towards Drax Power Station from Cowick Hall



- 6.2.31. Due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme, there is unlikely to be any additional noise or light pollution during the construction phase. Whilst the Proposed Scheme is not directly visible from the heritage asset, it is visible when moving through the grounds (**Plate 6.6**). The construction works would be visible in the skyline including movement of any high-level machinery such as cranes. It is judged that this will be no more than a temporary **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight** adverse effect.

Plate 6.6 - Looking North towards Drax Power Plant from Cowick Hall Grounds



- 6.2.32. During the operational phase, high-level infrastructure such as the absorber column would be visible from the grounds of Cowick Hall but not from the Hall itself. As the heritage asset draws its significance from its architectural and historical value it is not anticipated that the Proposed Scheme would cause a significant change in the relationship between these factors, therefore it is judged that there will be no more than a permanent **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a permanent **slight adverse** effect.

Airmyn Conservation Area

- 6.2.33. The Conservation area in Airmyn is located 6 km south-east from the Proposed Scheme and covers most of the west of the village. The conservation area is linear with most of the houses within it facing onto the High Street and looking across the River Aire. The Airmyn Conservation Area lies in the 'River Aire Corridor, Gowdall and Snaith to the Ouse Reach' Landscape Character Area, as identified in the East

Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (East Riding of Yorkshire Council,, 2007).

- 6.2.34. Airmyn was a planned medieval town and was in existence before the 14th century. It was founded by the Archbishops of York to take advantage of river trade and the ferry point (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2009). Airmyn was situated as a small inland port during the late medieval period, when it was often quicker to travel by river than over land. Within the Conservation Area, the vast majority of properties are two storeys, though there are a handful of one and a half and two and a half storey buildings as well. The gradual curve of the River Aire at this point has caused the road (and therefore the building line behind it) to reflect the river's shape.
- 6.2.35. There are six Grade II buildings, located along the High Street on the western edge of the village, adjacent to the River Aire. The Church of St David is set back from the High Street within a tree-lined churchyard, and a commemorative clock tower and school building, are both located close to the riverbank at the corner of the High Street. The western side of the High Street is bounded by a low wall and grassy flood embankment which together rise to approximately 2 m high.
- 6.2.36. The existing Drax Power Station is already noted as detracting from pleasant views across the river (East Riding of Yorkshire Council,, 2007). However, this view is restricted due to the flood embankment on the east bank of the river. Rusholme Wind Farm is also located between Drax Power Station and the Conservation Area.

Plate 6.7 - Looking towards Drax Power Station from the Flood Embankment with Rusholme Wind Farm Visible in the Foreground



- 6.2.37. Airmyn Conservation Area is of regional value, its significance is drawn from its historical value due to its location next to the River Aire and its history as a ferry point. It also holds architectural interest, due to the quality of the Listed Buildings contained within it.
- 6.2.38. The elements of the setting which are identified as making the greatest contribution to the value of the Conservation Area are largely contained within it, such as the street layout influenced by the curve of the River Aire and the historical association as a ferry point. These factors are judged to provide a substantial contribution to the value of the Conservation Area.
- 6.2.39. During the construction phase, there is unlikely to be any additional noise or light pollution due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme. The construction works will be visible in the skyline, including movement of any high-level machinery such as cranes. It is judged that this will be no more than a temporary **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight adverse** effect.
- 6.2.40. The operational phase of the Proposed Scheme would result in little change in the character of the Conservation Area. The absorber column would offer an additional visual intrusion; however, this change is judged to be minimal compared to the current presence of Drax Power Plant and wind turbines from Rusholme Wind Farm. The additional intrusion will not detract from the key elements of the Conservation Area such as its layout and historical associations that give the heritage asset its value. Any views towards the Proposed Scheme will be limited to those from the upper stories of the Listed Buildings and from on top of the flood embankment and may be further interrupted by intervening tree cover and buildings. It is judged that there will be no more than a permanent **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a permanent **slight adverse** effect.

Snaith Conservation Area

- 6.2.41. The Snaith Conservation Area is located 4.5 km south-west of the Proposed Scheme. The Conservation Area covers most of the historic core of town including the area around High Street and Market Place and stretches from Snaith Hall in the south to Priory Lane in the north. The west of the area extends to the verge of Bourn Mill Balk Road and in the east to Beech Grove on Cowick Road.
- 6.2.42. Snaith originated in the late medieval period as an important small town, mentioned indirectly in the Domesday Book. The major urban development of Snaith which provided the components of the modern town plan can be seen on Jeffrey's 1775 Map of the town, which shows a street layout that is broadly recognisable today.
- 6.2.43. Snaith is a well-preserved small market town with a very compact core. Church, local industry, houses of varying status, shops, public buildings and the town infrastructure coexist in close proximity and create a mixed but coherent appearance (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2009). The predominant building material of the town is burnt clay, either in the form of bricks or tiles of a variety of colours, finishes and textures.

Snaith has a feeling of enclosure, especially around Beast Fair, Market Place and High Street.

- 6.2.44. The Grade I Listed Church of St Lawrence (1161899) is situated in the north-west of the Conservation Area. It is Norman in origin (**Plate 6.8**). The existing Drax Power Station cooling towers are visible from the northern sections of the churchyard.

Plate 6.8 - Church of St Lawrence



- 6.2.45. The Conservation Area is of regional value, with its significance drawn from its architectural interest due to the distinctive character of the buildings contained within and its historical and archaeological interest as a town which retains clear evidence of its medieval past, evidenced in its street pattern. The setting of the Conservation Area plays a substantial contribution to the value of the heritage asset.
- 6.2.46. During the construction phase, there is unlikely to be any additional noise or light pollution due to the distance from the Proposed Scheme. The construction works would be visible in the skyline including movement of any high-level machinery such as cranes. It is judged that this will be no more than a temporary **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a temporary **slight adverse** effect.
- 6.2.47. During the operation of the Proposed Scheme, high-level infrastructure such as the absorber column would be visible from the north-west of the Conservation Area. As the heritage asset draws its significance from its architectural and historical value with its historic street pattern creating a sense of enclosure. it is not anticipated that the Proposed Scheme would cause a significant change to these factors, therefore it is judged that there will be no more than a permanent **negligible adverse** impact during the construction phase with a permanent **slight adverse** effect.

Brayton Conservation Area

6.2.48. Brayton Conservation Area is located 5.8km north-west from the Proposed Scheme around two miles south west of Selby in the flat fertile land of the River Ouse floodplain. The Conservation Area is centred on the Grade I Listed St Wilfrid's Church (NHL1132537) and surrounding open land to the north of the village (**Plate 6.9**).

Plate - 6.9 St Wilfrid's Church



- 6.2.49. Brayton was first referenced in the Domesday Book in 1076 as 'Breton' and a map of 1577 gives 'Braton' by 1775 'Brayton' originated and is used today (Selby District Council, 2009). Brayton offers two 19th century public houses and a shop, although many former commercial units have been converted into homes.
- 6.2.50. Grade I Listed St Wilfrid's Church (NHL1132537) is to the north of the village within the centre of the Conservation Area was originally a Saxon church attached to a manor house. William the Conqueror granted land in Brayton to Selby Abbey soon after the conquest, and affairs of Brayton church were closely linked with the Abbey up to the Dissolution in 1539. The oldest parts of the church are believed to date from around 1100.
- 6.2.51. Brayton Conservation Area is of regional value and derives its significance from the architectural value of the Grade I Listed St Wilfrid's Church (NHL1132537) and its historical associations with Selby. The setting of the Conservation Area is judged to have a significant contribution to the value of the asset.

- 6.2.52. The views of the Proposed Scheme are largely screened by the intervening vegetation and buildings. During the construction and operation there is potential for a very slight views of the Proposed Scheme, although this is likely to be minimal.
- 6.2.53. The Conservation Area is far enough away from the Proposed Scheme to be unaffected any additional noise, air and light pollution brought about by the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Scheme.
- 6.2.54. Based on the assessment that the Proposed Scheme would not change the elements of setting which contribute to its value. It is concluded there would be no changes which would impact on the value of the Conservation Area. The effects of the Proposed Scheme during construction and operation would be neutral.

7. HISTORIC LANDSCAPES: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACTS

7.1. INTRODUCTION

7.1.1. This section discusses the value of the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) within the Proposed Scheme. The HLC within the Order Limits could be permanently impacted by the construction works through the partial or complete loss of the HLC area. The impacts on these assets would be permanent. There would be no impacts during the operational phase

7.1.2. The historic landscape character within the Order Limits comprises four separate character areas (Table), which fall into four-character types (**Appendix B, Figure 3**):

- a. Modern improved fields;
- b. Utilities (Including gas, electric etc);
- c. Broad-leaved plantation; and
- d. Unknown planned enclosure.

Table 7.1 Historic Landscape Character Type

Historic Landscape Reference	Historic Landscape Character Type	Description	Value
HNY5289	Modern improved fields	This is a large area of modern improved fields which consists of large irregular enclosures defined by erratic drainage ditches. This area has fragmentary legibility due to the high degree of boundary loss since the first edition OS	Negligible
HNY5569	Utilities (Including gas, electric etc)	This is Drax power station. The previous HLC is invisible, and the power station consists of very large buildings. It is active and produces power to be supplied to the national grid. The previous HLC was previously planned enclosure	Negligible
HNY5576	Broad-leaved plantation	This is an area of late post medieval early modern broad-leaved plantation which consists of broad-leaved species defined externally by regular hedgerows. This area has virtually no legibility of the previous HLC which was piecemeal enclosure	Negligible
HNY5572	Unknown planned enclosure	This is an area of planned enclosure which dates to the modern period and has fragmentary legibility of the previous HLC which was piecemeal	Negligible

Historic Landscape Reference	Historic Landscape Character Type	Description	Value
		enclosure, previous to which it was religious and now consists of medium regular fields defined by ditches	

7.2. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.2.1. Of the four Historic Landscape character areas that are located within the Order Limits, none would be subject to any changes as a result of the Proposed Scheme and all are of negligible value.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. INTRODUCTION

- 8.1.1. There is potential for direct impacts with significant effects on previously unrecorded buried heritage assets within the Proposed Scheme during construction, and potential for impacts on the setting of above ground heritage assets outside of the Proposed Scheme during construction and operation.
- 8.1.2. The impacts and effects on the heritage assets and the Historic Environment resource can be reduced, and some instances removed, through mitigation measures. The application of all mitigation measures will need to be agreed in consultation with North Yorkshire County Council and Historic England.

8.2. BELOW GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

HABITAT PROVISION AREA AND EAST CONSTRUCTION LAYDOWN AREA

- 8.2.1. No works are required to the access track within the area of Drax Augustinian Priory (NHL1016857). Below-ground assets within the Habitat Provision Area of the Proposed Scheme have potential to be partially or wholly disturbed as a result of those construction activities outlined in **section 5.1**. As these design details are not yet known, a reasonable worst-case approach has been taken to the assessment to ensure effects are reported. It is likely that, due to the limited proposed activity in these areas (tree planning and hedge bolstering), potential impacts can be mitigated when design details are known.
- 8.2.2. There would be no impact on Drax Augustinian Priory (NHL1016857). There would be **moderate adverse** impacts on unknown buried heritage assets located within the Proposed Scheme. The value of any buried assets is currently unknown but has the potential to range from **high** to **negligible**, depending on its archaeological, heritage and any architectural interest. The resulting effects would be dependent on the value, can could range from **moderate** to **negligible** with mitigation through preservation by record.
- 8.2.3. The assessment has established that there is moderate potential for buried heritage assets within the Habitat Provision Area and East Laydown Area including Romano-British, late medieval and post-medieval remains. In accordance with the NPPF and local planning policy, an appropriate level of evaluation is required pre-determination to determine the form, date, level of preservation, extent of remains and the value of any archaeological remains within the Proposed Scheme prior to the provision of planning consent.
- 8.2.4. Any proposed works within the Habitat Provision Area and East Laydown Area need to consider the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present. Due to the extent of previous investigation within these areas the archaeological resource is well understood and therefore no further site-based investigation is recommended.

