



HELIOS RENEWABLE
ENERGY
PROJECT

PINS Document Number:
EN010140/APP/6.3.6.1

Pursuant to:
APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

**Environmental Statement
Appendix 6.1:
Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix**

June 2024

Heritage Baseline

Helios Renewable Energy Project

Enso Green Holdings D Limited

Date: June 2024 | Pegasus Ref: P22-0212





Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked / Approved by:	Reason for revision
1	August 2023	L. Garcia (Director – Heritage) & E. Pratt (Associate Heritage Consultant)	G. Stoten (Executive Director – Heritage)	n/a
2	September 2023	L. Garcia (Director – Heritage) & E. Pratt (Associate Heritage Consultant)	G. Stoten (Executive Director – Heritage)	Client review
3	April 2024	L. Garcia (Senior Director – Heritage) & E. Pratt (Associate Heritage Consultant)	G. Stoten (Executive Director – Heritage)	Update following PEIR
4	June 2024	L. Garcia (Senior Director – Heritage) & E. Pratt (Associate Heritage Consultant)	G. Stoten (Executive Director – Heritage)	Updating for issue

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1. Introduction

1.1. Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Enso Green Holdings D Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') to prepare a Heritage Technical Baseline to support a DCO application for renewable energy development on land west of Camblesforth in the Selby District of North Yorkshire (hereafter 'the Site') as shown on Plate 1.

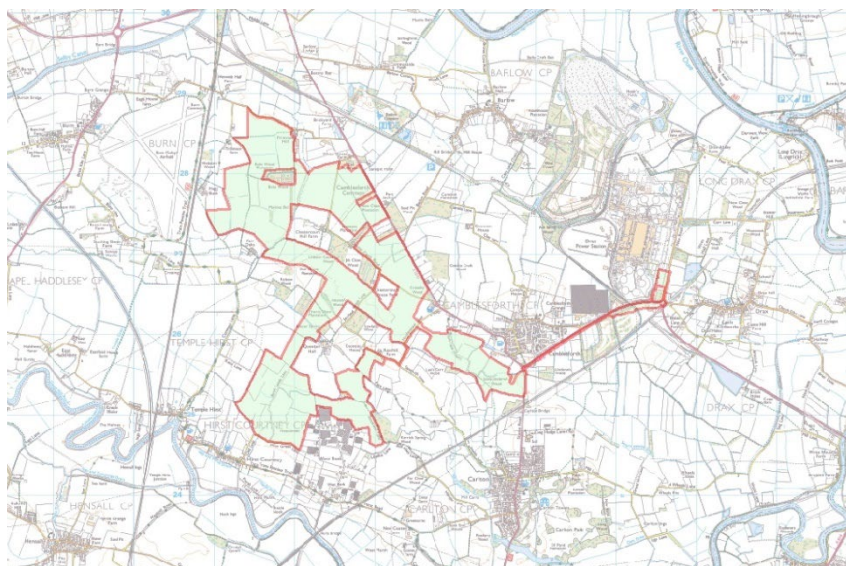


Plate 1: Site location plan

1.2. The scale of the project means that it is considered to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and therefore considered within the DCO legislative and planning framework as set out by the Planning Act 2008. This baseline provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment to fulfil the requirement given in National Policy Statement EN-1 and NPS EN-3¹ (NPS).

1.3. The information within this baseline has informed the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES). It provides an understanding of the baseline historic environment to enable an assessment to be made and an establishment of the level of effects the Proposed Development may cause to the significance of identified heritage assets.

¹¹Available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf and

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>

2. Site Description and Planning History

Site Description

- 2.1. The Site covers an area of 475ha of land. The bulk of the Site, which is proposed for solar arrays and associated infrastructure, stretches from the western side of the village of Camblesforth towards West Bank and Hirst Courtney to the south-west, a railway line to the north-west, and Camblesforth Common and the A1041 to the north-east. The proposed cable route traces the A645 for approximately 1.7km before terminating at the former Drax Power Station.
- 2.2. The main area of the Site is divided into many fields crossed by tracks and public rights of way.
- 2.3. Excluded from the redline boundary are the plantations of New Close, Little Underwit Wood, Jowland Winn, Jub Close Wood, Lee's Carr Wood, Chester Court Wood, Weddalls Plantation, Allecar Spring, Thorny Shaw Plantation, Post House Plantation, Mackies Belt and Bales Wood; and the farm buildings of Hagg Bush, Primrose Hill, White House Farm, Tranmoor, Fair Oaks, Chestercourt Hall Farm, Quosquo Hall and Quosquo House., and Rosehill farms.
- 2.4. Included within the Site is Atkinson Wood.

Planning History

- 2.5. A search of North Yorkshire planning records available online identified no relevant planning history for the Site.

3. Methodology

3.1. The aims of this Heritage Baseline are to set out the significance of the heritage resource within the Site and surrounds and to set out any contribution that the Site makes to the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets. In doing this, the assessment of the Proposed Development against this identified significance can be carried out within Chapter 6 of the ES, with the resultant effects recorded and quantified. This assessment considers the archaeological resource, built heritage and the historic landscape.

Sources

3.2. The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource within the vicinity of the Site;
- The National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;
- Historic maps available online at The Genealogist, Promap, and National Library of Scotland websites;
- Aerial photographs held at Historic England Archives;
- The North Yorkshire County Record Office for documentary, cartographic and aerial photographs;
- Old photographs accessible via the Historic England Architectural Red Box Collection; and

- Other online resources, including Ordnance Survey Open Source data; geological data available from the British Geological Survey; Google Earth satellite imagery; and LiDAR data from the Environment Agency.

3.3. For designated assets, a study area of 3km was used from the Site boundary. This study area has been set out in the Scoping Report submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and agreed by the statutory consultees. For non-designated assets, a study area of 1km was used from the Site boundary.

3.4. A gazetteer of recorded sites and findspots is included as **Appendix 1** and maps illustrating the resource and study area are included as **Appendix 2**.

3.5. Historic cartographic sources and aerial photographs were reviewed for the site, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary.

3.6. Digital terrain model LiDAR data, at 1m resolution, is freely available from the Environment Agency. This was downloaded and processed using ArcGIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor' or exaggeration. The models created were coloured using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data. The DTM shaded relief model, with azimuths graduated by 45° intervals from 0–360°, is provided in **Appendix 2**.

3.7. Heritage assets in the wider area were assessed as deemed appropriate.

Photographs

3.8. Photographs included in the body text of this Report are for illustrative purposes only to assist in the discussions of heritage assets, their settings, and views, where relevant. Unless explicitly stated, they are not accurate visual representations of the site or development proposals nor do they conform to any standard or guidance i.e., the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. However, the photographs included are intended to be an honest representation and are taken without the use of a zoom lens or edited, unless stated in the description or caption.

Consultation

3.9. Throughout the preparation of the ES, consultation has been undertaken with a number of stakeholders and the public, including via the EIA Scoping Responses. Full details of this are provided within Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES.

Assessment Methodology

3.10. Full details of the assessment methodology used in the preparation of this baseline and Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES. are provided within **Appendix 3**. However, for clarity, this methodology has been informed by the following:

- ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*;²
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (hereafter GPA:2);³
- *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) – The Setting of Heritage Assets*, the key guidance of assessing setting (hereafter GPA:3);⁴
- *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (hereafter HEAN:12);⁵ and
- *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*.⁶

² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (revised edition, October 2020).

³ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA:2) (2nd edition, Swindon, July 2015).

⁴ Historic England, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA:3) (2nd edition, Swindon, December 2017).

⁵ Historic England, *Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (HEAN:12) (Swindon, October 2019).

⁶ English Heritage, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008).

Consideration of Harm

- 3.11. It is important to consider whether the Proposed Development causes harm. If they do, then one must consider whether the harm represents "*substantial harm*" or "*less than substantial harm*" to the identified designated heritage assets, in the context of paragraphs 5.9.31 and 5.9.32 of NPS EN-1⁷. With regard to non-designated heritage assets, potential harm should be considered within the context of paragraph 5.9.33 of NPS EN-1.
- 3.12. The PPG clarifies that within each category of harm ("*less than substantial*" or "*substantial*"), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.⁸
- 3.13. The guidance set out within the PPG also clarifies that "*substantial harm*" is a high test, and that it may not arise in many cases. It makes it clear that it is the degree of harm to the significance of the asset, rather than the scale of development which is to be assessed.⁹ In addition, it has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that substantial harm would be harm that would:

"...have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced."¹⁰

Site Visit

- 3.14. Site visits were carried out by a Heritage Director at Pegasus on 2nd May 2023 and 5th May 2023.
- 3.15. The weather at the time of the site visits was clear, with long-distance views available. The vegetation was in summer leaf at the time of the visit, giving an indication of the highest level of screening that already exists within and in the surrounds of the Site.
- 3.16. The site visit confirmed that although the Site covers a large footprint, it is relatively well-contained by existing hedgerows. The Site is entirely under arable crops, these being a mix of rape, potato, silage etc. At the time of the site visit, the rape crop was at full height. The Site visit also confirmed that Site is very flat, with little change in character within.
- 3.17. Moving through the Site, it is clear that the built form of Drax and its cooling towers are a dominating visual presence within views from all directions. It is an ever-present feature within the landscape when moving along footpaths and roads and provides a backdrop to views from most angles.
- 3.18. There are very limited glimpses available at various points within the Site boundary out towards heritage assets, with the tower of the grade I Carlton Towers being the most readily identifiable from a number of places. However, for the most part, the views of this tower were in conjunction with the towers at Drax and it is noted that

⁷ DES&NZ NPS EN-1 (November 2023) .

⁸ DLUHC, *Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)*, Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

⁹ DLUHC, *PPG*, Paragraph: 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 Revision date: 23.07.2019).

¹⁰ EWHC 2847, R DCLG and Nuon UK Ltd v. Bedford Borough Council.

at no point were any clear, unimpeded views of any heritage asset available from within the Site.

- 3.19. Although the topography of the Site is fairly flat, with little variation across the entire area, the height of existing hedgerows, the blocks of plantation, the majority of which are outside the Site boundary and the relatively low level of the proposed solar arrays means that views into the Site are broken up and glimpsed.



Plate 2 View northeast across Site from southern portion from along Brick Lands Lane – Drax Power Station visible on skyline



Plate 3 View east from Brick Lands Lane in southern portion of Site – polytunnels around Moss Green Lane visible within view



Plate 4 View northwest from Brick Lands Lane – typical view of the Site – flat with existing hedgerow and mature trees with power infrastructure visible in the views



Plate 5 View east from PRoW just north of Fair Oaks – Drax very visible on skyline



Plate 6 View north along track from same location as Plate 5 – looking across northwestern portion of Site



Plate 7 View east from northwestern portion of Site with Drax dominating skyline



Plate 8 View south along track in northwestern portion of Site – note the extremely tall and dense wall of vegetation lining a small portion of the track



Plate 9 View northeast from PRoW leading to Claypit Lane looking towards Camblesforth – view blocked by modern agricultural sheds. Some built form is visible but this is modern housing



Plate 10 View west from Clay Pit Lane across northeastern portion of Site

4. Policy Framework

Legislation

- 4.1. Legislation relating to schemes considered under the NSIP process is set out within the Planning Act 2008 and subsequent Regulations.
- 4.2. Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and their settings and Conservation Areas.¹¹
- 4.3. In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the aforementioned Act, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.¹²
- 4.4. Full details of the relevant legislation are provided in **Appendix 4**.

National Policy Statements

- 4.5. The planning framework relevant to NSIP scale schemes is set out within the National Policy Statements (NPS). The NPSs relevant to this application are the Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023), the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (November 2023) and NPS for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (November 2023), all adopted on 17 January 2024.
- 4.6. The details of the policies within the NPSs relevant to Cultural Heritage are set out in **Appendix 5**.
- 4.7. An important addition to the NPS EN-1 version of November 2023 was the discussion of the Government commitment to fully decarbonizing the power system by 2035 to underpin net zero ambitions. As part of this and to help achieve these targets, the Government has concluded that there is a critical national priority ('CNP') for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure. The implications of this CNP are set out in the paragraphs below:

4.2.15 Where residual non-HRA or non-MCZ impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure. Therefore, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, it is unlikely that consent will be refused on the basis of

¹¹ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

¹² UK Public General Acts, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 38(6).

these residual impacts. The exception to this presumption of consent are residual impacts onshore and offshore which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference with, human health and public safety, defence, irreplaceable habitats or unacceptable risk to the achievement of net zero. Further, the same exception applies to this presumption for residual impacts which present an unacceptable risk to, or unacceptable interference offshore to navigation, or onshore to flood and coastal erosion risk.

4.2.16 As a result, the Secretary of State will take as the starting point for decision-making that such infrastructure is to be treated as if it has met any tests which are set out within the NPSs, or any other planning policy, which requires a clear outweighing of harm, exceptionality or very special circumstances.

4.2.17 This means that the Secretary of State will take as a starting point that CNP Infrastructure will meet the following, non-exhaustive, list of tests:

- where development within a Green Belt requires very special circumstances to justify development;*
- where development within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) requires the benefits (including need) of the development in the location proposed to clearly outweigh both the likely impact on features of the site that make it a SSSI, and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs.*
- where development in nationally designated landscapes requires exceptional circumstances to be demonstrated; and*

• where substantial harm to or loss of significance to heritage assets should be exceptional or wholly exceptional. "

4.8. Therefore, when considering any residual harm (or adverse effects) identified within this ES chapter, by virtue of the fact the Proposed Development is a CNP, the starting point for decision-making shall be that these harms (or adverse effects) are outweighed and the Proposed Development has met the tests of NPS EN-3 and any other policy requiring a clear outweighing of harm.

National Planning Policy Framework

4.9. Although the Proposed Development will be assessed against the NPS's relevant to this type of development and consideration has been given to the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023 to ensure a robust assessment.

4.10. The details of the policies within the NPPF relevant to Cultural Heritage are set out within **Appendix 5**.

Local Planning Policy

4.11. In April 2023, North Yorkshire Council ('NYC') became the administrative authority in which the Site is located, following its creation as a unitary authority by combining several district councils, including Selby District Council ('SDC'), the administrative area within which the Site had previously been located. The planning policy of SDC is still relevant to the Proposed Development.



- 4.12. The planning policy for SDC is contained within the Selby District Core Strategy (2013) and the saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan (2005).
- 4.13. Also of relevance, prior to the merging of the district councils to form NYC, Selby District Council were in the

process of updating their Local Plan (the Selby Local Plan Publication Version 2024). Relevant policies from this emerging Plan are included in **Appendix 6**.

5. Heritage Baseline

5.1. This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant heritage assets within the Site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains.

5.2. Designated heritage assets are referenced using their seven-digit NHLE number, HER 'Event' numbers have the prefix ENY and HER 'Monument' numbers have the prefix MNY. NRHE events and monuments are referenced with a seven-digit number.

5.3. A gazetteer of relevant heritage data is included as Appendix 1. Designated heritage assets and HER and NRHE records are illustrated on Figures 6.1–6.5 in Appendix 2.

Previous Archaeological Works

5.4. To support this DCO application, a geophysical survey has been undertaken across the entirety of the Site boundary. This geophysical survey was undertaken over a number of months, this being required to conform to the harvesting regime of the various tenants and landowners across the Site. The works were completed in August 2023.

5.5. The survey was undertaken by ASWYAS, and their fieldwork report is submitted as part of this DCO application as Appendix 6.3 of Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES

5.6. The geophysical survey identified a number of discrete areas of archaeology, most of which tallied with previously identified areas of cropmarks. These are discussed in the baseline section below.

5.7. Many fieldwork events identified from the WYHER intersect with the southern part of the main area of the Site and all relate to gas pipelines; the Ryther to Scunthorpe route appears to be the same as Asselby to Pannal.

5.8. In 1996 and 1999, Desk-Based Assessments were produced for the East Coast High Pressure Gas Pipeline and the Ryther to Scunthorpe Gas Pipeline respectively (ENY2669, ENY293). In 2014, a Geophysical Survey was undertaken for the Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline (ENY7315).

5.9. Between 2006 and 2008, numerous archaeological investigations were completed for the Asselby to Pannal Pipeline:

- Desk-Based Assessment (ENY3510);
- Local Sources Review (ENY6745);
- Field Reconnaissance Surveys (ENY3509, ENY6813);
- Palaeoenvironmental Assessment (ENY6747);
- Archaeological Excavation, Evaluation, Watching Brief, and Post-Excavation Assessment (ENY5918);

- Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation (ENY8362);
- Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Test Pits (ENY8374).

- 5.10. Between 2020 and 2021, a Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey, and Heritage Statement were produced for the Camblesforth Solar Farm located directly east of the Site (ENY9273, ENY9272, ENY9274).
- 5.11. In 2020, a Desk-Based Assessment and Geophysical Survey were undertaken for the proposed Lakeside Battery Storage adjacent to the proposed substation for the Site (ENY9157, ENY9262).
- 5.12. Various environmental assessments have been carried out to inform proposals for the reuse of Drax Power Station to the north of the proposed substation for the Site (ENY8354, ENY8770, ENY9446).
- 5.13. A cluster of events are recorded within the NRHE in the centre of Drax comprising watching briefs and evaluations, however these are all located some distance from the main core of the Site.

Topography and Geology

- 5.14. The land of the main Site area is fairly level with slight undulations, ranging from 3m to 11m above Ordnance Datum.

- 5.15. The recorded geology of the main Site area comprises sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group variously overlain by sand of the Brighton Sand Formation, silty clay of the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation, and Alluvium¹³. The soils of the main Site area comprise naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils and loamy soils with naturally high groundwater¹⁴.

Archaeological Baseline

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD) and Roman (AD43 – 410)

- 5.16. Evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site and study area is limited to findspots, although the plotted locations of these are only approximate. Flint cores are recorded at Atkinson Wood in the centre of the Site (MNY10049, MNY10050) within the proposed cable route corridor and a retouched flint flake is recorded to the east of Brick Lands Lane in the southern part of the Site (MNY10051).
- 5.17. A Neolithic adze head is recorded at the copse known as Cat Babbleton at Camblesforth Common just outside the north-eastern boundary of the Site (MNY10046/57933). A prehistoric flint flake is recorded to the north of Cobble Croft Wood, c.300m east of the Site (MNY10048).
- 5.18. The HER gives a date range of Roman to Modern for the possible site of 'Camblesforth Grange' and a former Mill as written on historic Ordnance Survey maps; the reason for this broad chronology is unclear, as granges were medieval monastic farms and the mill is also likely to be of medieval or later date (MNY10040, MNY10101). The HER

¹³ British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*, <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>.

¹⁴ Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, *Soilscapes Viewer*, <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>.

also gives the same date range to Kerrick Spring Wood abutting the southern part of the Site (MNY10130).

- 5.19. Various cropmarks recorded within the Site and study area may be of later prehistoric or Roman origin or could be later:
- A sub-square enclosure and associated field system to the south of Hagg Bush just outside the northwestern Site boundary (MNY10066);
 - Possible former field boundaries within the apex of Hardenshaw Lane and Claypit Lane in the eastern part of the Site (MNY10045);
 - Three ring ditches and a linear ditch to the south of Bales Wood in the northern part of the Site (MNY10059, MNY10060, MNY10061, MNY10062);
 - Short sections of ditch of a possible former field system to the north-west of Barlow Common, c.780m north-east of the Site (MNY10058); and
 - A possible enclosure at Sandwith Lane, c. 330m west of the south-eastern part of the Site (MNY9879, 1304192).
- 5.20. Other cropmarks are considered more likely to be of geological or modern origin. These comprise cropmarks to the south of Burn Lane crossing over 1km west of the Site (MNY10067), at Ings Lane over 1km west of the south-western corner of the Site (MNY10035); two undated ditches east of Common Lane c. 900m west of the west portion of the Site (MWY39049), a modern field boundary south of Camblesforth, outside the Site boundary (MNY10118) and the cropmarks of the former

extent of Kit Baines Wood located west of Claypit Lane, just north of the Site boundary, south of the A1041 (MNY10044).

