
EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

**East Yorkshire Solar Farm
EN010143**

Environmental Statement

**Volume 2, Appendix 7-2: Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment
Document Reference: EN010143/APP/6.2**

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

November 2023
Revision Number: 00

2009

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK

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Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

- ES1 This report presents a desk-based assessment (DBA), which sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions relevant to the Scheme. This DBA is included as an appendix to **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.
- ES2 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within defined study areas surrounding the Order limits, to assess the archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the land within the Order limits within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage in this context means the above and below-ground archaeology, built heritage, the historic landscape and any other elements which may contribute to the historic and cultural heritage of the area.
- ES3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Protected Wrecks within the Order limits or Study Area.
- ES4 There are no designated heritage assets comprising scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas within the Order limits, although these assets are present within the Study Area.
- ES5 There are 52 records in the Historic Environment Record that are located wholly or partially within the Order limits. Some of this number represent find spot evidence and sites of former buildings. The number also includes historic landscape features as well as duplicate entries for the same heritage asset.
- ES6 Within the 3 km Study Area from the Order limits there are 126 assets comprising seven scheduled monuments, 118 listed buildings and one conservation area, namely Howden.
- ES7 The archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits has been determined by reviewing the known archaeological resource alongside current land-use, topography, the results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion and as a result of stakeholder engagement and consultation.
- ES8 Although no Mesolithic, or Palaeolithic, findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Order limits or Study Area, the geological history of the Order limits and Study Area does present a broad potential for finds or sites from the Mesolithic period in particular to exist, particularly at the margins of former wetland environments, although the potential within the Order limits is assessed to be **negligible to low**.
- ES9 The number of putative Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age monuments suggested to lie in the vicinity of Station Road/Wood Lane, to the north of Howden, does suggest that a nucleus of Early Bronze Age funerary and religious activity could be present in the Study Area and possibly extend into the Order limits, although the results of geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken for the Scheme have not provided any evidence for this. The potential to

- encounter features from this period within the Order limits is currently assessed to be **low**.
- ES10 The evidence of settlement activity, almost certainly relating to pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman period activity, which lies across a wide tract of landscape to the east of Solar PV Areas 1e and 2f and across the north-western part of Solar PV Area 2g, suggests a strong potential for further remains of a similar type to survive within the Order limits.
- ES11 The more ephemeral remains identified around Brackenholme show some potential for Roman period remains to exist within the Grid Connection Corridor. The baseline suggests a general potential for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains to exist across the 1 km Study Area. The potential to encounter previously unrecorded features from this period within the Order limits is currently assessed to be **medium**.
- ES12 Early medieval evidence in the Study Area is most likely to be found in established settlements and, as such, the likelihood of encountering previously unknown early medieval settlement archaeology within the Order limits is **negligible**.
- ES13 The presence of the important medieval site of Drax Abbey provides a clear focus around which other medieval activities would have clustered, and serves to help in explaining the potential for, and identified presence of, archaeology from this period within the Study Area. This pattern of activity foci could also apply to medieval manorial sites at Portington and Caville, as well as more poorly understood sites like Hagthorpe, Brackenholme, Babthorpe, Willitoft and Gribthorpe, and there is a **medium** potential for encountering previously unrecorded features from this period within the Order limits.
- ES14 Post-medieval and later activity is dominated by the area's agricultural heritage and characterised by former and extant agricultural functional buildings and farmhouses, field boundaries, ridge and furrow, and water management features. Many of these features appear on historical map evidence, and there is a **medium to high** potential for the remains of former field boundaries to be present within the Order limits, largely due to the extensive boundary loss that occurred during enclosure.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Appendix

- 1.1.1 This report presents a desk-based assessment (DBA), which sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the land within the Order limits and defined Study Area. This DBA is included as an appendix to **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.
- 1.1.2 This DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within defined study areas surrounding the Order limits, to assess the archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits and to identify key heritage considerations. It places the land within the Order limits within its wider heritage context to inform the assessment of significance of cultural heritage assets. Cultural heritage in this context means the above and below-ground archaeology, built heritage, the historic landscape and any other elements which may contribute to the historic and cultural heritage of the area.

1.2 Structure of this DBA

- 1.2.1 This DBA is structured into the following sections:
- a. Section 2 presents a summary of legislation, policy and guidance relevant to cultural heritage;
 - b. Section 3 presents the assessment methodology for the DBA;
 - c. Section 4 presents the cultural heritage baseline for the land within the Order limits and Study Area, including a summary of fieldwork surveys carried out for the Scheme; and
 - d. Section 5 presents a discussion of historic landscape themes, so that the potential impact of the spatial extent of Scheme, on a landscape-scale, can be appreciated; and
 - e. Section 6 presents an assessment of the archaeological potential within the Order limits and potential research themes relevant for further investigation.
- 1.2.2 The DBA is supported by the following annexes:
- a. **0** of this DBA sets out the references for the data sources cited; and
 - b. **Annex B** presents gazetteers of designated heritage assets, records from the relevant local authority Historic Environment Record, and fieldwork events.

2. National Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1.1 Legislation relevant to this assessment is detailed in **Appendix 7-1: Relevant Legislation and Policy for Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**. A list of legislation and policy relevant to this DBA is provided below:
- a. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref. 1);

- b. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 2);
- c. The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (Ref. 32);
- d. National Planning Policy Framework (Ref. 3);
- e. East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan (Ref. 4);
- f. Selby District Core Strategy (Ref. 5);
- g. Planning Practice Guidance (Ref. 6);
- h. Historic England. Good Practice Advice (GPA) Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Ref. 7);
- i. Historic England. GPA3. The Setting of Heritage Assets (Ref. 8);
- j. Historic England. Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Ref. 9); and
- k. Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (Ref. 10).

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The EIA Scoping Report (**Appendix 1-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**) set out a rationale for flexible study areas to be used in the assessment of cultural heritage.

Buried Components of the Scheme

- 3.1.2 The Study Area for buried components of the Scheme, comprising the Internal Cables, the Interconnecting Cables and the Grid Connection Corridor, is 1 km from the Order limits. Once operational, the buried components of the Scheme would not be visible and would not change the setting of heritage assets. As such, a 1 km Study Area is assessed to be proportionate to the level of likely impact. The Study Area provides data relating to designated and non-designated heritage assets in proximity to the Scheme whose setting may change temporarily during construction but would not experience any long-term effects as a result of the Scheme.

Above-ground Components of the Scheme

- 3.1.3 Wider Study Areas have been used around those parts of the Site that would house above-ground components of the Scheme. This is because these components have the potential to result in long-term change to the settings of heritage assets, some of which may be located at distance from the Scheme. As such, the wider Study Area has allowed for consideration of designated and non-designated heritage assets whose setting may extend into the Order limits; it is influenced by the heritage value of the asset, the prevailing topography and the predicted visibility of the Scheme.
- 3.1.4 The Study Area for non-designated heritage assets extends to a distance of 1 km from the Order limits.

- 3.1.5 The Study Area for designated heritage assets extends to 3 km from the boundary of the Solar PV Site.
- 3.1.6 A flexible approach has been undertaken for the identification of heritage assets of the highest value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas containing a number of assets of the highest value), where there may be an impact from above-ground components through changes to their setting, up to 5 km beyond the Order limits. This has been guided by the Scheme's Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) prepared as part of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**, and also by the physical and historical connectivity and relationships between heritage assets.

3.2 Data Sources

- 3.2.1 This assessment has collated cultural heritage data from several sources, comprising:
- a. A programme of archaeological geophysical survey presented in **Appendix 7-3: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010143/APP/6.2]**;
 - b. Formal searches of the Humber Historic Environment Record (HER) and North Yorkshire HER, including the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data for both areas and for spatial and non-spatial data on heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations;
 - c. Published and unpublished literature (including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within proximity to the Order limits);
 - d. Documentary, cartographic and other resources as deposited within the local archives;
 - e. The National Heritage List for England (NHLE), held by Historic England, for designated heritage assets (Ref. 11) [Accessed 16 January 2023];
 - f. Local authority conservation area appraisals and management documents and their mapping;
 - g. Various online resources including the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer (Ref. 12);
 - h. Heritage Gateway for former National Monuments Record and excavation index data (Ref. 13);
 - i. National Library of Scotland for historic maps (Ref. 14);
 - j. Defence of Britain Archive database (Ref. 15);
 - k. Vertical aerial photography of the study area available from the National Collection of Aerial Photographs (Ref. 16);
 - l. Available 1 m and 2 m spatial resolution LiDAR data published by the Environment Agency;
 - m. Archaeology Data Service for information on previous cultural heritage assessments and fieldwork surveys (Ref. 17); and

- n. Consultation with the Archaeology Officers for North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

3.3 Site Walkover Survey

- 3.3.1 A site walkover and visual assessment of heritage assets within the Study Area was undertaken between 5 and 7 December 2022 and also on the 19 July 2023. The aims of the site walkover were to:
 - a. Identify known and previously unknown heritage assets within the Site and Study Area, including non-designated buildings of heritage interest not recorded on the HER;
 - b. Identify and describe the experience and setting of heritage assets within the Site and Study Area;
 - c. Gain an understanding of the importance of long-range views for some heritage assets and an appreciation of how views change as the viewer moves through the landscape;
 - d. Identify areas suitable for archaeological evaluation; and
 - e. Identify the location and extent of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts.
- 3.3.2 The results of the site walkover are presented in section 4.3 of this DBA.

3.4 Consultation

- 3.4.1 Consultation has been carried out with Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and the Archaeology Officers and Conservation Officers for East Riding of Yorkshire and North Yorkshire County Councils to ensure, as far as practicable, that cultural heritage issues are identified and potential impacts to cultural heritage assets are included in the assessment.
- 3.4.2 The scope of archaeological geophysical survey has been set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which was agreed with the Archaeology Officer for North Yorkshire County Council on 10 August 2022 and the Archaeology Officer for East Riding of Yorkshire County Council on 12 August 2022. The geophysical survey commenced in September 2022 and finished in June 2023. Refer to **Appendix 7-3: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.
- 3.4.3 A scoping response from the Archaeology Officers for East Riding of Yorkshire and North Yorkshire County Councils was not included in the **Scoping Opinion, ES Volume 2 Appendix 1-2 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**. As such, additional consultation has been carried out with both officers to obtain their comments on the proposed methodology for cultural heritage assessment as set out in the **Scoping Report, ES Volume 2 Appendix 1-1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.
- 3.4.4 The consultation carried out during the cultural heritage assessment is summarised in section 7.3 of **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

3.5 Assessing Heritage Significance

- 3.5.1 The significance of identified heritage assets has been determined by professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, national, regional, and local policies, and archaeological research frameworks.
- 3.5.2 As listed in Section 2 of this DBA, Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 *Managing Significance in Decision-taking* (Ref. 7) GPA3 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Second Edition) (Ref. 8) and *Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance* (Ref. 9).
- 3.5.3 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the *'first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance'* (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.5.4 GPA3 provides detail on the setting of heritage assets and provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated.
- 3.5.5 GPA3 also provides a broad approach to assessing the impact of a proposed development on the setting of heritage assets, and outlines a series of steps that can be applied proportionately to the complexity of the case:
- a. Step 1 is to identify the heritage assets and their settings which have the potential to be impacted;
 - b. Step 2 comprises assessing the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage assets, or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - c. Step 3 is to assess the effects of a proposed development on that significance or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - d. Step 4 comprises exploring ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 - e. Step 5 should be making and documenting the decision and monitoring the outcomes.
- 3.5.6 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF (Ref. 3). It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance (its heritage value) and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development.

3.5.7 The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF (Ref. 3) Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary) as follows:

- a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or 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, such as sculpture; and
- c. 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.

3.5.8 The significance of potential heritage assets is also based on regional research resource assessments and research frameworks as well as thematic and period-specific publications.

3.6 Archaeological Potential

3.6.1 The potential for an area of the Site to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains is rated in this DBA as high, medium, low or negligible. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource and the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/ historical sites and find spots within the Order limits and Study Area. Further considerations include the Site's historical and current land-use, prevailing topography, geology, results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion and the results of stakeholder consultation and engagement.

4. Heritage Baseline

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following sets out the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Site and Study Areas. The history of human activity can be influenced by an area's geological and topographical character and therefore the baseline begins with a description of both. This is followed by a summary of the historic landscape character of the Study Area, an overview of the number and type of assets within the Site and Study Area, and an archaeological and historical narrative of the Study Area by chronological period.

- 4.1.2 Figures to accompany this DBA are presented in **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** and comprise:
- a. **Figure 7-1: Location of Designated Heritage Assets;**
 - b. **Figure 7-2: Non-Designated Heritage Assets;**
 - c. **Figure 7-3: Location of Archaeological Events;**
 - d. **Figure 7-4: Historic Landscape Characterisation;** and
 - e. **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site.**
- 4.1.3 The full gazetteer of heritage assets, including fieldwork events, is presented in **Annex B** of this report.
- 4.1.4 For clarity of reporting within this DBA, the Solar PV Site has been divided into 18 Solar PV Areas each identified by a unique identification number; Solar PV Area 1a, 1b etc., which are shown on the accompanying figures. Where assets occur within the Grid Connection Corridor or Interconnecting Cable Corridor they are referenced as such.