- 8.2.5. A suitable form of mitigation such as an archaeological watching brief is recommended for any major ground disturbance. The level of archaeological attendance would depend on the detail of the proposed works in the Habitat Provision Area and East Laydown Area. Any archaeological work will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant Archaeological Advisor (North Yorkshire or Historic England), and in accordance with an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the relevant planning authority outlining the scope and method of investigation, along with the post-excavation reporting and dissemination strategy.
- 8.2.6. Whilst no further evaluation is recommended, it is recognised that following consultation, additional targeted archaeological investigation may be required, the scope and form of which will be agreed with LPA archaeological officers. The results of any additional site-based investigations will be used to support the forthcoming ES. Dependant on the results of any such investigation, further mitigation measures may be required.

OFFSITE HABITAT PROVISION AREA

- 8.2.7. The assessment has established that there is moderate potential for buried heritage assets within the Offsite Habitat Provision Area dating to the post-medieval and modern periods. The exact design details pertaining to this area are not yet known however it is anticipated that there will be limited proposed activity in these areas (tree planning and hedge bolstering). The value of any buried assets is currently unknown but has the potential to range from **low** to **negligible**, depending on its archaeological, heritage and any architectural interest. The resulting effects would be dependent on the value, can could range from **slight adverse** to **negligible** with mitigation through preservation by record.
- 8.2.8. Due to the limited proposed activity in the Offsite Habitat Provision Area no further investigation or mitigation is recommended.

8.3. ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

CONSTRUCTION

- 8.3.1. The Scheduled Monument of Drax Priory (NHL1016857) is located in the north of the Proposed Scheme. Woodland currently shields the lower parts of the Drax Power Station with the only the top of tall structures within the Proposed Scheme likely to be visible from the Priory. The magnitude of impacts on the setting of Drax Augustinian Priory during construction is judged to be temporary minor adverse with temporary **slight adverse** significance of effect.
- 8.3.2. During construction there would be temporary negligible adverse impacts on the setting of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL 1148397), Cowick Hall (NHL 1083323) and Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL 1148462) these assets are of high value. The magnitude of impacts is judged to be no more than a temporary **slight adverse** effect.

8.3.3. There would be temporary **negligible adverse** impacts on the setting of Airmyn Conservation Area and Snaith Conservation Area. The magnitude of impacts on both medium value Conservation Areas is judged to be a temporary **slight adverse** effect.

OPERATION

8.3.4. The magnitude of impacts on the Drax Augustinian Priory during operation is judged to be permanent **minor adverse** with permanent **slight adverse** significance of effect.

8.3.5. During construction there would be permanent negligible adverse impacts on the setting of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHL 1148397), Cowick Hall (NHL 1083323) and Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHL 1148462) these assets are of high value. The magnitude of impacts is judged to be no more than a permanent **slight adverse** effect.

8.3.6. There would be permanent **negligible adverse** impacts on the setting of Airmyn Conservation Area and Snaith Conservation Area. The magnitude of impacts on both medium value Conservation Areas is judged to be a temporary **slight adverse** effect.

8.3.7. Due to the minor adverse effects on the setting of the above ground heritage assets no additional mitigation measures are currently proposed to further reduce the predicted impacts on heritage assets.

8.3.8. It is recommended that the impacts are reviewed as the Proposed Scheme progresses through the design phase for those areas which lie in the Habitat Provision Area, East Laydown Area and any other temporary works areas.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GAZETTEER

The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the Study Area. Each entry has a reference number related to either the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) or the Historic Environment Record number (HER). The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the figures provided in **Appendix B**.

Table A.1 – Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the Proposed Scheme

Ref Number	Name	Period
1016857	Drax Augustinian priory	Medieval
1017455	Castle Hill moated site, 350m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church	Medieval
1018403	Medieval settlement and early post-medieval garden earthworks around Barlow Hall	Medieval, Post-medieval

Table A.2 Listed Buildings within 1km of the Proposed Scheme

Ref Number	Name	Period	Grade
1148397	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1174116	Cross Base and Shaft in Churchyard of St Peter and St Paul	Medieval	II
1119755	Barlow Church	Post-medieval	II

Table A.3 Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 500m of the Proposed Scheme

Ref Number	Name	Period
MNY10069	Field boundaries west of Drax Abbey Farm	Roman to Modern
MNY10070	Fishpond south of Drax Abbey Farm	Medieval to Modern
MNY10071	Drax Abbey	Medieval

Ref Number	Name	Period
MNY10115	Field Boundary, Barlow	Modern
MNY10376	Barlow airfield - airship hanger site	Modern
MNY10377	Airship hanger at former Barlow Airfield	Modern
MNY17455	Moat, Long Drax	Medieval
MNY36699	Barlow Park Farm Camp	Modern

Table A.4 Scheduled Monuments 1-10km from the Proposed Scheme

Ref Number	Name	Period
1004181	The Abbot's Staithes	Medieval
1005210	Wressle Castle	Medieval
1005226	Howden Church, ruined portions	Medieval
1005227	Bishop's Manor House	Medieval
1007973	Motte and bailey castle, fishpond and moated site north and east of Aughton church	Medieval
1015307	Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London	Medieval
1015543	Moated site and fishpond 140m south of St Helen's Church	Medieval
1017460	Thorpe Hall moated monastic grange	Medieval
1017485	Scurff Hall moated site	Medieval
1017581	Warren Hall moated site	Medieval
1017822	Roman fort 600m west of Roall Hall	Roman
1017823	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church	Medieval
1018601	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 810m south of Skipwith Church	Bronze Age
1018602	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 690m north west of Horseshoe Pond	Bronze Age
1018603	Danes Hills square barrow cemetery, 300m south of Adamson Farm	Iron Age
1018604	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 800m south east of Adamson Farm	Bronze Age

Ref Number	Name	Period
1018605	Round barrow on Skipwith Common, 830m south east of Adamson Farm	Bronze Age

Table A.5 Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 1-10km of the Proposed Scheme

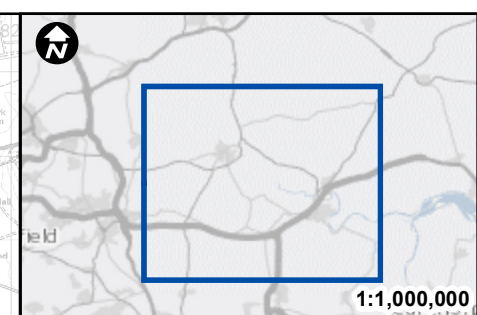
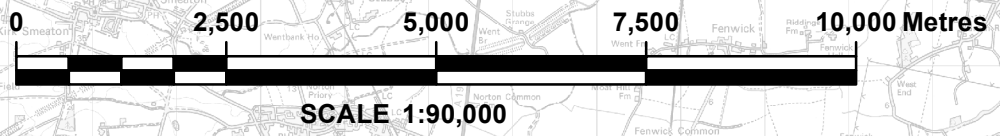
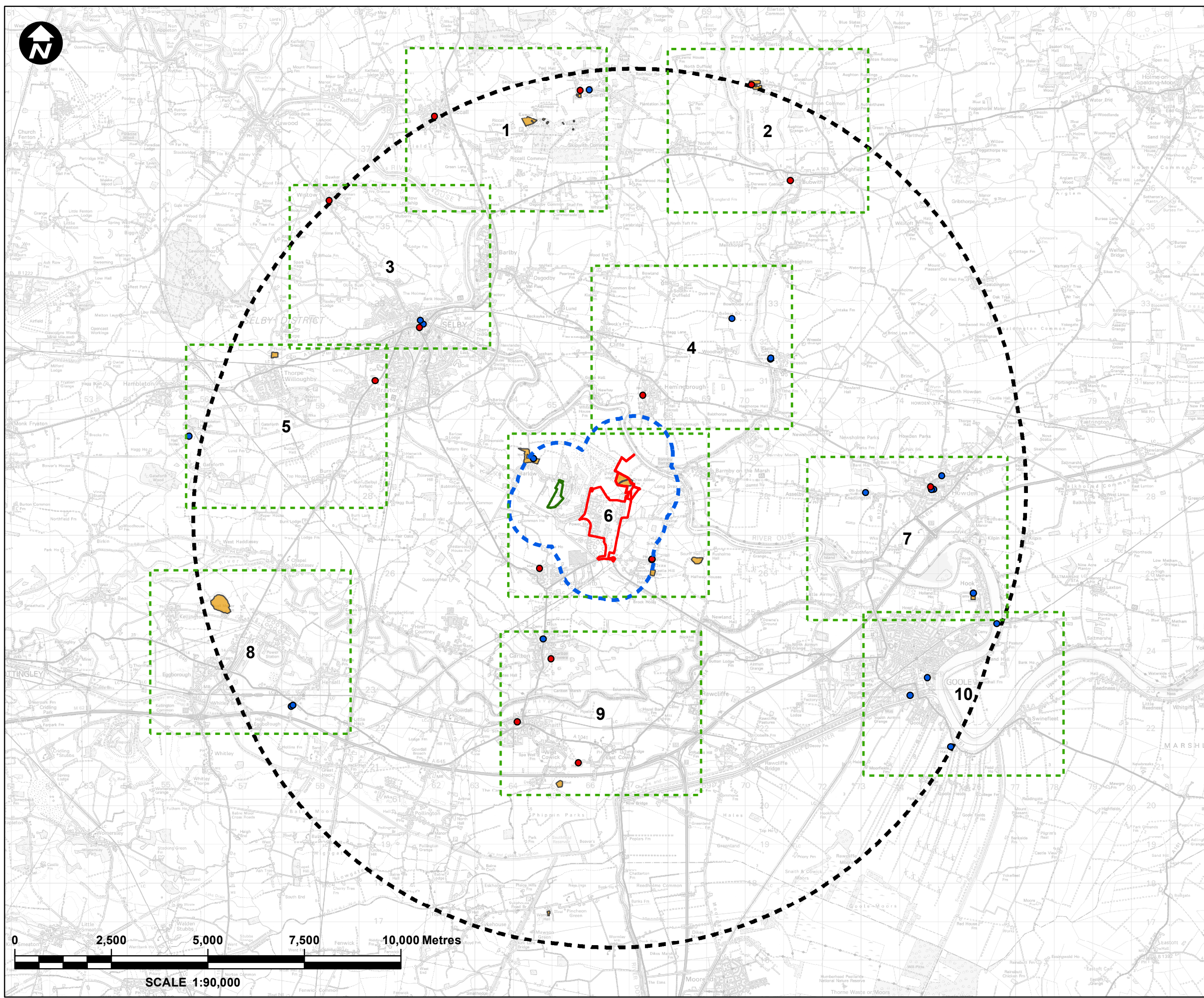
Ref Number	Name	Period	Grade
1083170	Ruins of Wressle Castle	Medieval	I
1083323	Cowick Hall	Post-medieval	I
1132537	Church of St Wilfred	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1132591	Church of St Mary And St Germain (Selby Abbey)	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1148462	Church of St Mary The Virgin	Medieval	I
1148464	Church of St Mary	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1148467	Church of Saint Helen	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1160491	Minster Church of St Peter And St Paul And Chapter House	Medieval	I
1161899	Church of St Lawrence	Medieval	I
1173983	Camblesforth Hall	Post-medieval	I
1174776	Church of All Saints	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1295955	Carlton Towers	Post-medieval	I
1310699	Church of All Saints	Medieval	I
1346742	Church of All Saints	Medieval / Post-medieval	I
1083181	The Bishop's Manor	Medieval / Post-medieval	II*
1083182	The Langley Archway	Medieval	II*
1083214	Boat Hoist on South Side Of South Dock	Post-medieval	II*
1083235	Knedlington Old Hall	Post-medieval	II*
1103307	Goole Hall	Post-medieval	II*
1132514	Gateforth Hall	Post-medieval	II*
1132559	Corunna House	Post-medieval	II*
1148399	Church of St Mary (Roman Catholic)	Post-medieval	II*