- 5.21. The NRHE identified a number of cropmarks with a possible Iron Age or Roman origin. Of these, two areas of cropmarks were identified within the Site, both of which correspond to cropmarks identified from the NMP and both of which corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Cropmarks of a possible Roman settlement west of Bales Wood Plantation (1308879) include a complete enclosure measuring 30mx30m.
- 5.22. South of Quosquo House and Rosehill Farm, aerial photographs recorded a possible Roman linear settlement overlaid by a possible medieval field system (1308995). A series of anomalies were identified within the geophysical survey which corresponded with both of these areas – both of which have been protected within the Proposed Development as areas of ‘no-dig’ foundations.
- 5.23. A number of other cropmarks were identified outside of the Site boundary, all of which correspond to the NMP mapping of this area:
- Fragmentary ditches (1303982);
 - Rectilinear ditched enclosure and double-ditched trackway possibly associated with other field systems nearby (1304059);
 - Rectilinear ditches and associated boundaries (1304192);
 - Square enclosure and ditched boundaries (1304942);

- Rectilinear enclosure and ditched trackway (1309141); and
 - Rectilinear enclosure south of Hagg Bush (1309241).
- 5.24. The NRHE also identified the site of a Roman coin hoard (1308676) found by metal detectors at Drax. The hoard dated to the late 3rd century.
- 5.25. As stated previously, a geophysical survey was carried out within the Site. Within this, the survey identified a number of archaeological anomalies which correspond with cropmarks identified on the NYHER and NMP mapping. The anomalies identified include linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures with internal sub-circular features.
- Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)
- 5.26. No evidence of early medieval activity is recorded within the study area.
- 5.27. According to the HER, Temple Hirst is first documented in 1030AD (MNY10034). Camblesforth (MNY10037), Barlow (1018403), Carlton (MNY9868), and Drax (MNY10093) are all named in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD; twelve households are recorded at Carlton, and only two at each of the other three places. At Barlow, c.1.6km north-east of the Site, are the remains of the medieval settlement as well as a later Elizabethan house and gardens (1018403). Hirst Courtney (MNY9881) is also established in the medieval period, though is not referenced in Domesday and may have slightly later origins. None of these settlements are located within the Site boundary.
- 5.28. Southwest of Temple Hirst is the record of Temple Manor (56180). This is the original site of the preceptory established by the Knights Templar in 1152. At that time, the preceptory consisted of a hall, chapel, kitchen and outbuildings with fishponds. However, when the order of the Knights Templar was suppressed by Pope Clement V in 1312, all of their property and estates were removed and suppressed. A later house was built on or near the site of the original manor, utilising masonry from the preceptory. This is a grade II listed building (1295905).
- 5.29. Associated with this manor, the NYHER records the line of a drain, which is still extant and labelled as Temple Drain, which is described as being laid by the Templars when they built the preceptory (MNY10022).
- 5.30. The HER notes that efforts were made in the mid-13th century to establish an urban centre at Drax but were ultimately thwarted by the creation of the town of Airmyn in the late-13th century. Evidence of medieval activity at Drax includes an Augustinian Priory founded in the 1130s on an island within marshland to the south of the River Ouse, c.1.5km north of the proposed substation of the Site (1016857); Talleville Castle, built sometime after 1139 by Philip de Colville, c.1km south-east of the Site (1017455); and the ditch of a possible former burgage plot division, c.840m south-east of the Site (MNY23510).
- 5.31. The remains of the Drax Augustinian priory are located directly north of the Drax Power Station and are scheduled (1106857). The priory was founded in the 1130s by Willam Paynel, who held the manor of Drax. The priory had become impoverished and was in a poor state of repair by the 1300s though when it was finally suppressed at the Dissolution in 1535, the priory held 10 canons and 29 servants, indicating that there may have

been a slight reversal in fortunes in the final centuries of the priory's existence.

- 5.32. Medieval moats are recorded at Scurff Hall to the east of Drax, c.1.7km east of the Site (1017485), which is scheduled, and to the east of Carlton Bridge, c.475m east of the site (MNY10106). Scurff comprises an outer moated enclosure within which was a smaller moat surrounding a central platform hosting a hall; by 1364, Scurff was described as a vill, the smallest medieval administrative unit; the term was applied to both dispersed settlements like Scurff as well as to nucleated villages. The moat at Carlton is said to have surrounded a grange attached to Drax Priory.
- 5.33. The HER records a former medieval deer park at Burn (MNY39998). This is indicated by the depiction and naming of Park Lane extending east from Burn village towards the former Hollins Hill Barn (located at the centre of the later airfield). The former course of Common Lane, arcing south towards Hagg Bush, outside the western boundary of the Site, and curving field boundaries to the south of Hagg Bush, might represent the eastern and southern boundaries of the park. However the HER does accept that this evidence is only anecdotal. Again, the furthest extent of this potential parkland does not extend into the Site boundary.
- 5.34. The settlements listed above as recorded within Domesday all continued to develop within the medieval period. A number of the grade I and II* churches within the wider 3km study area date from the medieval period within these settlements, including the grade I Church of St. Lawrence (1161899) in Snaith to the south of the Site and the grade I Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (1148397) in Drax, to the east of the Site. Although the churches

within Carlton (Church of England and Roman Catholic denominations) do not date from the medieval period, there are fragments of a medieval cross (MNY9871, MNY9872) which have been incorporated into a later 1889 cross (57973) in the church yard of the Roman Catholic grade II* listed Church of St. Mary (1148399) which was erected in the 19th century in Carlton.

- 5.35. The NRHE contains a large number of records of ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs some of which may have medieval origins, other elements may be later and a number of the records note that the ridge and furrow is no longer visible due to modern agricultural ploughing. Some of these records include the Site, however the polygons recorded on the NRHE are extensive, covering many hundreds of square metres. As stated, the majority of these areas of ridge and furrow are recorded within the NRHE as no longer being extant. However they do provide clear evidence of the agricultural function of the landscape during the medieval period and within the Site itself. They provide evidence that the Site was being utilised for agricultural purposes.
- 5.36. To avoid simply listing out the NRHE records of ridge and furrow these can viewed in the gazetteer in appendix 1 of this baseline and seen on Figure 6.7.
- 5.37. The geophysical survey undertaken within the majority of the Site area located several areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, some of which would no longer be extant to the naked eye having been levelled by modern ploughing but retaining evidence below-ground.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1750) and Early Modern (1750 – 1901)

- 5.38. The NYHER and NRHE identifies several sites of post-medieval extraction activity within the study area: a brickyard in the field between the eastern boundary of the Site and Camblesforth village (MNY10041), a clay pit and brick kiln at Brickyard Farm c.450m north of the Site (MNY10054, MNY10053), and a sand pit at Cat Babbleton c.60m from the northern boundary of the Site (MNY10055) just west of the A1041. Further evidence of extraction pits identified from aerial photographs are recorded on the NRHE near Barlow Common (1345711, 1308684) northeast of the Site, beyond the A1041. It has been suggested these pits were utilised for retting. This is the process by which flax or other crops are soaked and submerged in water to obtain the fibres which can then be dried and utilised for a number of purposes.
- 5.39. Further evidence of industrial activity within the study area is found in the form of documentary evidence of a windmill (MNY10039) in the centre of Camblesforth, northeast of the Site with another mill recorded near Drax (MNY10101) and one more recorded east of Carlton, north of Mill Lane (497528). None of these mills survive today.
- 5.40. Approximately 400m north-east of the south-eastern corner of the Site is the Grade I Listed Camblesforth Hall (1173983) with an associated, possibly even earlier, dovecot which is Grade II listed (1316356), believed to have been built in c.1700 but there appear to be very few records of its origin and history (MNY10047). Surrounding the hall, a parkland is recorded on the NYHER (MNY31298) as being 17th century in date. Historic mapping on the Ordnance Survey maps indicates that the parkland extended south with formal gardens, including either a planted garden or walled garden with a belt of trees defining the boundary. The formal courtyard or walled garden had been removed by the 1891 mapping with the area planted with trees. The hall is discussed in more detail in the Assessment section below.
- 5.41. To the north of New Coates Farm, c.1km south of the Site, the HER locates the former site of Coates Hall, known from historic mapping to have been in existence in the mid-19th century but since demolished (MNY9876/1304083). There may have been a driveway or carriageway associated with the entrance to this hall (1304072), no longer extant but visible on aerial photographs.
- 5.42. At Drax, a hall was built here in the 18th century, possibly earlier (1512844). A hall is shown on the 1774 enclosure map but was extensively remodelled in the late-19th century. The building is not listed.
- 5.43. To the south of Carlton, c.1.4km south of the Site, is the 18th and 19th century-designed landscape of Carlton Towers, surrounding the Grade I listed building. It encompasses a landscape park, ornamental garden, walled garden, kitchen garden, Italian garden and parterre, and according to the HER was placed on English Heritage's *Initial List of Non-Registered Historic Park or Garden Sites in North Yorkshire* in 1996 (MNY31613). It did not make the final list and is therefore not a designated park and garden, however there are a number of legible historic features, including the large fishponds located to the south of the parkland which cut across the southern end of Carlton.
- 5.44. The post-medieval and early modern periods see the establishment of long-distance trade and communication routes within the study area. Approximately 1.2km north-west of the Site is the Selby Canal, created by an Act of 1774 (MNY10475, 1340668). It connects the Aire and

Calder Navigation below Knottingley with the Ouse at Selby. It was opened in 1778 and remains open today.

- 5.45. A number of railway lines were established during the 19th century and early 20th century within the study area. The dismantled Thorpe Willoughby–Goole line opened in 1903, lies c.444m north and north–east of the Site (MNY12378/57936). This closed to passengers in 1964 and the line dismantled, though the route is still visible within the landscape and on aerial photographs. Associated with this was a station at Barlow (500192) which opened in 1903 and closed in 1964.
- 5.46. The Hull and Barnsley Railway (1374644) – which was originally known as the Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock was opened in 1885 and terminated at Alexandra Dock in Hull. It closed to passenger traffic in 1955 and goods traffic in 1967. The line has been dismantled but is still legible within the landscape and on aerial photographs. Associated with this line in the study area was the Carlton Towers station (500205) which opening in 1885 and closed in 1959. The building is no longer extant and the Drax Station (500219) which closed in 1964.
- 5.47. The Aire Junction (1374919) was a line which branched off the Hull and Barnsley Railway just south of the River Aire and ran to the Braithwaite Junction. It opened in 1916 and closed fully in 1970 and was dismantled.
- 5.48. The Great Northern Railway (1375238) is the only railway established during this period which is still in operation. It runs to the west of the Site, 150m from the Site boundary at its closest point, running north–south. The railway was opened in 1871. Associated with this line was the station

at Temple Hirst (500533) which opened in 1871 and closed entirely in 1964.

- 5.49. The post–medieval and early modern period saw a rise in non–conformism and the establishment of different denominations of the Christian faith. These new denominations required new buildings of worship and Methodism in particular became popular during this period. Wesleyan Methodist chapels were constructed at Temple Hirst (1506621) southwest of the Site, at Drax (MNY10102), east of the Site and a Primitive Methodist Chapel was constructed in Carlton in 1907 (MNY9874). There is documentary evidence of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Camblesforth (MNY10042). As well as the churches, a mortuary chapel was constructed in Carlton by the early 20th century (MNY9875).
- 5.50. The earliest available mapping of the Site which shows this in detail are the 1808 Enclosure maps and the 1838 tithe maps for the parishes of Camblesforth and Hirst Courtney (Figure 6.6). These cover the central, south–eastern and south–western parts of the main Site area plus the proposed cable route and grid connection.
- 5.51. The Camblesforth map labels Chester Court Farm which is located outside the redline boundary but surrounded by the Site to the north, west and south, as Chester Coates; the nearby plantations of Chester Court Wood and Jub Close Wood are shown, as well as others, to the north of Jub Close and between Jowland Winn Lane and Claypit Lane, which are no longer extant.
- 5.52. The next available mapping is the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1853, which shows Chester Coates, now labelled as Chester Court and is a more elaborate complex comprising house, outbuildings, gardens, and

parkland with lodge buildings (as demarcated on the 1891 mapping and labelled as Chester Court Park MNY31617). The buildings of Chestercourt House Farm, located to the southeast of Chester Court are visible on this mapping, though they are not labelled until later mapping editions.



Plate 11 Extract of 1853 Ordnance Survey map showing Chester Court at the centre of the Site

5.53. The buildings of Quosquo Hall, Quosquo House (no longer extant), and Rosehill Farm) are also shown in detail for the first time, as this part of the Site was not covered by the

tithe mapping, and an area to their south is illustrated as marshland with a curious feature that is either a channel or a building (Plate 12). It is the case that Quosquo was shown on the 1803 Carlton and Camblesforth Enclosure mapping where the Hall is labelled as *Qusque* Hall and in the ownership of Thomas Stapleton Esq, who owned much of the land in the area – including Carlton Towers south of the Site. Buildings are shown on this map in the location of Quosquo House and Rosehill Farm, but they are not labelled.

5.54. Quosquo was a small estate in this post-medieval and early modern period, with a number of assets recorded on the NRHE. These include the farm complex at Quosquo Hall (522811) and the Hall itself (522812) which is said to date from the 18th century. Also noted are a barn, byre granary and cart shed (522813, 522814, 522815, 522816) all located to the south of the area labelled as Quosquo House on mapping, but there is no longer a building standing at this location. All the associated buildings are also no longer extant.

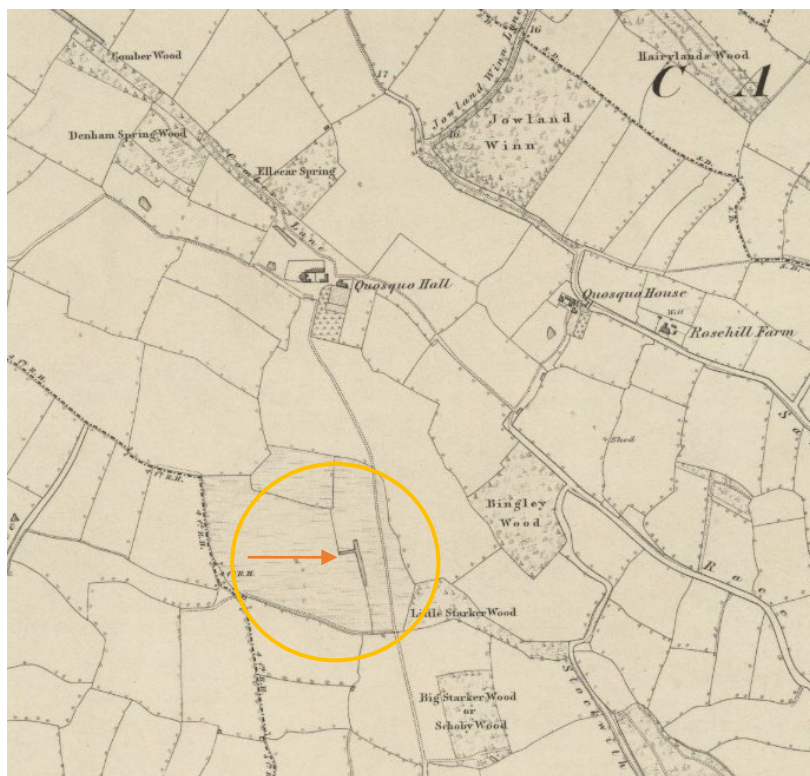


Plate 12: Extract of 1853 Ordnance Survey map showing Quosquo Hall, Quosquo House and Rosehill Farm and an unknown feature in the southern-central part of the Site

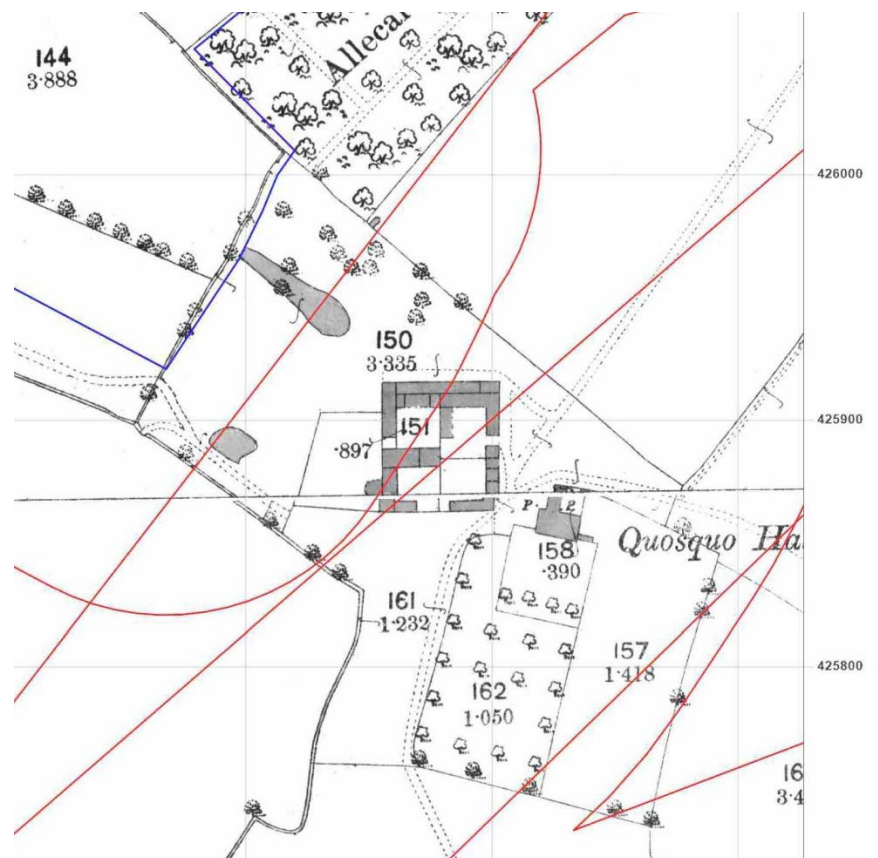


Plate 13 1890 Ordnance Survey Map of Quosquo Hall

- 5.55. The NRHE and the NYHER identify a number of cropmarks of field boundaries and enclosures identified from aerial photographs within these periods, remnants of post-medieval and early modern field boundaries. One is located within the Site boundary (1309081). The others are located outside the boundary with two in very close proximity (MNY10036, MNY10043) which have been removed.

5.56. Further outside the Site are two records MNY10064 and 1309284 which are cropmarks of a post-medieval field system.

Modern (1901 – present)

5.57. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 labels Chester Court and Chester Court Park, and also marks an entrance lodge on Chester Court Road to the north and a shooting box between Chester Court Wood and Weddalls Plantation to the east.

5.58. The series of mapping in the modern period shows that the buildings and small estate associated with Chester Court contracts during this period. The 1950 mapping still labels the parkland but the buildings are now labelled as Chestercourt Hall Farm and by the 1957 mapping, the form and layout of the buildings is significantly different than the earlier mapping.

5.59. The parkland is labelled on mapping until the 1973 edition. The main building of Chester Court experiences significant change and alteration throughout the modern period. Modern aerial photographs show that although there may be elements of earlier buildings remaining, the form and layout has been greatly altered and a number of modern large barns have been constructed within the immediate surroundings of the building. In addition, the modern aerial photographs show that there are no remnants of the former parkland visible to the south of Chestercourt Hall Farm.

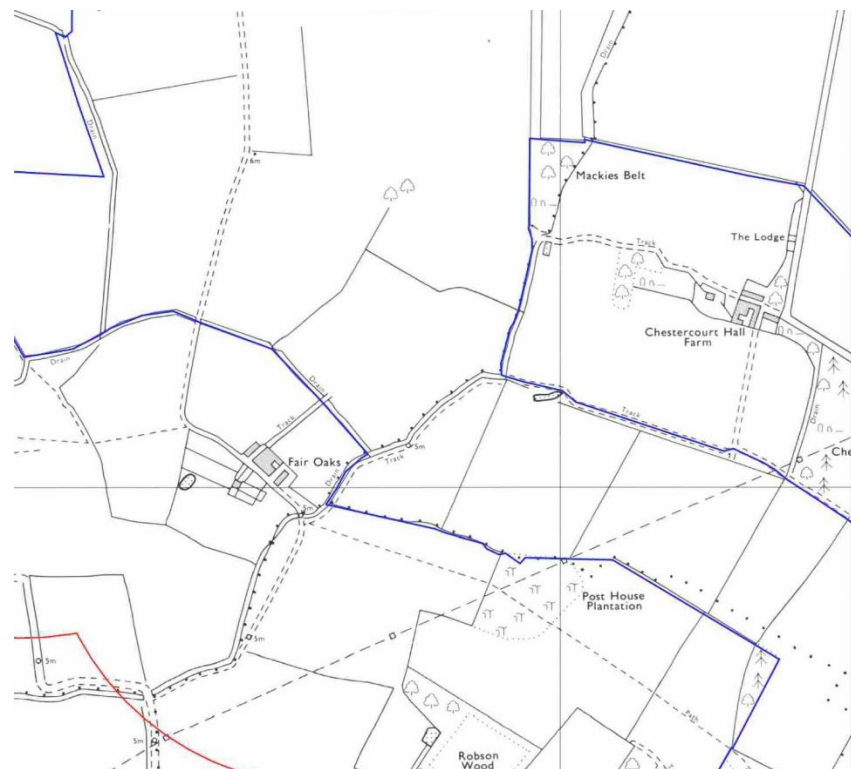


Plate 14 1973 Map of Chestercourt Hall Farm showing no parkland labelled or remnant features and the alteration of the footprint



Plate 15 2023 aerial image from Google Earth of Chestercourt Hall Farm showing large, modern barns and alteration of layout

of mapping and aerial photographs shows that incremental changes and additions to the main Quosquo Hall.