4.2 Geology and Topography

- 4.2.1 The Site is formed of a number of dispersed land packages which are underlain by varying geology. Typically, those parts of the Site which lie to the north of Howden and east of Bubwith, comprising the majority of the Site, are underlain by a solid geology of mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group. This, in turn, is overlain by a superficial geology of glacial till comprising clays, silts, sands and gravels. The Grid Connection Corridor, which principally extends south and west from the area between Wressle and Newsholme towards Drax Power Station on the south side of the River Ouse, crosses a more variable geological zone. Here, the Grid Connection Corridor is underlain by a solid geology of sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group. Overlying this, the superficial geology varies significantly, and includes large areas of alluvial clays, sands and silts surrounding the Rivers Ouse and Derwent. Beyond these floodplain deposits, the Grid Connection Corridor crosses further, higher, areas of glacial till, including clays, silts, sands and gravels. At its southern extent, surrounding Drax Power Station, the Grid Connection Corridor crosses into an area of glaciolacustrine clays and silts (Ref. 12).
- 4.2.2 The Site and Study Areas are located within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area (Ref. 18). The Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying landscape dominated by large-scale agricultural use. The area is bounded to the west by the low ridge of the Southern Magnesian Limestone and to the east by the Yorkshire Wolds (north of the Humber) and the Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (south of the Humber). To the north it merges into the slightly undulating landscape of the Vale of York, at the line of the Escrick Moraine, and in the south it merges into the Trent and Belvoir Vales and Sherwood.
- 4.2.3 The complex geological environment provides a number of factors which are likely to have influenced the presence and relative survival of archaeological remains. Primarily, the glaciolacustrine deposits surrounding Drax Power Station, and the alluvial sediments surrounding the Rivers Derwent and

Ouse, have potential for the enhanced survival of archaeological remains, where such remains are present, including a greater likelihood of the preservation of palaeoenvironmental evidence and organic materials. Furthermore, these areas also have an increased potential for the formation and retention of significant areas of peat deposits to be present, where the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence and, occasionally, the preservation of organic materials is increased. The heritage value of this type of deposit derives from the potential archaeological interest of the archaeological evidence it may contain. Such evidence may contribute to research agenda and could therefore be of regional importance, and medium value, as defined in **Table 7-4** in **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].

- 4.2.4 Whilst recognising the potential for the survival of significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains, it is noted that this potential has been negatively impacted by historic and ongoing intensive agricultural activity, and the associated ongoing drainage of the area undertaken from the early-17th century onwards. Conversely, the contemporary practice of ‘warping’, releasing impounded water to seasonally inundate areas of agricultural land in order to deposit fertile silt, is also likely to have created deeper post-medieval soil horizons across much of the Site, which is likely to have influenced the relative depths of any earlier surviving archaeological remains.
- 4.2.5 Areas of glacial till, particularly areas of relatively free-draining sands and gravels, are likely to have been more attractive for past settlement. These areas are therefore considered to provide an inherently increased potential for archaeological remains to be present, particularly relating to prehistoric, early medieval and medieval settlement activity.

4.3 Site Walkover

- 4.3.1 A site walkover and visual assessment of heritage assets within the study areas was undertaken between 5 and 7 December 2022 and also on the 19 July 2023. The site visit was carried out following a review and understanding of the data sources in section 3.2 of this DBA so that the cultural heritage character of the area was known and appreciated. Some of these data sources, such as the HER and historical map evidence, enhanced the site walkover and are referenced in the text where relevant.
- 4.3.2 In general, the various parcels of land within the Site comprise flat, enclosed agricultural land. Given the flat nature of the surrounding area, even low boundary features, such as hedgerows, and intervening obstacles such as buildings and treelines, provide significant visual barriers when viewed from the ground. As such, it was noted during the site walkover that very few long views play any part in understanding the setting, or appreciating the significance of heritage assets. Equally, very few, if any, visual connections exist between heritage assets located at a distance from one another. Where visual connections did exist, these were generally noted within village settings where groups of historic buildings were clustered.
- 4.3.3 To the west of the Solar PV Site, a group of historic settlements all lie along the eastern side of the course of the River Derwent. Wressle, Brighton, Gunby and Bubwith all include listed buildings, and non-designated historic

buildings within enclosed village settings with closely packed buildings along narrow streets, surrounded by agricultural land enclosed with hedges and small areas of tree planting (**Plate 1**). These elements combine and result in none of the heritage assets within these settlements having any meaningful views of the Site.



Plate 1. Example image of the character of settlements around the western part of the Site (view to the west along Main Street in Wressle).

4.3.4 An exception to this is a view of Wressle Castle scheduled monument (NHLE 1083170) (**Plate 2**). This view, gained from a length of former road at the north side of the A63 – the former road replaced by the modern carriageway, between Hagthorpe Hall (NHLE 1148458) and Loftsome Bridge, looking north-east towards the castle, over the Derwent, provides an impressive view of the castle in context, gained from a historic approach travelling in the direction of the key medieval centre of Howden. The castle has large windows in the surviving tower at this side, and the former hall of the castle was also located at this side, both suggesting that intervisibility and decoration facing in this direction were historic design concerns.



Plate 2. View of Wressle Castle (NHLE 1005210) looking north from a length of former road at the north side of the A63 – the former road between Hagthorpe Hall (NHLE 1148458) and Loftsome Bridge.

- 4.3.5 Although the Solar PV Site will not impinge into this view and cannot be seen from any vantage point in this area, the Grid Connection Corridor does pass through the intervening field. Within this field, adjacent to the immediate north side of the former road, a higher level ‘terrace’ or linear area of raised ground might suggest the presence of settlement archaeology fronting onto the roadside and is within the area where the North Yorkshire County Council HER records a shrunken medieval village around Hagthorpe and Brackenholme (MNY10599). This terrace leads up to the edge of the moat at the eastern side of the medieval moated site at Hagthorpe Hall.
- 4.3.6 To the east of Brighton, the closest area of the Solar PV Site is Solar PV Area 2a. Here a well-used public footpath follows the historic route of a trackway identified as ‘The Outgang’ (MHU14537). The historic route is identified consistently on historic mapping and shown as leading from the village itself to Brighton Common, an area of former common land now enclosed and in use as cultivated, enclosed farmland. Historic mapping illustrates that this spatial arrangement of common land connected by established routeways to these villages lying along the Derwent was ubiquitous for this grouping of settlements. Now, modern mapping suggests that this route is the only example which has not been formalised into a modern road, as is the case with Johnny Hall Lane (MHU14546), the former line of which now forms the northern boundary of Solar PV Area 3a, and

seems once to have connected Wressle with its own common. The Outgang provides a pleasant and experienceable journey from Brighton, out into the wider farming landscape, and bisects Solar PV Area 2a. Still notable as a routeway, the path does not obviously resemble a medieval sunken way, but short lengths of it do have a historic character, with mature trees flanking a clear routeway as it angles around the edges of fields (**Plate 3** and **Plate 4**).



Plate 3. Example view of the Outgang, skirting the edge of fields along its route (image looking west along Clay Lane).



Plate 4. Illustrative view of the 'Outgang' (image looking south-west within woodland to the west of Clay Lane).

- 4.3.7 Clearly a former droveway, 'The Outgang' does allow for an element of its historic use to be understood through the kinetic experience of walking from village to countryside, although its arrival at open, unenclosed land has been lost to enclosed farmland, robbing it of an obvious 'destination'. The route is also illustrative of historic land use within this area, and, unusually, preserves an element of historic experience difficult to gain elsewhere within the area. Regardless, the open views of fields do enhance this feeling of leaving the village and entering the rural surrounds, and the planned Solar PV Site will encroach closely at the north and south sides of the route as it passes between the two parts of this area.
- 4.3.8 Given the nature of the boundaries here, views of the arrays may be clear and close, with longer views of the countryside screened (**Plate 5**). It is recognised however that this effect will only be present at this particular point along The Outgang, and the rest of its course is screened by a mature wood to the west.



Plate 5. Example of view of open fields alongside 'the Outgang' (image looking west towards Brighton).

- 4.3.9 The same observations apply to another historic routeway, Barnhill Hall Lane, which travels north from the non-designated medieval moated site and listed building of Barnhill Hall (NHLE 1083166) to the hamlet of Brind. Clearly a routeway of some age, and shown on all historic Ordnance Survey mapping, Barnhill Hall Lane passes through the eastern side of Solar PV Area 3c, where it skirts along the edge of a mature hedged field boundary and is bounded to the west by a band of newly-planted sapling trees. This section of the route is again sheltered by trees from the rest of its route, and has been encompassed within the cultivated field, no longer appearing as an obvious track, as it does to the south where it travels through a band of trees as a visible earthwork lane.
- 4.3.10 Views east from Barnhill Hall Lane provide the first available vistas of Howden from the west and north-west, with the tall tower of the Grade I listed Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1160491) visibly dominant within the town as viewed across the flat fields of Howden Parks. The church tower is also dominant in views on approach to the town from the north, from the direction of Caville Hall and North Howden, although this only becomes the case from points to the south of the embanked railway line which crosses these approaches (**Plate 6**). By these points, the parts of the Site closest to Howden have been passed by and are not within the visual envelope of the town.



Plate 6. View from Station Road looking south-west towards Howden featuring the Minster Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1160491) behind modern development on the northern limits of the town.

- 4.3.11 Views around the town of Howden, and both into it and out of it do not provide any important views of heritage assets, other than the church tower, within which the Scheme could intercede. Modern development around the town's perimeter, and the closely packed nature of its buildings, provide a strong level of screening between the wider landscape and the group of designated and non-designated heritage assets which cluster at the town's centre.
- 4.3.12 To the north of Howden, around the former moated site of Caville Hall Farm, geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme has noted probable medieval settlement archaeology extending west from the farm, within Solar PV Area 2g, and the likely remains of late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement archaeology located close to the north-western edge of this same Area. During the walkover survey it was noted that the probable extents of this archaeology coincided with slightly raised, drier areas within this low-lying, flat landscape. This very slightly raised topography would seem conducive to past settlement and could be taken as a useful indicator in considering the likely extent of archaeological remains. The former moated site of Caville Hall itself is now almost entirely covered in modern agricultural buildings and concrete hardstanding, with only the northern side of the former moat visible as a water-filled ditch (**Plate 7**). The shape of the ditch suggests that the entirety of the moated area now lies beneath the hardstanding.



Plate 7. Possible remains of the northern extent of the moated site at Caville Hall.

- 4.3.13 To the east of Solar PV Area 2g, another moated site, well-preserved and designated as a scheduled monument is present at Manor Farm, Portington (NHLE 1015304). Along with a number of non-designated, later farm buildings, and the complementary earthworks of fishponds and well-preserved ridge and furrow, Portington presents an attractive and significant grouping of heritage assets in a relatively little-disturbed rural setting which contributes positively to the significance of the individual assets and the grouping as a whole. Views to and from the eastern extent of Solar PV Area 2g are unlikely due to the intervening hedgerow boundaries. However, even if views of components of the Scheme were possible, it was considered that these would be at such a distance as to render them irrelevant to the setting of the asset grouping at Portington, which depends far more on closer views, spatial separation, and the interrelationships between the assets themselves for its contribution to significance. These comments would also apply to the group of heritage assets at Eastrington, beyond Portington and further from the Order limits, which also form a distinct grouping in an inward-facing village setting, surrounded by open farmland.
- 4.3.14 To the west of Solar PV Area 2g, Solar PV Area 3b lies to the north of the railway line and closely surrounds Wood Farm (formerly Dumphills) to the south, east and west. Historic mapping illustrates that the farmhouse, a non-designated heritage asset, was formerly approached from the west, along a trackway which geophysical survey undertaken for the Scheme has shown

survives to some degree within the agricultural field. Now approached from the north, the farmhouse has open views over most of Solar PV Area 3b, with no significant screening beyond a small woodland to the north, adjacent to the existing approach. Within the wood is a well-preserved earthwork round barrow surviving as a prominent mound and ditch (MHU 15314), which clearly lies centrally within the woodland and not close to the field boundary as it is plotted within the existing HER data. The location of the barrow accords well with its location on historic mapping, which shows it as the terminus of a footpath leading away to the north-east. Further to the north-east, a group of round barrows is posited within Brindleys Plantation, although no clear views exist between the barrow at Wood Farm and this possible grouping, with no obvious visual linkages surviving in this flat landscape for this disconnected prehistoric feature. Given the dense woodland within which it is located, the barrow only becomes visible from the very edge of the woodland itself, with the trees of the woodland obscuring any meaningful views outwards almost entirely.

- 4.3.15 To the south, the listed late 18th century house of Rowland Hall (NHLE 1083172) lies at the south side of a clustered farmstead with its principal façade facing south-west, along the line of the road it lies adjacent to. The farmhouse has open views south-west from its principal windows, overlooking a designed garden with fields beyond. The designed garden provides the aesthetic and domestic setting of the farmhouse and contributes to its historic and architectural interest. The farmland beyond the garden provides a sympathetic setting to the house, one that is indicative of the building's historical links to the agrarian economy but is not a principal component of its setting that contributes to its value. To the north and north-east, views of the wider agrarian landscape are almost entirely obstructed by the later railway embankment, closely surrounding modern and older farm buildings and trees. This suggests that any views of Solar PV Area 3b to the north, gained from the rear upper floor windows of the farmhouse, would be largely obstructed and highly limited in nature. As Solar PV Area 3c lies to the south-east of the farmhouse, it is likely that only very partial views of the Scheme would be possible from the upper floor of the farmhouse, given intervening hedgerows and the facing direction of the farmhouse itself, angled away from this direction.
- 4.3.16 Within Solar PV Area 1e is the site of Johnson's Farm (AEC005). A traditional farmstead which has been much denuded by the demolition of the majority of its traditional buildings, and their replacement with modern portal frame barns. Retained within the steading are the principal farmhouse, now roofless and in a ruinous state, and a traditional farm outbuilding, also ruinous, although to a lesser degree. The outbuilding is an open-sided, brick-built implement shed and stable, which seems likely to date to the early 19th century. With attractive circular brick columns supporting a pantile roof, the traditional farm building derives its significance from its association to the farmhouse as an historic grouping, and its own inherent archaeological and architectural interest. These are principally contained within the evidence it preserves for its historic use and development over time, and its traditional design, layout and use of traditional materials. The farmhouse at Johnson's Farm is a traditional, south-facing, symmetrical house of handmade brick construction. Again, the building is likely to date the early 19th century. Laid to Flemish bond, and including a stepped cornice, the brickwork is of high

quality, illustrating the relative importance of the farmhouse in the farmstead as a whole. The building is a roofless, windowless ruin, and seems to be suffering from subsidence. This condition has severely affected its architectural aesthetic interest, but it does retain some low level of architectural and archaeological interest as a traditional farmhouse within its agricultural setting.