Ref Number	Name	Period	Grade
1148401	The Red House	Post-medieval	II*
1148486	Holmes House	Post-medieval	II*
1160360	Church of St Mary	Medieval / Post-medieval	II*
1160523	Howden Hall	Post-medieval	II*
1160652	The Bakehouse at Wressle Castle Approximately 30 Metres North of Ruins of Wressle Castle	Medieval	II*
1167663	Abbots Staith Buildings	Medieval / Post-medieval	II*
1172750	Skipwith Hall	Post-medieval	II*
1295734	Church of St Paul	Post-medieval	II*
1310687	Lowther Hotel	Post-medieval	II*
1346710	Railway Swing Bridge Over River Ouse	Post-medieval	II*

Table A.6 Conservation Areas within 1-10km of the Proposed Scheme

Ref Number	Conservation Area	Authority
N/A	Rawcliffe	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Snaith	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Howden	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Airmyn	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Goole Town	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Goole -Hook Road	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Goole South Dock	East Riding of Yorkshire Council
N/A	Brayton	Selby District Council
N/A	Riccall Conservation Area	Selby District Council
N/A	Millgate	Selby District Council
N/A	Armoury Road & Brook Street	Selby District Council
N/A	Leeds Road	Selby District Council
N/A	Selby Town	Selby District Council
N/A	Hemingbrough	Selby District Council

APPENDIX B – FIGURES



Key:

- Windows
- Order Limits
- Off-Site Habitat Provision Area
- 1 km Study Area
- 10 km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building

- I
- II*

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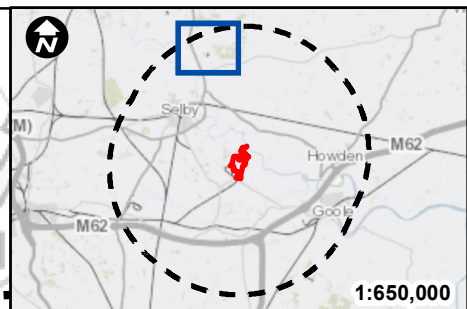
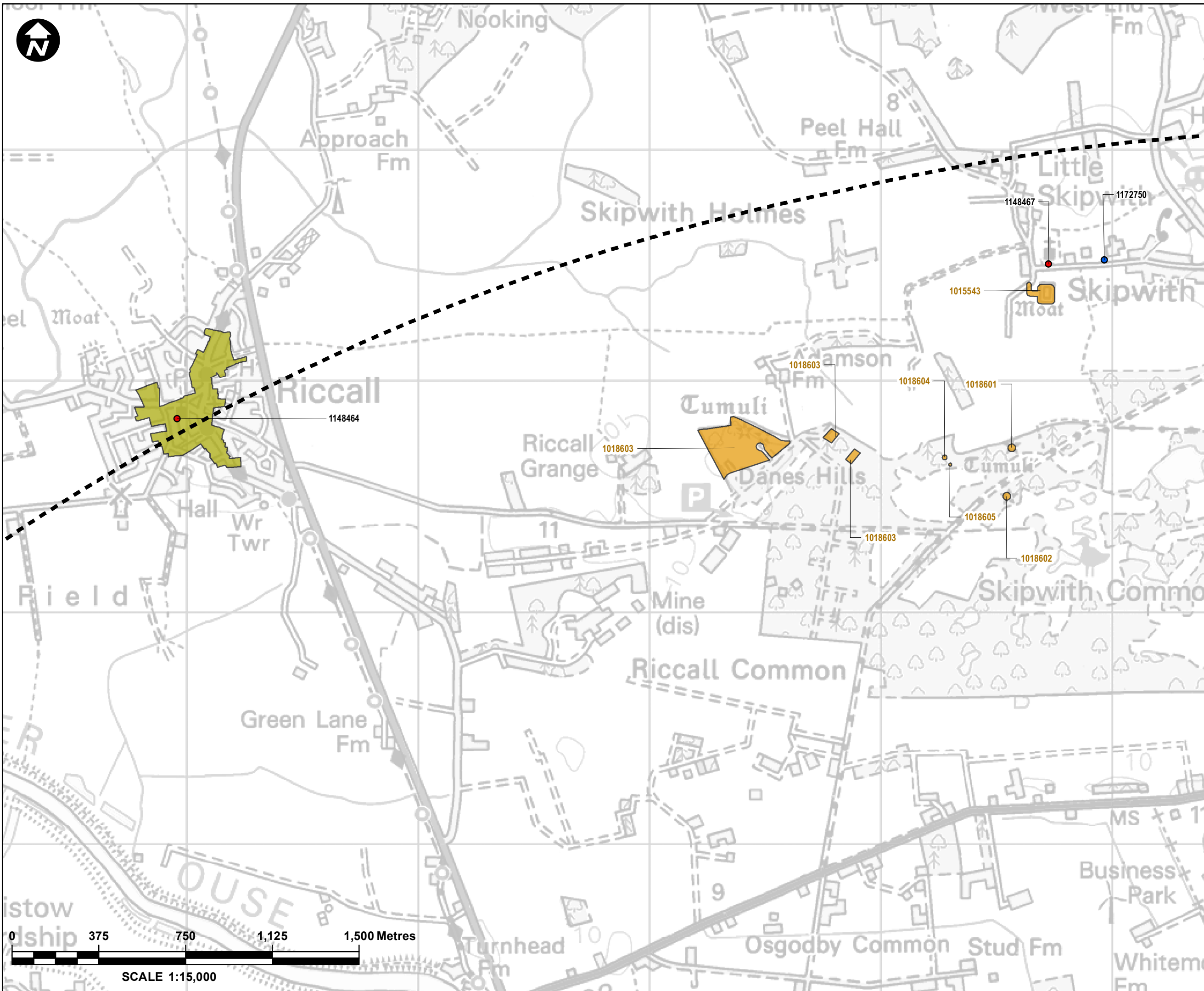
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DBA - FIGURE 1



- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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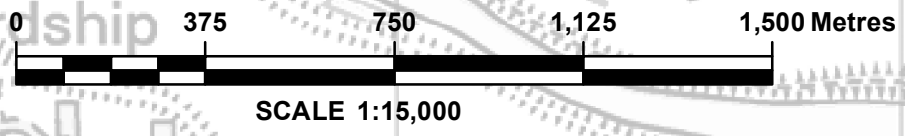
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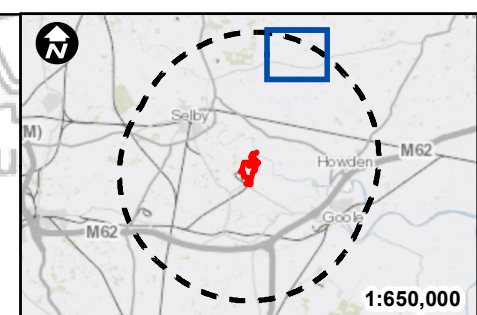
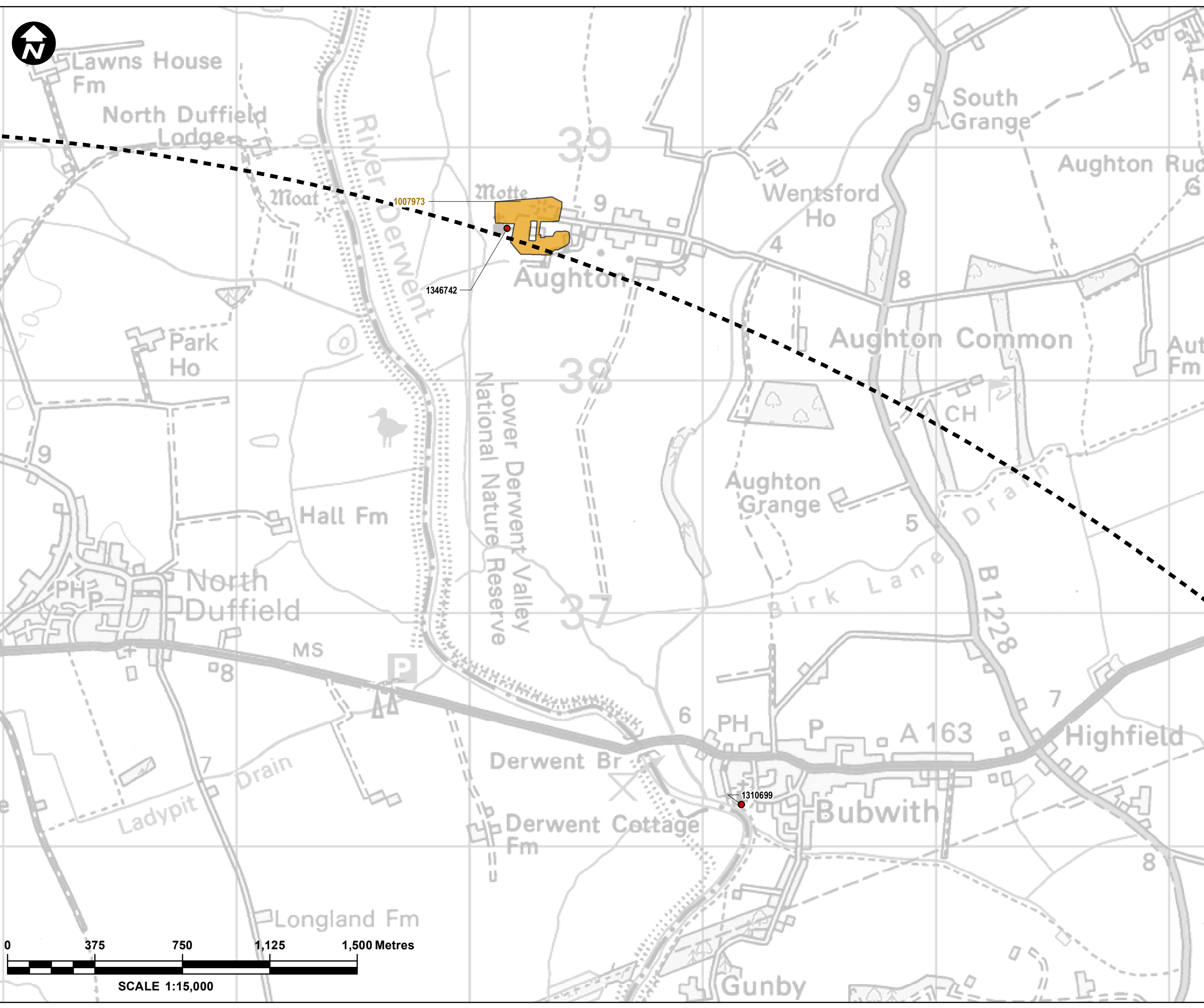
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DBA - FIGURE 1





- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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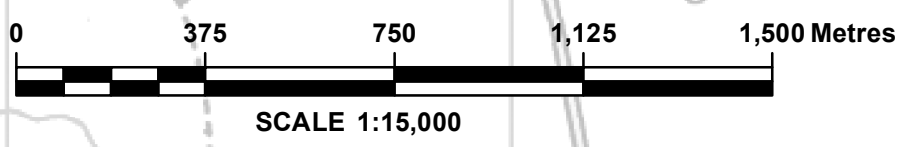
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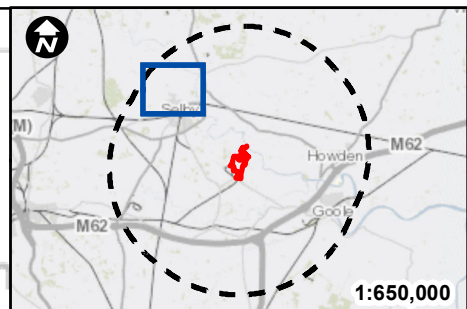
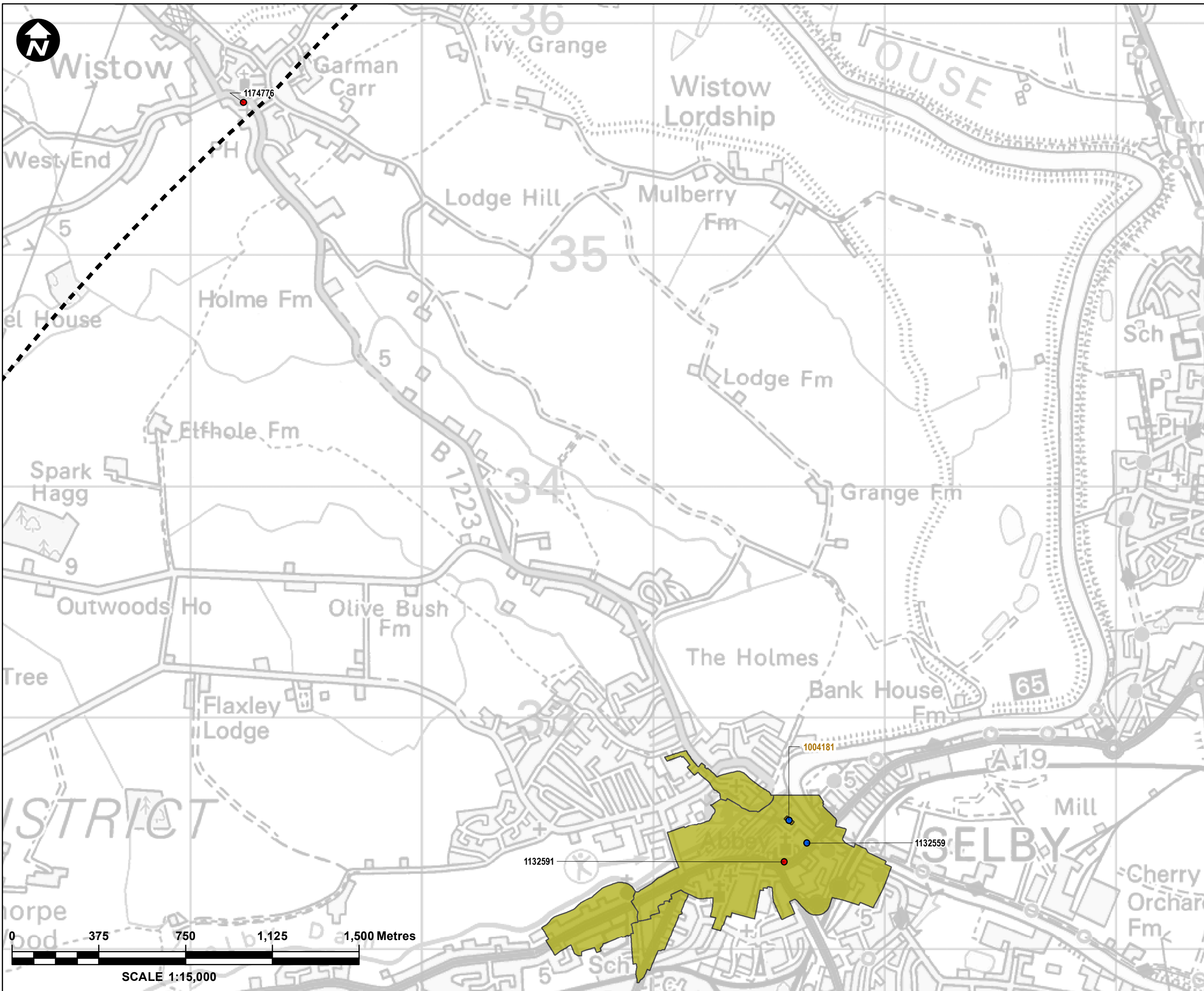
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DBA - FIGURE 1





- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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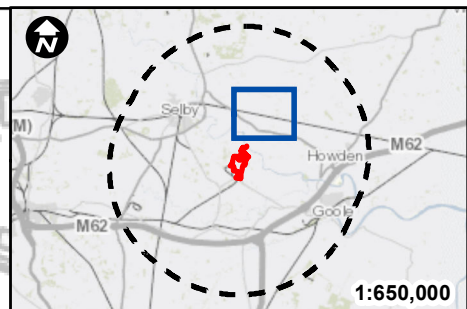
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- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 1km Study Area
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area

- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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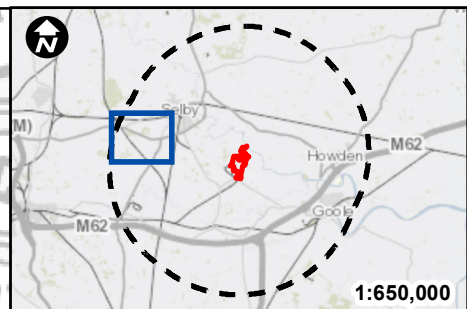
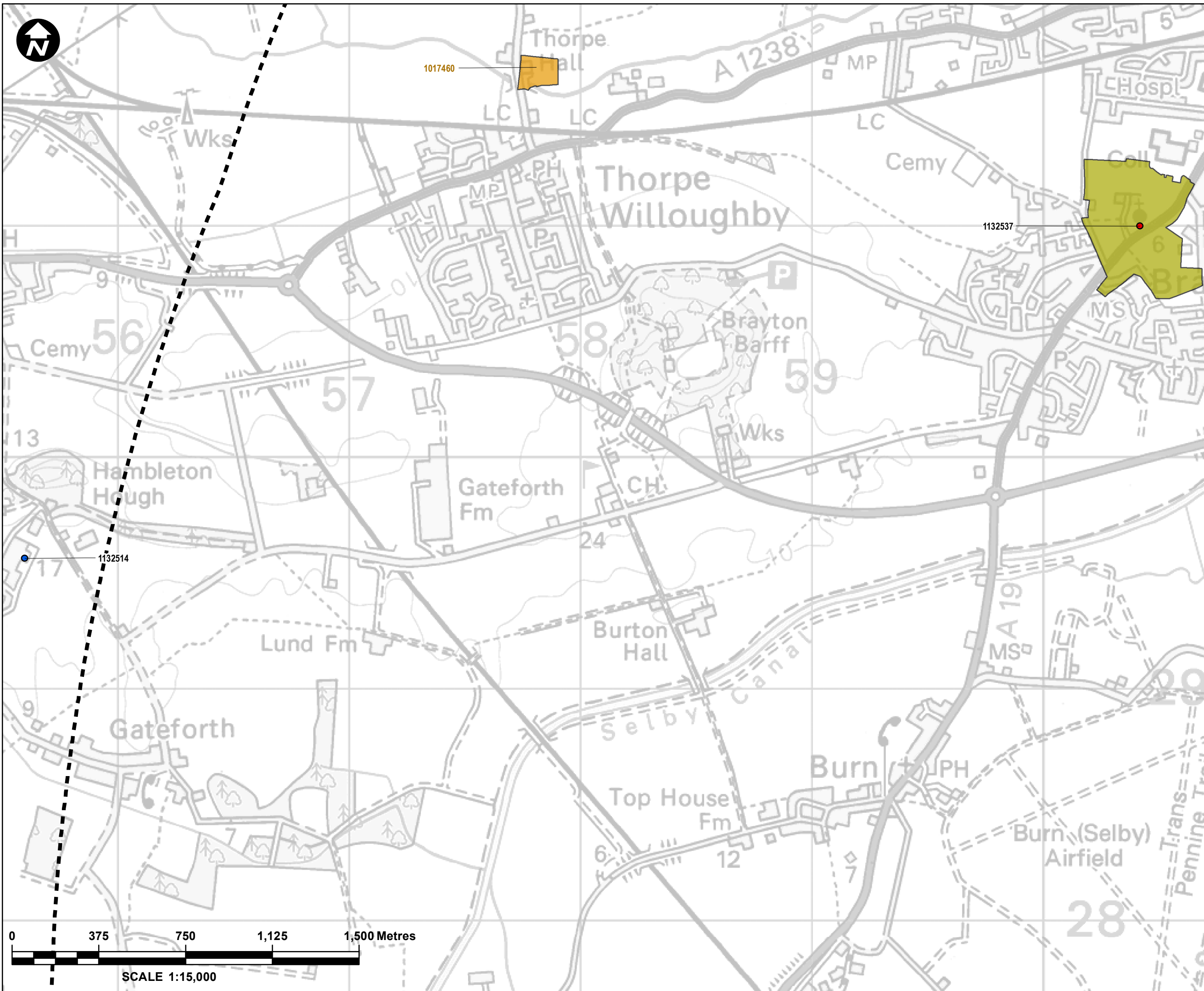
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DBA - FIGURE 1



- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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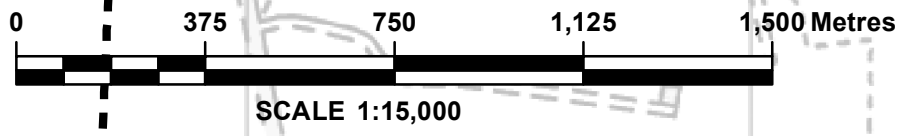
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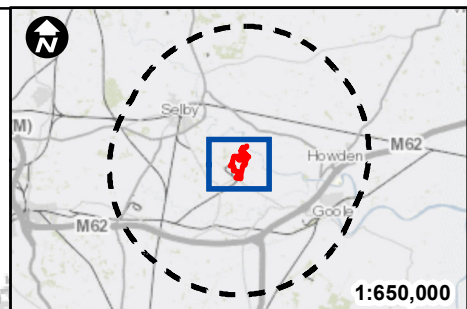
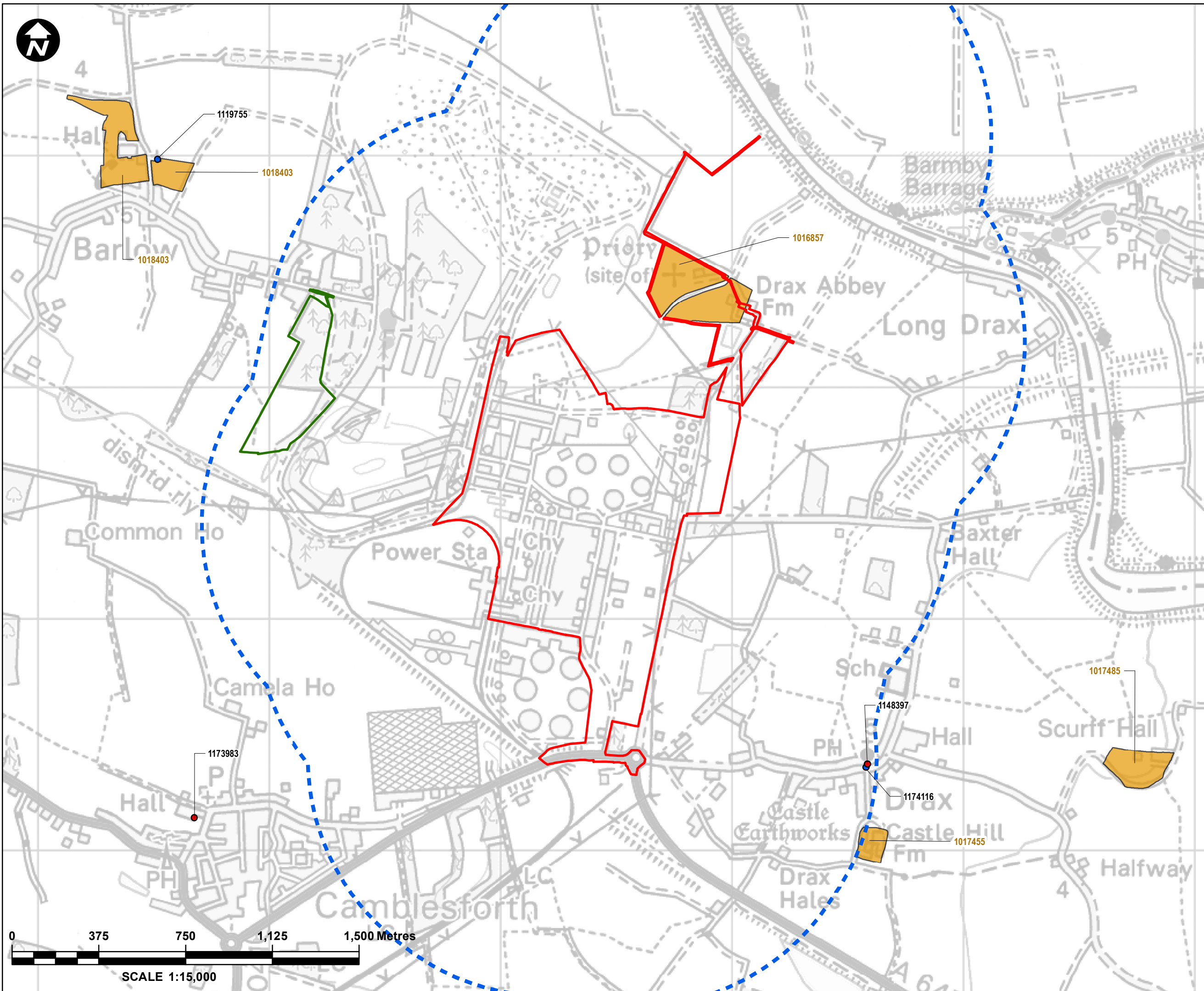
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- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - Off-Site Habitat Provision Area
 - 1km Study Area
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area

- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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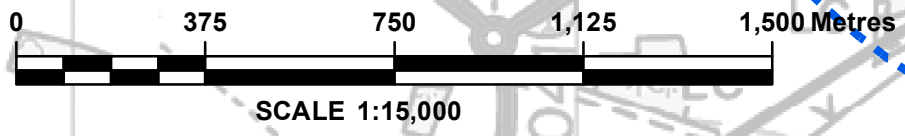
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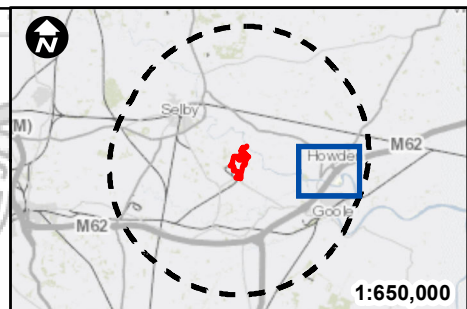
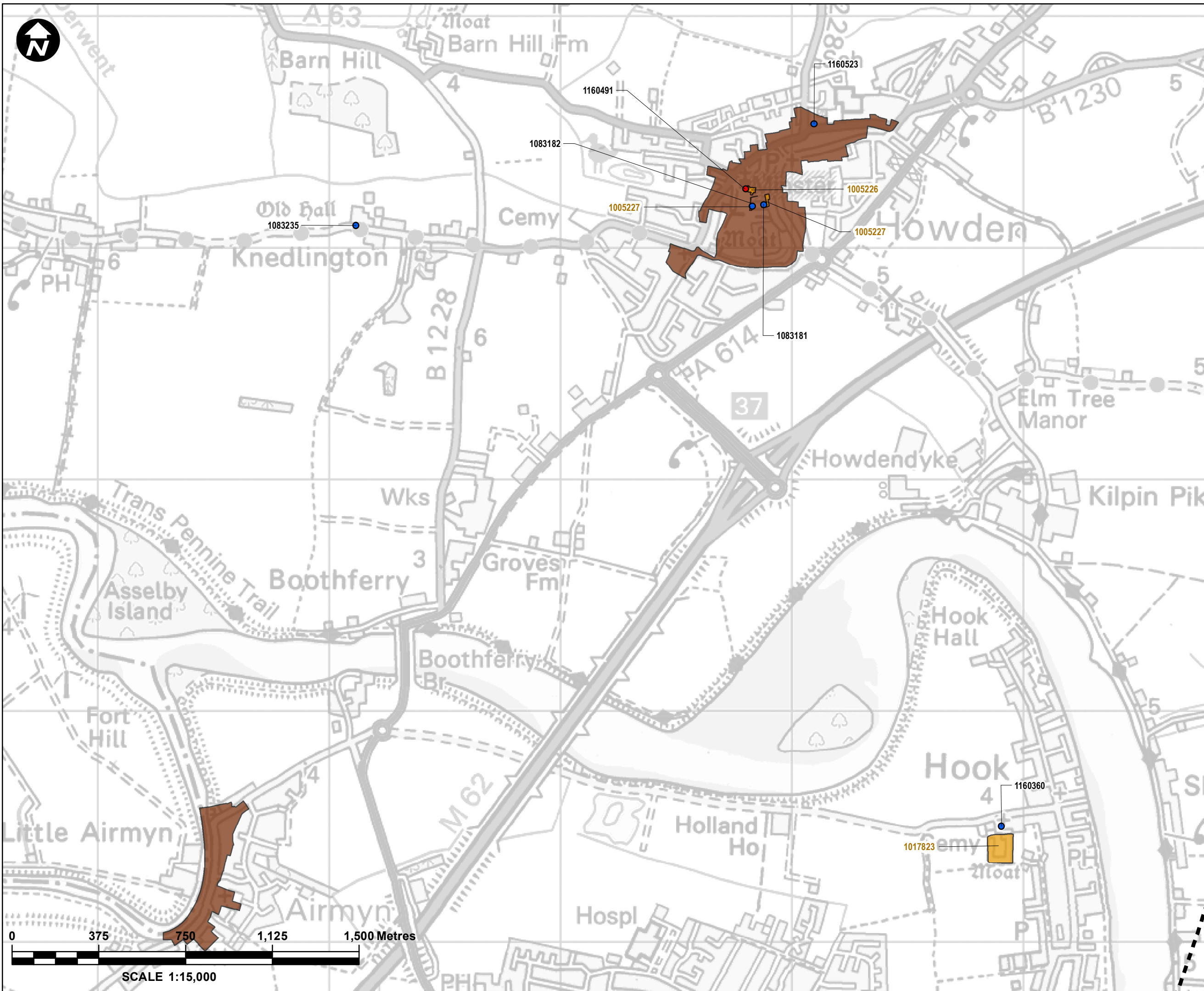
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DBA - FIGURE 1





Key:

- Order Limits
- 10 km Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Selby District Conservation Area
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council Conservation Area

Listed Building

- I
- II*

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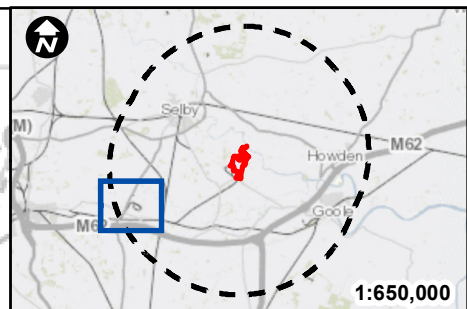
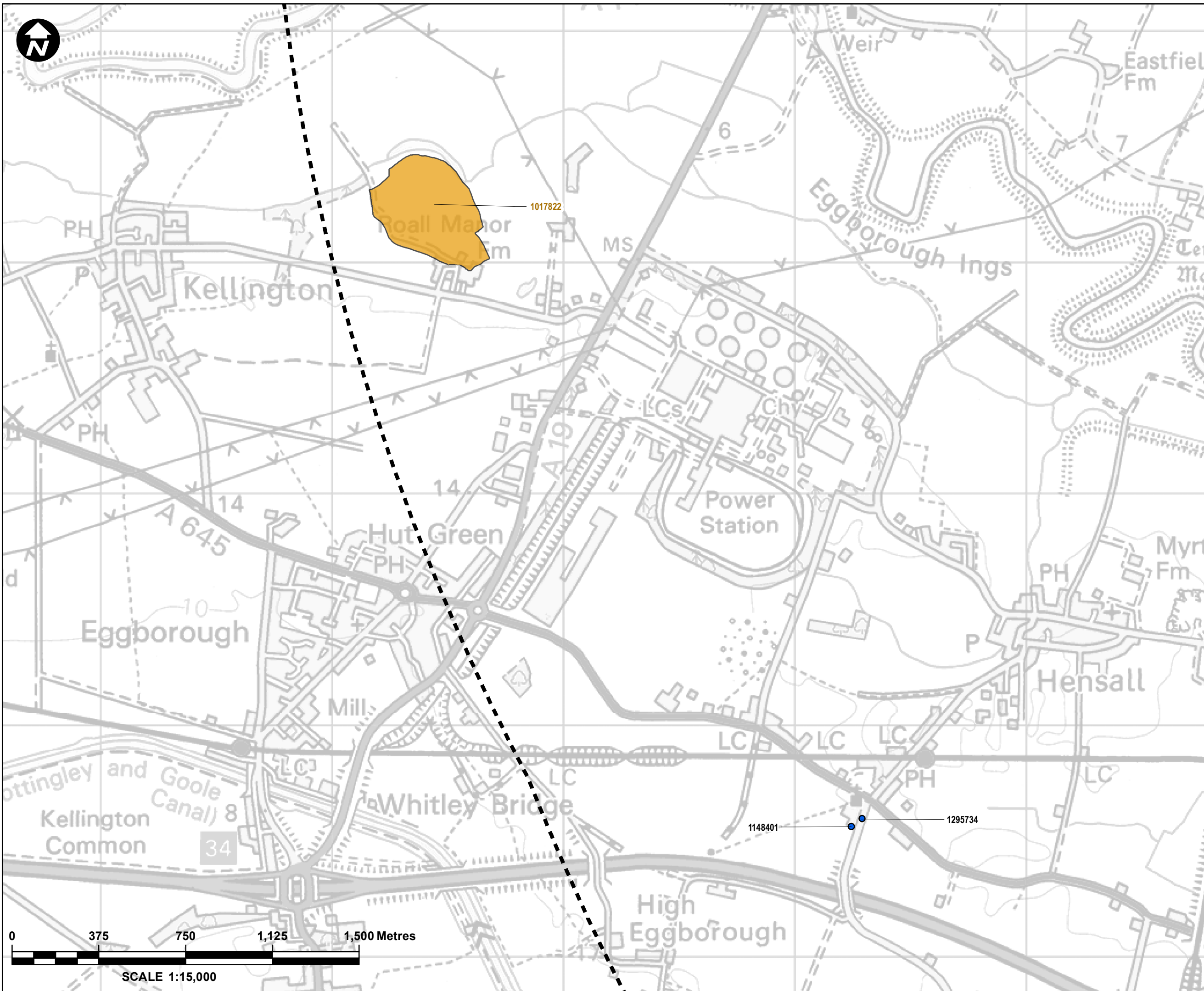
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DBA - FIGURE 1



- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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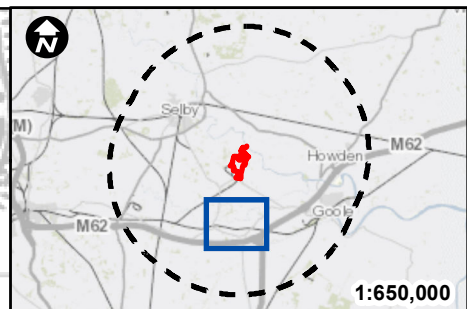
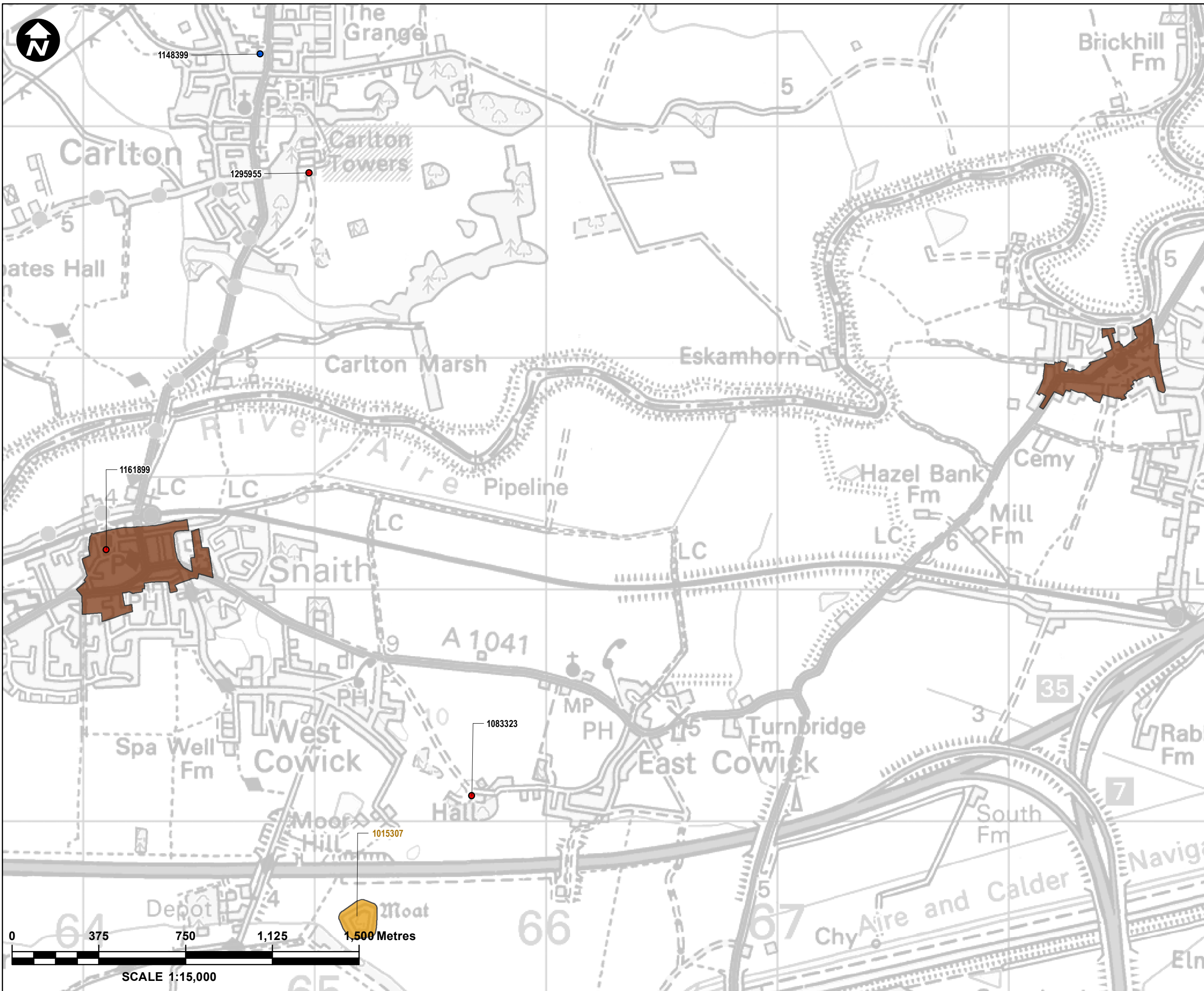
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DBA - FIGURE 1



- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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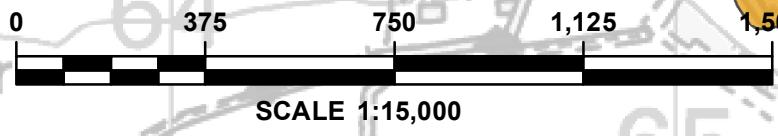
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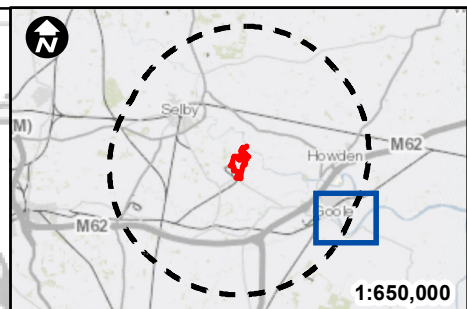
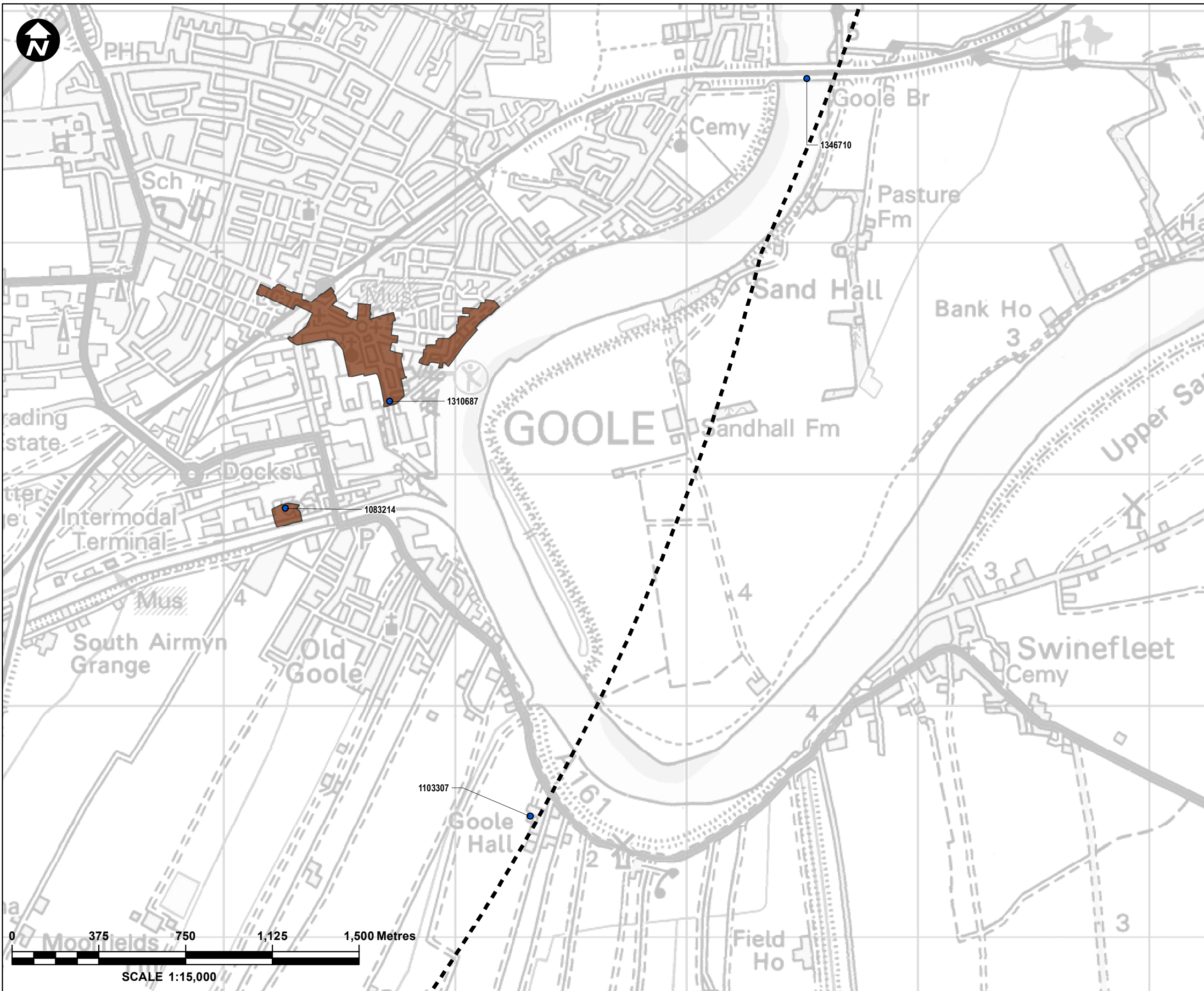
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DBA - FIGURE 1





- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - 10 km Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Selby District Conservation Area
 - East Riding Yorkshire Council Conservation Area
- Listed Building**
- I
 - II*

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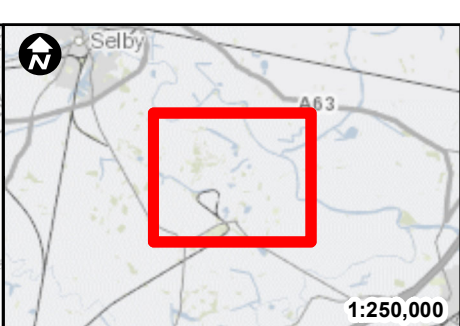
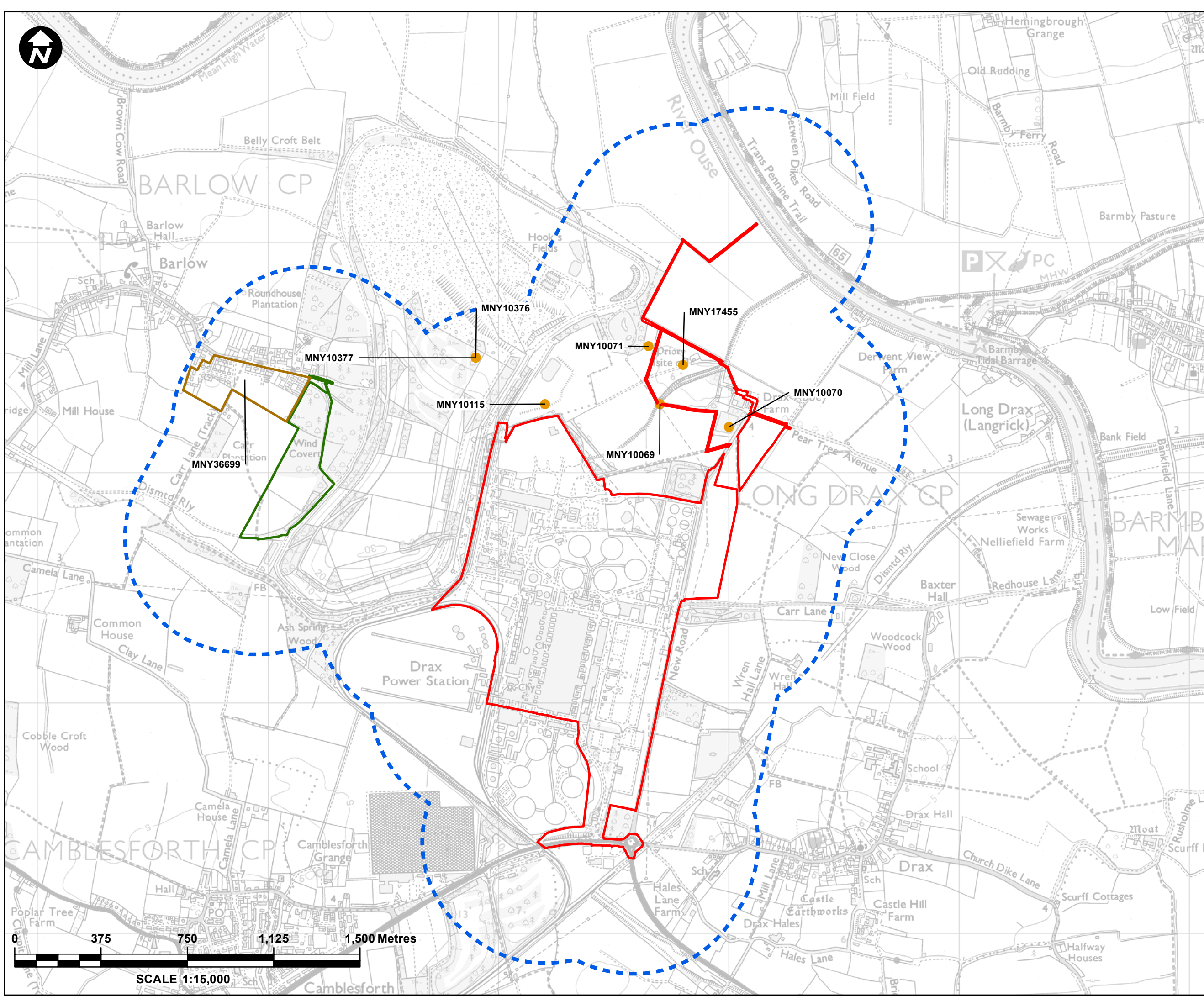
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DRAWING NUMBER
DBA - FIGURE 1



- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - Off-Site Habitat Provision Area
 - 500 m Study Area
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset Area
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset

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PROJECT TITLE
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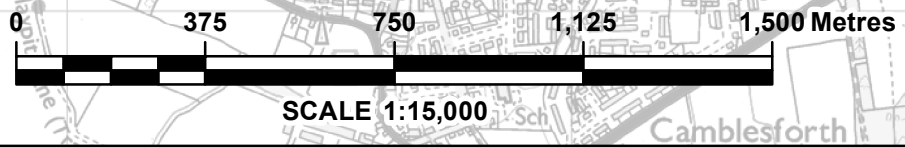
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NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSET CONSTRAINTS PLAN

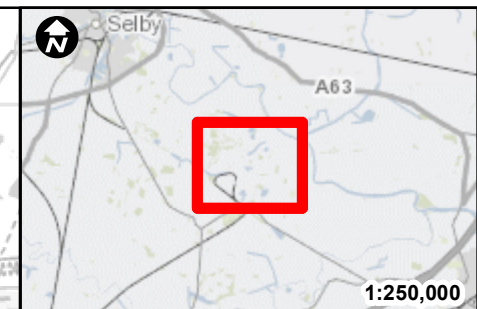
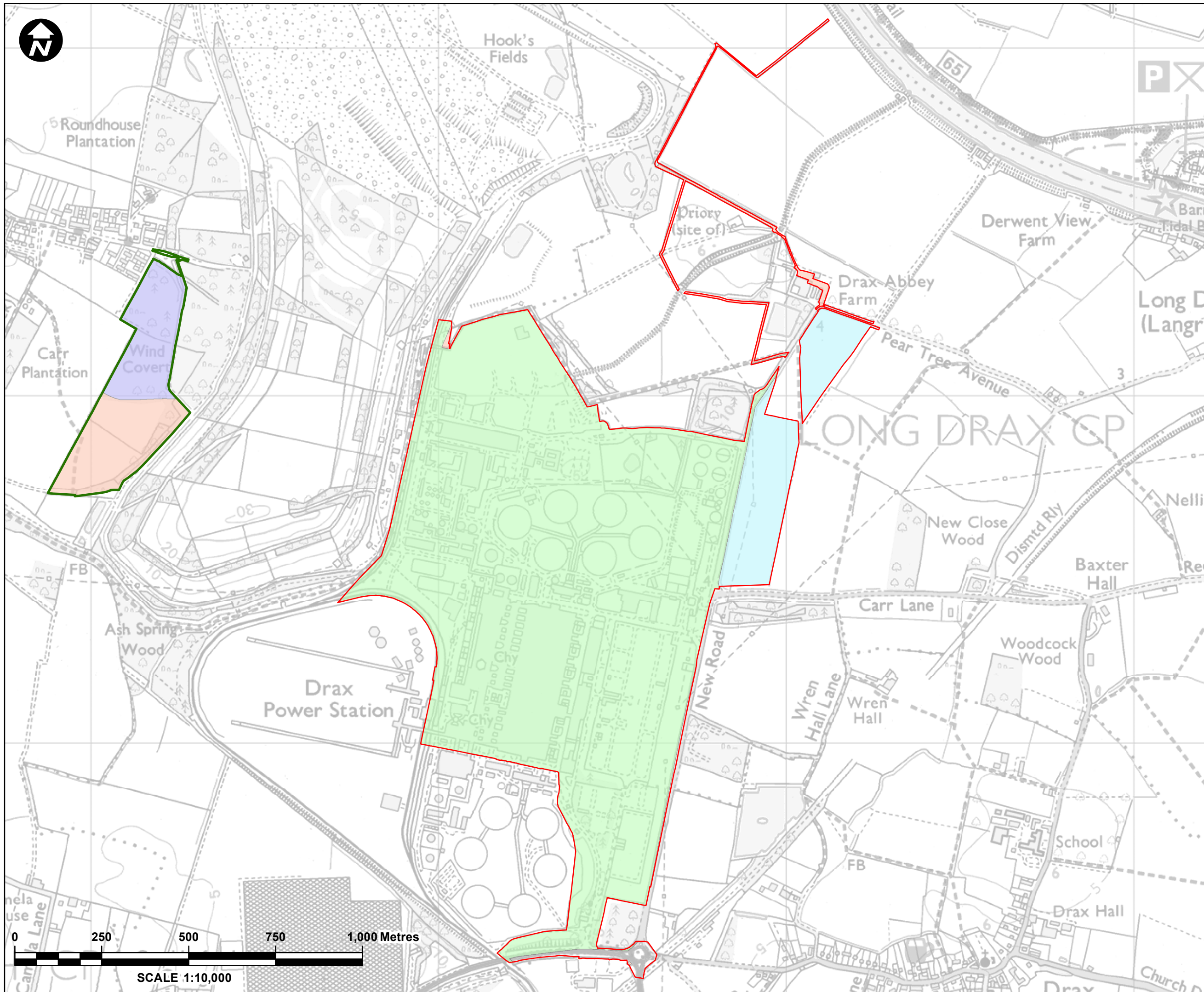
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DBA - FIGURE 2





Key:

- Order Limits
- Off-Site Habitat Provision Area

Historic Landscape Character

- Broad-leaved plantation
- Modern improved fields
- Unknown planned enclosure
- Utilities (Including gas, electric etc)

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drax



PROJECT TITLE
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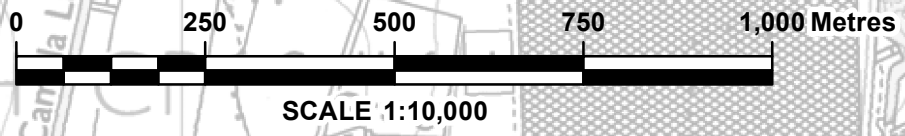
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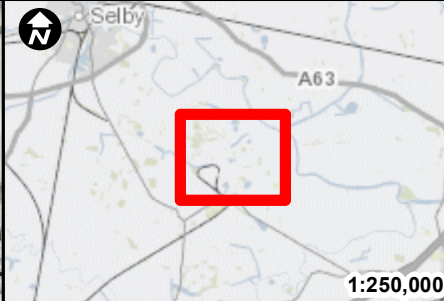
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DBA - FIGURE 3

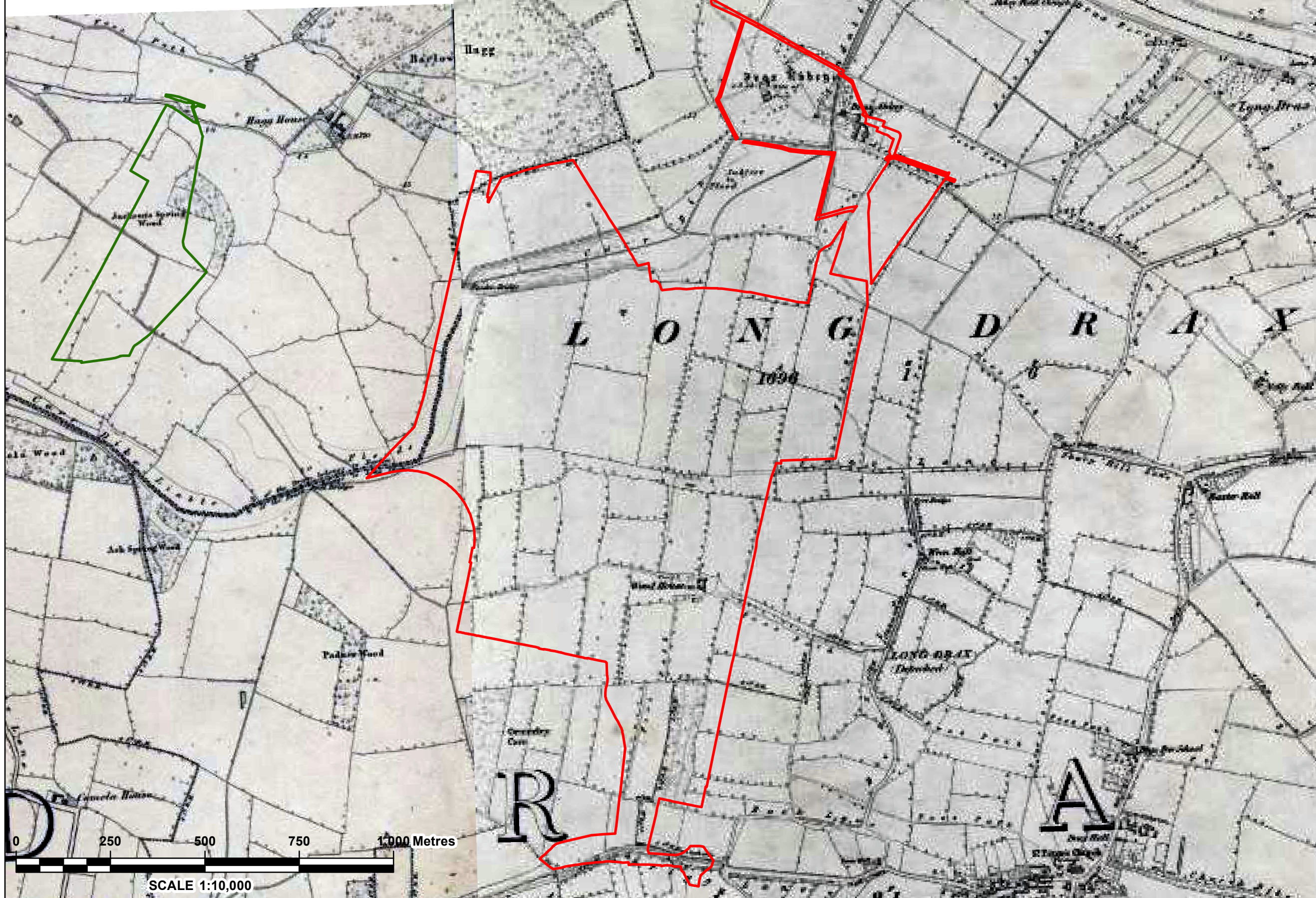




1:250,000

Key:

-  Order Limits
-  Off-Site Habitat Provision Area



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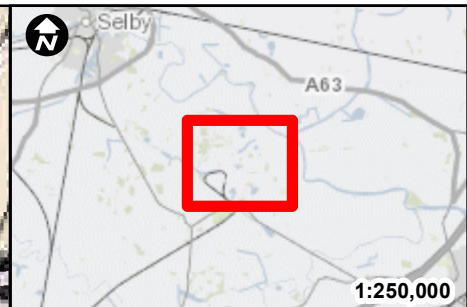
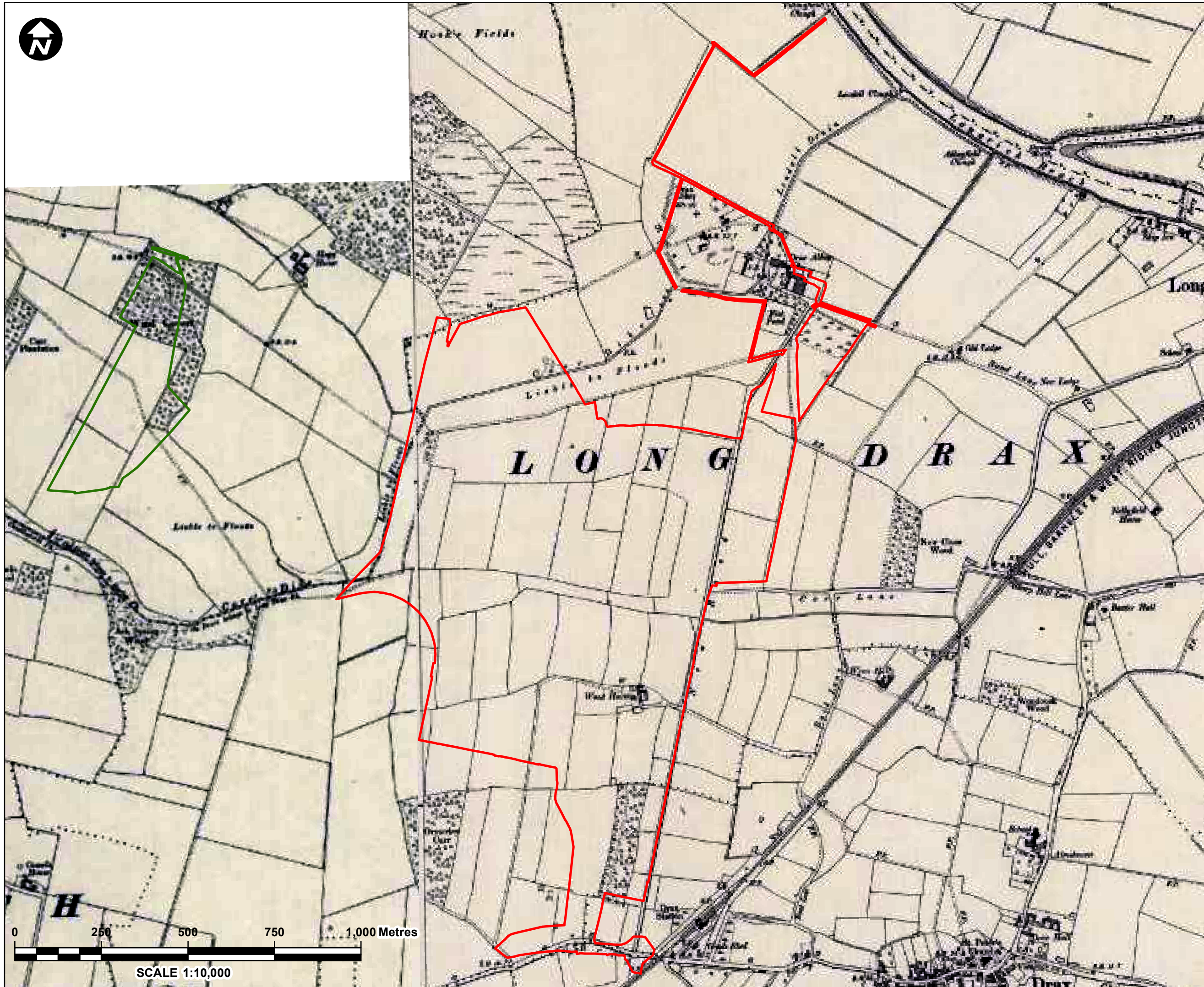
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OS MAP OF 1853

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DBA - FIGURE 4



Key:

- Order Limits
- Off-Site Habitat Provision Area

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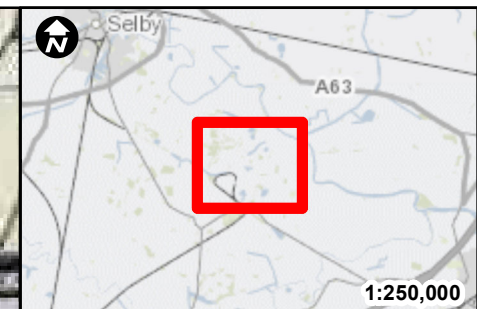
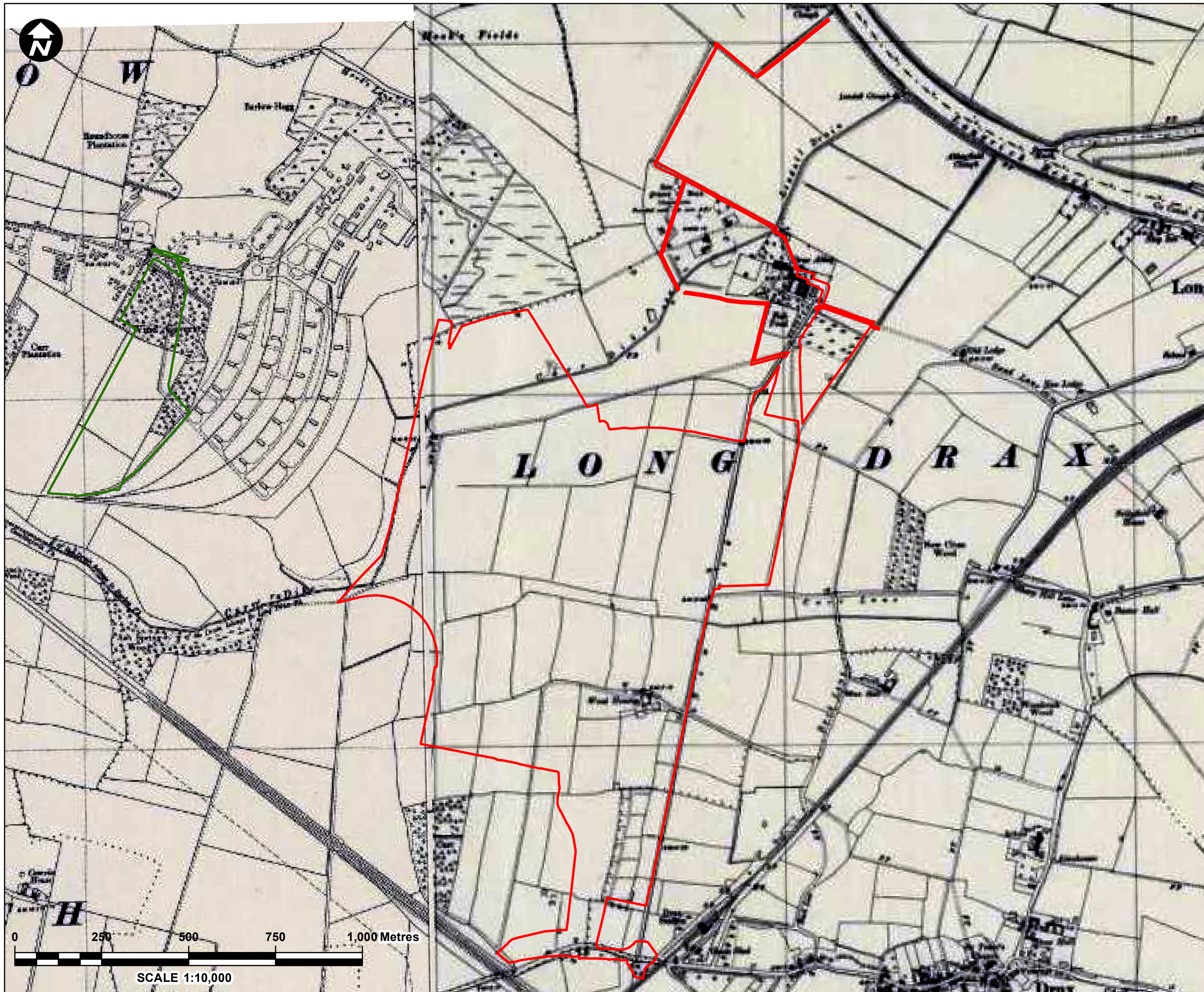
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OS MAP OF 1908

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DBA - FIGURE 5



Key:
▭ Order Limits
▭ Off-Site Habitat Provision Area

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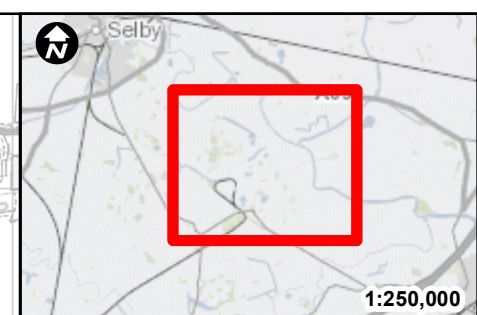
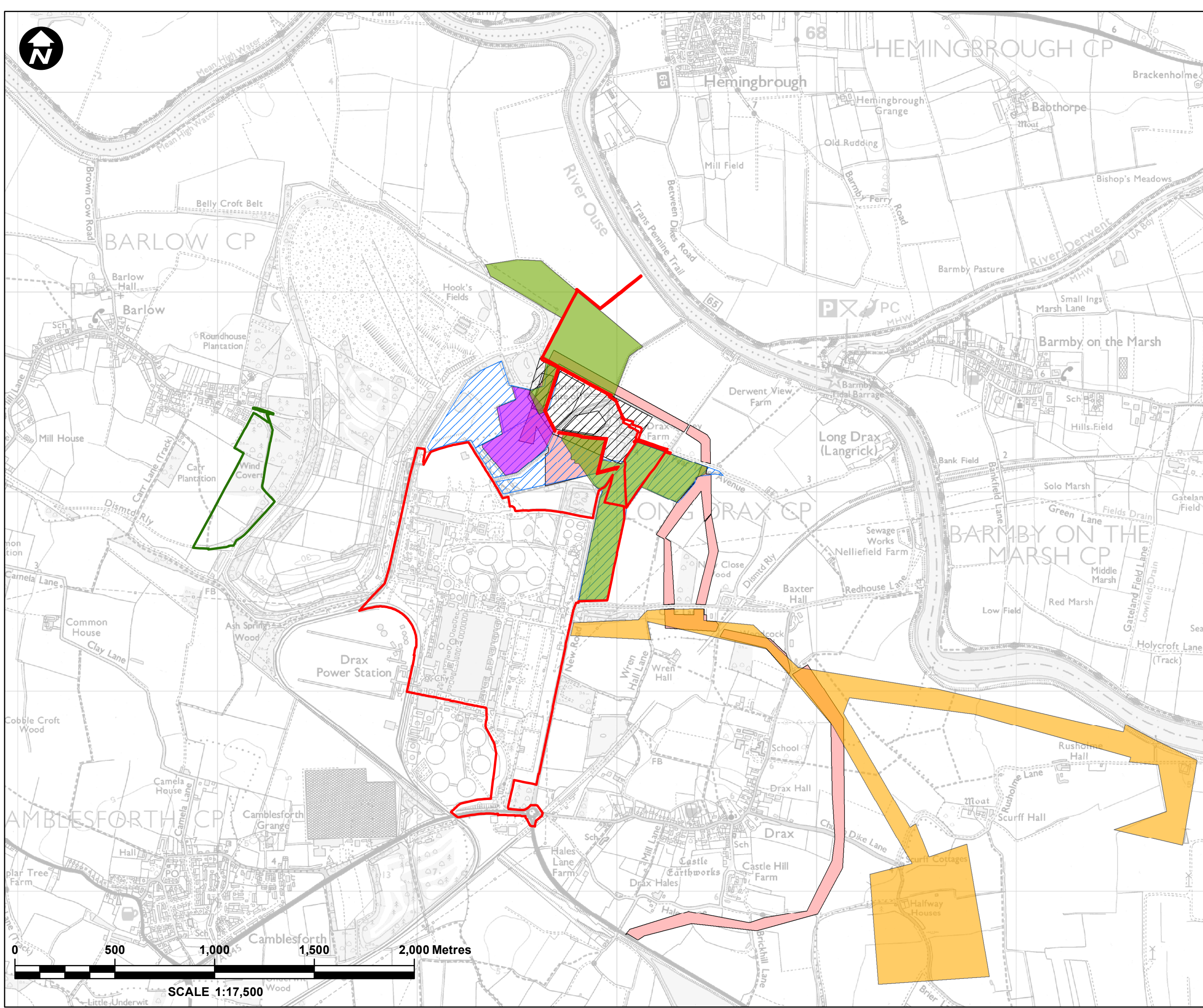
DRAWING TITLE
 OS MAP OF 1953

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DBA - FIGURE 6



1:250,000

- Key:**
- Order Limits
 - Off-Site Habitat Provision Area
 - Headland Archaeology 2013 – Geophysical Survey
 - Headland Archaeology 2009 - Fieldwalking
 - WSP/SUMO 2018 – Geophysical Survey
 - Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation
 - Headland Archaeology 2015 – Trial Trenching
 - ASWYAS 2013 – Geophysical Survey

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PROJECT TITLE
DRAX BECCS DCO

DRAWING TITLE
PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

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DBA - FIGURE 7