- 5.62. The series of maps and aerial photographs below illustrate that the historic fabric which may have been contained within Quosquo Hall has been significantly reduced, possibly removed entirely. The site is dominated by large barns which are massive in scale compared to the domestic buildings. Any heritage interest which this building may once have held has been removed by these modern interventions.

5.60. The buildings of Chester Court Farm, shown but not labelled 1853 Ordnance Survey mapping are labelled on later editions and shown on mapping throughout the 20th century and on 1994 mapping as Chestercourt House Farm. However, modern aerial photographs of the site show that these buildings have been entirely removed and replaced with two large, modern barns. The only surviving building is the single detached dwelling constructed to the south of the farm buildings and first shown on the 1971 mapping.

5.61. The modern period sees extensive change within the former small estate of Quosquo located in the centre of the Site area, but outside the redline boundary. Analysis

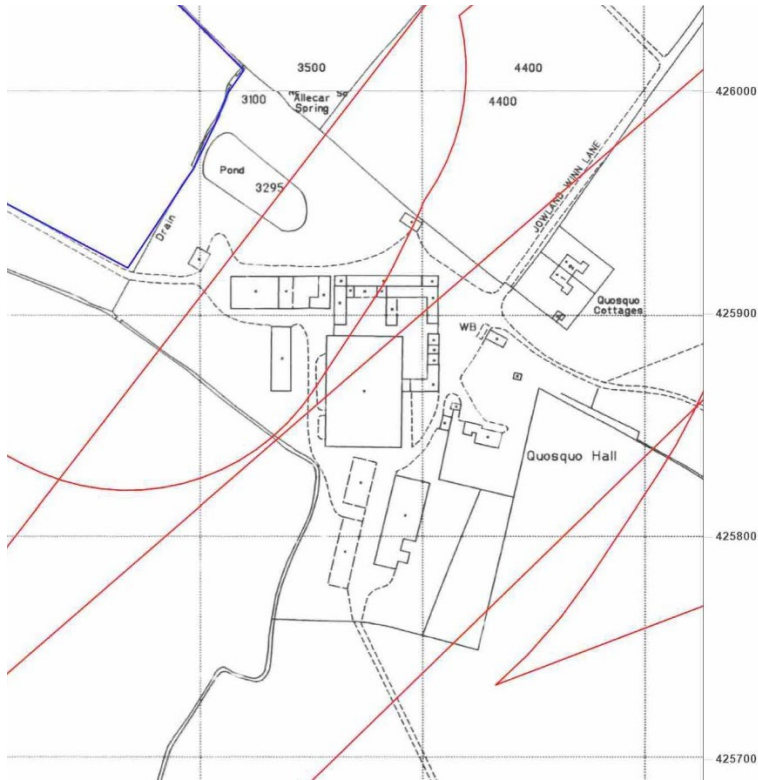


Plate 16 1994 Ordnance Survey Map of Quosquo Hall showing significant change – the removal of the western and southern wings and construction of a very large two bay barn within the centre of the building courtyard, dominating the space



Plate 17 2002 Google Earth image of Quosquo Hall showing removal of even more of the hall building and likely rebuilding of the eastern range. There are a number of large portal barns within the immediate surroundings of this site



Plate 18 2023 Google Earth image of Quosquo Hall showing removal of more of the building – the last remnant of the southern range is gone.

5.63. The NHRE and NYHER records that the location of the First World War airfield at Carlton (1508122, MNY36248) was located just outside the Site, south of Lee’s Carr Wood. This was a home defence landing ground established in 1916 to defend the industrial areas at Leeds, Sheffield and Scunthorpe from German airship attack. There was no hardstanding or formally laid out runways at this time; the airfield would have simply been

a cleared area of grassland, meaning that there would be very little to no trace of this surviving today.

5.64. It should be noted that an online source linked by the HER locates this airfield and grass landing strip c.1.5km further to the south-east, to the north-east of Carlton¹⁵.

5.65. On the west side of the North Eastern Railway line is the former Burn Airfield, in operation from 1942 to 1946 (MNY10063/1309034) and associated surviving bomb stores (1389379). While Second World War airfields often had satellite sites for accommodation and bomb stores, there is no suggestion from available data sources that any such satellite sites were located within the Site (Plate 19). The airfield is still extant in partial use by the Burn Gliding Club and the perimeter track and runways are still largely intact.

5.66. A number of Second World War aircraft crash sites are recorded within the study area:

- Within Burn Airfield itself (MNY26693, MNY26790, MNY26894, MNY27006);
- Just outside the western boundary of the Site at Webster Wood (MNY26752, MNY26996);
- Near Henwick Hall Farm, c.400m north of the Site (MNY26005);
- At Sandpit Wood, c.235m east of the Site (MNY27017); and

¹⁵ <http://www.abct.org.uk/airfields/carlton>

- At Barlow Common, c.935m north-east of the Site (MNY27018).

- 5.67. All of these crash sites are plotted by the HER according to six-figure grid references corresponding to 100m squares, and so the points illustrated on Figure 6.4 will not be exact.
- 5.68. The NRHE records the site of a WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery within the Site, off Claypit Lane south of Camblesforth (1473689). No trace of this remains today.
- 5.69. A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, built in 1961, was located at Camel Lane to the north of Camblesforth, c.755m north of the south-eastern part of the Site (MNY36127/1415781).

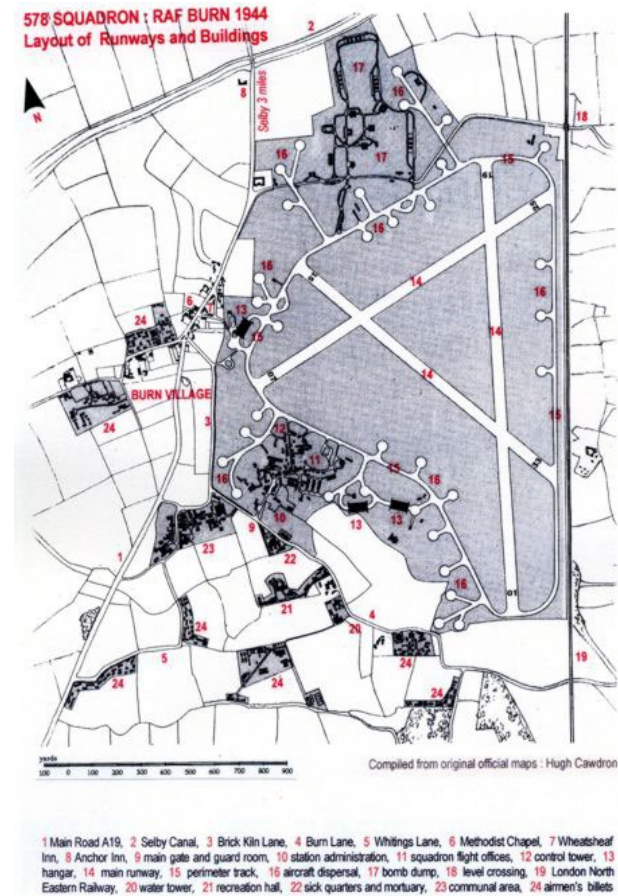


Plate 19: Plan of Burn Airfield, prepared by Hugh Cawdron and published online¹⁶

¹⁶ <http://www.578squadron.org.uk/burn/map.html>

Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance

- 5.70. The geophysical survey carried out across the majority of the Site, together with evidence gathered from the NYHER, indicates that there are discrete areas of archaeological potential within the Site. These areas represent D-shaped enclosures with likely internal features and there is a similarity of form and plan across a number of these discrete areas. These enclosures may be prehistoric or Roman in date, and correspond with cropmarks, indicating these are archaeological in origin and not geological or formed from another natural process.
- 5.71. This archaeological potential is, therefore, contained within discrete areas and is not widespread across the entire Site. It is these areas of archaeological potential, which are sensitive to development, which have been identified and discussed with the North Yorkshire Principal Archaeologist. The areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document submitted as part of this application and it is these areas which will be subject to mitigation in the form of ‘no dig’ foundations. This will ensure that these areas will not experience any below ground disturbance from the Proposed Scheme.

Historic Landscape Character

- 5.72. The historic landscape of the site has been assessed within the Historic Land Characterisation (‘HLC’) study, undertaken by NYCC (Figure 6.5). The data resulting from this study is provided by the NYHER as a data set. The HLC describes and categorises areas of land according to their landscape character features, which can be historic or modern. Categories can include medieval strip fields,

Parliamentary Enclosure fields, modern housing estates, woodlands, and leisure uses, such as golf courses.

- 5.73. Within the Site, the HLC has characterised the majority of the site as “Modern Improved Fields”. This means that the landscape within the site has experienced significant internal boundary changes occurring from the 19th century onwards. Evidence of earlier, medieval or post-medieval field boundaries have been removed in these areas.
- 5.74. There are pockets of landscape with historic elements within the site, with an area characterised by the HLC as “Planned Large Scale Enclosure”. This describes landscapes deriving from the 18th century to 19th century. These areas of historic landscape within the site are all located in the part of the site near Camblesforth Common.
- 5.75. The Site and surrounding area occupy a relatively flat, open landscape. There are very slight undulations within the site. However, the Site lies generally between 3m and 11m Above Ordnance Datum (‘mAOD’), with the course of the River Aire to the south forming a flat, fenland plateau. The surrounding landscape is dominated by the presence of the Drax Power Station and the 12 cooling towers which, given the topography, are visible for many kilometres. To the north of the Drax Power Station and to the east of Barlow, there is a large, profiled mound of ash, the by-product of the power station which has been formed into an earthwork, which given the topography of the surrounding landscape, is also readily visible and not typical of this landscape. In addition, in the surrounding landscape and immediately south of the site are large areas of polytunnels and greenhouses, used for the production and distribution of fruits and vegetables.

Whilst the site itself remains relatively free of large-scale modern development, the immediate surrounding landscape, within both study areas, contains modern developments of a substantial size and scale, which have a significant influence on the surrounding landscape.

5.76. It is the case that there is very little remaining legible historic landscape within the Site. In addition, the nature of the proposed solar scheme is such that it will conform

to the current landscape boundaries and there is the potential for older field boundaries to be reinstated.

6. Assessment

6.1. The purpose of this section is to set out a description of the significance of the identified heritage assets, identify and describe the setting of the assets and identify the contribution made to the significance of the asset by the setting. This will also include a description of if the proposed site forms part of the setting and if so, to what extent this contributes to the significance of the asset.

6.2. The setting assessment has been carried out using methodology set out in the Historic England guidance *GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* which advocates a stepped approach:

- Step 1 – identify which heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development;
- Step 2 – Assess the degree to which these settings and views make contributions to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3 – Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4 – Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
- Step 5 – Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

6.3. Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature that contributes to

the significance of a heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset’s setting that contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.

6.4. Within this baseline, steps 1, 2 and 3 are carried out, with consideration of steps 4–5 carried out within Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES. There is some level of assessment carried out within this baseline to allow Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES to be a succinct and focussed document which concentrates on only those assets which have either been specifically highlighted through consultation and those which have the potential to experience and effect, potentially a significant effect, from the Proposed Development.

6.5. Consideration was made as to whether any of the heritage assets present within or beyond the 3km study area include the site as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the Proposed Development.

Step 1

6.6. The 3km study area for this assessment identified the following number of assets:

- Four Scheduled Monuments;
- Five Grade I Listed Buildings;
- One grade II* Listed Buildings;

- 65 Grade II Listed Buildings;
 - Two Conservation Areas.
- 6.7. No Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites were located within the study area.
- 6.8. Each one of these assets has been considered as part of Step 1 of the Historic England guidance. A number of assets have been excluded as part of Step 1, and not taken forward into Step 2 as the guidance advocates. These assets have been through a process of desk-based assessment and sieving, using a combination of research, site visit and professional judgement to exclude those assets which have no potential to have their significance harmed or changed in any way through the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
- 6.9. The result of this sieving process is set out in Appendix 1 of this baseline.
- 6.10. As a general comment, it is noted that although the Site extends to 475ha, it contains no designated heritage assets, nor are there many designated heritage assets in proximity to the Site. In addition, the current landscape and surroundings of the heritage assets needs to be taken into account when considering setting, as well as the nature of the Proposed Development.
- 6.11. The landscape in this area is dominated by the power station at Drax and the cooling towers, which form an iconic landmark on the skyline, visible in views from a great distance and an eye-catcher, dominating the area.

6.12. The Proposed Development is of a relatively low-scale in terms of height and density, being no more than 3m tall, a height which will be mostly screened by hedgerows. Whilst there are elements of the Proposed Development which will be taller, such as the battery storage elements and substation, these are localised and located in areas where they will not conflict with the heritage assets.

6.13. It is also the case that the Proposed Development is temporary in its lifespan. Any adverse effects which are identified to the setting of heritage assets will be entirely reversible. Paragraph 2.10.160 of NPS EN-3 sets this out in terms of the requirement for the Secretary of State to take into account:

“Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.”

Step 2

Camblesforth Hall (1173983)

6.14. Camblesforth Hall is a Grade I listed building of the highest significance in accordance with the NPS. The building was added to the statutory list on 17th November 1966, and the list entry does not appear to have been updated since this point, hence the description of the Hall as being two dwellings. The Hall itself was subject to recent renovation which commenced in 2020/2021 after the building had fallen into disrepair. The building now operates as a home, as well as a wedding and filming

venue, along with a number of outbuildings which have also been renovated.

- 6.15. The hall dates to the 1700s with later additions and alterations including a single storey range to the rear which has no special interest. The building is attributed to John Etty of York and is of red brick with ashlar dressings and a slate, hipped roof with a central well. There are ridge chimney stacks.
- 6.16. The building is two storeys with attics, seven bays with a central entrance. The windows are all sash with the attic windows being pedimented roof dormers. The principal façade of the building faces south.
- 6.17. The Hall is the main building within this small complex which includes a number of barns and outbuildings located to the north of the building which form a courtyard. These are not listed, however the Dovecote to Camblesforth Hall Approximately 5 metres to East of House (1316356) is a grade II listed building. The setting of the Dovecote is the grounds of Camblesforth Hall and its significance is held within its physical fabric which displays its architectural and historic interest. The Site will not be visible from this asset, nor does the Site form part of the setting. Therefore, the Dovecote will not be harmed by the Proposed Development. The arrangement of the buildings is largely as shown on the 1808 Carlton and Camblesforth Enclosure and the 1838 Tithe Map of the area.
- 6.18. As stated, the building and outbuildings are now used as a wedding venue and the outbuildings all seem to have been restored and converted to host events.

- 6.19. The Hall dates to the 18th century and historic mapping shows this as being located on the western edge of the village of Camblesforth. There are suggestions that this building replaced an earlier, Elizabethan building. The hall was constructed for Sir Charles Blois, the 6th baronet of Grundisburgh and Cockfield Hall. At the time of the 1838 Tithe map the building is listed in the Apportionment as being owned by Sir Charles Blois and Lucy Willey and occupied by Isaac Twigg. The property is described as *'Mansion House and Gardens Farm Yard, Barn, Stables and Premises.'* The Tithe Map also shows that some parcels of land within the Site boundary are in the same ownership at this time, however this ownership is no longer extant.

- 6.20. The principal façade of the building faces south, however there is a heavy band of woodland directly south of the building, with a tennis court and pool beyond which also has a very heavy band of planting surrounding the perimeter. Whilst some glimpses of the building are available from Brigg Lane, looking through the entrance gates, there are no views available for the building from further south due to the heavy vegetation. It is possible there may be glimpsed views south, towards the Site available from the upper storeys of the Hall, however it is noted that the Proposed Development is pulled back from the redline in this area to create a substantial buffer.

- 6.21. The significance of this asset is formed by its architectural and historic interest, with some artistic interest formed by the attractive appearance of the building, particularly following the recent renovations which appear to be sympathetic and of a high standard. The significance of this asset is primarily displayed through its physical fabric, and in particular, the substantial survival of original interior features, including

the staircase. The asset has additional architectural interest in the relatively unaltered form of the building and as an example of early 18th century, William and Mary-style architecture. The asset has historic interest in the association with Sir Charles Blois, as well as possibly being a replacement for an earlier manor house within Camblesforth. The asset also has historic interest with the possible association with John Etty. The Hall was clearly a seat of wealth and status and this adds to the historic interest of the asset.

- 6.22. The setting of this asset also contributes to the significance, but this contribution is much less than that made by the physical fabric. The setting of the asset is formed from a number of different elements. The element of the setting which makes the biggest contribution is the immediate surroundings to the north and south which consists of the outbuildings and barns and listed dovecote to the north and the formal gardens, tennis court and pool area to the south. The garden to the south allows an area to appreciate the attractive façade of the building, as well as being a place of ornamental planting and a clearly associated designed landscape. The outbuildings to the north contribute to the historic and architectural interest, being broadly on the same plan as 19th century mapping and contributing to the understanding of the hierarchy of the buildings and the former agricultural function which supported the economy of the area.
- 6.23. The wider settlement of Camblesforth makes a minor contribution to the significance of the asset, contributing to the historic interest.
- 6.24. The wider agricultural landscape makes a negligible contribution which diminishes as the distance increases.

Whilst there is an historic association in terms of ownership with a small number of land parcels within the Site, this association is no longer extant. In addition, modern development has been constructed in-between the Hall and the Site which has severed any connection, both physically and associatively. The Hall no longer has an agricultural function, with all the barns converted for leisure and non-agricultural business purposes. It can be said that the parcels of land within the Site which were once historically associated with the Hall contribute a negligible amount to the significance, however the remainder of the Site does not make any contribution to the significance.

- 6.25. In terms of views, the asset is surrounded on the southern side by dense woodland and ornamental planting. This can be seen on the early maps of the asset and forms an effective screen. The Hall is not visible from the south. The views which contribute to significance are those views available from the gardens directly to the south.
- 6.26. There are glimpsed views available of the Hall when moving along the PRoW which runs from west to east to the northwest of the Hall. The glimpses of the hipped roof do help to provide a sense of the scale of the building and it being a building of status within the landscape, however it is noted that the views along this path when travelling towards Camblesforth are dominated by the cooling towers of Drax Power Station. The Proposed Development would not be visible in any of the views towards Camblesforth Hall on the journey along this PRoW.
- 6.27. There is the potential for there to be glimpsed views of the Proposed Development from the upper storeys of the building. These views currently contain the dense

woodland planting and the modern built form of Camblesforth, but would have some agricultural land as a backdrop providing an understanding of the former rural surroundings of the asset.

- 6.28. It is noted that planning permission was granted in 2022 for a ground-mounted solar farm, covering 112ha located to the north of Camblesforth and immediately west of Drax Power Station (2021/0788/EIA). This scheme concluded that with the new landscaping proposed to mitigate the scheme, along with existing vegetation, the scheme would not cause any harm to the significance of this asset. This scheme is located approximately the same distance from the asset as the Proposed Development.
- 6.29. The potential for views towards the Site cannot be discounted and therefore there is the potential for the Proposed Development to have some adverse effect/cause some harm to the significance of the asset by introducing modern infrastructure into views from the upper storeys of the principal façade. This asset is considered further within Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES.



Plate 20 Camblesforth Hall taken from the road looking west



Plate 21 Long distance view from PRoW to northwest of asset looking southeast – Camblesforth Hall visible in same view as the Drax Power Station cooling towers, pylons and modern development.



Plate 22 View south from PRoW approximately 220m northwest of the asset – view is towards the Proposed Development – note no view is possible due to modern built form and vegetation



Plate 23 View of rear (north facing) façade of Camblesforth Hall and service yard



Plate 24 View north from within the Site looking towards Camblesforth – note no view of the grade I listed Hall is available due to the vegetation. Drax is prominent within this view

Carlton Towers (1295955)

- 6.30. Carlton Towers is a Grade I listed building of the highest significance in accordance with the NPS. The building was added to the statutory list on 17th November 1966.
- 6.31. The building, originally called Carlton Hall dates in part to the 17th century, with an architrave dated to 1614 by John Smythson surviving. It is likely that this building replaced an earlier medieval building constructed for the Stapleton family who inherited the Carlton estate in 1301. Later

wings were added to the house for Nicholas or Thomas Stapleton in 1740 and 1770 by Thomas Atkinson. The clock tower was likely added in 1777, from a date on the recorded on the clock.