- 4.3.17 The Grid Connection Corridor at Drax Power Station runs to the east of the scheduled monument of Drax Priory (NHLE 1016857), however the associated non-designated extent as mapped in the North Yorkshire HER (MNY 10068) is larger than the scheduled area and extends partially into the western extent of the Grid Connection Corridor. The non-designated Drax Abbey Farm (AEC002) also lies between the Grid Connection Corridor and the scheduled area, partially overlying the scheduled monument. The Grid Connection Corridor runs between the non-designated standing buildings at Drax Abbey Farm (AEC002) and Old Lodge (AEC003). The Augustinian Drax Priory was founded in the 12th century and operated until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1535. Above ground remains of the priory have not been recorded, although traces of features have been noted as earthworks. Geophysical survey undertaken as part of a carbon capture scheme identified possible fishponds which were infilled in the 20th century (Ref. 19).
- 4.3.18 The monument is located immediately to the north of the existing Drax Power Station which dominates views throughout this area and has an urbanising influence on the setting of heritage assets. This is a detracting feature of the asset's setting. The site visit confirmed that the scheduled monument is screened from the Grid Connection Corridor by existing tree cover and the standing buildings at Drax Abbey Farm. The section of the non-designated asset recorded as extending into the Grid Connection Corridor is an arbitrary extent, mapped across New Road, rather than an evidence-based extent. Should there be archaeological remains associated with the Priory extending beyond the scheduled area and into the Grid Connection Corridor, any such remains would likely be of equivalent high value.
- 4.3.19 Drax Abbey Farm (AEC002) was shown on the 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1855 as comprising a detached farmhouse to the west of a loose U-shaped farmstead. By the time of the 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1890 the farmstead had developed into a formal E-shaped farm and the farmhouse had been significantly extended to the south. Of these, the remaining 19th century buildings on the site comprise part of the former extent of the late-19th century iteration of the farmhouse and the northern long axis of the E-shaped farmstead. The remaining buildings have been demolished and larger modern agricultural units have been added in their place. Additional ranges have also been added to the north and east of the farmstead. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces south towards the existing Drax Power Station which is a detracting feature of the asset's setting due to its urbanising effect and because it occupies the asset's former farmland, which would have provided a functional setting.
- 4.3.20 This aspect of the setting of the asset therefore makes very little contribution to its heritage value. The farm does, however, have a setting relationship with Old Lodge, to the east. Old Lodge (AEC003) is shown on the 6"

Ordnance Survey map of 1855, but only labelled as Old Lodge for the first time on the 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1890. It is located on Pear Tree Avenue which was named on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map as Ave Maria Lane (AEC001), denoting its association with the priory. By the 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1890 the avenue is formally planted with trees either side lining the route between it and Drax Abbey Farm. The building has historic interest as a lodge associated with the Victorian development of the priory site. The setting of the lodge is its roadside location and its proximity to the site of Drax Priory and Drax Abbey Farm. The site visit noted that the tree-lined avenue depicted on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map is still readily discernible on the Pear Tree Lane running west of the asset. As a single-story structure views from the asset are of limited importance, but views of the asset in the rural landscape contribute to its understanding as a lodge. These views feature the existing Drax Power Station which is a detracting feature of the asset's setting. The Grid Connection Corridor crosses Pear Tree Lane between the Old Lodge and Drax Abbey Farm.

4.4 Historic Landscape Character

- 4.4.1 The Site is located entirely within the Humberhead Levels National Character Area (Ref. 18). The landscape is broadly characterised as largely flat and low-lying, with some land at or below the mean high-water mark and encompasses the broad floodplains of several rivers which drain into the Humber Estuary. The farmland is intensively farmed, mostly in very large, open, geometric fields divided by ditches and dykes, with scattered and fragmented semi-natural habitats. The long history of drainage and water management is evident in many areas, with rivers contained by flood embankments and a network of ditches, dykes and canals, with associated brick bridges, pumphouses and sluices.
- 4.4.2 The enclosure of land from the 17th century has resulted in significant changes to the historic landscape character of the area. Historic map evidence shows that many of the smaller fields and areas of common land that are illustrated on 18th and 19th century maps have been amalgamated into larger fields during the later 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.4.3 The HER data shows that the historic landscape of the Order limits and Study Area comprises, predominantly, enclosed fields, deriving from private planned enclosure and parliamentary enclosure during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, with evidence for earlier enclosure in the immediate vicinity of the earliest settlements in the area, such as at Brind, interspersed with thin belts of plantation woodland. Exceptions to the prevailing landscape character type include Brighton Aerodrome to the north-east of the Solar PV Site. The Hull to Selby Railway is a strong linear feature in the landscape; its route is a prominent landscape feature which stands out from, and appears at odds with, the prevailing north-east to south-west alignment of the field boundaries.

4.5 Overview of Heritage Assets

- 4.5.1 The following section presents a summary of the heritage assets that are relevant to this assessment. The locations of designated and non-designated

heritage assets are shown, respectively, on **Figure 7-1** and **Figure 7-2** in **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.

- 4.5.2 Designated heritage assets referenced in the baseline are identified by their NHLE reference number. Records from the Humber or North Yorkshire County Council HER are referenced by their identification number allocated by the respective HER. Assets not recorded on the HER and identified from the results of the baseline assessment and/ or walkover survey have been allocated a number that is prefixed by 'AEC'.

Heritage assets within the Order limits

- 4.5.3 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Protected Wrecks within the Site or any of the Study Areas.
- 4.5.4 There are no designated heritage assets comprising scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas within the Site. These assets are present within the Study Area and are discussed below.
- 4.5.5 There are 52 records in the HER that are located wholly or partially within the Site. Some of this number represent find spot evidence and sites of former buildings. The number also includes historic landscape features as well as duplicate entries for the same heritage asset.
- 4.5.6 The heritage assets recorded on the HER within the Site represent multi-period features, and include:
- a. A findspot of Roman coins (MHU22193) and a possible Roman settlement (MHU10775);
 - b. The sites of former buildings including, Owlet Hall (MHU11630); Brindcommon Farm (MHU14558); The Outgang (MHU14537); former poor houses (MHU11609); a smithy workshop (MHU14525); an unnamed building (MHU13588), and a moated site (MHU7689) north-east of Caville Hall;
 - c. Transportation features including a section of the Hull to Selby Railway (MHU8829), and the site of a bridge and ferry at Loftsome (MHU9029);
 - d. Historic landscape features and potential archaeological sites including the site of a deer park and pale at Newsholme Parks (MHU9207); medieval field systems (MHU10216); prehistoric linear earthworks (MHU11423), and the site of a mound, which may represent an early prehistoric funerary monument (MHU2897).
- 4.5.7 Historic ridge and furrow cultivation, identified from aerial photograph assessment and indicative of medieval and post-medieval farming practices, is prevalent within the Site and the 1 km Study Area. There are six entries on the Humber HER that relate to ridge and furrow within the Site, comprising MHU22505; MHU22511; MHU22522; MHU22500; MHU22497 and MHU22498.
- 4.5.8 Also within the Site are cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures (MHU22316) which may be indicative of late prehistoric / Roman settlement and land management, as well as medieval and post-medieval assets relating to the site of Caville Hall and moated site (MHU3182) and former field boundaries (MHU2301).

Designated Heritage Assets within the 3 km from the Solar PV Site Study Area

- 4.5.9 Within the 3 km Study Area from the boundary of the Solar PV Site there are 126 assets comprising seven scheduled monuments, 118 listed buildings and one conservation area, namely Howden. The scheduled monuments comprise the following assets:
- a. Wressle Castle (1005210);
 - b. Howden Church, ruined portions (1005226);
 - c. Bishop's Manor House (1005227);
 - d. Moated Grange at Monk Farm (1008675);
 - e. Moated Site at Chapelgarth, 450 m north-east of Manor Farm (1015303);
 - f. Moated Site at Manor Farm, Portington (1015304); and
 - g. Scurff Hall Moated Site (1017485).
- 4.5.10 Of the 118 listed buildings, there are five Grade I listed buildings, and six Grade II* listed buildings, comprising the following:
- a. Church of St Peter and St. Paul (Grade I; 1148397);
 - b. Church of St. Peter and St. Paul and Chapter House (Grade I; 1160491);
 - c. Church of St. Michael (Grade I; 1031835);
 - d. Ruins of Wressle Castle (Grade I; 1083170);
 - e. Church of All Saints (Grade I; 1310699);
 - f. Knedlington Old Hall (Grade II*; 1083235);
 - g. The Langley Archway (Grade II*; 1083182);
 - h. The Bishop's Manor (Grade II*; 1083181);
 - i. Howden Hall (Grade II*; 1160523);
 - j. The Bakehouse at Wressle Castle approximately 30 Metres North of Ruins of Wressle Castle (Grade II*; 1160652); and
 - k. Holmes House (Grade II*; 1148486).
- 4.5.11 The rest of the listed buildings are listed at Grade II, and include the following which represent some of the buildings in closest proximity to the Scheme:
- a. Rowland Hall (Grade II; 1083172), located approximately 90 m south of the Solar PV Site;
 - b. Holly Cottage (Grade II; 1310461) located approximately 1 km west of the Solar PV Site;
 - c. Windmill Tower at Mill Farm (Grade II; 1346761) located approximately 1.5 km west of the Solar PV Site;
 - d. Derwent View (Grade II; 1168001), located approximately 2.3 km west and south-west of the Solar PV Site;

- e. Stables to Hagthorpe Hall (Grade II; 1148459) located approximately 2.4 km west and south-west of the Solar PV Site;
- f. Hagthorpe Hall (Grade II; 1148458) located approximately 2.4 km west and south-west of the Solar PV Site.

Designated Heritage Assets within the 5 km Study Area

4.5.12 Within the wider 5 km Study Area for assets of the highest value there are eight assets comprising four scheduled monuments, two Grade I listed buildings, and two Grade II* listed buildings. There are also two conservation areas: Hemingbrough and Airmyn, however they do not contain multiple assets of the highest value and therefore do not meet the criteria for inclusion within the assessment of assets of the highest value. The assets of the highest value therefore comprise the following:

- a. Hall Garths Moated Site, immediately south of the St. Mary's Church scheduled monument (1017823);
- b. Moated Site at Newlands Farm scheduled monument (1015925);
- c. Motte and Bailey Castle, Fish Pond and Moated Site north and east of Aughton Church scheduled monument (1007973);
- d. Site of Ellerton Priory scheduled monument (1005225);
- e. Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (1346742);
- f. Church of St. Mary the Virgin Grade I listed building (1148462);
- g. Church of St. Mary Grade II* listed building (1160360); and
- h. Holme Hall Grade II* listed building (1083338).

Designated Heritage Assets within the 1 km from Grid Connection Corridor Study Area

4.5.13 Within the 1 km Study Area from the Grid Connection Corridor, and outside the 3 km Study Area from the Solar PV Site, there are 13 designated heritage assets comprising one scheduled monument and twelve listed buildings.

4.5.14 The scheduled monument comprises Drax Augustinian priory scheduled monument (1016857) which is located approximately 60 m west of the Grid Connection Corridor.

4.5.15 The majority of the listed buildings are listed at Grade II, however there is one Grade I listed building, namely, The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (1148397) in Drax Village.

4.5.16 The designated assets within the Study Areas reflect the rural landscape and its development from the medieval period onwards. Medieval secular sites are represented by a number of castles and moated sites, whilst the majority of the listed churches in the area have medieval origins, representing the religious aspect of medieval settlement and religious practice.

4.5.17 Designated assets from the post-medieval period include 18th century country homes, and 18th and 19th century buildings within the area's rural

settlements, such as houses, cottages, schools, public houses, war memorials and telephone kiosks.

- 4.5.18 The agricultural economy is represented by a number of 18th and 19th century farmhouses and farm buildings, some integrated within the settlements and some isolated in the surrounding farming landscape.
- 4.5.19 Infrastructure is also represented by railway assets such as Howden Station and signal box (1346759 and 1233349). There are notable concentrations of assets in the area's settlements, including the conservation area, as well as clusters of assets at, for example, Wressle Castle (1005210, 1083170, 1160652, 1083171, 1346762 and 1160659) and Foggathorpe House (1160198, 1310676 and 1310676).

Non-designated assets within the 1 km from Order limits Study Area

- 4.5.20 There are 233 records from the HER located within the 1 km Study Area, with 40 of this number located wholly or partially within the Site. The 40 records within the Site have been discussed above and other records, relevant to this assessment, are discussed in the archaeological background of this DBA, section 4.8.

4.6 Archaeological Fieldwork Events within the Site and Study Area

- 4.6.1 Numerous previous fieldwork events have occurred within the 1 km Study Area. These events are illustrated on **Figure 7-3** and a gazetteer is provided in **Annex B** of this DBA.
- 4.6.2 This section provides an overview of all the fieldwork events relevant to this assessment. It includes a narrative for how these events contribute to the understanding of the character of the cultural heritage resource in the Site and Study Areas and also informs the assessment of archaeological potential in section 5 of this DBA.

Overview of Fieldwork Events

- 4.6.3 Previous archaeological fieldwork events undertaken within the Study Area provide an important resource for understanding the likely potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site.
- 4.6.4 A number of archaeological fieldwork events, principally archaeological monitoring of relatively small-scale development works, have been undertaken in areas surrounding the various shrunken medieval settlements within the core of the 1 km Study Area, such as at Portington, Spaldington and Caville. Of these, watching briefs at Caville (EHU1524), Spaldington (EHU1068) and Portington (EHU2077) have demonstrated the potential for medieval settlement remains to extend into undeveloped areas within and around the existing settlements. This work illustrates that medieval settlement generally extended well beyond the current cores of these small settlements, which should be seen as markers of areas of wider historic settlement.

- 4.6.5 Although numerous watching briefs within and around similar settings have often failed to identify medieval settlement remains, analysis of the type of development work being monitored shows that schemes involving larger scale works have identified remains, whilst small interventions are less likely to yield significant archaeology. Rather than only being a function of the result of larger development disturbing wider areas, this is also likely to have resulted from wider areas of excavation being required to recognise often diffuse, ephemeral and widely spread archaeological features and deposits. The lack of results from monitoring works in certain areas should not, therefore, be taken as definitive evidence of the lack of surviving medieval archaeology in these contexts.
- 4.6.6 The particular development history of the area around Drax Power Station has resulted in a large body of relatively recent archaeological works in this vicinity. This focus of work has resulted in the identification of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains, medieval archaeology potentially related to the presence of the former Drax Abbey, palaeoenvironmental remains and a range of other medieval and likely post-medieval archaeological remains.
- 4.6.7 Beyond the landscape surrounding Drax Power Station, the rest of the Study Area surrounding the Site has seen little in the way of larger schemes of archaeological and geophysical evaluation.

4.7 Geophysical Survey undertaken for the Scheme

- 4.7.1 Geophysical magnetometer survey has been carried out for the Scheme within the Order limits across all suitable and accessible areas. The results have informed the assessment in **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** and the interpretive report is submitted as **Appendix 7-3: Geophysical Survey Report, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.
- 4.7.2 A summary of the results is presented below. The individual fields within the survey areas are referenced by a unique identification code which was allocated for the geophysical survey. This code is referenced and illustrated in **Appendix 7-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

Solar PV Area 1a

Field 1A.1

- 4.7.3 The survey has identified a number of sets of linear anomalies. The field is divided at its centre by an ENE-WSW modern field boundary. A series of linear anomalies on an ENE-WSW alignment is observed in the northern half of the field, with a series of similar anomalies on a NNW-SSE alignment in the southern half of the field. Three linear anomalies on the same alignment as those in the southern part of the field are observed along the eastern extent of the northern half of the field. These linear anomalies are likely to relate to modern agricultural drainage. Two small areas of ferrous/debris were identified in the south-west corner of both the northern and southern sections of the field. A single undetermined linear anomaly was recorded towards the eastern side of the southern section of the field, entering on a north-east to south-west alignment. This is likely to be a former field boundary or other land division of uncertain date. Archaeological potential in

this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Field 1A.2

- 4.7.4 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, aligned in a N-S orientation, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. Beyond these, two ferrous spreads mark areas of likely modern debris. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Field 1A.3

- 4.7.5 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, aligned in a NW-SE orientation, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Field 1A.4

- 4.7.6 The survey has identified weak anomalies, aligned both E-W and N-S, which indicate remnants of historic cultivation across the field. A faint, undetermined linear anomaly has been observed towards the south-eastern corner of the field on a NE-SW alignment. An underground service has been revealed in the survey on a north to south alignment, lying at the eastern edge of this field. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low.

Field 1A.5

- 4.7.7 The survey has identified weak anomalies which indicate remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation across the field. An undetermined linear anomaly has been observed towards the western edge of the field on a N-S alignment. To the immediate west of an overhead service, an underground service has been revealed in the survey on a N-S alignment. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low.

Field 1A.6

- 4.7.8 The survey has identified weak anomalies which indicate remnants of historic cultivation across the field. A series of linear anomalies have been observed, which align with the boundaries of the surrounding fields, suggesting they represent former field boundaries. To the immediate west of an overhead service, an underground service has been revealed in the survey on a N-S alignment. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low.

Field 1A.7

- 4.7.9 This area is a mature woodland plantation, and so was unsuitable for geophysical survey.

Field 1A.8

- 4.7.10 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, aligned in a NE-SW orientation, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. It has also identified weak anomalies which indicate remnants of historic cultivation across the field. At the southern edge of the field, a ferrous anomaly corresponds with the former location of a small pond as

marked on historic OS mapping. This presumably illustrates that this feature was infilled with waste material in the relatively recent past. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Field 1A.9

- 4.7.11 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, aligned both in a N-S and E-W orientation, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. The variation in their orientation can be explained by a faint dividing line, likely representing a former field boundary. It has also identified weak anomalies which indicate remnants of historic cultivation across the field. Within the south-western portion of the field, a series of relatively weak curving and linear anomalies seem likely to represent an area of archaeological remains of uncertain date. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be high, albeit seemingly contained entirely within the south-west portion of the land parcel, with an identified area of obvious anomalies initially identified as having an archaeological origin.

Field 1A.10

- 4.7.12 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, aligned in an E-W orientation, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. It has also identified weaker anomalies which indicate remnants of historic ridge and furrow cultivation across the field. These indicate that the field was formerly divided into a series of separately ploughed parcels, being on widely diverging alignments. At the eastern edge of the field, a set of discrete anomalies indicates the site of a former pond shown on historic mapping. Linear anomalies here may represent individual field drains inserted to drain this formerly wet location. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Field 1A.11

- 4.7.13 The survey has identified weaker anomalies which indicate remnants of historic ridge and furrow cultivation across the field. Within the extreme north-western corner of the field, a series of relatively weak curving and linear anomalies seem likely to represent an area of archaeological remains of uncertain date; likely to be an extension of those noted in Field 1A.9 to the immediate north. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be high, albeit seemingly contained entirely within the extreme north-western corner of the land parcel, with an identified area of obvious anomalies initially identified as having an archaeological origin.

Field 1A.12

- 4.7.14 The survey has identified remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation in the northern half of the field, running on a NE-SW alignment. A series of presumably modern drainage anomalies aligned NW-SE are observed across the field, post-dating the ridge and furrow. The archaeological potential of this field is considered to be low.

Field 1A.13

- 4.7.15 The survey has identified remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation across the field, running on a NE-SW alignment. At the eastern edge of the field, a ferrous anomaly corresponds with the former location of a small pond as marked on historic OS mapping. This presumably illustrates that this feature was infilled with waste material in the relatively recent past. The archaeological potential of this field is considered to be low.

Field 1A.14

- 4.7.16 The survey has identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. A further series of linear anomalies have also been observed which align with the boundaries of the surrounding fields, suggesting they represent former field boundaries. Archaeological potential in this field is assessed to be low, with the most obvious anomalies identified appearing to be associated with drainage.

Solar PV Area 1b

Field 1B.1

- 4.7.17 The survey has identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the field, running on a roughly NW-SE orientation. The slight S-shape detected within the plough furrows suggests a generally earlier date for this cultivation, and that the field size now reflects the size of the field when the cultivation was undertaken. A series of drainage features, spaced approximately 40 m apart, are observed on an ENE-WSW alignment across the field overlaying the ridge and furrow. Sporadic magnetic disturbance has been revealed towards the centre of the field, with a small distribution of ferrous/debris in the north-east corner of the field. Closely spaced linear trends, interpreted as modern agricultural cultivation and further drainage have also been identified across the field. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1B.2

- 4.7.18 The survey has identified evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation across the field, running on a roughly NW to SE orientation. The slight S-shape detected within the plough furrows suggests a generally earlier date for this cultivation, and that the field was formerly two narrower parcels when the cultivation was undertaken. The survey has also identified a consistently spaced set of linear anomalies, which are highly likely to represent modern field drainage. A concentration of magnetic disturbance has been revealed towards the centre of the field, which corresponds to the location of a small pond shown on historic mapping. This suggests this former pond has been intentionally infilled in the relatively recent past. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1B.3

- 4.7.19 The survey has identified evidence of linear anomalies representative of both historic cultivation across the field, as well as land drainage. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Solar PV Area 1c and Area 1d

- 4.7.20 Area 1c and Area 1d contained consistently spaced linear anomalies, which likely represent modern land drains, with no other clear anomalies present. The archaeological potential of both fields is assessed to be low.

Solar PV Area 1e

Field 1E.1

- 4.7.21 The survey has identified evidence of linear anomalies representative of both historic cultivation across the field, generally aligned E-W, as well as modern land drainage, which is generally aligned N-S. At the centre of the western edge of the field, a series of ferrous anomalies corresponds to the location of a small pond shown on historic mapping. This suggests this former pond has been intentionally infilled in the relatively recent past. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.2

- 4.7.22 The survey has identified evidence of linear anomalies representative of historic cultivation across the field, aligned E-W, as well as a modern land drain, which is aligned N-S at the centre of the field. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.3

- 4.7.23 The survey has identified evidence of linear anomalies representative of both historic cultivation across the field, generally aligned E-W, as well as modern land drainage, which is generally aligned N-S. At the centre of the northern edge of the field, a series of ferrous anomalies corresponds to the location of a small pond shown on historic mapping. This suggests this former pond has been intentionally infilled in the relatively recent past. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.4

- 4.7.24 The survey has identified linear features corresponding to the location of former field boundaries marked on historic mapping, which would previously have divided the existing land package into four. Further curving linear features, aligned N-S, likely illustrate historic ridge and furrow cultivation. Straighter, E-W aligned, features are likely indicative of land drains. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.5

- 4.7.25 The survey has identified three sets of presumably modern drainage features within this field. The first is concentrated in the south-east of the field on a north-west to south-east alignment, which extends for approximately 180 m before being abutted by another set of drainage features. The second set runs along the western edge of the field on a NE-SW, visible from the western edge proceeding east for 130 m before abutting the other two sets of drainage features. The final set is concentrated towards the north-east of the area running on a NE-SW alignment.
- 4.7.26 All three sets appear to run up to each other, stopping along a line slightly west of the centre of the field, which seems certain to represent a former field boundary still present at the western extent of Field 1E.9 to the south.

Patchy remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation has been identified in the north-west corner, eastern centre, and south-west corners of the field, either on a NNW-SSE or ENE-WSW alignment. Small patches of ferrous or magnetic debris/spread have been identified across the field, with the only blank area found where the south-east drainage features have been revealed. Overall, archaeological potential is assessed to be low in this field, although the former field boundary, which runs roughly north to south within the field does present a possible target for further evaluation.

Field 1E.6

- 4.7.27 The survey has identified evidence of faint linear anomalies representative of both historic cultivation across the field, as well as land drainage, both aligned N-S. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.7

- 4.7.28 The survey has identified evidence of linear anomalies representative of both historic cultivation across the field, generally aligned N-S, as well as modern land drainage, which is generally aligned NW-SE. The archaeological potential of the field is assessed to be low.

Field 1E.8

- 4.7.29 The survey identified two undated, discontinuous, parallel, linear features, aligned NE-SW, at the south-western extent of the field, with no other anomalies of note identified. Overall, archaeological potential is assessed to be low in this field.

Field 1E.9

- 4.7.30 The survey has identified a series of drainage features spaced approximately 15 m apart on a NE-SW alignment. Four linear anomalies, suggestive of a section of surviving ridge and furrow cultivation, lying on a north-west to south-east alignment, were observed towards the western edge of the field. Overall, archaeological potential is assessed to be low in this field, with all of the surveyed anomalies likely to be related to farming practices.

Field 1E.10

- 4.7.31 The survey has identified a number of linear anomalies which correspond to historic field boundaries illustrated on historic mapping, as well as further curving linear features, which likely represent remnant ridge and furrow cultivation within these former, smaller land packages. Some straighter, N-S oriented anomalies likely represent land drains. Of greater interest, the survey also shows two areas of rectilinear responses, gathered in the centre of the field, and in a grouping close to the field's north-western extent. These seem most likely to represent archaeological remains of later prehistoric or Roman date. The archaeological potential of this field is assessed as high.

Field 1E.11

- 4.7.32 The survey has identified ridge and furrow cultivation across the field on a north-east to south-west alignment. A small concentration of drainage features is visible within the south-east corner of the field. Several large patches of ferrous/debris have been identified across the field, with no real

form to their distribution. A further linear anomaly was identified on a similar NE-SW alignment as the furrows, which seems most likely to represent a former field boundary, most likely to be of medieval or later date. Overall, this field appears to host limited archaeological potential, although the former field boundary does present a target for further evaluation.

Field 1E.12

- 4.7.33 The survey has identified weak anomalies which have been interpreted as evidence of agricultural cultivation on a NW-SE alignment. A strong linear anomaly on a north-east to south-west alignment, which is surrounded by ferrous debris, is present at the field's north-western extent. Finally, two linear drainage or water supply pipe features were revealed entering the field from the same location towards the south-east of the field. One linear anomaly was on a NE-SW alignment, with the other on an east to west alignment, with both running to the western edge of the field. Overall, this field appears to host limited archaeological potential, although the linear anomaly surrounded by probable ferrous debris does present a target for further evaluation.

Field 1E.13

- 4.7.34 The survey has identified several linear features associated with ridge and furrow cultivation on a NE-SW alignment across the field. These align with those in the field to the west (Field 1E.12), suggesting that both were formerly enclosed in a different pattern than that now present; presumably as strip fields aligned on the NE-SW axis of Ings Lane and the Londesborough Drain to the south and north respectively. A further linear anomaly was observed on a similar NE-SW alignment as the furrows, which seems most likely to represent a former field boundary, most likely to be of medieval or later date. Small pockets of magnetic and ferrous readings are found along the western boundary of the field. Overall, this field appears to have limited archaeological potential, although the probable former field boundary does present a target for further evaluation.

Field 1E.14

- 4.7.35 The survey has identified ridge and furrow cultivation on a NW-SE alignment across the field. Three closely spaced probable drainage anomalies are present within the north-east extent of the field, running towards the River Foulness. Magnetic disturbance is found across the field in small pockets, with a concentration of ferrous debris found to the south-west surrounding Johnson's Farm. Field 1E.14 is mostly situated to the north of Johnson's Farm, with a section running past the farm on its western side. This section of the field is dominated by widespread ferrous debris along the eastern edge closer to Johnson's Farm, with a small concentration of ridge and furrow on a similar north-east to south-west alignment to that in Field 1E.13. The probable field boundary noted in that field appears to continue here. Overall, this field appears to host limited archaeological potential, although the probable former field boundary does present a target for further evaluation.

Field 1E.15

- 4.7.36 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of overgrown vegetation. The vegetation could not be cut for survey as the land was in an active countryside stewardship scheme.