- 6.32. Major changes took place to the exterior of the building in the late 19th century. Henry, 9th Lord Beaumont wanted to create a magnificent Victorian country house and so hired Edward Welby Pugin, son of Augustus, along with Sir John Francis Bentley, who had designed Westminster Cathedral, to make extensive changes, which also resulted in the building now being called Carlton Towers.
- 6.33. Pugin refaced the entire building, encasing and incorporating the 18th century wings. The architectural style of the exterior included Palladian, Neo-Classical and Gothic Revival and Pugin added turrets, battlements, gargoyles and coats of arms. The interior was created in 1875–90 and represents one of the best surviving examples of Gothic Revival interiors in Britain.
- 6.34. There are a number of other listed structures associated with this building comprising:
- Gatepiers and Railings Approximately 20 Metres to South-West of House, grade II – 1148394;
 - Folly Approximately 40 Metres To South Of Carlton Towers, grade II – 1174041; and
 - Gates, Railing and Piers Approximately 8 Metres To South Of House, grade II – 1148393.
- 6.35. The folly and the southern set of Gatepiers were created in 1770s and likely contemporary with the additional wing created by Thomas Atkinson. The folly is a striking

building, two storeys with no roof with battlements. It is located at the southern boundary of the parkland, on the edge of the large lake. It is visible from the A1041 through the southern set of gates into the estate. The set of gates nearest to the main building were designed by Edward Welby Pugin in 1875 for Lord Beaumont, contemporary with the major changes to the exterior of the building.

- 6.36. The setting of all of these assets is the Carlton estate and the wider parkland, all of which these structures were designed to sit within and form a coherent whole. Their significance lies in their architectural and historic interest held primarily in their physical fabric with the significance augmented by their location within and as part of the Carlton estate. The Proposed Development will not be visible from any of these assets nor does the Site form part of their settings. The Proposed Development will not cause any change to the significance of these assets.
- 6.37. The property is still in use today as a home, and a wedding and leisure venue and is now in the ownership of the Fitzalan-Howards, acquired through marriage from the Stapletons.
- 6.38. Carlton Towers sits within a wider estate with formal gardens, vineyard and a wider parkland landscape with designed features such as entrance drives and a lake, though this estate is not formally designated. It is a non-designated asset recorded on the NYHER (MNY31613) though it is noted that the boundary of the feature as recorded on the NYHER is larger than that recorded by

the Yorkshire Gardens Trust¹⁷ in their detailed record of the history and evolution of the estate, including the expansion of the parkland boundary.

- 6.39. As stated, the estate was originally owned by the Stapleton family from the 14th century onwards and various owners of the Hall and estate made additions to the parkland, following the fashions of the time, such as adding formal gardens adjacent to the house in the 19th century. The estate has expanded from its 18th century boundary to expand further eastwards. The current boundary of the parkland extends east to New Bank and reached this extent in the 1870s. The estate includes a former kitchen garden which now also operates as a vineyard.
- 6.40. The wider parkland estate contains a large number of woodland plantations, including a screening treebelt to the north of the building which forms a dense screen when entering or exiting the estate from the northern entrance and blocks all views outwards.
- 6.41. The significance of this asset is formed by its architectural, artistic and historic interest which is primarily expressed through its physical fabric.
- 6.42. The asset has clear architectural and historic interest through, firstly the surviving 17th century fabric of the Jacobean Carlton Hall then the subsequent changes including the addition of the clock tower in 1777. The association with Edward Welby Pugin who radically altered the exterior of the building in the 19th century and

Sir John Francis Bentley who remodelled the interior, creating one of the finest surviving Gothic Revival interiors provides significant historic, artistic and historic interest.

- 6.43. The building has a very attractive and grand appearance, with its mix of styles resulting mainly from the work of Pugin in the 19th century in refacing the building and creating the turrets, gargoyles and battlements. The clock tower element is a presence within views towards the asset from long distance, including from within the Site boundary from various locations.
- 6.44. The setting of the asset contributes to the significance, though this contribution is clearly less than that made by the physical fabric and the interior of the house.
- 6.45. The setting is formed by the wider parkland estate (MNY31613), comprising a number of different elements including formal gardens, a vineyard and the wider parkland. It is the immediate surroundings of the asset, and the approach southwards from the northern entrance drive which offers the first glimpses of the asset and allows an appreciation and experience of the architectural and artistic interest of the asset. The asset is best appreciated from these immediate surroundings and, in particular, from the approach along the southern driveway.
- 6.46. The wider parkland (the extent of the non-designated asset MNY31613 as shown on Figure 6.4) contributes to the significance of the asset by being part of the evolving

¹⁷https://yorkshiregardenstrust.org.uk/sites/yorkshiregardenstrust.org.uk/files/databases/Carlton%20Towers%20park%20and%20garden_YGT%20boundary%20map.pdf

estate, with additional land acquired to extend the parkland to its current limits, contributing to the historic interest.

- 6.47. The village of Carlton also forms part of the setting of this asset which makes a negligible contribution to significance as part of the historic association and current continued association with the settlement.
- 6.48. The views towards the asset from outside the parkland boundary contribute a negligible amount to the significance of this asset – specifically the views of the clock tower. This is a visible feature within wider landscape views and pinpoints the location of the asset and provides an indication that a building of status is located in this area.
- 6.49. Although not visited, and not currently publicly accessible, it is likely that there are panoramic views available from the clock tower. It is considered that given the fact this is not publicly accessible and views from the clock tower are not its primary function, it is considered that these views form only a negligible part of the significance. It is also the case that given the relatively flat landscape of this general area and the height of the clock tower, any views would be long-distance and cover the entire 360-degree panorama, thus taking in an extensive range of landscapes, built form, modern development and not least, the cooling towers of the Drax Power Station.
- 6.50. There is the potential that the Site and Proposed Development would be visible from the upper floors of the Clock Tower where available. These views would introduce large-scale modern infrastructure over a fairly

large area to the northwest of this asset. This has the potential to cause harm/an adverse effect.

- 6.51. Therefore, this asset is considered further within Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES. The other listed assets within and associated with the estate will not experience any harm from the Proposed Development and will therefore not be considered further.



Plate 25 Close-up view of clock tower at Carlton Towers



Plate 26 View looking west of the main body of Carlton Towers with stable-block and vineyard opposite



Plate 27 First reveal of Carlton Towers on journey south along driveway – looking southeast from the drive

Manor Farmhouse (1148398)

- 6.52. Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed asset of less than the highest significance in accordance with the NPS. The building was added to the statutory list on 4th February 1987.
- 6.53. The farmhouse was constructed in the late 17th century with later additions and alterations. It is of red brick with cement render. There are ashlar dressing and pantile roof with rear stacks. The building has extensions to the rear and a range to the right which are of no special interest.

- 6.54. The significance of this building is formed by its architectural and historic interest displayed primarily through its built fabric including elements of the interior which contribute to significance. The asset has architectural interest in displaying the vernacular of late 17th century farmhouses within this area and the surviving historic fabric. The historic interest is formed through the information the asset provides for the agrarian economy of the area and through the fact that the building is still a farmhouse, within a working farmyard.
- 6.55. The setting of the asset is formed by its farmyard and the farm outbuildings and barns to the north. These barns are large and extend far to the north of the property. They make a neutral contribution to the significance as although they are much larger in scale, dwarfing the farmhouse, they are indicative of the continuing agricultural use of the asset.
- 6.56. The fields to the north of the asset form part of the setting as it is likely that these are the fields currently farmed by the asset.
- 6.57. The Site does not contribute to the setting of the asset as it does not form part of the historic or current land holdings. There may, however be views of the Proposed Development from the immediate surroundings of the asset, though any views would be in the context of, and possible blocked by the large scale agricultural buildings to the north of the asset.
- 6.58. Whilst it is not considered that the Proposed Development would cause harm to the significance of this asset, given the proximity (approximately 820m southwest of Site boundary), this asset is considered further within Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES.



Plate 28 View of Manor Farmhouse from the road looking north



Plate 29 View along access drive to Manor Farmhouse indicating views to the north – also noting the large farm sheds to the rear of the house



Plate 30 Aerial view of Manor Farmhouse (in red oval) illustrating large farm building to the north (Google Earth)

7. Conclusions

- 7.1. This Heritage Baseline has provided the background information and set out the significance and contribution made by setting of heritage assets in proximity to the proposed Site. Initial assessment of the potential effects of the scheme has been made within this baseline to ensure that Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES considers only those assets within the potential to experience significant effects, and those assets highlighted through consultation as requiring assessment.
- 7.2. The initial assessment has utilised professional judgement, desk-based assessment and site visits to come to the conclusions within this report.
- 7.3. The results of this Baseline are used as the basis of Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage of the ES.



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<https://www.camblesforth-hall.co.uk/>

Appendix 1: Gazetteer & Initial Sieving Assessment

Designated Asset Data (3km Study Area)

NHLE Ref	Name	Grade/Status	Significance & contribution made by setting	Contribution made by Site to significance through setting	Take forward to Step 2/Further Assessment?
n/a	Snaith	Conservation Area	Significance is formed through architectural and historic interest of the built fabric, open spaces and boundary treatments within the boundary of the conservation area. The setting is limited to those areas immediately surrounding the Conservation Area which allow the special interest to be appreciated. ERYC 2009 Conservation Area Appraisal summarises special interest as: <i>"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 infrastructure which is related to a small town coexist in close proximity to each other and create a very mixed but coherent appearance. Narrow streets and footpaths between densely built houses lead to open spaces and detached houses. The</i>	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – No key views towards the Site and the special interest of the asset will not be changed. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site.

			<p><i>predominant material of this town is burnt clay, either in the form of bricks or tiles. Whilst colour, finish and texture of these materials differ significantly, it is the predominant material overall. Only few buildings of high status, for example the church and the Hall are made of ashlar. The use of ashlar detailing, however, like quoins is quite common, where it was used to add some visual interest to the façade and to give the appearance of a higher status building.” This document also states: ‘There are not may visual links towards the open countryside around Snaith’</i></p>		
n/a	Brayton	Conservation Area	<p>Significance is formed through architectural and historic interest of the built fabric, open spaces and boundary treatments within the boundary of the conservation area. The setting is limited to those area immediately surrounding the Conservation Area which allow the special interest to be appreciated. No key views towards Site identified in Conservation Area Appraisal document. The Special interest is summarised in the July 2022 Appraisal by Selby DC “<i>The conservation area was</i></p>	<p>The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance</p>	<p>No – the Site is over 2km from this asset. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. No key views towards the Site from the asset and the special interest will not be changed by the Proposed Development.</p>

			<p><i>designated for two reasons: first, to protect the rural setting of the medieval Grade I listed St Wilfrid’s Church and its nineteenth-century, Grade II listed Rectory; and, secondly, to control the coalescence of Selby and Brayton. The church and its steeple are the dominant element of the conservation area, which is otherwise characterised largely by a flat rural landscape of fields, pasture, hedgerows and treelines. The historic rectory complex is the only other built element, forming a historically and architecturally significant group with the church.”</i></p>		
1016857	Drax Augustinian priory	Scheduled Monument	<p>Significance is formed by the archaeological and historic interest primarily embodied within the physical fabric and below-ground archaeological remains. The setting of the asset is formed by the area of high ground upon which the asset is located, south of the River Ouse which would have protected the site from flooding as well as giving it a literal prominence within the landscape.</p>	<p>The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance</p>	<p>No – Site does not form part of setting and the archaeological and historic interest of the asset will not be changed. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The ability to understand the function and purpose of this asset will not be altered. The location of the Drax cooling towers to the southwest is the key dominating and influencing feature within views and the surrounding landscape of this asset. The Proposed Development will not add to this cumulatively and will have no effect.</p>

1017455	Castle Hill moated site, 350m south of St Peter and St Paul's Church	Scheduled Monument	Significance is formed by the archaeological and historic interest primarily embodied within the below-ground archaeological remains. Setting is formed by the immediate surrounding landscape, the low-lying flooding nature of which meant that extra measures such as the encircling bank were required to protect this asset.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the Site does not form part of the setting which contributes to significance. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The Proposed Development will not change the archaeological and historic interest of this asset.
1017485	Scurff Hall moated site	Scheduled Monument	Significance is formed by the archaeological and historic interest primarily embodied within the below-ground archaeological remains. Setting if formed by the immediate surrounding landscape which gives legibility to the asset and from which the ground was assarted to build the moated site.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The Proposed Development will not change the archaeological and historic interest of this asset.
1018403	Medieval settlement and early post-medieval garden earthworks around Barlow Hall	Scheduled Monument	Significance is formed by the archaeological and historic interest primarily embodied within the below-ground archaeological remains. Setting of this asset is formed by immediate surrounding landscape and settlement of Barlow which still exists to the south.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The Proposed Development will not change the archaeological and historic interest of this asset.
1132537	CHURCH OF ST WILFRED	I	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of	No – the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset. There are no views of the Site or of the asset with the Site

			physical fabric. The asset has historic value in the information it provides for the development of Brayton and the architectural value in the form of the asset and the many changes which have taken place to its fabric. The asset has communal value as a place of worship. Significance is consolidated by inclusion within the Brayton Conservation Area, which also forms part of the setting of the asset which makes a minor contribution. Site does not form part of the setting.	this asset and makes no contribution to significance	in between. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will not experience any change as a result of the Proposed Development. The architectural and historic interest of the asset will remain unchanged.
1148397	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	I	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Asset has historic value in the information it provides for development Drax and the association with Letticia, Baroness of Drax. Architectural value held in surviving 123th century fabric and the later alterations and additions. Artistic value in the architectural detailing and in elements such as a surviving wall painting in the interior. Setting formed by settlement of Drax which was the community the church was built to serve. .	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. There are no views of the Site or of the asset with the Site in between. The significance of this asset will not experience any change as a result of the Proposed Development. The architectural and historic interest of the asset will remain unchanged.
1161899	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	I	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the	The Site is not considered to form	No – the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset. There are no views

			asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area and the settlement of Snaith which the asset was built to serve. .	part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	of the Site or of the asset with the Site in between. There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will not experience any change as a result of the Proposed Development. The architectural and historic interest of the asset will remain unchanged.
1173983	CAMBLESFORTH HALL	I	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric	Site forms part of wider rural surroundings of the asset. These surviving areas of rural landscape contrast with the industrialised Drax and the large area of greenhouse to the northeast. This makes a minor contribution to significance.	Yes –Discussed in further detail above.
1295955	CARLTON TOWERS	I	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric	Site forms part of the wider rural landscape visible from the upper floors and roof of the clock tower	Yes – discussed in detail above
1148399	CHURCH OF ST MARY (ROMAN CATHOLIC)	II*	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric and the association with the designer Hadfield of Weightman &	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset. There are no views of the Site or of the asset with the Site in between. The significance of this asset will not experience any change as a result of the Proposed Development.

			Hadfield. Setting is formed by settlement of Carlton, the Catholic community of which it was built to serve.		The architectural and historic interest of the asset will remain unchanged.
1083238	FOX FARMHOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by settlement of Barmby on the Marsh	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1083240	NATIONAL SCHOOL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by settlement of Barmby on the Marsh.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103284	18 AND 20, BEASTFAIR	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103285	MITTON HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103286	9 AND 11, CHURCH LANE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by location within Snaith Conservation Area and town centre location.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.

1103288	ALTAR TOMB APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH-EAST OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area and the church of St. Lawrence within whose grounds the asset lies and is associated.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No. As a tomb, this asset is principally associated with the graveyard and Church of St. Lawrence and derives its significance from this location as well as its physical fabric. The Proposed Development will not alter that ability to understand and appreciate the historic and artistic interest of this asset within the graveyard.
1103289	1, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103290	7 AND 9, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103291	APRIL COTTAGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103292	5 AND 7, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103293	G H AND D ROWSBY	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the	The Site is not considered to form	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional

			asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1103294	SNAITH HALL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area and the grounds in which this asset is situated – once a part of formal grounds surrounding the hall.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged. The asset is located within a dense, urban environments with a primary school adjacent. The proposed scheme will not cause harm.
1103295	THE PLOUGH INN	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1119755	BARLOW CHURCH	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. This church has been converted to a dwelling, removing much of its former communal interest. The architectural and historic interest is largely retained.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1132536	BRAYTON BRIDGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by route of Brayton Lane which the bridge carries over the Selby Canal – which also forms part of the setting of the asset.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.

1148393	GATES, RAILINGS AND PIERS APPROXIMATELY 8 METRES TO SOUTH OF HOUSE	II	Architectural and historic interest formed by the physical fabric and association with Carlton Towers as part of a designed grouping of architectural features demonstrating wealth and status. Setting formed by the Carlton Towers estate.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the asset derives its significance from its physical fabric and the association with the main house. Proposed Development will not change any of these aspects of this asset.
1148394	GATEPIERS AND RAILINGS APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO SOUTH-WEST OF HOUSE	II	Architectural and historic interest formed by the physical fabric and association with Carlton Towers as part of a designed grouping of architectural features demonstrating wealth and status. Setting formed by the Carlton Towers estate.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the asset derives its significance from its physical fabric and the association with the main house. Proposed Development will not change any of these aspects of this asset.
1148395	9-15, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. The setting of the asset is formed by the core of the Carlton settlement.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1148396	PAIR OF HOUSES ADJOINING LEFT OF GROVE COTTAGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. The setting of the asset is formed by the core of the Carlton settlement.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1148398	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric	The Site forms part of the wider rural surroundings – not considered to form part of the setting but the Proposed Scheme may be	Yes – discussed in detail above

				visible from elements of the building	
1160126	CHURCH OF ST HELEN	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric and surviving 17 th century fabric and later alterations. Setting is formed by settlement of Barmby on the Marsh whose community the church was built to serve.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1161724	31 AND 33, BEASTFAIR	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1161751	33A Beast Fair	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1161768	LOCK-UP	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1161794	15, CHURCH LANE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.

			by the Snaith Conservation Area and town centre location.	no contribution to significance	
1162011	ALTAR TOMB APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF SAINT LAWRENCE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area and the church within whose grounds the assets lies and is associated.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No. As a tomb, this asset is principally associated with the graveyard and Church of St. Lawrence and derives its significance from this location as well as its physical fabric. The Proposed Development will not alter that ability to understand and appreciate the historic and artistic interest of this asset within the graveyard.
1162049	THE NOOK	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed through location and surrounding built form within Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1162140	5, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1162151	13, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1162168	1 AND 3, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.

				no contribution to significance	
1162210	9 AND 9A, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1162237	THE DOWNE ARMS INN	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1162255	THE LODGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area and Snaith Hall which this building was once the lodge for.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No- There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged. The primary relationship of this building is with Snaith Hall – the Proposed Scheme will not change this.
1162291	THE MANOR HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No- There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1167599	THE VICARAGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Conservation Area of Brayton	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1174041	FOLLY APPROXIMATELY 40	II	Architectural and historic interest formed by the physical fabric and	The Site is not considered to form	No - Site does not form part of the setting of the asset, The significance will

	METRES TO SOUTH OF CARLTON TOWERS		association with Carlton Towers as part of a designed landscape and grouping of architectural features demonstrating wealth and status. Setting formed by the Carlton Towers estate.	part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	not be altered by the Proposed Development. No views of the Proposed Scheme. Architectural and historic interest will remain intact.
1174050	THE GABLES	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the linear historic core of the settlement of Carlton.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1174059	DRAKES HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the linear historic core of the settlement of Carlton.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1174078	STAPLETON LODGE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the linear historic core of the settlement of Carlton. It is recorded as a lodge and therefore may be associated with the grounds of Carlton Towers.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1174116	CROSS BASE AND SHAFT IN CHURCHYARD OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO SOUTH OF PORCH	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting formed by the churchyard within which it sits and the church of St Peter with which the asset is associated.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – as a cross base and shaft within a churchyard, the setting of this asset is contained and will not be changed by the Proposed Development, the primary elements of its significance, its historic interest and the association with the church will not be harmed by the Proposed Development.

1174458	HENSALL HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the settlement of Hensall.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1246188	BURTON BRIDGE AT SE 585 289 SELBY CANAL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the lane which the bridge carries over the Selby Canal and also the canal itself, along with the other contemporary bridge structures.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1295905	TEMPLE MANOR	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric in this case incorporating the masonry from the 13 th century Knights Templar Preceptory and the 15–16 th century tower of the fortified manor of the Darcy family. Setting is formed the immediate surroundings which are likely to contain archaeological evidence of the Preceptory and the Darcy manor house.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1296820	MILESTONE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH OF COMMON LANE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric Setting is formed by the road next to which the milestone is situated.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the setting of this asset is the exact location along the road that the milestone is located. It derives value from the road network and the historic interest of the object itself. None of these elements will experience any

					change from the Proposed Development.
1309747	10 AND 12, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1309942	BEECH GROVE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1310139	STABLE/PIGEONCOTE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH WEST OF GOWDALL HILL FARMHOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the relationship with Gowdall Farmhouse.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1310691	HAWTHORNE HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the settlement of Barmby on the Marsh.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1310693	DUNSTALL HOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the settlement of Barmby on the Marsh.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1310730	BANKFIELD FARMHOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of	No - There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The

			physical fabric. Setting is formed by the settlement of Barmby on the Marsh.	this asset and makes no contribution to significance	significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1316356	DOVECOTE TO CAMBLESFORTH HALL APPROXIMATELY 5 METRES TO EAST OF HOUSE	II	Architectural and historic interest formed by the physical fabric and association with Camblesforth Hall as part of a grouping of architectural features demonstrating wealth and status. Setting formed by the Camblesforth Hall and its grounds	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – though located close to Camblesforth Hall, the Site does not form part of the setting of this asset. The architectural interest and relationship with Camblesforth Hall and the intrinsic historic interest of this asset will not experience any change. There are no views of the Site from this asset.
1316357	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the linear historic core of the settlement of Carlton.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1316358	CHURCH OF ST MARY	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the 19th century asset primarily formed by its physical fabric and the association with architect J. B Atkinson. Setting is formed by the settlement of Carlton which the church was built to serve.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1316359	PIGEONCOTE TO MANOR FARM	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the relationship with Manor Farmhouse.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1346718	SOUTH VIEW AND GARDEN WALL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the	The Site is not considered to form	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional

	ATTACHED TO FRONT OF PROPERTY		asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is settlement of Barmby on the Marsh and the immediate fields to the south over which the asset has a clear view.	part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1346719	ROSEMOUNT	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is settlement of Barmby on the Marsh.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1346720	GRAVESTONE APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES NORTH OF NORTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST HELEN	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by the churchyard of the Church of St Helen	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – as a gravestone within a churchyard, the setting of this asset is contained and will not be changed by the Proposed Development, the primary elements of its significance, its artistic and historic interest and the association with the church will not be harmed by the Proposed Development.
1347045	3, BEASTFAIR	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347046	1 AND 3, CHURCH LANE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by location within Snaith Conservation Area.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347047	METHODIST CHAPEL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The

			physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area.	this asset and makes no contribution to significance	significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347049	SNAITH OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by surrounding built form in Snaith Conservation Area.	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347050	3, HIGH STREET	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347051	22, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1347052	11, MARKET PLACE	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric. Setting is formed by Snaith Conservation Area	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – There is no historic association, visual connection or other functional relationship with the Site. The significance of this asset will remain unchanged.
1365809	MILESTONE 0.1 MILE NORTH OF JUNCTION WITH BARFF LANE	II	The significance of this asset lies in its architectural and historic interest displayed by its fabric, Intrinsic interest in the survival of the asset with the historic interest in the evolution of the road network. Setting formed by the adjacent road network	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the setting of this asset is the exact location along the road that the milestone is located. It derives value from the road network and the historic interest of the object itself. None of these elements will experience any change from the Proposed Development.



1473824	Selby Canal, Brayton Tunnel	II	Significance is the architectural, historic and artistic interest of the asset primarily formed by its physical fabric	The Site is not considered to form part of the setting of this asset and makes no contribution to significance	No – the Site does not form part of the setting of the asset. The significance will not experience any change from the Proposed Development.
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Historic Environment Record Data (1km Study Area)

Events

EvUID	Event Name
ENY199	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Drax
ENY2134	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Drax
ENY2164	Burn Airfield, Burn
ENY2452	St Mary's Church, Church Lane, Carlton
ENY2669	East Coast High Pressure Gas Pipeline
ENY2904	Burn Airfield, Burn
ENY293	Ryther to Scunthorpe Gas Pipeline, Selby District
ENY321	Land adj 92-94 Main Road, Drax
ENY322	Land adj 92-94 Main Road, Drax
ENY3509	Field Reconnaissance Survey, 2006: Asselby to Pannal Pipeline
ENY3510	Asselby to Pannal Pipeline Desk Based Assessment
ENY3511	Field Walking Survey, 2006: Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline



ENY3592	80 Main Road, Drax
ENY371	Chapel Haddlesey WWTW and Sewer main
ENY3890	Castle Hill Farm, Drax
ENY4804	Drax Power Station, Selby, Evaluation Area I
ENY4811	Drax Power Station Overhead Line works
ENY5884	Gowdall Flood Defence Works. Environmental Appraisal.
ENY5918	Asselby to Aberford Pipeline, Archaeological Excavation, Evaluation, and Watching Brief- Post Excavation Assessment
ENY6443	132kv Overhead Line Diversion, Long Drax, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Desk-Top Survey
ENY6745	Local Sources Review of the Asselby to Pannal Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline
ENY6747	Palaeoenvironmental Assessment of the Asselby to Pannal Pipeline Route
ENY6750	Geophysical Survey, 2006: Route of Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline
ENY6751	Geophysical Survey, March 2007: Eastern end Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline.
ENY6752	Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline Second Supplementary Archaeogeophysical Survey Report Off Easement Geophysical Surveys May 2007
ENY6813	Field Reconnaissance Survey 2007: Asselby to Pannal Pipeline



ENY6814	Field Walking Survey, February 2007: Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline
ENY6962	DRAFT Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline. Preliminary Environmental Information (Factual) – Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.
ENY7015	White Rose CCS Facility Drax. Archaeological Geophysical Surveys, 2012–13.
ENY7016	Yorkshire and Humber Carbon Capture Scheme (CCS) Cross Country Pipeline. Camblesforth to Tillingham. North Yorkshire Section
ENY7312	White Rose CCS Facility, Drax. Report on Archaeological Evaluation
ENY7313	DRAFT Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline. Environmental Statement – Ch 12 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.
ENY7314	DRAFT: Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline, South, East and North Yorkshire. Archaeological Desk–Based Assessment
ENY7315	Thorpe Marsh Gas Pipeline, South, East and North Yorkshire. Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report.
ENY7317	Cultural Heritage and Archaeology PIER. The Proposed White Rose CCS Order, Drax Power Station, Selby.
ENY7618	Chapter 10: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
ENY8198	Temple Hirst URN1313. Historic Environment Desk–Based Assessment
ENY8290	Drax RePower Project. Geophysical Survey report
ENY8354	Drax Power Project. Chapter 8 Historic Environment Chapter of :Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 1
ENY8362	Proposed Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline. Recommendations Document: Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation



ENY8374	Proposed Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Trial Pits.
ENY8374	Proposed Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline. Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Trial Pits.
ENY8447	Asselby to Aberford Pipeline, Archaeological Excavation, Evaluation, and Watching Brief- Post Excavation Assessment
ENY8748	Bailiff Farm, Main Road, Temple Hirst. Historic Building recording and Archaeological Watching Brief Written Scheme of Investigation.
ENY8770	The Drax Power (Generating Stations) Order. Environmental Statement 8 – Historic Environment
ENY8889	Vine Farm, Low Street, Carlton. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
ENY9157	Lakeside Battery Storage, Selby. Geophysical Survey
ENY9203	4VC Refurbishment Drax to Thornton. Archaeological Method Statement
ENY9203	4VC Refurbishment Drax to Thornton. Archaeological Method Statement
ENY9212	Carlton Parish Church. Archaeological Watching Brief
ENY9229	Mansion House, 164 Main Road, Drax. Written Scheme of Investigation: Watching Brief
ENY9229	Mansion House, 164 Main Road, Drax. Written Scheme of Investigation: Watching Brief
ENY9262	Lakeside Battery Storage, New Road, Drax. Archaeological Impact Assessment
ENY9272	Camblesforth PV Solar Farm, Selby. Geophysical Survey



ENY9273	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Land North and South of Camela Lane, Camblesforth
ENY9274	Heritage Statement. Land North and South of Camela Lane, Camblesforth
ENY9274	Heritage Statement. Land North and South of Camela Lane, Camblesforth
ENY9346	Scotland England Green Link (Eastern Link) 2. Method Statement for Geophysical (Magnetometer) Survey
ENY9405	Hales Lane Battery Storage Facility. Heritage Impact Assessment
ENY9406	Drax BSF Project. Archaeological Geophysical Survey
ENY9446	Preliminary Environmental Information Report – Vol 1 – Ch 10 Heritage. Drax Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage
ENY954	East Coast Main Line Diversion DBA
ENY956	East Coast Main Line Diversion Fieldwalking

Monuments

MonUID	Mon Types	Period	Description
MNY10046	Neolithic	FINDSPOT	ADZE HEAD OF A BROAD SQUAT TYPE. THE PRECISE FIND SPOT WAS NOT ESTABLISHED BUT THE APPROXIMATE POSITION WAS SHOWN TO THE OS

MNY10048	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	A flint flake with some edge working was discovered between ling croft wood and cobble Croft wood. The present location is uncertain but the yas inventory card gives a geological survey fossils no suggesting that it may be in store at the British geological survey
MNY10049	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	Large cores of cherty flint found south of Atkinson Wood
MNY10050	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	Rough core found in a ploughed field in 1966/7. Current whereabouts uncertain
MNY10051	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	Flint object found in a ploughed field east of Bricklands Lane in 1966/7 – current whereabouts unknown
MNY10066	Early Neolithic to Medieval	ENCLOSURE, FIELD SYSTEM	A complex of cropmarks are visible in the ripening crops to the east of Burn Airfield. The principal feature is a sub-square enclosure, approximately 33m east-west by 37m north-south. This distinct enclosure is set within a wider pattern of larger field enclosures that extend to the north, petering out by Hagg Bush House. The cropmarks also show several broad palaeochannels, drainage and later field boundaries visible on 19th century maps. The enclosure is in keeping with later prehistoric landscape features noted elsewhere in the district, although a later date is also possible.
MNY9877	Medieval	FINDSPOT	No further information
MNY9881	Medieval	VILLAGE	Hirst Courtney village originated in medieval period.
MNY10022	Medieval	DRAIN	Documentary evidence of a medieval drain from Temple Hirst to River Aire
MNY10034	Medieval	VILLAGE	Name of Hyrst recorded in 1030. Temple Hirst originate when Knights Templar held land here from 1150
MNY10037	Medieval	VILLAGE	Documentary evidence of modern settlement of Camblesforth named Camelsforde in Domesday

MNY39998	Medieval to 19th Century	DEER PARK	Possible medieval parkland at Burn. The place name 'Park Lane' and a continuous sub-circular field boundary, approximately 1.5km in diameter provide anecdotal evidence for a former parkland. The first edition map of 1853 includes a placename 'Park Lane' marking the route from Burn village to Hollins Hill Barn. The lane cuts through an area of enclosed fields but there is an outer boundary to these which forms a large sub-circular area, approximately 1.5km east-west by 1.75km north-south. The northern boundary is formed by Common Lane which formerly arced southwards towards Hagg Bush Farm, prior to the construction of the railway line. The perimeter is harder to follow south of Hagg Bush but there is a consistent curving boundary, first showing as a field boundary then following the drain running parallel to Burn Lane (1). The western side of the potential parkland is not possible to define
MNY9868	Medieval	VILLAGE	Carlton village. Named Carletun in Domesday
MNY9871	Medieval	CROSS	Carlton cross. In 1963 the shaft of a mediaeval cross with .02.200 was found incorporated in a modern Cross erected in 1889. The mediaeval parts were the remains of the old village cross.
MNY9872	Medieval	CROSS	Cross in Carlton, another element of the medieval cross of MNY9871.
MNY23510	Medieval	BURGAGE PLOT?, BOUNDARY DITCH?, FINDSPOT	Main Road, Drax. Following a Desk Based Assessment, Four trenches were excavated, though only one archaeological feature was identified. This was a linear ditch, of later medieval date, possibly used as a burgage plot division. An assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered representing two periods of activity: later medieval, but including some material of 13thC date, and a 19th/20thC phase.
MNY10106	Medieval	MOAT	Silted and destroyed moat at Carlton. Grange of Drax Abbey in Demesne in 16th century
MNY10130	Medieval to Modern	WOOD	Kerrick Spring Wood

MNY10093	Medieval to Modern	VILLAGE, TOWN	Drax settlement. Drac in Domesday book. Mentioned not as a separate settlement but as one of 4 manors held by Ralphpaynel (the others being airmyn Camblesforth and barlow). A deliberate attempt seems to have been made to establish an urban centre here in the mid 13th century but the establishment of the planted town of airmyn in the late 13th century was probably the major cause of its limited success and subsequent decline to a village by the 16th–17th century. The present village may be greatly contracted from its greatest extent as a 13th century Borough.
MNY10039	Post medieval	WINDMILL, CORN MILL	Documentary evidence of a windmill
MNY10040	Post medieval	GRANGE	Documentary evidence for Camblesforth Grange - only evidence is on mapping
MNY10041	Post Medieval	BRICKYARD	Documentary evidence for a brickyard
MNY10042	Post medieval	WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION CHAPEL	Mapping evidence of Wesleyan Associated Chapel at Camblesforth
MNY10043	Post Medieval to Modern	ENCLOSURE	Cropmarks of recent field boundaries
MNY10045	Post Medieval to Modern	ENCLOSURE	Cropmarks of recent field boundaries
MNY10053	Post Medieval	BRICK KILN	Possible site of brick kiln at Brickyard Farn - no traces shown on mapping
MNY10054	Post Medieval	CLAY PIT	Documentary evidence of clay pit south of Brickyard Farm on 1907 mapping
MNY10055	Post Medieval	SAND PIT	Documentary evidence of sand pit south of White House Farm on 1907 mapping
MNY10064	Post Medieval to Modern	ENCLOSURE	Recent cropmarks of enclosure
MNY10101	Post medieval	MILL	Drax Mill. Documentary evidence of a mill on 1840 mapping.
MNY10102	Post-medieval	METHODIST CHAPEL	Drax Methodist Chapel - extant
MNY10131	Post-medieval to modern	WOOD	Cobble Croft Wood

MNY10475	Post-medieval	CANAL	Selby Canal. Designed by wm.jessop for Aire & calder navigation co costing £20000. To allow for quick, cheap construction it was dug to only 3'6 deep. A report of 1796 noted this to be the only deficient part of the canal. Very successful until the Knottingley Goole canal opened in the 19th century
MNY31298	Post-medieval	PARK	Camblesforth Park - 17th century parkland with details shown on historic mapping
MNY31613	Post-medieval	PARK, KITCHEN GARDEN, GATE PIER, WALLED GARDEN, ITALIAN GARDEN, HOTHOUSE, ORNAMENTAL GARDEN, LANDSCAPE PARK, PLANTATION, FISHPOND, PARTERRE, DUCK POND	Carlton Towers parkland. Non-registered. The designed landscape has been developed over 400 years by its owners, the Stapleton family, it reflects the changes in garden design fashion and social and economic conditions over time. Detailed archives were consulted. The Historic Development and Site description, including the Buildings, Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, Kitchen Gardens, Park and Plantations have been researched and included in the report (See MNY38912 for the Icehouse)
MNY31617	Post-medieval	PARK	Chester Court Hall Farm parkland shown on historic mapping. No longer extant
MNY39935	Post-medieval	WELL	A 17th century well was recorded during a watching brief at Vine farm, Carlton in August 2020. The well was oval shaped and constructed of limestone measuring 1.6m x 1.15m and was excavated to a depth of 0.65m but the base was not reached. The limestone had no obvious bonding material and the occasional re-used 16th-18th century red ceramic brick and large rounded cobbles were included. The well had been back filled with the same material that formed the layer that sealed the well, which was a re deposited/dumping layer under the top soil. The dumping layer contained pottery from 13th-20th centuries
MNY39996	Post-medieval	BARN	Site of Hollins Hill Barn - on 1853 map. No longer extant
MNY39997	Post-medieval	BARN?	Site of an unnamed barn near Burn on 1853 map. No longer extant.
MNY9870	Post-medieval	CHURCH	St. Mary's Church, Carlton. Built 1861-66. Gothic revival style.
MNY9874	Post-medieval	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	Carlton Primitive Methodist Chapel. Shown on 1907 map and still extant.

MNY9875	Post Medieval to Modern	MORTUARY	Mortuary Chapel in Carlton first shown on 1907 map – still extant
MNY10036	Post Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY	Cropmark of post-med field boundaries removed by 1907
MNY9876	Post Medieval	MANOR	Coate Hall – site of a manor which existed in 1840 now demolished.
MNY12378	Modern	RAILWAY	Thorpe Willoughby/Goole Railway built by North Eastern Railway opened in 1903 closed n 1964
MNY26005	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, GLADIATOR	On the 29th of June 1938 a Gladiator, serial number K6139, crashed near Brayton airfield following a midair collision. The pilot was killed
MNY26693	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 16th August 1942 a Halifax, Serial number L9496, was wrecked on landing at this little used airfield. The aircraft crashed when only one of the undercarriage lowered. No further details are known
MNY26752	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 29th January 1943 a Halifax, Serial number W1185, an engine caught fire during an air test, so an emergency landing was made at this airfield at 11:20 hours. The aircraft swung and ran onto the railway embankment hitting a platelayers hut, killing one and injuring 3 other workman. The aircraft then burnt out. The pilot, Flight Sergeant W. Whitworth, and his crew were safe
MNY26790	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 6th April 1943 a Halifax, Serial number W7856, an engine caught fire in flight. The pilot, Sergeant A.F Frazer, made an emergency landing at Burn airfield at 12:10 hours. However the undercarriage collapsed on a heavy landing and the aircraft was damaged beyond repair
MNY26894	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 3rd February 1944 a Halifax, Serial number W1102, crashed on take off at 15:55 hours. The aircraft was on a ferry flight back to Marston Moor. The crash occurred due to an elevator central control rod sheared off. All the crew were uninjured
MNY26996	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 9th October 1944 a Halifax, Serial number NA605, lost most power from the engines when taking off for an operation at 17:35 hours. The aircraft over-ran the runway until running onto the railway line, where the aircraft broke its back. The pilot, Pilot Officer W. Wilson, and his crew were uninjured

MNY27006	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 23rd October 1944 a Halifax, Serial number NA569, swung off the runway when landing. This was after returning from an operation at 21:45 hours. This led to the undercarriage collapsing and the aircraft catching fire. The pilot, Flying Officer J.W. Driver, and the crew escaped injury
MNY27017	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 18th November 1944 a Halifax, Serial number MZ559, collided in mid air with another Halifax (NR241). This was whilst returning from a daytime operation at 17:43 hours. The aircraft crashed at Sandpit Wood. The pilot, Flying Officer T.I. Evans, plus 6 crew members were killed.
MNY27018	Modern	AIRCRAFT CRASH SITE, HALIFAX	On the 18th November 1944 a Halifax, Serial number NR241, collided in mid air with another Halifax (MZ559). This was whilst returning from a daytime operation at 17:45 hours. The pilot, Pilot Officer Bruce, plus 6 crew members were sadly killed
MNY36127	Modern	ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS MONITORING POST	Camblesforth underground monitoring post was opened in October 1961 and closed in September 1991. It is situated on a mound on the east side of Camela Lane immediately south of the farm buildings (1). It is unclear as to whether there are surface structures visible. The internal workings of the post are allegedly in good condition and are how the last occupant left them, including all the electronics connected (1).
MNY36248	Modern	EMERGENCY LANDING GROUND	Carlton WW1 Emergency/Temporary Airfield. Used as a landing ground during 1916. Slight traces of the site can be seen on aerial photographs.
MNY10056	Modern	FIELD	Cropmarks of recent field boundaries and a trackway cropmark