Field 1E.16

- 4.7.37 The survey has identified numerous weak linear anomalies that appear to line up with probable plough furrows found in Field 1E.14 found north and west of Johnson's farm. A concentration of probable drainage features is situated toward the south-east extent of the field on varying alignments, but mostly on a NW-SE alignment. A series of strong linear anomalies are situated towards the centre and west of the field, and appear most likely to represent historic field boundaries, given their alignment with field boundaries beyond the edges of this parcel. A number of weak curving anomalies are found towards the north-east extent of the field, which are likely to require further investigation to prove or disprove their initial attribution as natural. The field is almost completely covered in ferrous debris, similar to Field 1E.14. Overall, this field appears to have limited archaeological potential, although the probable former field boundaries do present a target for further evaluation, as do the potentially natural features at the north-eastern extent of the field.

Field 1E.17

- 4.7.38 The survey has identified evidence of historic ridge and furrow cultivation towards the western extent of the field on a NW-SE alignment. Evenly spaced linear anomalies, almost certainly related to relatively recent drainage, are consistent across the field on a NE-SW alignment. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in this field, with all of the surveyed anomalies likely to be related to farming practices.

Solar PV Area 1f

Field 1F.1

- 4.7.39 The survey has identified evidence of historic ridge and furrow cultivation on an E-W alignment. Evenly spaced linear anomalies, almost certainly related to relatively recent drainage, are consistent across the field, also running on an E-W alignment. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in this field, with all of the surveyed anomalies likely to be related to farming practices.

Field 1F.2

- 4.7.40 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of overgrown vegetation. The vegetation could not be cut for survey as the land was in an active countryside stewardship scheme.

Solar PV Area 2a

Field 2A.1

- 4.7.41 The survey has identified faint evidence of historic ridge and furrow cultivation on an E-W alignment. Evenly spaced linear anomalies, almost certainly related to relatively recent drainage, are consistent across the field, running on a N-S alignment. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in

this field, with all of the surveyed anomalies likely to be related to farming practices.

Field 2A.2

- 4.7.42 The survey has identified evenly spaced linear anomalies, almost certainly related to relatively recent drainage, running on a N-S alignment. Beyond this, a buried service extends across the south-eastern corner of the field. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in this field.

Field 2A.3

- 4.7.43 The survey has identified a buried service, which runs across the centre of the land package. No other anomalies of note are present. Overall, archaeological potential is assessed to be low in this field.

Field 2A.4

- 4.7.44 The survey has identified a number of likely former field boundaries, all aligned approximately E-W, which correspond to those mapped on historic mapping. Evidence of historic cultivation is present across the field, as well as linear features likely to represent modern land drainage. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in this field, with all of the surveyed anomalies likely to be related to farming practices.

Solar PV Area 2b

Field 2B.1

- 4.7.45 The survey has identified consistent linear, probable drainage, features on a NE-SW alignment across the field. Small pockets of ferrous debris are found scattered across the centre of the field. Linear anomalies most likely to represent former field boundaries and possibly remnant ridge and furrow cultivation, given their alignment with boundaries beyond this land parcel, run roughly east to west at four points in the field. Overall, this field appears to have limited archaeological potential, although the possible former field boundaries do present a target for further evaluation, as do the potentially natural features at the north-eastern extent of the field.

Field 2B.2

- 4.7.46 The survey in this field is dominated by linear anomalies almost certain to represent modern field drains, as well as fainter features likely to represent earlier field drains. There are no other anomalies of note. The field is assessed as having a low archaeological potential.

Solar PV Area 2c

- 4.7.47 The survey has identified a large ferrous debris background across almost all of the field. A linear feature representing a modern, buried service is observed within the southern extent of the field on a NE-SW alignment. North of the service, several probable drainage features are observed on an east to west alignment. To the south of the buried service, similar probable drainage features are observed on a NE-SW alignment. A discrete linear feature, probably representing a former field boundary, is observed running parallel to the buried service within the southern half of the field. Overall, this

field appears to contain limited archaeological potential, although the probable former field boundary does present a target for further evaluation.

Solar PV Area 2d

- 4.7.48 The survey has identified a series of probable drainage linear features on a roughly NE-SW alignment. The entire field has been interpreted as having a ferrous/debris spread background, with further magnetic disturbance present from fencing around the southern edge of the field. A linear anomaly probably representing a buried service is present on a NE-SW alignment towards the south-east extent of the field. A number of discrete groupings of possible ferrous objects or features present within the field present targets for further evaluation.

Solar PV Area 2e

Field 2E.1

- 4.7.49 Magnetometry survey has revealed a series of probable linear drainage features on a NE-SW orientation. Ferrous/debris spreads are interpreted sporadically across the field, with a probable modern service located at the south-west corner of the field. Overall, this field appears likely to host very limited archaeological potential, with no obvious features to target for any further evaluation.

Field 2E.2

- 4.7.50 The survey in this field is dominated by linear anomalies almost certain to represent modern field drains, as well as fainter linear features likely to represent historic cultivation. There are no other anomalies of note. The field is assessed as having a low archaeological potential with all of the anomalies identified likely to have an agricultural origin.

Field 2E.3

- 4.7.51 Survey within this field illustrates a buried service running E-W across the northern extent of the field. The rest of the field is dominated by a series of regularly spaced linear anomalies on the same alignment, which are almost certain to represent modern field drains. There are no other anomalies of note. The field is assessed as having a low archaeological potential with all of the anomalies identified likely to have an agricultural or modern origin.

Field 2E.4

- 4.7.52 Survey within this field illustrates a buried service running E-W across the northern extent of the field, before turning and running southward along its eastern boundary. The rest of the field is dominated by a series of regularly spaced linear anomalies on an E-W alignment, which are almost certain to represent modern field drains. Towards the southern extent of the field, an E-W aligned linear feature corresponds with the location of a former field boundary marked on historic mapping. There are no other anomalies of note. The field is assessed as having a low archaeological potential with all of the anomalies identified likely to have an agricultural or modern origin.

Solar PV Area 2f

Field 2F.1

- 4.7.53 The survey has identified evenly spaced linear anomalies, almost certainly related to relatively recent drainage, running on a N-S alignment. Beyond this, a ferrous anomaly within the centre of the western half of the field corresponds to the location of a small pond on historic mapping, suggesting the pond was intentionally infilled relatively recently. Overall, archaeological potential appears low in this field.

Field 2F.2

- 4.7.54 The survey has identified a series of probable drainage linear features on an E-W alignment across the field. The north-east quadrant of the field is absent of these drainage features, possibly indicating a separate use at some point. This is further supported by the presence of a strong agricultural linear feature running NW-SE through the middle of the field, almost certainly representing a former field boundary. Other sporadic linear features are found throughout the field and are considered most likely to represent earlier agricultural drainage and possibly ploughing. Study of the historic OS mapping throughout the later-19th and 20th centuries illustrates the presence of a former field boundary in the location suggested by the geophysics and shows that the area devoid of probable modern drainage features in the north-eastern quadrant of this area was formerly a woodland known as 'Sandpit Wood'. This former land use suggests that possibility that the irregular linear features located in this area by the geophysical survey could be related to forestry practices. Overall, this field appears likely to host a limited level of archaeological potential, although the irregular, possible drainage or forestry features do provide features to target during any further evaluation.

Solar PV Area 2g

Field 2G.1

- 4.7.55 The survey has identified relatively few features within Field 2G.1. An area of ferrous debris and disturbance at the centre of the field's northern boundary indicates the site of 'Owlet Hall' (MHU11630), a set of post-medieval buildings which have been demolished, although at least part of their former site appears to be beyond the Order limits. Weak agricultural linear trends running on a NE-SW alignment seem most likely to represent ploughing or drainage features, with no other obvious targets for further evaluation, or features of interest. Sporadic magnetic and ferrous spreads are observed scattered across the field. Overall, this field appears likely to host a very low level of archaeological potential.

Field 2G.2

- 4.7.56 The survey within this land parcel has identified a substantial volume of anomalies, clearly representing different groupings of related features, uses and dates. Most obviously, a large, linear, buried service route cuts across the land parcel on a NE-SW orientation, affecting the results of the survey in a wide corridor around it. Also present within the field is a pattern of linear anomalies, which, given their character and alignment with boundaries beyond the survey area, seem to clearly represent former field boundaries,

presumably as a result of 18th century enclosure. This interpretation is borne out of comparison with historic OS mapping, which shows these boundaries in place throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Widespread linear features representing historic cultivation fit well within the pattern of these probable field boundaries, also evidencing this interpretation of their character.

- 4.7.57 Also present on historic OS mapping, within the north-eastern quadrant of the field is a woodland package called 'Caville Wood'. The 1855 first edition OS map shows that this wood extended even further to the west within this field, before being reduced, by 1908, to a line further east, which it then remained within until at least the middle of the 20th century, only being removed entirely after 1950. Running across the centre of the survey area, one of the boundaries in this pattern is irregular and sinuous, and is shown as a double line, both of which indicate that it could be a much older land division fossilised amongst the later enclosure-period landscape divisions.
- 4.7.58 Also present within the survey area are three discrete groups of anomalies which all seem likely to represent archaeological remains. To the south of the sinuous field boundary, at the east of this land package, a linear set of anomalies appear to run along the south side of the boundary and may respect it although given the history of differing land use at both sides of this boundary, it is possible that these features may have extended northward and have been obliterated by the forestry carried out there later. It seems unclear as to what these features represent, although a possible medieval or post-medieval origin would perhaps seem most likely. To the west, close to the centre of Field 2G.2, a further group of irregular, rectilinear anomalies is present. These do not appear to respect any of the obvious alignments in the current landscape and, so, a prehistoric or Roman date would perhaps seem most likely, with the features representing possible enclosure ditches.
- 4.7.59 At the north-western corner of the survey area, a further group of anomalies is present which occupy a broad, NE-SW strip across this area. These form a defined linear group of rectilinear enclosures and boundary features, including a well-defined enclosure with internal sub-divisions at the survey area's western boundary. It seems clear that these features represent an eastward progression of an extensive Iron Age to Romano British settlement complex (MHU3198), identified from aerial photography just to the west of Area 2g. The alignment of the settlement mirrors that of a medieval/post medieval field boundary, so it may be possible that this probable settlement is considerably later in date, though the morphology is more characteristic of Iron Age/Roman settlements.

Field 2G.3

- 4.7.60 The survey has identified weak linear anomalies on a NW-SE alignment, which seem most likely to represent field drains. Of seemingly far greater significance, the survey has also revealed a heavy concentration of rectilinear and linear features within the northern half of the field. Historic mapping shows that one angled linear, roughly aligned east to west, corresponds to a mapped field boundary present on all available historic mapping. To the north of this, historic mapping also depicts a number of small buildings in individual plots, which would seem likely to have given rise to some of the other anomalies present here. More generally, these mapped buildings, and the anomalies present within the geophysical survey, seem

most likely to present evidence of the former presence and westward extent of Caville deserted medieval village (MHU7760), previous archaeological evidence of which was identified during a watching brief in 2009, to the north of Caville Hall Farm (Ref. 20). The watching brief uncovered substantial medieval occupation deposits including possible structures, pits, land divisions and a driveway that dated from the late-12th to mid-14th centuries (MHU20734) and provides a useful analogy to describe the likely character of the remains present within the Site.

Field 2G.4

- 4.7.61 The survey has identified a series of probable drainage features in the northern half of the field on a north to south alignment, which run to a probable main drain on a NE-SW alignment. A spread of ridge and furrow is observed south of the probable drainage features on a NW-SE alignment, with further probable field drains overlaying the ridge and furrow in some areas. Most obviously, a large, linear, buried service route, also observed in Field 2G.2, cuts across the land parcel on a NE-SW orientation, affecting the results of the survey in a wide corridor around it. A possible, small, rectilinear series of anomalies extends beyond the service disturbance at the south-west extent of the field and may represent an undated archaeological site. Study of historic OS mapping shows that 'Caville Wood' was formerly present, at least until the 1950s, in the north-western corner of this survey area. Given that parallel drainage features cover this area and beyond, it is reasonable to assume that they are late-20th century in date at the earliest.

Field 2G.5

- 4.7.62 The survey has identified evidence of probable ridge and furrow cultivation, and associated parallel field boundaries, on a NW-SE alignment across the field, with the furrows becoming less clear the further west along the field, likely due to ploughing out. The probable field boundaries all correspond to mapped boundaries present on all available historic mapping. Parallel linear anomalies suggesting field drains are also observed on a NE-SW alignment, running the full length of the field in this direction. Overall, this field appears likely to have a low archaeological potential.

Field 2G.6

- 4.7.63 The survey has identified a network of closely spaced probable field drains on a NW-SE alignment. Probable historic ploughing, or an earlier system of drains has also been observed on a north-east to south-west alignment. An underground service and associated magnetic disturbance are visible to the south of the area on a WNW-ESE alignment. Overall, this field appears likely to have a very low level of archaeological potential, particularly given the clear and widespread impact of drainage installation present here.

Solar PV Area 3a

- 4.7.64 The data captured within the survey of this area was of limited value, due to its being affected by the presence of an overhead cable, and the likely spreading of 'green waste', which has masked any underlying anomalies.

Solar PV Area 3b

Field 3B.1

4.7.65 The survey has identified a series of closely spaced drainage linear features on a north-west to south-east alignment across the whole field. Sporadic linear responses suggesting the presence of historic ridge and furrow is observed towards the south of the field on a roughly N-S alignment. An underground service on a NE-SW alignment is observed along the eastern edge of the field, directly west of Wood Farm. A strong linear feature is visible at the centre of the field on an east to west alignment, which study of historic OS mapping reveals relates to the location of an access track to 'Dumphills House' (now Wood Farm). Towards the south-west of the field a collection of small linear features is unusual and suggests a series of drains in the location of a pond on the six-inch OS map of 1890. Overall, this field appears likely to host a very low level of archaeological potential, particularly given the clear and widespread impact of drainage.