MNY10063	Modern	AIRFIELD, ARMY CAMP	RAF Burn. Construction started 1941 and operational as a bomber station in November 1942 when it became base for 431 (Iroquois) Squadron RCAF. Other squadrons arrived through 1943. In 1946 the airfield was closed. Most of the buildings have gone but runways still intact. Now under plough. Gazetteer D 781 (1). Site includes Burn Airfield Camp along the northern side of the site. This was started in 1940 and consisted of 50% Nissen and 50% Laing buildings with a staff of two officers, 50 Warrant Officers and Sergeants and 323 other ranks. The camp was in use during the Second World War and for a period of time after the war - in the 1950s was in use as an AFV Depot. Condition survey in 2005 noted scattered elements of the layout only, perhaps including isolated upstanding buildings.
MNY9878	Unknown	TRACKWAY	Cropmark of 2xsegments of trackway
MNY9879	Unknown	DITCHED ENCLOSURE	Carlton, ditched enclosure possible cropmark with an entrance at SE corner.
MNY39049	Unknown	DITCH	Two undated ditches, 800m east of Burn Lane Crossing, east of Common Lane, Carlton. Two undated ditches were excavated in Trench AA1 during the Phase 2 Trial Trenching for Asselby to Aberford Gas Pipeline in 2007. Both ditches were north-east/south-west aligned. The ditches measured 2.20m wide x 0.44m deep and 1.04m wide x 0.56m deep.
MNY10058	Unknown	DITCH	Cropmark of several short sections of a ditch part of a large field system
MNY10059	Unknown	FIELD SYSTEM, DITCH	Probable modern cropmarks most likely part of the current field system
MNY10060	Unknown	RING DITCH	Cropmark ring ditch south of Bales Wood
MNY10061	Unknown	RING DITCH	cropmark ring ditch south of Bales Wood
MNY10062	Unknown	RING DITCH	Possible but unlikely ring ditch cropmarks west of Mackie's Belt
MNY10035	Unknown	FIELD BOUNDARY	Cropmark of recent field boundaries
MNY10067	Unknown	DITCH	Possible ditch west of the railway line. Possibly geological

MNY10118	Unknown	FIELD BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY DITCH	Probably recent cropmark of field boundary
MNY10044	Unknown	WOOD	Cropmarks of field boundaries of the former extent of Kit Baines Wood

National Record of the Historic Environment Data (1km Study Area)

Events

ID Ref	Name	Event Type
1501450	LAND AT BURN AIRFIELD, NEAR SELBY	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
1487438	THE GRANARY, CASTLE LANE	WATCHING BRIEF
1381129	LAND AT DRAX PARISH CHURCH	EVALUATION
1491737	ST PETER AND ST PAUL'S CHURCH, DRAX	WATCHING BRIEF
1490291	ST MARY'S CHURCH, CARLTON	WATCHING BRIEF
1309699	LAND ADJOINING 92/94 MAIN ROAD, DRAX	EVALUATION
1351162	LAND ADJOINING 92-94 MAIN ROAD, DRAX	DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Monuments

ID Ref	Name	Description	Period
57933		Findspot of a Neolithic flint adze head.	Neolithic
1303982		Iron Age or Roman fragmentary ditched enclosures are visible as cropmarks on air photographs.	Iron Age/Roman
1304059		Iron Age or Roman rectilinear ditched enclosure and a double-ditched trackway are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. To the south-west are some fragmentary boundary ditches, which may be associated with the trackway. A field system recorded to the southwest, may also be associated with this group of features	Iron Age/Roman

1304192		Iron Age or Roman fragmentary rectilinear ditched enclosures and associated boundaries are visible as cropmarks on air photographs.	Iron Age/Roman
1304942		A possible Iron Age or Roman square enclosure was seen as cropmarks on air photographs. The enclosure has a possible entrance on the north-east corner. There are also two short, ditched boundaries running east-west, just north of the enclosure, they are probably associated with the enclosure.	Iron Age/Roman
1308879		Aerial photographs record fragmentary elements of a possible Romano-British settlement west of primrose Hill, in Burn parish. It includes one complete enclosure measuring 30m by 30m.	Iron Age/Roman
1309141		Aerial photographs record the cropmarks of enclosures of possibly Romano-British type to the west of Carlton Bridge. The features comprise a rectilinear enclosure, roughly square-shaped, measuring approximately 40m by 40m, with fragmentary remains of others to the east and a ditched trackway to the west	Iron Age/Roman
1308676		Findspot of a Roman coin hoard by a metal detector at Drax. It consisted of 411 coins and fragments; four denarii, the remainder were radiates. The last coins were of Tacitus, AD 275-6. A late 3rd century hoard.	Roman
1308995		Aerial photographs record as cropmarks elements of a possible linear settlement of Roman date to the west and east of Quosquo House. It shows as an elongated series of enclosures to the west of Quosquo House, approached by a wide funnel entrance from the east, and more fragmentary enclosures adjacent to Rosehill Farm. In places the enclosures are overlain by field boundaries of medieval date.	Roman
1309241		Aerial photographs record a cropmark enclosure of rectilinear form, with three sides showing, and of probable Roman date, to the south of Hagg Bush.	Roman
56180	Temple Manor	Remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, now a house and public house. The preceptory was founded in 1152 and suppressed 1308-12, at which time it comprised a hall, chapel, kitchen, larder and outbuildings. A three storey stair turret, built in the 15th/16th century, adjoins a six bay range, probably built in the late 17th century, re-using medieval materials. The two storey house is brick-built, with a two storey central porch on the south front containing a Norman doorway. The house was altered and remodelled circa 1980. Fishponds, associated with the site, but no longer extant, are also recorded.	Medieval

57913	Castle Hills	A medieval moated site now occupied by Castle Hill Farm. The site is reputed to be that of Talleville castle built after 1139 by Philip de Colville. The entire circuit of the moat ditch survives as an earthwork except in the north eastern part of the monument where it survives as an infilled feature. The moated island is now occupied by a farm house and a number of outbuildings and other farm buildings, one of which has been converted into domestic accommodation. On the south side of the island there is a slight earthwork depression which is interpreted as a fishpond. Scheduled.	Medieval
57918	Church Of St Peter And St Paul	12th-16th century with 19th century additions and alterations including work of circa 1230 for Letticia, Baroness of Drax. Three-stage west tower; 4-bay clerestoried nave with aisles and south porch; 5-bay chancel with north chapel.	Medieval
57932		Moated Augustinian grange of Drax Abbey. Scheduled	Medieval
1303285		Medieval system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Temple Hirst is visible as earthworks on air photographs taken in 1947, but no longer extant on later photography.	Medieval
1303291		Medieval and post-medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Hensall is visible as earthworks on air photographs taken in 1947, but no longer extant on later photographs.	Medieval
1303317		Medieval and post medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Gowdall is visible as earthworks on air photographs taken 1948, but no longer extant on later photographs.	Medieval
1303417		Medieval and post-medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Carlton is visible as earthworks on air photographs taken in 1948. Later photographs indicate most is no longer extant except for small areas west of Carlton.	Medieval

1304065		Possible medieval field system is visible as cropmarks on air photographs. It comprises fairly large ditched enclosures with integral double-ditched trackways. Some ditches coincide with boundaries which are mapped on the first edition Ordnance Survey. The northern trackway seems to be an extension of a trackway that extends westwards from Carlton village. Other rectilinear enclosures and boundary ditches in this area are recorded in SE 62 SW 38 & 39	Medieval
1304092		A system of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation was seen plough-levelled on air photographs in the parish of Camblesforth. Some of the field system has been built over by the developing site of Drax power station to the north.	Medieval
1304108		Medieval ridge and furrow was seen surrounding the village of Drax on air photographs. The field system covers the majority of the parish and has mostly been plough-levelled, but there are a few extant blocks of ridge and furrow immediately around the modern village	Medieval
1304119		A system of medieval ridge and furrow was seen in the parish of Long Drax on air photographs. There are only a few blocks of extant ridge and furrow (seen on photography from 1984). The field system is concentrated in the south of the parish and much of it has been destroyed by Drax Power Station	Medieval
1304141		A system medieval ridge and furrow was seen on air photographs in the parish of Barlow. The majority of the ridge and furrow has been plough-levelled but some blocks are still extant on photographs from 1986.	Medieval
1308178		Blocks of medieval ridge and furrow were seen on air photographs in the parish of Brayton. Most of the blocks have been built over by the expanding suburbs of Selby.	Medieval
1308790		Aerial photographs record as cropmarks the remains complex comprising elements of a possible medieval field system south-west of primrose Hill in Burn parish.	Medieval
1308955		Aerial photographs record part of a medieval system of fields to the east of Quosquo Hall, and extending to the south of Quosquo House. One field boundary has the distinctive reversed S shape.	Medieval

1309072		Aerial photographs record as cropmarks the boundaries of a field system of medieval date to the north of Carlton station, adjacent to the parish boundary with Camblesforth. There is visible a ditched lane which is flanked by fields. These appear to form part of the same system visible in the field to the south	Medieval
1309228		Aerial photographs record the cropmarks of probable settlement of medieval date to the west of Camblesforth along the road to Camblesforth Common. The features probably represent toft property boundaries with associated field boundaries.	Medieval
1497125		Medieval/post medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on air photographs. Some of the earlier field boundaries appear to have been fossilised into the post medieval landscape and appear as field boundaries on Ordnance Survey first edition mapping. The features are visible on the latest 2008 specialist oblique photography.	Medieval
1618865		Rectilinear enclosures with possible tracks or lanes running between them are visible as cropmarks on HE Reconnaissance aerial photographs taken 30th June 2015. The features are considered likely to be the remains of a field system of medieval or later date	Medieval
1304072		Possible post medieval drive or carriageway is visible as cropmarks on air photographs. The double-ditched feature has a right angled bend and lies adjacent to the site of a hall (see SE 62 SW 42) marked on the first edition map, which no longer survives. In this context the feature may represent a drive or carriageway associated with the hall. At its southern end it aligns with a linear raised embankment, which extends further to the south-east down to the River Aire and a bridging point. It is uncertain therefore whether this access to the river was purely for the Hall or it had some other function.	Post-medieval
1304083		A post medieval hall surrounded by a garden is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, but no longer survives. A ditch, which aligns with the southern boundary of the garden is visible as a cropmark on air photographs. To the west, directly adjacent to the area, is a possible drive or carriageway (see SE 62 SW 41), which may be associated with the house. However a driveway to the house is also depicted on the map to the east extending to the main road.	Post-medieval

1304116		Several blocks of post medieval ridge and furrow were seen in the parish of Drax on air photographs. Most of the field system is still extant on 1984 photography but some has been plough-levelled by this date.	Post-medieval
1304126		Several blocks of post medieval ridge and furrow were seen plough levelled on air photographs in the parish of Long Drax. There are some traces of extant post medieval ridge and furrow but the majority has been levelled, some by the construction of Drax power station	Post-medieval
1304165		Medieval and post-medieval field system of ridge and furrow in the parish of Hirst Courtney is visible as earthworks on air photographs taken in 1948. Later photographs indicate most is no longer extant except for small areas north of Hirst Courtney.	Post-medieval
1345711		Aerial photographs record a group of possible extraction pits or processing pits of of medieval or post-medieval date on Barlow Common. These may be for retting.	Post-medieval
1308684		Aerial photographs record a group of possible extraction pits or processing pits of of medieval or post-medieval date on Barlow Common. These may be for retting.	Post-medieval
1309081		Aerial photographs record the cropmarks of a field boundary of probably post-medieval date north of Carlton Station . This follows a different alignment and overlies a system of less substantial boundaries of probably medieval date.	Post-medieval
1309284		Aerial photographs record the cropmarks of part of a medieval or post-medieval field system adjacent to Middle Lane, Brayton. This shows two field boundaries flanking a double -ditched trackway, which forms an extension of Middle Lane.	Post-medieval
1309762		Vertical aerial photographs of the post-War period show a few fields of levelled ridge and furrow cultivation of medieval and post-medieval date in the eastern part of Burn parish.	Post-medieval
1340668	Selby Canal	Passed by an Act of 1774, the Selby Canal runs for 5.25 miles from the Aire and Calder Navigation at Haddlesey below Knottingley to the Ouse at Selby, with locks at Haddlesey and Selby. The engineer was William Jessop with John Gott as his resident and the Pinkerton Borthers as contractors. In 1778 the canal was open	Early Modern

1374644	Hull And Barnsley Railway	The Hull and Barnsley Railway (previously known as Hull, Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock). The line opened 1885 between Cudworth and Hull (Alexandra Dock). Closed to passenger traffic in 1955, goods traffic ceased between Hull and Wrangbrook in 1959 and between Wrangbrook and Cudworth in 1967 after which the whole line was dismantled	Early Modern
1374919	Aire Junction And Braithwell Junction Railway	The line from Aire Junction on the Hull and Barnsley line to Braithwell Junction opened in 1916 and closed in stages between 1958 and 1970.	Early Modern
1375238	Great Northern Railway (Northern Direct Line)	The original Great Northern Railway ran as far as Doncaster, using running powers from there to York. In 1863 the North Eastern Railway obtained authorisation to build a new direct route from Shaftholme Junction (north of Doncaster) to Chaloner Whin Junction south of York) via Selby. Two connecting spurs were also authorised, one at Heck with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and another at Joan Croft Junction and Applehurst Junction with the West Riding and Grimsby Railway. Opened in 1871.	Early Modern
1506621		Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1842. Gault brick with lancet windows, three-bays, extended to the east.	Early Modern
1512844	Drax Hall	The central four bays of the current building are possibly those shown on the 1773 enclosure map, with the gable end lean-tos replaced with the two storey, hipped roofed extensions in the later 19th century. However, the design of the windows shows that the house was either extensively remodelled or largely rebuilt in the 19th century. The house is brick built with a Welsh slate roof of two stories and attic. It appears to be of two main builds: The central four bays, framed with large gable end ridge stacks, have been extended with the addition of a full height bay at either end, set back slightly from both the north and south elevations, and finished with a hipped roof	Early Modern
497528		A windmill of uncertain phase	Early Modern
500205	Carlton Towers Station	Site of railway station on the Hull and Barnsley Railway, opened in 1885, closed to passengers in 1932 and closed entirely in 1959.	Early Modern
500219	Drax Station	Site of railway station on the Hull and Doncaster Railway, opened in 1885 and closed in 1964.	Early Modern

500533	Temple Hirst Station	Site of railway station on the Great Northern Railway Extension, opened in 1871, closed to passengers in 1961 and closed entirely in 1964.	Early Modern
522811		A farm complex at Quosquo Hall of post medieval date.	Early Modern
522812	Quosquo Hall	A farmhouse originating in the late 18th century.	Early Modern
522813		A barn on the Quosquo Farm estate dating to the late 18th century. It was in use as a cowshed by 1986.	Early Modern
522814		A byre on the Quosquo Estate dating to the late 19th century.	Early Modern
522815		A granary on the Quosquo Estate dating to the late 19th century.	Early Modern
522816		A late 19th century cart shed on the Quosquo Estate.	Early Modern
57938		Camblesforth Hall - c.1700	Early Modern
57973		1889 Cross incorporating remains of Mediaeval village cross (not in situ).	Early Modern
1389379		A part of the bomb stores at the former Burn military airfield. In 1998 the bomb fuzing bays were reported as still being extant. These are situated at the north end of the airfield between Common Lane and the Selby Canal.	Modern
1415781		A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The site is located on the east side of Camela Lane running north from Camblesforth. The site was built as part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom. The majority of these sites were built between 1956 and 1964, although their construction began after 1925 and continued into the early 1970s. At the time of the Defence of Britain survey (1995-2002) this site was found to remain in a good condition.	Modern
1473689	Heavy Anti Aircraft Battery York H2	Site of Second World War heavy anti aircraft battery to the West of Murton. It was armed with four 3.7-inch mobile guns with GL Mark IA radar in 1942, and was manned by the 377 Battery of the 119th Royal Artillery Regiment in 1944.	Modern

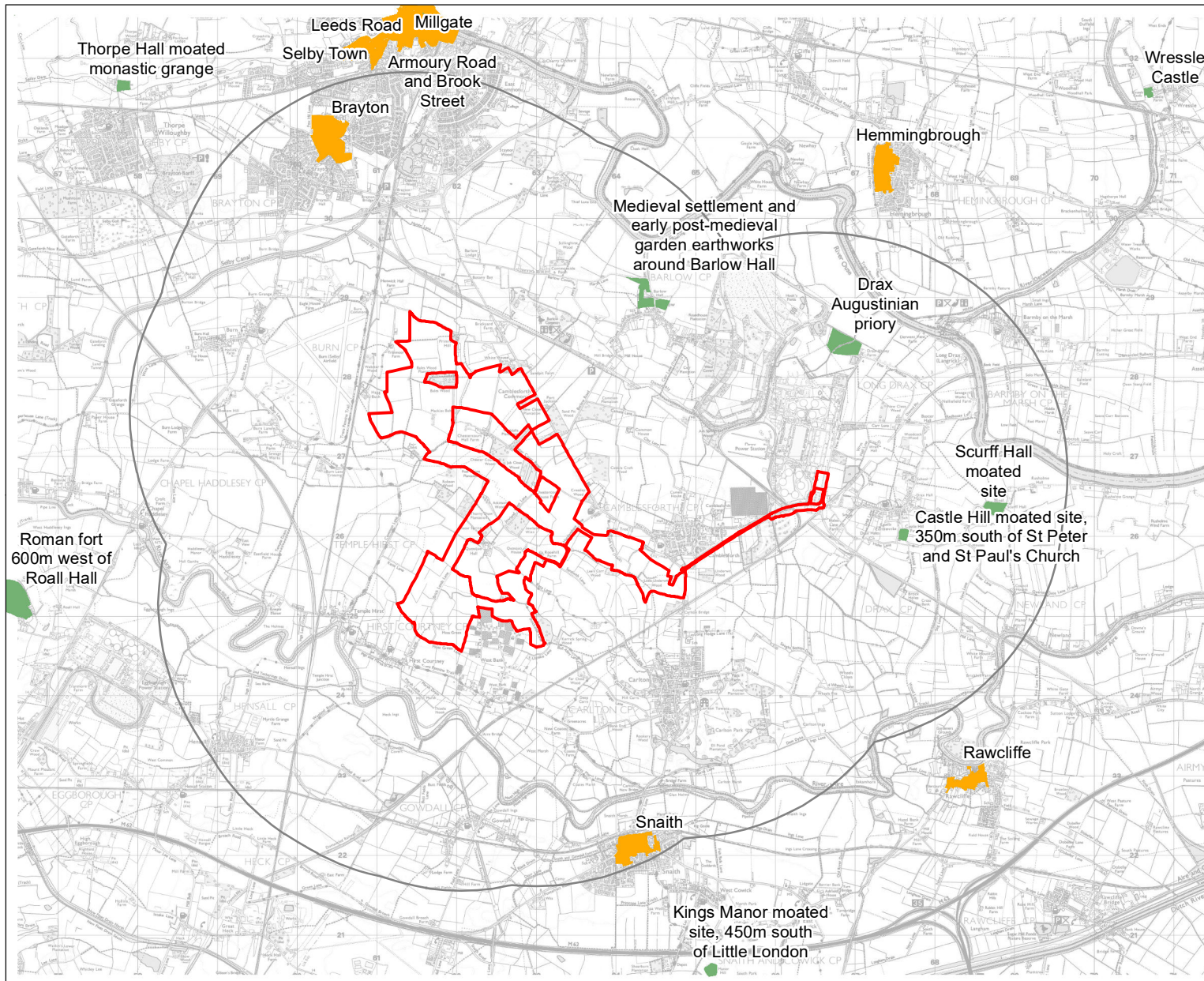
500192	Barlow Station	Site of railway station on the Thorpe Willoughby and Goole Railway, opened in 1903 and closed in 1964.	Modern
57936	Thorpe Willoughby And Goole Railway	Course of former North Eastern Railway between Thorpe Willoughby and Goole (10.5 miles) opened circa 1903, closed to passengers in 1964. The traces of the line of the former railway can be seen on air photographs.	Modern
1508122	Carlton Airfield	The site of the First World War airfield at Carlton. The airfield was one of a number of home defence landing grounds established to defend the important industrial areas of Scunthorpe, Leeds and Sheffield from German airship attack. It was little more than a cleared field and was most likely used by 33 Squadron in 1916 which was responsible for this area at that time.	Modern
1309034	Burn Airfield	A disused military airfield officially opened as a bomber station in November 1942 as a base for Wellington bombers of the Royal Air Force's 4 Group, Bomber Command, 578 Squadron. The base had three concrete runways and heavy bomber hard standings. There were two type T2 and one type B1 aircraft hangars. Accommodation was initially in tented camps but this was improved to more robust accommodation. Wartime construction methods typically involved the use of "temporary materials" for many building types. By January of 1944 there were 230 buildings on 12 sites around the airfield. With the disbandment of the resident squadron Burn was closed to flying in September 1946. A prisoner of war camp was established at No.14 Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot at the airfield during or immediately after the Second World War. This was a German working company camp and could have been in use up until 1948. From 1945 to 1958 the airfield was utilised by the army as a tank park, with heavy use in the Korean war and during the Suez crises. In 1998 much of the basic layout of the flying field was said to remain, used by Burn Gliding club, but most of the original buildings were no longer extant. Part of the bomb store survived, see SE 62 NW 31.	Modern