Field 3B.2

4.7.66 The survey has identified an underground service on a N-S alignment along the centre axis of the field. Approximately 200 m south from the northern extent of the field, a further service is seen running on a NW-SE alignment across the line of the first. Sporadic evidence of probable ridge and furrow cultivation is observed across the field on a NE-SW alignment, sitting within a series of earlier field boundaries which are evidenced on historic mapping. A network of probable drainage features is also present across the field, following a similar alignment to the likely ridge and furrow. The centre and north areas of the field contain a prominent ferrous/debris spread background. Overall, this field appears likely to host a very low level of archaeological potential, particularly given the clear and widespread impact of drainage installation present here.

Field 3B.3

4.7.67 The survey has identified an underground service on a N-S alignment, also noted in Field 3B.2, which lies close to the field's eastern extent. Sporadic evidence of probable ridge and furrow cultivation is observed across the field on a NE-SW alignment, sitting within a series of earlier field boundaries which are evidenced on historic mapping. A network of probable drainage features is also present across the field, lying mainly on a NW-SE alignment. Overall, this field appears likely to host a very low level of archaeological potential, particularly given the clear and widespread impact of drainage installation present here.

Field 3B.4

4.7.68 The survey has identified a series of closely spaced linear features on various alignments across the whole field, reflecting the historic pattern of smaller packages present on historic mapping. At the extreme eastern extent of the field, a series of linear anomalies mark the location of a small house and its surrounding garden, also marked on historic mapping, and now no longer extant. The location of the former house presents some limited archaeological potential, although, in general, this field is considered to host a very low archaeological potential.

Solar PV Area 3c

Field 3C.1

- 4.7.69 The survey identified a network of closely laid field drains across the field, and a buried service running on a N-S orientation centrally through the area. To the east of this, an area of amorphous ferrous responses suggests modern disruption of the ground surface. The field is considered to host little archaeological potential, based upon the results of the geophysical survey.

Field 3C.2

- 4.7.70 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of a mature willow crop across the entire land parcel.

Field 3C.3

- 4.7.71 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of a mature willow crop across the entire land parcel.

Field 3C.4

- 4.7.72 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of a mature willow crop across the entire land parcel.

Field 3C.5

- 4.7.73 This area could not be surveyed during the survey due to the presence of a mature willow crop across the entire land parcel.

Field 3C.6

- 4.7.74 The survey has identified the angled course of an underground service along the southern edge of the field on a NE-SW alignment. An overhead cable also traverses the site on a NW-SE alignment across the centre of the field. The south-western quadrant of the field hosts responses likely to represent ridge and furrow cultivation on a roughly east to west alignment. A network of probable drainage features can be observed in the south-eastern quadrant of the field, and across its northern half. A series of weaker linear anomalies represents former field boundaries illustrated on historic mapping. Beyond the former field boundaries, all of which would seem most likely to represent 18th century enclosure period land divisions, the field is considered to host little archaeological potential, based upon the results of the geophysical survey.

Field 3C.7

- 4.7.75 This land package is crossed by a large, buried service, aligned approximately E-W, which was identified by the survey. Some faint responses suggest remnant historic cultivation remains are present, aligned N-S. Otherwise, the field appears to host a very low level of archaeological potential.

Field 3C.8

- 4.7.76 This land package is crossed by a large, buried service, aligned approximately E-W, which was identified by the survey. Some faint responses suggest remnant historic cultivation remains are present, aligned N-S. Clearer responses of consistently spaced linear features suggest the

presence of modern land drains within the field. Otherwise, the field appears to host a very low level of archaeological potential.

Grid Connection Corridor

4.7.77 Various areas of the Grid Connection Corridor have been subject to geophysical survey, with none containing any anomalies of note. Within a field on the west bank of the River Derwent, west of Loftsome Bridge, geophysical survey within the intended location of a temporary construction compound revealed a series of linear responses likely to represent field drainage. To the east of these was a linear feature perhaps best interpreted as a former flood bank. The anomalies to the east of this feature suggested a blanket covering of waterborne deposits, with those to the east showing a different character. The survey of this field suggests that the flood bank would likely be of some limited archaeological interest. Survey within the area to the west of the Derwent, south of the A63 and north of the River Ouse also suggests the possible presence of waterborne deposits, and may present evidence of historic warping in this area. As such, these deposits may have buried and/or obscured earlier features beneath.

4.8 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.8.1 This section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological and historical context of the Site and Study Area. This context contributes to an understanding of the character of the archaeological resource and the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Site and the 1 km study area.

Palaeolithic to Mesolithic (1,000,000 BC to 4,000 BC)

- 4.8.2 The Palaeolithic period in Britain saw several changes in the environment, comprising glacial (cold periods) and interglacial (warm periods) and there were at least three glacial episodes in the region during the Pleistocene period. Recent evidence suggests that early humans were occupying parts of the British Isles as early as 700,000 years ago (Ref. 21), the archaeological evidence for which largely takes the form of stone tools, human bone and worked or butchered animal bone. As the ice sheets retreated during the warmer interglacial periods, these humans would have been able to travel through the area and would have represented the periphery of human settlement within northern Europe.
- 4.8.3 The surviving evidence for Northern England is very limited (Ref. 22). Finds of flint tools along the coastline have provided important information relating to the early prehistory of the area and contributed to an understanding of Mesolithic and later prehistoric activity. It is noted, however, that relatively few assets have been dated reliably and that the age and condition of such artefacts can make identification difficult, resulting in a possible bias within the archaeological record.
- 4.8.4 Following the end of the Ice Age, in the Mesolithic period (10,000–4,000 BC) the sea levels rose to the point that the British Isles were cut off from mainland Europe and saw the submergence of extensive lowland areas. Evidence from Star Carr, in the Vale of Pickering in North Yorkshire, illustrates that Mesolithic people were not only transient hunters and

gatherers, but would have often adopted particular places to use and re-use persistently. This pattern of behaviour is borne out by more recent fieldwork studying upland 'temporary camp' sites in the North York Moors, which were, again, used and re-used over long periods, perhaps suggesting seasonal movement through the landscape or individual activities taking place at differing locations. Star Carr has illustrated clearly that wetland environments, like the Humberhead Levels, were attractive environments to Mesolithic people (Ref. 23).

Neolithic to Bronze Age (4,000 BC to 700 BC)

- 4.8.5 Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity is mostly represented in the archaeological record by flint tools and funerary monuments. A possible Bronze Age round barrow (MHU15314) lies just outside the northern boundary of Solar PV Area 3b, at Wood Farm. Although the location of the barrow would appear to be outside the Order limits, the monument, or associated archaeological features, could potentially extend into the Site. The first edition OS map of 1854, and all detailed later mapping, shows a circular eminence in a wood known as Brind Wyre, just to the north-east of the mapped HER point and beyond the site area, which seems most likely to be the barrow described by the HER record. The site visit carried out as a part of this assessment observed the well-preserved round barrow in the centre of the wood at Wood Farm, where it survives as a well-defined circular earthen mound with a clear surrounding ditch at National Grid Reference SE 73164 31663, rather than the location of the existing HER point, which lies to the south-west. Barrows can become a focus for later, often early medieval, burials, and so later activity in a zone surrounding monuments like this is a possibility. Further possible barrows (MHU 6691) have been noted in Brindleys Plantation, c. 1 km to the east of Wood Farm and to the south of this, just beyond the northern extent of Howden (MHU20145, MHU13940). It is conceivable that these possible burial monuments could have formed an intentional group with the probable barrow at Wood Farm, perhaps suggesting that more unknown barrows could be present in this area, extending north from Howden, although, none have any obvious, experienceable visual interrelationship. Indeed, many of those mentioned here have not been investigated or proven conclusively.
- 4.8.6 The site of a possible stone circle (MHU17259), commonly known as 'Ringstone Wood', is referred to in medieval sources as having been located near a moated site (MHU1760) to the north of Howden and c. 300 m from the eastern boundary of Solar PV Area 3c. Should a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age monument of this type have been located here, it remains possible that it could have been part of a larger complex of monuments, such as the Gypsy Race landscape near Scarborough, also in the East Riding. The suggested presence of a number of possible barrows in this general area does illustrate the potential for a concentration of such monuments to exist. With that said, the location and nature of this potential site are largely unknown, and no clear archaeological evidence of its existence has been found.
- 4.8.7 In the same immediate area as these potential barrow and stone circle sites, a possible Neolithic enclosure was identified by a desk-based assessment undertaken at Howden in 2003 (Ref. 24).

Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)

- 4.8.8 During the Iron Age, this area of Britain was within the territory of the Brigantes. Recent research has identified Iron Age settlers as being composed of discrete cultural groups within the larger Brigantes tribe, each with a cultural identity that was distinctly different to other groups in the area (Ref. 25).
- 4.8.9 Iron Age activity has been recorded across the Humberhead Levels, including settlements, field boundaries, enclosures and trackways. There is much commonality across Britain in terms of the forms and distribution of Iron Age settlement and farming practices, which often see almost uninterrupted continuity into the Roman period, seeing only a slow change to more 'Romanised' forms.
- 4.8.10 Two heritage assets dating to the Iron Age period are located within the Order limits. Heritage asset (MHU2301) relates to a number of prehistoric boundary ditches, located almost entirely within Solar PV Area 2f. Segments of these ditches appear to be parallel, indicating a possible trackway, but certainly a land division. Heritage asset (MHU22316), towards the eastern edge of Solar PV Area 2g, shows a small segment of possible boundary ditches. Two heritage assets (MHU22504 and MHU22507) are located to the east and north of Area 1e respectively. Both are characterised as enclosure ditches and are located within a swathe of Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity to the east of Spaldington. A single asset, (MHU22416), comprising a potential trackway and field systems, lies north of Bubwith, outside the scope of works, but does highlight the potential for Iron Age and Roman period evidence to exist across the wider Study Area.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 4.8.11 Roman activity has been recorded across the Humberhead Levels, including settlement remains, roads, salterns, and pottery kilns.
- 4.8.12 As mentioned above, a concentration of probable settlement activity, likely to date from the Iron Age through into the Roman period, is evident to the east of Spaldington. These remains, mapped from aerial photography, are visible approximately 3.1 km north-east of Spaldington, proceeding south-east for approximately 3.5 km, with the majority of assets provisionally dated to the Roman period. Study of such sites elsewhere has shown that the archaeological evidence from this concentration is likely related to settlement, agriculture and/or industrial production. A number of assets around Arglam Farm or Arglam Grange, north-east of Solar PV Area 1e, are thought to represent Romano-British settlement and, potentially, iron smelting (MHU1132, MHU6503, MHU6506, MHU6521, MHU6716 and MHU10776). Several find spots of Romano British pottery sherds have been uncovered across the swathe of Romano British activity, and not concentrated to one particular area, further demonstrating the likelihood for widespread evidence of occupation from this period to survive across the area (MHU7916, MHU10774, MHU10783).
- 4.8.13 Towards the eastern edge of Solar PV Area 1e, three small scatters of Romano British pottery (MHU10775) have been recorded, as well as a small collection of Roman coins (MHU22193) within the north-west extent of Area

1e, indicating possible settlement activity near or within Solar PV Area 1e, as well as a wider potential for isolated Roman finds across the Study Area.

- 4.8.14 Just to the north-east of the town of Howden, heritage asset (MHU20031) is classified as a potential Roman villa. This identification was determined from aerial photography, within a Desk Based Assessment conducted in 2003 (Ref. 24). This asset lies a short distance to the west of Solar PV Area 2g, within which geophysical survey of the area's western extent has revealed potential anomalies which may represent settlement remains, presumably dating to the Iron Age or Roman period. Roman coins were also uncovered south of Solar PV Area 2g, at Newfields Farm (MHU7572), further indicating Roman period activity around Howden.
- 4.8.15 Two heritage assets are recorded south of the village of Brackenholme, approximately 2.5 km west of Solar PV Area 3c and within the Grid Connection Corridor. Heritage asset (MHU10785) indicates evidence of ironworking, and heritage asset (MHU21808) represents a findspot of a Roman coin hoard of 201 silver *denarii* split between two Roman beaker vessels.
- 4.8.16 The widespread evidence of settlement activity, almost certainly relating to pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman period activity, which lies across a wide tract of landscape to the east of Solar PV Areas 1e and 2f and surrounding Solar PV Area 2g, suggests a strong potential for further remains of a similar type to survive within at least the eastern half of Area 2e, and potentially other areas within the Site. The more ephemeral remains identified around Brackenholme also show some potential for Roman period remains to exist within this part of the Grid Connection Corridor.
- 4.8.17 Geophysical survey, undertaken to support this assessment, identified a group of anomalies in the western part of Solar PV Area 2g which occupy a broad, north-east to south-west strip across this area. These form a defined linear group of rectilinear enclosures and boundary features, including a well-defined enclosure with internal sub-divisions at the survey area's western boundary. It seems clear that these features represent an eastward progression of an extensive Iron Age to Romano British settlement complex (MHU3198), identified from aerial photography just to the west of Solar PV Area 2g. The alignment of the settlement mirrors that of a medieval/post medieval field boundary, so it may be possible that this probable settlement is considerably later in date, though the morphology is more characteristic of Iron Age/Roman settlements.

Early medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 4.8.18 The early medieval period is one of the least archaeologically visible periods across Britain, with evidence from this period restricted, almost exclusively, to burial and religious centres. It was during this period that new settlements and settlement patterns emerged, many churches and towns were established, field systems changed, and open-field agriculture was introduced.
- 4.8.19 The extensive river system was used by invading Angles and Danes to penetrate deep into the country, although evidence of settlement from this

period is scarce. This may be due to high deposition of alluvial soils in riverside and marshland areas which have masked archaeological remains.

- 4.8.20 Early medieval evidence in the Study Area is most likely to be found in established settlements, where settlements from the early medieval period continued to develop into more recognisable forms now characterised most obviously by their later, medieval archaeology. A watching brief at Howden Minster (MHU1754) in 2009 (MHU21654) revealed funerary evidence from the medieval period, mixed within which was a small assemblage of early medieval pottery, providing some residual evidence of the earlier phase of the church and activity within the vicinity. Such a picture is of use in considering settlements like Spaldington, Willitof, Brackenholve and the medieval settlement site at Caville Hall, all discussed below. These sites, all mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, are likely to have been present in the early medieval period, although archaeological evidence from this time will almost certainly be difficult to identify. Nonetheless, this model provides a useful way of considering the general potential for early medieval archaeology within the Study Area, as well as a further layer of significance to the archaeology of these settlements and their surrounds.

Medieval (1066 to 1547)

- 4.8.21 The Site and large parts of the surrounding landscape within and beyond the study areas, are covered in mapped areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, which is likely to be a mix of medieval and post-medieval dates. These cultivation remains, identified mainly from aerial photography, cover the entirety of some parts of the Site, including Solar PV Areas 2a and 1b, and large elements of other parts of the Site, including Solar PV Areas 1a, 1e, 2e, 2g, 3b and 3c.
- 4.8.22 Beyond the spread of medieval cultivation across the landscape, another commonly occurring theme within the study area is medieval settlement. Area 1a lies immediately to the east of Willitof Hall (MHU2911). The hall comprises a moated manorial complex with a chapel (MHU 2908) and possibly another enclosure or complex of fishponds (MHU 15412) close by to the west. Surrounding the manorial centre is thought to be a related medieval settlement, which is recorded in the Domesday survey in 1086 as '*Wilegetof*' (MHU 10076). The pattern of narrow 'strip fields' which lie to the south of Willitof Hall, reflected in historic Ordnance Survey mapping and still partially identifiable in the current field pattern, might suggest that this settlement lay along the line of the current Willitof Road, which runs south-east from the hall towards Spaldington. Were this to be the case, it is possible that archaeological remains of this settlement have the potential to survive within the western and south-western parts of Solar PV Area 1a as well as Solar PV Areas 1c and 1d.
- 4.8.23 A similar archaeological pattern seems likely to be present at Spaldington as well. Named as '*Spellinton*' in the Domesday Book, Spaldington also hosts a moated manorial complex (MHU 2900) and an associated settlement (MHU 9686), which later field patterns suggest may have extended both east and west from the current settlement. There is potential therefore for archaeological remains associated with the settlement to be present in Solar PV Areas 1e, 2e and 1f.

- 4.8.24 Solar PV Area 2g lies just to the west and north of another moated manorial complex at Caville Hall (MHU3182), which previous fieldwork and aerial photographic analysis suggests is surrounded by a complementary linear settlement (MHU7760). Features almost certainly associated with this settlement have been identified by geophysical survey undertaken to support this assessment. It is possible that the hall's moated enclosure may extend into the southeasternmost extent of Solar PV Area 2g, whilst its contemporary wider settlement, and likely contemporary, or later, ridge and furrow cultivation (MHU22505) certainly do. Another moated site, closely situated just to the north-east of Caville Hall (MHU7689), is likely to be associated with the development of this same manorial complex and does appear to extend into the central section of the southern margin of Solar PV Area 2g. Identified from aerial photography, this moated site is highly likely to preserve archaeological features and deposits relating to higher-status occupation and use of the site during the medieval, and possibly post-medieval, periods. Archaeological features relating to the wider medieval settlement appear to have been clearly identified within the geophysical survey undertaken to support this assessment (refer to Section 4.7), extending in a typical linear pattern to the west of the hall site.
- 4.8.25 Another, less well-understood, area of medieval settlement seems to have been located at Brackenholme (MNY10599), which lies within the Grid Connection Corridor to the south of Wressle. Recorded as *Bracheneholm* in the Domesday survey, the property only appears in the summary and not in the main survey document, perhaps suggesting a property of limited value. With that said, there were 65 taxpayers living there in 1379, although the nearby hamlets of Babthorpe and Hagthorpe may also have been included in that count. Hagthorpe (MNY10601), also named in the summary of the Domesday Book, is also shown in the North Yorkshire Council HER as lying within the Grid Connection Corridor. Along with the moated site and fishponds at Hagthorpe (MNY10603), as well as an associated chapel (MNY10604), this set of archaeological assets forms a distinct grouping of medieval settlement features within the landscape, albeit one which is poorly understood. These features are suggestive of the potential for this part of the Grid Connection Corridor to host the remains of associated medieval settlement and agriculture, as well as the significant, albeit denuded, remains of the higher-status moated site at Hagthorpe (MNY10603).
- 4.8.26 Only the eastern and southern ditches of the moated site at Hagthorpe now remain, enclosing an area measuring c.90m north-south by c.110m east-west. There are no visible surface traces of northern and western ditches. In the post-medieval period Hagthorpe Hall (Grade II; NHLE 1148458) and the Stables associated with Hagthorpe Hall (Grade II; 1148459) were built within the remains of the moated site.
- 4.8.27 Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases, the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest

concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England, and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

- 4.8.28 The first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch series (published in 1854) depicts the moated site with only its eastern and southern ditches evident, with the northern and western perimeter not visible. The northern and western ditches may have been cleared away for buildings and landscaping associated with the later Hagthorpe Hall. The eastern ditch is labelled as 'Moat' and the interior is also labelled as 'Site of a Hall' in this cartographic source, alluding to the previous presence of a late medieval hall within the moated site. The southern ditch and the eastern ditch were both seemingly crossed by causeways though whether these served as original access points into the moated area is not known. On the same map, it is noteworthy that the eastern ditch extends further northwards, beyond the confines of the current plot and into the area of the Grid Connection Corridor, suggesting that the eastern ditch originally measured c. 180m north-south in length. This would suggest the moated site could originally have measured c.180m north-south by c. 110m east-west and extended into the area now occupied by a cultivated field to the immediate north of Hagthorpe Hall. With that said, this now infilled section of the moat is shown as differing in form from the slender moat to the south, presenting an altogether broader and less consistent form. This opens the possibility that this former northerly flooded feature might actually have been a fishpond, not an extension of the moat. If the feature were a fishpond, it is most likely to have been placed outside of the moated area.
- 4.8.29 If the now infilled feature was a section of moat, the moated site at Hagthorpe would, by extension, have been more rectangular in plan than is suggested by the extant moat today, and would have enclosed an area c.110m east-west by c.180m north-south. This increased size would equally likely suggest a moated site potentially of relatively higher status. There are high-status moated sites of comparable size nearby in the area. The scheduled moated site at Manor Farm in Portington (NHLE 1015304; associated with the manor hall of the Portington family) measures 180m north-south by 150m east-west, whilst moated gardens associated with the Bishop's Manor House at Howden (NHLE 1005227) measured c.150m north-south by c.100m east-west. Such comparison illustrates that, if the now infilled feature shown on historic mapping was a length of moat, the area it would have enclosed at Hagthorpe would not have been out of scale with other surviving moats in the local area; albeit it would have been at the higher end of the scale.
- 4.8.30 The moated site at Hagthorpe is in good condition and although the main island has later buildings located there, it will nevertheless retain evidence of the earlier structures which originally occupied it. The moat along its eastern and southern sides survives well and will retain environmental evidence relating to the period of the monument's construction.

- 4.8.31 If the moated site was more extensive, as suggested by the earlier cartographic sources, then the Grid Connection Corridor will likely cross through either of the following:
- a. an infilled fishpond which extended from the north-east corner of the moated site; or,
 - b. an infilled section of the moat and the actual interior of the moated site.
- 4.8.32 In either scenario, there is potential for archaeological features, structures or artefacts to be uncovered in the Grid Connection Corridor.
- 4.8.33 Given comparable evidence of moated sites excavated elsewhere, these could comprise the buried remains of enclosing ditches, internal structures that would have been contained within the interior of the moated site or fishponds. Moated sites typically would have contained various buildings such as a hall, farm buildings and gardens.
- 4.8.34 Without archaeological evaluation, it is difficult to identify the specific impacts on the archaeological resource at Hagthorpe moated site at this stage, though works associated with the Grid Connection Corridor could disturb the fills of the moat / fishpond. The lower fills of the moat / fishpond could potentially be of late medieval date, and, given the low-lying location, there is increased archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential for preserved waterlogged fills. Higher fills within this feature will almost certainly be modern in date, given its relatively recent appearance on historic mapping. Works associated with the Grid Connector Corridor could also disturb the archaeological remains of structures associated with the interior of the moated site. If it is assumed that the moat articulated with the road to its south, and access to the site's interior was from that direction, it may be anticipated that higher-status buildings would have been located within the more northerly part of the site, and therefore closer to the Grid Connection Corridor. With that said, archaeological evaluation elsewhere on the Scheme suggests that modern day ploughing has disturbed the top 30cm of topsoil which has ubiquitously denuded archaeological features across the Order limits, and this is highly likely to be the case in the cultivated land to the north of the moated site at Hagthorpe.
- 4.8.35 It is possible that the historic practice of warping, where flooding river waters are diverted onto arable land to allow for the spreading of fertile sediment onto farmland, could have deposited a deeper sediment sequence on top of archaeological remains in this area, thereby protecting it from later cultivation. With that said, geophysical survey carried out a short distance to the east of the moated site suggests that warp deposits have never extended this far, and so a deeper sediment sequence preserving archaeology beneath it appears relatively unlikely.
- 4.8.36 Beyond the regularly repeated pattern of settlements with associated manorial and ecclesiastical sites, Solar PV Area 3c – as well as areas beyond its boundary – includes a group of identified assets which relate to the presence of a medieval deer park known as Newsholme Park (MHU9207). This park may be associated with a possible castle site (MHU18167), also interpreted from the visible cropmarks as a possible stock enclosure, at Warp Farm, which lies beyond the southern boundary of Solar PV Area 3c. The medieval deer park is thought to have been bounded by a park pale and to have contained a park lodge rebuilt in 1543 (MHU 3493).

Within the park itself, although outside the Order limits, is cropmark evidence for the presence of medieval retting pits (MHU 22306) related to the locally significant flax industry. These features lie a short distance from the south-west corner of Solar PV Area 3c, suggesting the possibility that further unidentified pits could extend this grouping into the Site at this point. Retting pits have been only limitedly studied and represent a significant potential palaeoenvironmental resource for studying the environmental impact of the flax industry and its wider environmental context, as well as human influence on the dynamic landscape of the Humberhead Levels more generally.

- 4.8.37 A significant medieval archaeological site within the 3 km Study Area is Wressle Castle (MHU 2896), which is a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1083170) and the centre point of a wider scheduled monument (NHLE 1005210). This late-14th century quadrangular castle, although relatively poorly preserved, is widely considered to be the most significant castle site in the East Riding and sits in context with its bakehouse (MHU6477), surrounding earthwork remains of possible gardens and a moat (MHU5411, MHU5416), two deer parks (MHU3754, MHU9212) and the adjoining medieval settlement of Wressle itself (MHU9733). Beyond these more contemporary elements of the castle's setting, Wressle now also hosts a collection of later designated and non-designated historic buildings, which provide a more varied, but nonetheless historic and complementary setting for the castle. Although Wressle lies beyond the Grid Connection Corridor, its wider archaeological setting of surrounding ridge and furrow remains (MHU 22498) does extend into the Grid Connection Corridor.
- 4.8.38 Beyond the secular archaeology of the medieval period represented in the wider study area, significant medieval ecclesiastical sites are also present. Of importance amongst these is the scheduled monument of Drax Augustinian priory (MNY10068) (NHLE 1016857). The scheduled part of the monument is located 60 m west of the Grid Connection Corridor, outside of the Order limits. The non-designated extent, as mapped in the North Yorkshire County Council HER (MNY 10068), is larger than the scheduled area and extends partially into the western extent of the Grid Connection Corridor. Drax Priory was founded in the 1130s by William Paynel upon the advice of Thurlston, Archbishop of York. William, who was a major landowner and held the manor of Drax, granted an island in the marsh known as Hallington and Middleholme for a priory of Augustinian canons dedicated to St Nicholas. He also granted other land in Drax, including a mill and the parish church, together with five other churches across the country. The priory is recorded as having a church, cloister, infirmary, refectory, prior's chamber and dormitory in 13th century documents which also detail discipline problems between the canons.
- 4.8.39 Drainage works have converted the marsh into farmland, with the original island granted to the Augustinians now standing around 3 m to 4 m above the surrounding area. This high ground is orientated WNW to ESE and is at most 7 m above sea level, typically only 4 m to 5 m. The priory is thought to have occupied all of this island, with buildings located within a precinct enclosure. The whole of this precinct, as currently understood, is included in the scheduling. During the middle and later medieval period, the low-lying areas of the Humber basin were subjected to increased levels of flooding. Archaeological excavation on a similar low-lying priory site in the Humber

basin revealed that several metres of archaeological deposits had been built up from the 13th century by successive rebuilding on land raised with imported material. A similar response to the problem of flooding is expected to have been taken at Drax Priory.

- 4.8.40 The main route to the priory is thought to have been along Pear Tree Avenue, labelled as Ave Maria Lane on 19th century maps (AEC001). The route, which is outside of the scheduled area and is not recorded on the HER, approaches the monument from the east and would have provided access to the priory through a gatehouse thought to have been located in the area of the western part of the modern farmyard. Given that this routeway cuts across the entirety of the Grid Connection Corridor, from east to west, it seems likely that the Scheme could impact any archaeological features of the medieval route of approach which might survive. The archaeology of the priory site itself is likely to be tightly contained within the precinct and acknowledged flooding throughout the medieval period is likely to have deterred significant extra-mural development.