1309046		Aerial photographs record as cropmarks an elongated rectilinear enclosure to the south-east of Quosquo Hall. The enclosure is of uncertain date and function, but it follows a different alignment to the adjacent medieval field boundaries, and is presumably of different date	Undated
1308756		Aerial photographs record the cropmarks of a field system of uncertain date underlying the disused military airfield at Burn. Cropmarks extend over an area 600m by 800m and reveal a network of boundaries following a north-south and east-west alignment w	Undated
1308907		Aerial photographs record as cropmarks part of a rectilinear enclosure of unknown date and function to the north of Fair Oaks. Two short linear ditch fragments 150m to the north may be associated with this.	Undated
1304089		Boundary ditch of uncertain date is visible as cropmarks on air photographs.	Undated



Appendix 2: Figures



KEY

- Site
- 3km
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas

Figure 6.1: Designated Heritage Assets - Scheduled Monuments & Conservation Areas

Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited

DRWG No: P22-0212_1

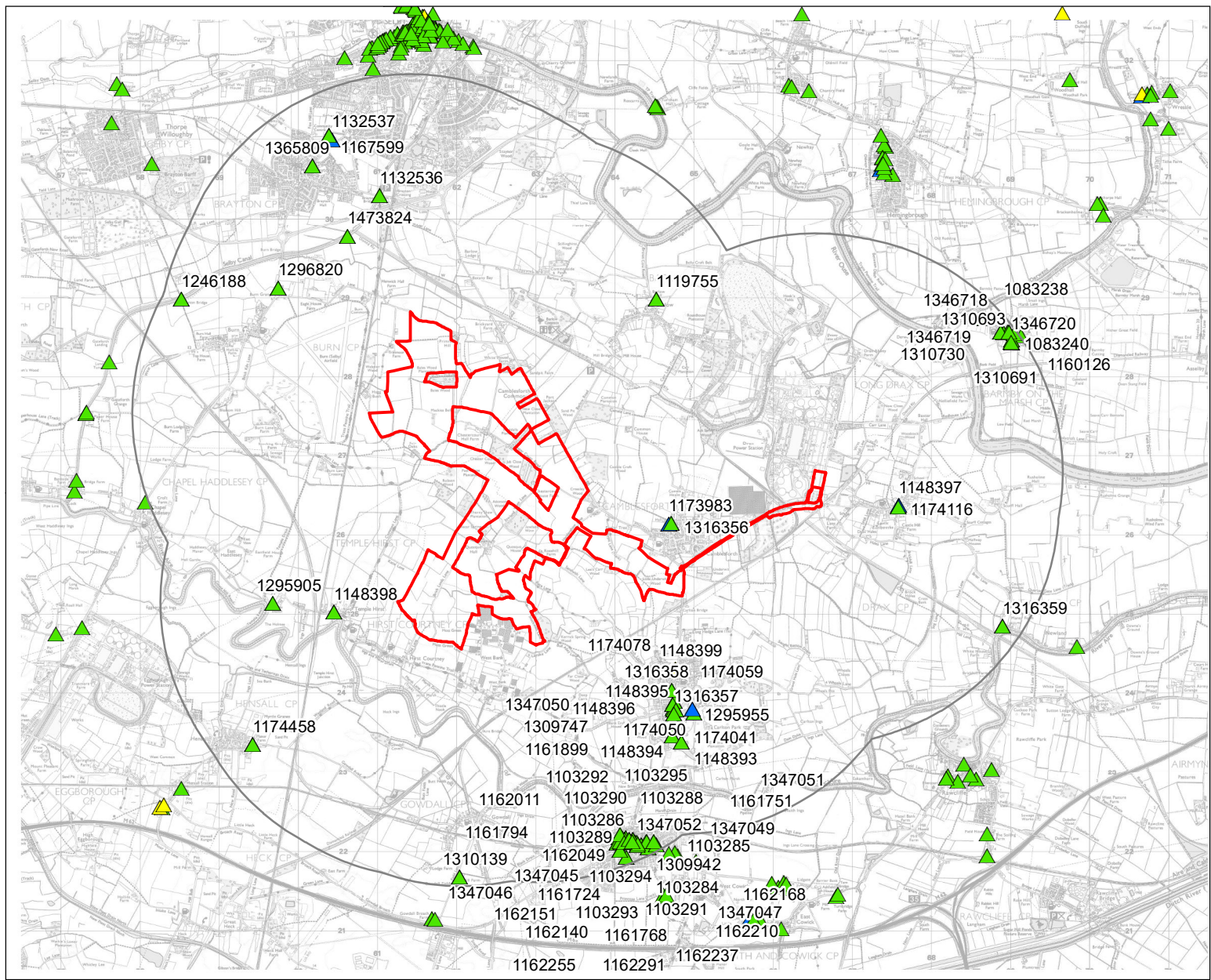
Drawn by: EP/DS

Date: 06/03/2024

Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4

Approved by: LG





KEY

- Site
- 3km

Listed Buildings

Grade

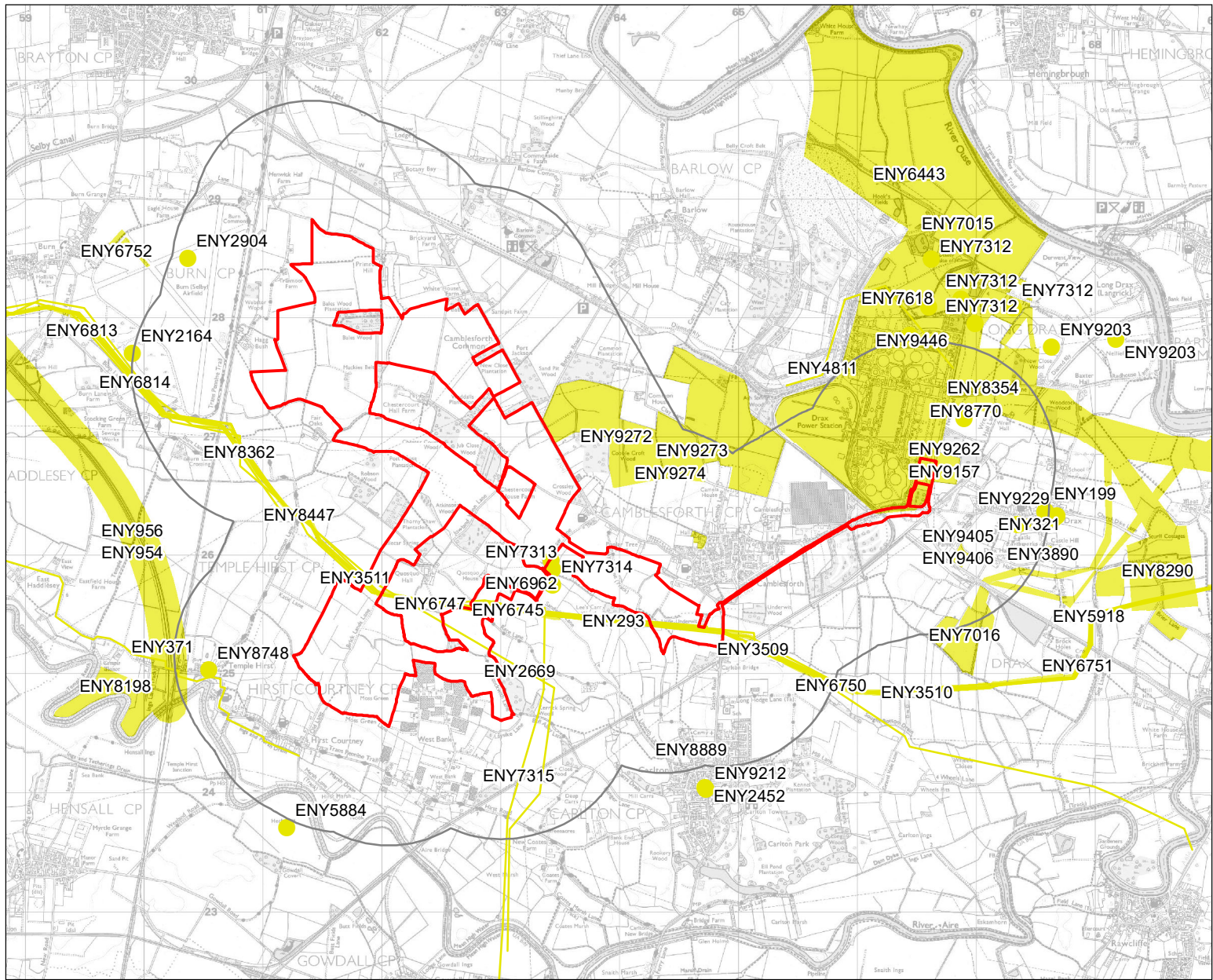
- ▲ I
- ▲ II*
- ▲ II

Figure 6.2: Designated Heritage Assets - Listed Buildings

Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_2
 Drawn by: EP/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG





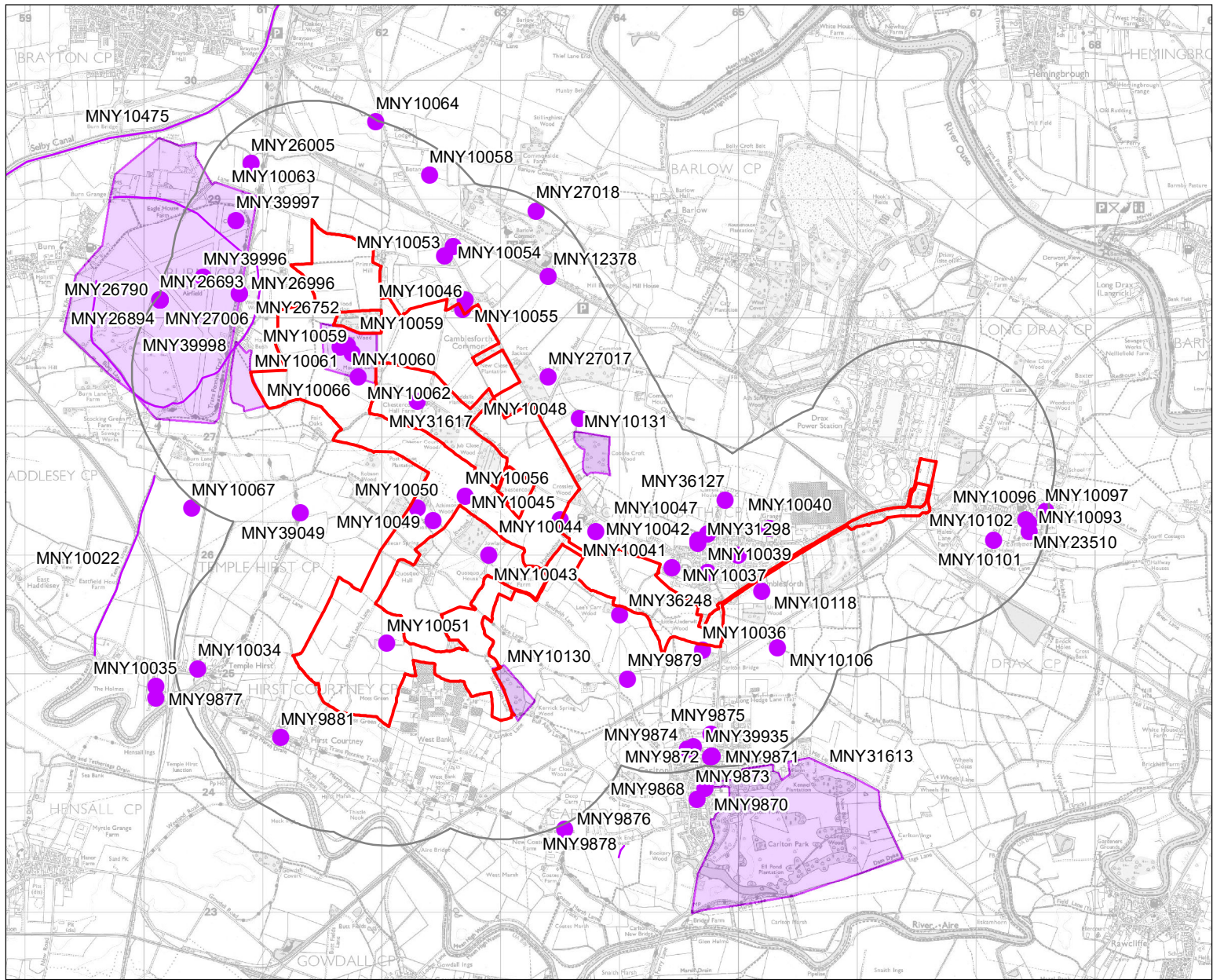
- KEY**
- Site
 - 1km
 - Events
 - Events
 - Events

Contains North Yorkshire HER data.

Figure 6.3: HER 'Events'
 Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_3
 Drawn by: EP/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG



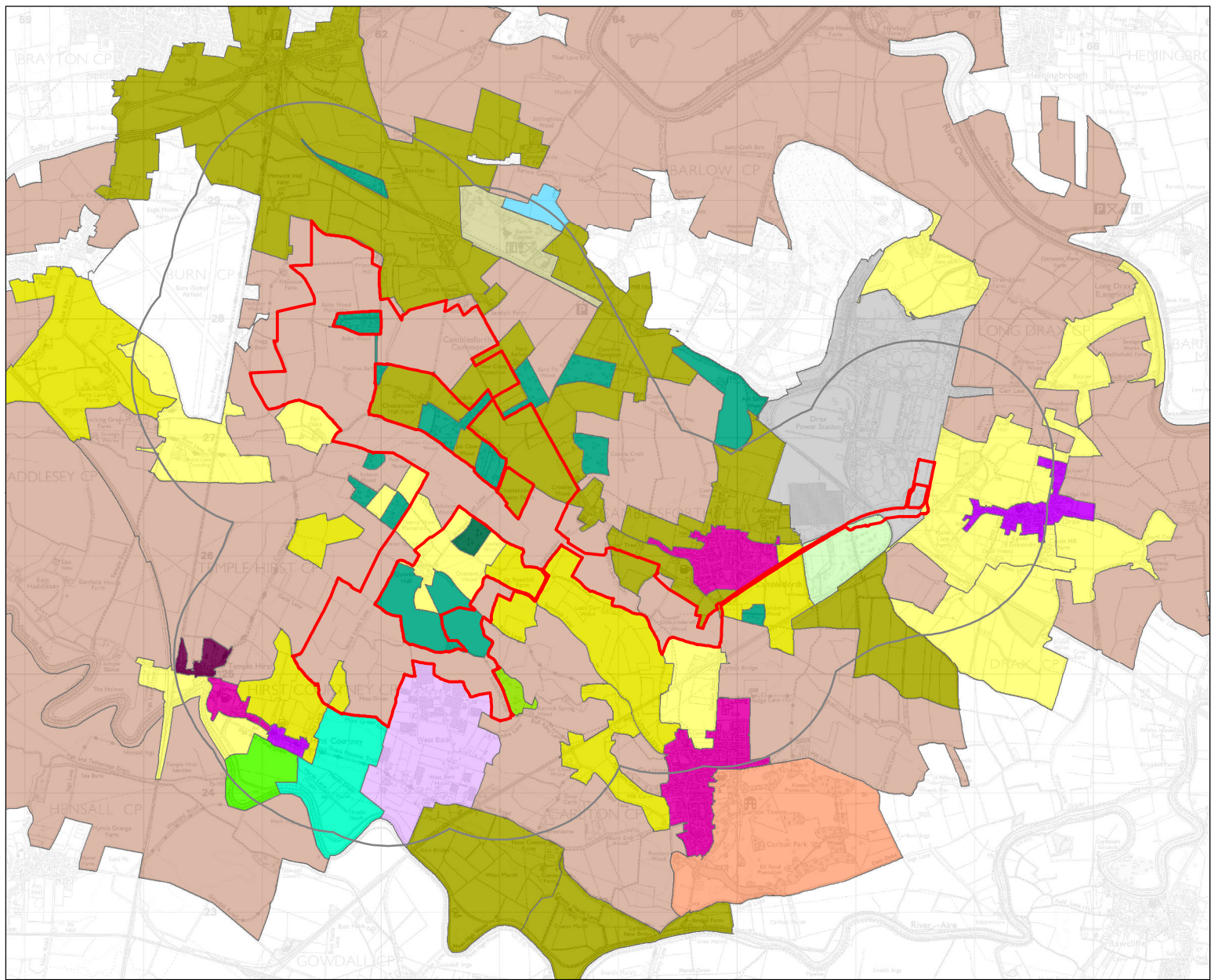


- KEY**
- Site
 - 1km
 - Monuments
 - Monuments
 - Monuments
 - Monuments

Contains North Yorkshire HER data.

Figure 6.4: HER 'Monuments'
Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_4
 Drawn by: EP/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG



KEY

- Site
- 1km
- HLCTypeDes**
- Air unidentified
- Broad-leaved plantation
- Mixed plantation
- Spring wood
- Commonland (Lowland)
- Lowland meadow
- Piecemeal enclosure
- Planned large scale parliamentary enclosure
- Unknown planned enclosure
- Large scale private enclosure
- Modern improved fields
- Unidentified parkland
- Golf course
- Industrial Estate
- Linear village
- Nucleated village
- Planned estate
- Intake
- Utilities (Including gas, electric etc)

Figure 6.5: Historic Landscape Characterisation

Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_5
 Drawn by: EP/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG



KEY
 Site

Images courtesy of The Genealogist.

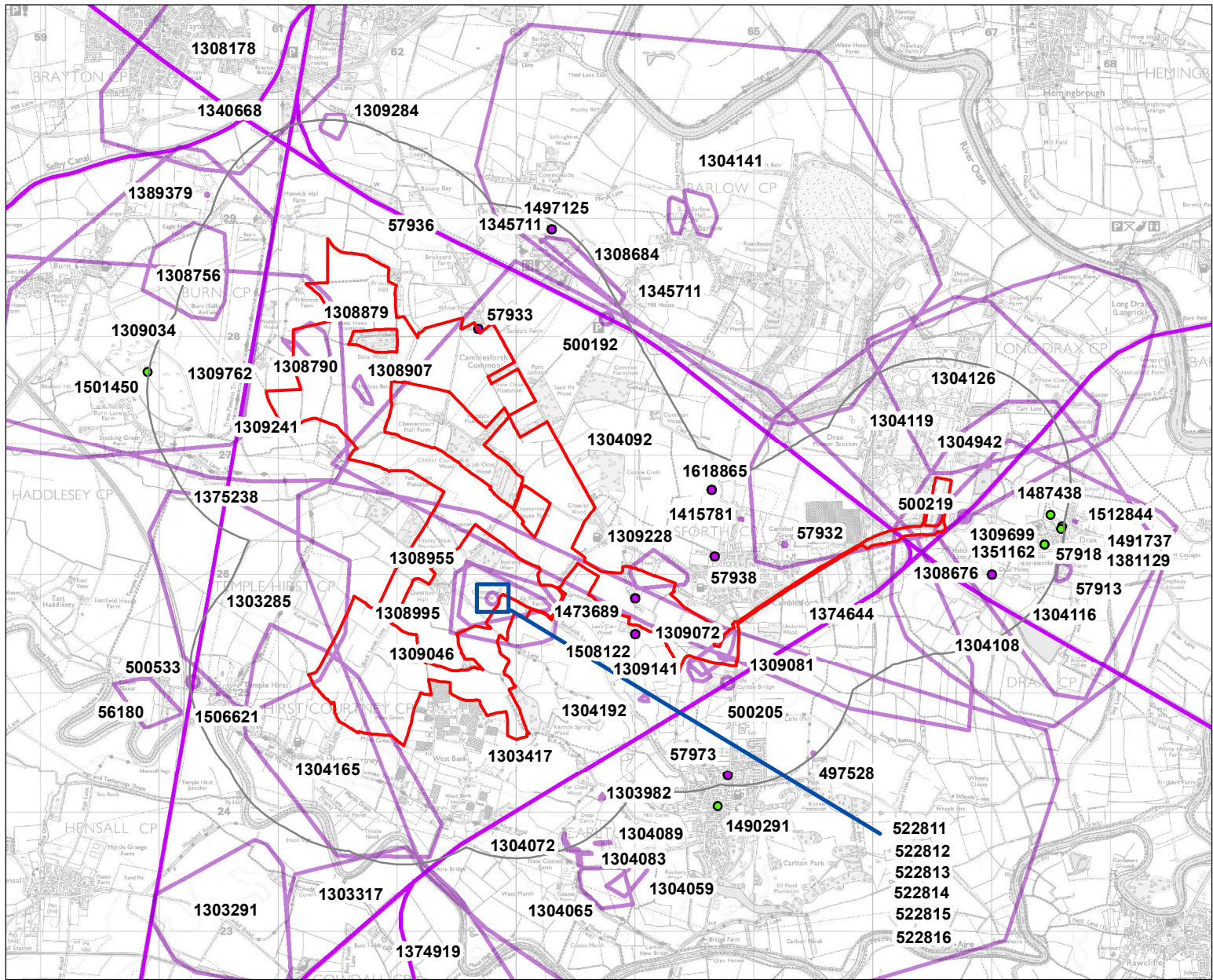
The larger image is an extract from the tithe map for Camblesforth; the smaller image is an extract from the tithe map for Hirst Courtney. No tithe map was found for the intervening manor of Carlton or the outlying township of Burn to the NW.

Figure 6.6: 1838 Tithe Maps

Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_6
 Drawn by: EP/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:35,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG

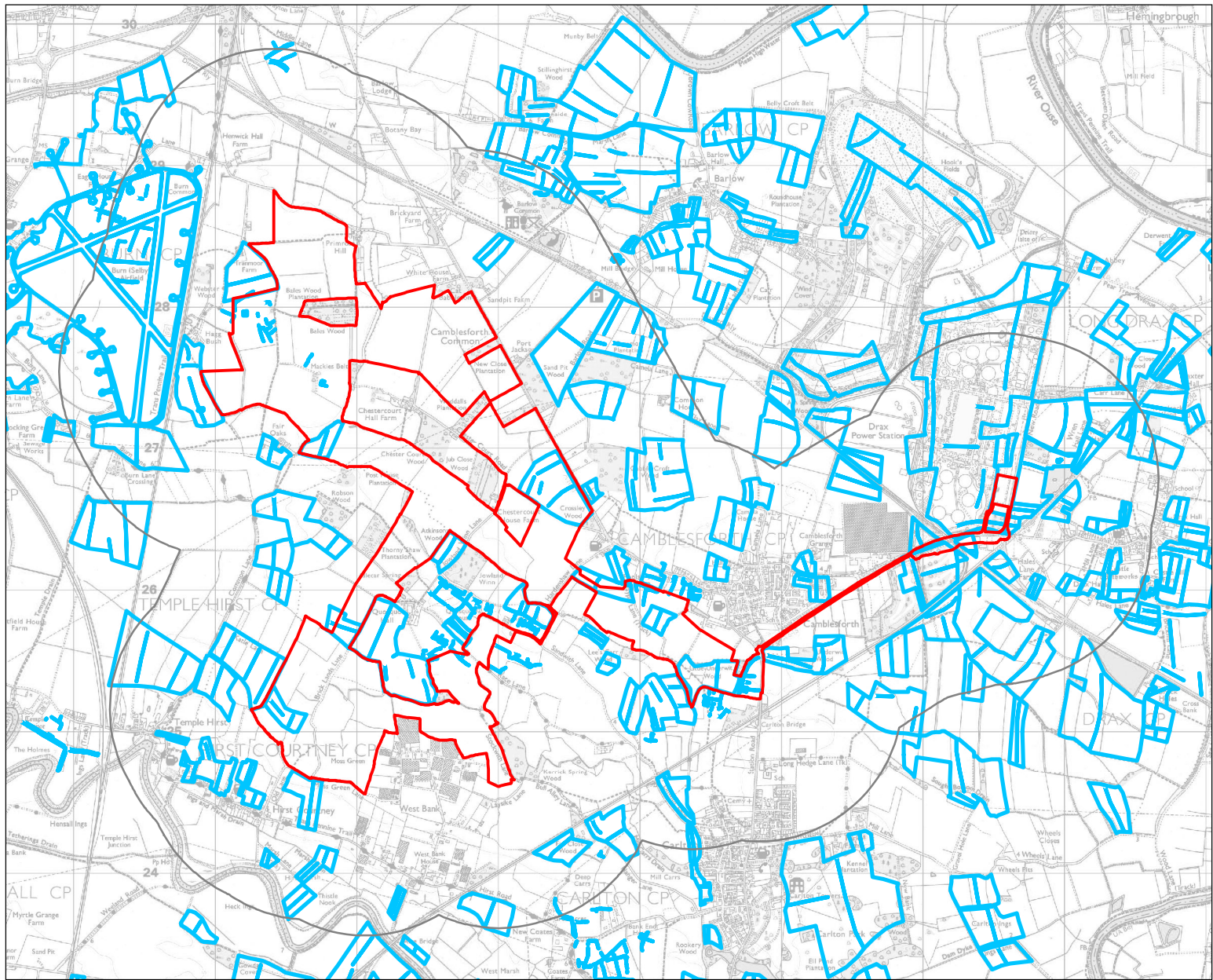




- KEY**
- Site
 - 1km
 - NRHE 'Event' points
 - NRHE 'Monument' points
 - NRHE 'Monument' lines
 - NRHE 'Monument' areas

Figure 6.7: NRHE Data
Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_7
 Drawn by: RGO/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:50,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG



KEY

- Site
- NMP data

Figure 6.8: NMP Data
Helios Renewable Energy Project

Client: Enso Green Holdings D Limited
 DRWG No: P22-0212_8
 Drawn by: RGO/DS
 Date: 06/03/2024
 Scale: 1:42,000 @ A4
 Approved by: LG

Appendix 3: Assessment Methodology

Assessment of significance

In the *NPS EN-1*, heritage significance is defined as:

“The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset hold is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”¹⁸

Historic England’s *GPA:2* gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset.¹⁹

In order to do this, *GPA 2* also advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in English Heritage’s *Conservation Principles*.²⁰ These essentially cover the heritage ‘interests’ given in the glossaries of the *NPPF* and the *PPG* which are archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.²¹

The *PPG* provides further information on the interests it identifies:

- ***Archaeological interest:*** *As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.*

- ***Architectural and artistic interest:*** These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture.
- ***Historic interest:*** An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.²²

Significance results from a combination of any, some, or all of the interests described above.

The most-recently issued Historic England guidance on assessing heritage significance, *HEAN:12*, advises using the terminology of the

¹⁸ DES&NZ, *NPS EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*, p135.

¹⁹ Historic England, *GPA:2*.

²⁰ Historic England, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008). These

heritage values are identified as being ‘aesthetic’, ‘communal’, ‘historical’ and ‘evidential’, see *idem* pp. 28–32.

²¹ DLUHC, *NPPF*, p. 71; DLUHC, *PPG, Annex 2*.

²² DLUHC, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.

NPPF and PPG, and thus it is that terminology which is used in this Report.²³

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are generally designated for their special architectural and historic interest. Scheduling is predominantly, although not exclusively, associated with archaeological interest.

Setting and significance

As defined in the NPS EN-1:

“Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”²⁴

Setting is defined in footnote 231 as:

“1 The setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”²⁵

Therefore, setting can contribute to, affect an appreciation of significance, or be neutral with regards to heritage values.

Assessing change through alteration to setting

How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this Report with reference to GPA:3, particularly the checklist

given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of “*what matters and why*”.²⁶

In GPA:3, a stepped approach is recommended, of which Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected. Step 2 is to assess whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated. The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) checklist of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, green space, functional relationships and degree of change over time. It also lists aspects associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and land use.

Step 3 is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s). Step 4 is to explore ways to maximise enhancement and minimise harm. Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

A Court of Appeal judgement has confirmed that whilst issues of visibility are important when assessing setting, visibility does not necessarily confer a contribution to significance and factors other than visibility should also be considered, with Lindblom LJ stating at paragraphs 25 and 26 of the judgement (referring to an earlier Court of Appeal judgement):

²³ Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets*, Historic England Advice Note 12 (Swindon, October 2019).

²⁴ DES&NZ, *NPS EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*, p135.

²⁵ DES&NZ, *NPS EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*, p135 fn231

²⁶ Historic England, *GPA:3*, pp. 8, 11.

Paragraph 25 – “But – again in the particular context of visual effects – I said that if “a proposed development is to affect the setting of a listed building there must be a distinct visual relationship of some kind between the two – a visual relationship which is more than remote or ephemeral, and which in some way bears on one’s experience of the listed building in its surrounding landscape or townscape” (paragraph 56)”.

Paragraph 26 – “This does not mean, however, that factors other than the visual and physical must be ignored when a decision-maker is considering the extent of a listed building’s setting. Generally, of course, the decision-maker will be concentrating on visual and physical considerations, as in Williams (see also, for example, the first instance judgment in R. (on the application of Miller) v North Yorkshire County Council [2009] EWHC 2172 (Admin), at paragraph 89). But it is clear from the relevant national policy and guidance to which I have referred, in particular the guidance in paragraph 18a-013-20140306 of the PPG, that the Government recognizes the potential relevance of other considerations – economic, social and historical. These other considerations may include, for example, “the historic relationship between places”. Historic England’s advice in GPA3 was broadly to the same effect.”²⁷

Levels of significance

Descriptions of significance will naturally anticipate the ways in which impacts will be considered. Hence descriptions of the significance of Conservation Areas will make reference to their special interest and character and appearance, and the significance of Listed Buildings will be discussed with reference to the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in the *NPS EN-1* and the *PPG*, three levels of significance are identified:

- **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 5.9.30 of the *NPS EN-1*, comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, as identified in paragraph 5.9.6 of *NPS EN-1*;
- **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance**, as identified in paragraph 5.9.29 of the *NPS EN-1*, comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas); and
- **Non-designated heritage assets.** Non-designated heritage assets are defined within the *PPG* as “buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or

²⁷ *Catesby Estates Ltd. v. Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ 1697, paras. 25 and 26.

*landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets”.*²⁸

Additionally, it is of course possible that sites, buildings or areas have no heritage significance.

Assessment of harm

Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against, such as whether a proposed development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, and articulating the scale of any harm in order to inform a balanced judgement/weighing exercise as required by the NPPF.

In accordance with key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified for designated heritage assets:

- **Substantial harm or total loss.** It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 that this would be harm that would *“have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced”*;²⁹ and
- **Less than substantial harm.** Harm of a lesser level than that defined above.

²⁸ DLUHC, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

²⁹ Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

With regards to these two categories, the PPG states:

“Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.”³⁰

Hence, for example, harm that is less than substantial would be further described with reference to where it lies on that spectrum or scale of harm, for example low end, middle, and upper end of the less than substantial harm spectrum/scale.

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, there is no basis in policy for describing harm to them as substantial or less than substantial, rather the *NPS EN-1* requires that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated whilst having regard to the significance of the asset. Harm to such assets is therefore articulated as a level of harm to their overall significance, using descriptors such as minor, moderate and major harm.

It is also possible that development proposals will cause no harm or preserve the significance of heritage assets. Here, a High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant. This concluded that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, *“preserving”* means doing *“no harm”*.³¹

Preservation does not mean no change, it specifically means no harm. *GPA:2* states that *“Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged”*.³² Thus, change is accepted in Historic England’s guidance as part of the evolution of

³⁰ DLUHC, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

³¹ R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

³² Historic England, *GPA:2*, p. 9.

the landscape and environment. It is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset that matters.

As part of this, setting may be a key consideration. When evaluating any harm to significance through changes to setting, this Report follows the methodology given in *GPA:3*, described above.

Fundamental to this methodology is a consideration of “*what matters and why*”.³³ Of particular relevance is the checklist given on page 13 of *GPA:3*.³⁴

It should be noted that this key document also states:

“Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation...”³⁵

Hence any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the significance of a heritage asset, and heritage interests that contribute to this significance, through changes to setting.

With regards to changes in setting, *GPA:3* states that:

“Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change”.³⁶

Additionally, whilst the statutory duty requires that special regard should be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a Listed Building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor,

would necessarily require Planning Permission to be refused. This point has been clarified in the Court of Appeal.³⁷

Benefits

Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage interests, and hence the significance, of the assets concerned.

³³ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 8.

³⁴ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 13.

³⁵ Historic England, *GPA:3*, p. 4.

³⁶ Historic England, *GPA 3*, p. 8.

³⁷ *Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor* [2016] EWCA Civ 1061.

Appendix 4: Legislative Framework

Legislation relating to the built historic environment is primarily set out within the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.³⁸ It does not provide statutory protection for non-designated or Locally Listed heritage assets.

Section 66(1) of the Act goes on to state that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.”³⁹

In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the Barnwell Manor case, Sullivan LJ held that:

“Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given “considerable importance and weight” when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise.”⁴⁰

³⁸ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

³⁹ UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Section 66(1).

A judgement in the Court of Appeal (‘Mordue’) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 134 of the 2012 version of the NPPF, the requirements of which are now given in paragraph 208 of the current, revised NPPF), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.⁴¹

With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* states:

“In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”⁴²

Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.

⁴⁰ Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

⁴¹ Jones v Mordue [2015] EWCA Civ 1243.

⁴² UK Public General Acts, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Section 72(1).

Appendix 5: Policy Framework

National Policy Statements

National planning policy that has been considered comprises the following designated National Policy Statements ('NPS') designated in January 2024:

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023);
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (November 2023); and
- NPS for Electricity Networks (EN-5) (November 2023).

Within NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.9.3 defines a heritage asset and heritage significance as follows:

“Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called ‘heritage assets’. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.”

Heritage assets of the highest significance carry a designation, namely: World Heritage Site; Scheduled Monument; Protected Wreck Site; Protected Military Remains, Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden; Registered Battlefield; Conservation Area. Certain non-designated heritage assets can be of a significance equivalent

to that of a designated heritage asset and can be treated as such during decision-making. Paragraphs 5.9.5 and 5.9.6 state:

“5.9.5 There are heritage assets that are not currently designated but which have been demonstrated to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets of the highest significance. These include:

- ***those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being capable of being designated as a Scheduled Monument or Protected Wreck Site but has decided not to designate***
- ***those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites but are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the related legislation.***
- ***those that have yet to be formally assessed by the Secretary of State, but which have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites.***

5.9.6 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets

The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance or necessarily imply that it is not of national importance.”

Regarding harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the decision-making framework is set out at paragraphs 5.9.22 onwards Specific paragraphs of relevance are set out below:

***“5.9.27 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance.*”**

5.9.28 The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification.

5.9.29 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.

5.9.30 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II* Listed Buildings; grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

5.9.31 Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is

necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the following apply: • the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site • no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation • conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible • the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use

5.9.32 Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use.

5.9.33 In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

...

5.9.36 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to

any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.”

Regarding archaeological heritage assets, Paragraph 5.9.21 states:

“Where there is a high probability (based on an adequate assessment) that a development site may include, as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.”

NPS EN-3

NPS EN-3 includes provisions for the consideration of solar schemes which propose a generating capacity above a threshold of 49.9 Mega-Watts ('MW'). Of particular relevance to the Proposed Development, and its temporary nature, the NPS EN-3 sets out at a series of technical considerations for the Secretary of State ('SoS') to take into account in the decision-making process. Paragraphs 2.10.147 – 2.10.151 and 2.10.160 are of relevance:

'2.10.147 Where the consent for a solar farm is to be time-limited, the DCO should impose a requirement setting that time-limit from the date the solar farm starts to generate electricity.

...

2.10.149 An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time period or for differing time-periods for operation.

2.10.150 The time limited nature of the solar farm, where a time limit is sought as a condition of consent, is likely to be an important consideration for the Secretary of State.

2.10.151 The Secretary of State should consider the period of time the applicant is seeking to operate the generating station as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets and nationally designated landscapes.

2.10.160 Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.'

Specific considerations relating to heritage are set out at paragraphs 2.10.107 onwards which state:

“2.10.107 The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground.

2.10.108 Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character.

2.10.109 Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.

2.10.110 Equally solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.

2.10.111 Generic historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1.

2.10.112 Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs) or the local authority.

2.10.113 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to, include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.

2.10.114 In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets.

2.10.115 The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed ground disturbance in, the associated study area.

2.10.116 Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal.

2.10.117 Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting.

2.10.118 As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.

2.10.119 Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.

...

2.10.137 The ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology.

2.10.138 Where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micrositing within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure, so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase if unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise."

NPS EN-5

There is no specific discussion of heritage within NPS EN-5. There are references to heritage assets within the document in relation to the consideration of the siting of substations where the NPS states at footnote 21:

'Care should be taken in relation to all historic sites with statutory protection eg Scheduled Monuments, Battlefields and Listed Buildings.'

National Planning Policy Framework 2023

Section 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and states at paragraph 201 that:

"Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by

development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal."

Paragraph 203 goes on to state that:

"In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;**
- b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and**
- c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness."**

With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 205 and 206 are relevant and read as follows:

"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to

substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”

“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification.

Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a. grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;***
- b. assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”***

Section b) of paragraph 206, which describes assets of the highest significance, also includes footnote 72 of the NPPF, which states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 207 reads as follows:

“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.”

Paragraph 208 goes on to state:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.”

Paragraph 213 goes on to recognise that “not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance” and with regard to the potential harm from a proposed development states:

“Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation



Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.” (our emphasis)

With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 209 of NPPF states that:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

Appendix 6: Relevant Development Plan Policies

Local Planning Policy relevant to this application is contained within the within the Selby District Core Strategy (2013) and the saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan (2005).

In April 2023, North Yorkshire Council ('NYC') became the administrative authority in which the Site is located, following its creation as a unitary authority by combining several district councils, including Selby District Council ('SDC'), the administrative area within which the Site had previously been located. The planning policy of SDC is still relevant to the Proposed Development

The only saved policy of the Selby District Local Plan of relevance to the Proposed Development is Policy ENV27, which states:

'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.'

The relevant policy in the Selby District Core Strategy (2013) is contained within Policy SP18 – Protecting and Enhancing the Environment, which states:

'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and manmade environment will be sustained by:

1. Safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.

2. 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.

... '

Prior to the merging of the district councils to form NYC, Selby District Council were in the process of updating their Local Plan (the Selby Local Plan Publication Version 2024). Relevant policies from this emerging Plan are included below for completeness:

"Policy SG10 – Low Carbon and Renewable Energy (Strategic Policy)

A. Proposals for low carbon and renewable energy storage and generation (including hydrogen transportation networks) will be supported where:

1. Planning impacts of the development and associated infrastructure, both individually and cumulatively, are, or can be made, acceptable;

2. Appropriate weight, consideration and mitigation has been given to the following where applicable:

i.. Landscape character and sensitivity;

ii. Designated nature conservation sites, features, functionally linked land, protected habitats and species;

iii. Designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings;...'

Specifically related to heritage are policies SG12 and SG13:

“Policy SG12 – Valuing the Historic Environment (Strategic Policy)

The former Selby district area’s heritage assets will be preserved and where appropriate enhanced in a manner commensurate to their significance. Developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the District’s historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk, will be encouraged. Particular attention will be paid to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to the former Selby district area’s distinctive character and sense of place. These include:

- ***The archaeology and historic landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge and the Humberhead levels;***
- ***The significant ritual and funerary sites and archaeological remains associated with Newton Kyme henge and Skipwith Common;***
- ***The Roman heritage of the Tadcaster area;***
- ***Medieval sites – particularly moated and manorial sites;***

- ***The registered Battlefield at Towton and its setting;***
- ***The Historic Parks and Gardens of the former Selby district area***
- ***The former Selby district area’s significant ecclesiastical history, as exemplified by Selby Abbey, Cawood Castle and the Bishop’s Canal;***
- ***The former Selby district area’s strong industrial heritage, relating principally to mining and shipbuilding, in contrast with its largely rural character;***
- ***The 19th Century farming heritage of the area;***
- ***20th Century military remains, most notably the airfields of former RAF Riccall and RAF Church Fenton; and***
- ***The designated heritage assets of the former Selby district area.***

Policy SG13: Planning Applications and the Historic Environment (Strategic Policy)

In order to preserve and/or enhance the historic environment, a development scheme will be supported which meets the following:

A. Development affecting a heritage asset should preserve, and where appropriate, enhance those elements which contribute to its significance.

B. Harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will only be supported where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in those circumstances set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

C. Development affecting a Conservation Area should preserve and where appropriate enhance those elements which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the area, including its setting, and should be in accordance with the guidance set out in adopted Conservation Area Appraisals.

D. Development which would remove, harm, or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm, having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset.

E. Proposals for the sympathetic re-use of vacant and “at risk” buildings will be supported where they prevent further deterioration of the buildings condition, maintain, or enhance their significance, and support their long-term conservation.

F. Any applications which impact the historic environment must be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by suitably qualified expertise and a Heritage Statement which demonstrates how the scheme has incorporated any recommended mitigation measures.

G. Where there is potential for archaeological remains, applicants will be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation commensurate to the likelihood and/or significance of the archaeology and use the results to inform the design of the scheme accordingly.'

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