Post-medieval (1547 to 1900)

- 4.8.41 Significant drainage activity began in the 1620s when Dutch drainage engineers began large-scale river diversions and land drainage works. They began the practice of 'warping' where farmland was inundated with seasonally impounded tidal waters to deposit fertile alluvial silt. Drainage and warping continued into the 18th century and created today's characteristic flat landscape drained by a network of drains and dykes. In the 18th and 19th centuries new technologies encouraged more efficient drainage, and private and parliamentary enclosure followed, enabling increasingly productive agriculture. However, the traditional pattern of livestock farming supported by hay meadows has survived on an unparalleled scale along the River Derwent.
- 4.8.42 Within the 1 km Study Area, substantial areas of 'warp' deposits of clay and silt are recorded between Loftsome Bridge and Newsholme Marsh, on the south side of the A63. In this area the HER records two 'warp drains' (MHU22495) of post-medieval date, each represented by a pair of straight parallel lines that show as soilmarks on Newsholme Marsh. The drains are 300 m, and 530 m long, and follow a parallel alignment. A further warp drain (MHU22496), which can be traced for over 0.5 km, is present to the east of Barmby on the Marsh. These significant features, which represent the first widescale drainage management of this wetland zone of the East Riding, all lie beyond the Order limits.
- 4.8.43 Historic OS mapping for the Site shows a general picture of the landscape having been enclosed from the later 18th century, if not before, and being almost entirely enclosed by the middle of the 19th century with very few areas of unenclosed or common land still present by that time. Latterly, it is possible to observe a general pattern of the aggregation of smaller enclosed fields into larger parcels occurring particularly during the mid-to-late 20th century.
- 4.8.44 Historic OS mapping, throughout the 19th century, shows that the southern portion of Solar PV Area 2a of the Site was formerly divided into narrow, east-west aligned, 'strip fields', accessed by a network of footpaths

connecting to a long, sinuous routeway called 'The Outgang' (MHU14537), which is present on all of the historic mapping available. The Outgang connects to the southern end of the settlement of Brighton at its western end, and, at its eastern end, terminates at an historic area of rough common land, 'Brighton Common'. This pattern suggests that The Outgang, as suggested by its name, represents a droveway, which could be medieval or post-medieval in origin, connecting the settlement of Brighton to its common land. The historic route weaves its way through the network of inbye fields which would have surrounded the settlement from at least the medieval period onwards. The strip fields formerly present within Solar PV Area 2a, which are no longer visible as landscape features, are likely to represent part of this field network which has now been lost to later 19th and 20th century aggregation. The Outgang, which bisects Solar PV Area 2a, and is outside of the Solar PV Site, does survive as a landscape feature in use as a public footpath. The area formerly occupied by Brighton Common is now fully enclosed and cultivated as a part of the modern agricultural landscape; it is no longer recognisable as an historic area of common land.

- 4.8.45 This pattern in the landscape is clearly informed by the presence of the River Derwent to the west of the settlement, meaning that its common land would be placed accessibly to the east. The same is true for the settlement of Wressle to the south, where 'Wressle Common' survives as a name for an area of enclosed fields covering the extent of Solar PV Area 3a, this area lying to the east of Wressle itself and connected to it by Johnny Hall Lane (MHU14546), the former line of which now forms the northern boundary of Area 3a. The pattern is repeated again to the north-east of Brind, where Solar PV Areas 2a and 2b occupy former sections of common land enclosed into regular field parcels by the mid-19th century. Solar PV Area 2b includes the site of a post-medieval farm steading known as Brindcommon Farm (MHU14558), which preserves the land's former use in its name. Brindcommon Farm itself was demolished in around 1916 to clear the landing approach for airships approaching Brighton Airfield (MHU11046).

Modern (1901 to present)

- 4.8.46 In the 20th century this landscape had a role to play in both World Wars with military remains, airfields and bombing decoys. It also continued to provide sources of energy, in particular through the major concealed coalfield accessed from Selby until 2004. The plentiful supply of water drawn from the main rivers for cooling, along with the local source of coal, resulted in the construction of several power stations, including Drax Power Station.
- 4.8.47 An important feature in terms of the military history of the Study Area is Brighton Airfield (MHU11046), located outside of the Order limits but within the 1 km study area. Opened in 1916 as Howden Airfield, the site at Brighton covers over 1000 acres and was operated as one of the major airship stations of the First World War. Originally intended to cover the east coast ports shipping from attacks by German U-boats, from 1916 to 1918 Howden was a Royal Naval Air Service establishment, with the base transferring to the Royal Air Force when it was established on 1 April 1918. Although airships flew on patrols from Howden until the end of the war, none engaged in direct combat with German submarines. The station remained operational after the end of the war and a new hangar, at the time the largest

in the world, was completed in 1919. The No.2 Double Rigid Shed measured 750 ft in length and 130 ft clearance height.

- 4.8.48 The site was purchased in 1924 by the Airship Guarantee Company, a subsidiary of Vickers Ltd., to design and build the R100 airship as a part of the Imperial Airship Scheme, a programme intended to improve communication between parts of the British Empire through the establishment of commercial airship routes. During this period the author Nevil Shute worked at Howden alongside Barnes Wallis, the eventual inventor of the 'bouncing bomb'. Wallis' innovative work at Howden eventually led to his geodesic airframe fuselage and wing design for the Wellesley, Wellington and Windsor bombers. R100 made its maiden flight from Howden on 16 December 1929, but the loss of the rival government-designed airship, the R101, in October 1930 brought British plans for commercial use of airships to an end and Vickers closed Howden in December 1930.
- 4.8.49 The airfield at Brighton was redeveloped in 1941 as RAF Brighton and employed during the Second World War as a base for 460 Squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force and 78 Squadron of the Royal Air Force, both of Bomber Command. After other secondary uses, the airfield was redeveloped again during the Cold War. From 1959 to 1963, as part of Project Emily, the base was a launch site for three nuclear-armed PGM-17 Thor intermediate-range ballistic missiles. The base was also a launch site for the British-made Bristol Bloodhound I air defence missile between 1960 and 1964. These missile sites were both recommended for scheduling in the Cold War Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) report of 2001(Ref. 26), although this has not yet occurred.
- 4.8.50 Alongside Brighton, the Study Area also includes Selby Naval Airship Station (MNY10376), also known as RAF Barlow and RNAS Barlow. In a similar manner to Brighton, Selby was leased to Armstrong Whitworth in 1917 for the construction of airships. A large aircraft shed and other buildings were erected. The R25 airship was built in 1917, but by the time R33 was completed the war was over and airship production ceased at the site. Used by the Royal Flying Corps, Royal Air Force and the Royal Naval Air Service, the site opened in 1916 and closed in 1921.
- 4.8.51 Synonymous with this area, and inextricably linked to the development of the Selby coalfield, perhaps the most visible man-made intervention in the study area landscape is Drax Power Station, located at the southern end of the Grid Connection Corridor. In 1962, Drax Power Station was initially conceived by the Central Electricity Generating Board as the country's largest power station to date. Completed in 1986, the power station's generating capacity of 3,906 megawatts is the highest of any power station in the United Kingdom, providing about 6% of the country's electricity supply.

5. Thematic Assessment of Landscape

- 5.1.1 The following discussion intends to explore the Scheme's potential impacts upon historic landscape, and its interactions with the setting of relevant heritage assets, through a thematic discussion of pertinent historic

landscape elements. The assessment has been undertaken in response to specific issues raised during consultation by Historic England and the local planning authority, as detailed in **Table 7-3 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**. In particular, this section explores the potential for impacts at a landscape scale as change is introduced by the Scheme, and considers the potential for the Scheme to impact the experience of elements of the historic landscape itself. Finally, the experiences of relevant heritage assets in their wider landscape context, and particularly kinetic experiences which involve movement through the landscape, are considered in order to identify if and how the experience of these assets may be changed as a result of the Scheme.

- 5.1.2 The Scheme occupies land made up entirely of enclosed arable or pasture fields with a distinctive flat character concurrent with the wider landscape within which they sit. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data illustrates clearly that the individual land packages are the result of various episodes of enclosure, all likely dating to the 17th century onwards, and most being much later than that. This character of large, geometric fields preserving relatively few historic boundaries can be contrasted with defined areas beyond the Site, but also within the wider surrounds of the Humberhead Levels, to demonstrate a generally low level of inherent historic landscape interest. For example, a small, nucleated pattern of strip fields clusters around Harlthorpe, just to the north of the Order limits, west of Foggathorpe. This is also the case at the immediate south-east of Bubwith, beyond the Order limits to the north-west. These strip fields, in association with their parent settlements, can be seen to provide a relatively strong contribution to historic landscape interest, and historic context for the settlements they surround, which is, by contrast, largely absent from the areas within the Order limits. They also preserve a level of evidential value, providing evidence for the extent and grain of past settlement, as well as the extent of cultivated land and the areas of common.
- 5.1.3 The prevailing character of the landscape within the Order limits is one which is shared widely throughout the flat landscape of the Humberhead Levels and can be suggested to be of limited value by this measure. The widely shared character of the area would also suggest that a relatively significant level of change could be accommodated, at a landscape scale, without that predominant character being notably eroded.
- 5.1.4 As with much of the surrounding area, the Site is largely devoid of significant topographical features which have obviously influenced routes of movement or the pattern of settlements and their surrounding field systems. These have clearly, therefore, responded to other landscape factors.
- 5.1.5 One notable landscape trend is the relationship of settlements to the two major rivers present in this area – the River Ouse and the River Derwent. In the case of the Derwent, a chain of discrete historic settlements including Wressle, Brighton, Gunby and Bubwith extends along its eastern bank. These are reached by a narrow, angling road which follows the course of the river northward, albeit that the river is now, generally, hidden from view by its flood banks. This kinetic experience of the historic settlements, guided by the course of the river, is heightened by the surrounding farmland, which, although relatively modern in character and consisting of aggregated fields

of post-medieval date, does provide a complimentary element of setting that provides some sense of the villages' historic setting. Views along the road tend to extend no more than one or two fields away, with mature hedgerows effectively stopping longer vistas in this flat landscape. As such, it is clearly the immediate farmland adjacent to the road itself which is most important in maintaining the experience of this element of historic landscape. The First Edition Ordnance survey map, surveyed around 1850, illustrates that the fields immediately adjacent to the Derwent itself, westward of these settlements, almost entirely carried names including the word 'Ings', suggesting they were likely historically managed as water meadows. This pattern is also mirrored in the land shown on the west side of the Derwent.

- 5.1.6 To the east of the settlements, in the area of the Solar PV Site, historic mapping illustrates another element of historic landscape use, which has some limited level of survival today. Given the location of the river, it was obviously necessary to locate areas of common land associated with these settlements to their east, and some of these areas of common land can be identified from the mapping. In the case of Wressle Common, this is shown in name only on the First Edition Ordnance Survey plan, having already been enclosed by that time, to the north-east of the village of Wressle itself. The route formalised by Johnny Hall Lane (now Wood Lane) can be seen to link the two. This older routeway can be seen to have influenced the layout of the enclosed fields, which take their alignment from it. This east-west grain in the landscape is also reflected at Brighton, where 'The Outgang', a clearly preserved historic droveway, links the settlement to Brighton Common. Here, the common land survived as an area of identifiable open land until the mid-20th century, albeit it is now enclosed farmland with no obvious survival of its character as former common. At Gunby, Bubwith and at Aughton, further north, routeways also extend eastward from the settlements, presumably connecting to lost areas of common land. As with Wressle, the area of Aughton's common land survived as a placename on the First Edition map, also located to the east of the settlement itself. No clearly identifiable evidence of this historic relationship between settlement and common land can be easily experienced today, with the exception of the kinetic experience of walking along The Outgang, which survives well as an identifiable, historic routeway. This is also partly true of Johnny Hall Lane, albeit this route's adoption as a modern road, whilst preserving an element of historic use, has largely robbed it of any experienceable historic character.
- 5.1.7 In the case of the River Ouse, settlements have generally accumulated further from the river itself, no doubt avoiding its wide, marshy flood plain, or at least selecting drier ground within it. In the case of the Scheme, the most significant of these are Barmby on the Marsh (a name redolent of its historic setting), Asselby, Knedlington and Howden. Historic mapping illustrates the marshy nature of the entire area through the regular grouping of placenames including 'carr' (a wetland) and 'marsh'. Beyond Howden, Knedlington, Asselby and Barmby on the Marsh all lie along a road, which provides the linear villages with their predominant grain. Here, the road provides another kinetic experience in the landscape, where a journey is possible through the flat flood plain / marsh, now cultivated as large, aggregated fields, between each of the historic settlements. The settlements retain their overall historic, linear form, and numerous historic buildings, which enhances the experience of travelling through this element of historic landscape. The open space

between the settlements, and its agricultural character preserve an element of historic functional setting, albeit much altered in form. It also provides a clear divide between each village, preserving a sense of historic scale and individuality. Views here are generally more extensive than in most of the rest of the surrounding landscape, as few mature hedgerows are present. However, none extend obviously as far as the closest elements of the Solar PV Site. Within the settlements themselves, views are channelled along the road, with no longer views playing a part in the experience of the settlements. The experience of this part of the historic landscape relies on the linear nature of the settlements themselves, the connection of the narrow road, and the open nature of the flat, surrounding fields, which imply the former presence of the marshy ground which once predominated here. Beyond this, the area of the Solar PV Site plays no role in how this element of landscape is understood or experienced, with views filtered and obscured by intervening hedgerows, trees and distance.

- 5.1.8 At Howden, the main town within the vicinity of the Scheme, the town itself provides a focus for routes heading towards and away from it. This reflects its historic significance as an administrative and ecclesiastical centre, as well as an historic crossing point for traversing the Ouse; this being located at a point where the river narrows, after it's junction with the Aire and before its confluence with the Trent, thereby avoiding the need to cross two rivers rather than just one. Various recorded as the centre of a wapentake, an Anglo-Saxon hundred, a liberty of England and the district centre of an exclave of County Durham under the dean of Durham, Howden has occupied a central role in the area for, at least, around 1000 years.
- 5.1.9 To the west of Howden, the modern course of the A63 preserves the historic course of the road to Selby via the historic crossing point of the Derwent at Loftsome Bridge. To the north, Station Road extends outward towards Bubwith and Thorpe Road (A614) extends north-eastward, via Caville, towards Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. To the south and south-west, Boothferry Road and Barnhill Lane (A63) preserve historic routes to the former ferry crossing of the Ouse at Booth. Built in 1929, the bridge at Booth was a direct replacement for the historic ferry, which had been owned by the Bishops of Durham and Ripon, having been in operation since at least 1513 (Ref. 30). Although still in place, the importance of the crossing point at Booth has been largely superseded in use by the modern M62, which bridges the Ouse further to the east on its way to Hull. These two crossing points share a strong intervisibility along the open corridor of the river channel, providing an element of group value, and historic landscape context to one another. The view westward from each crossing also provides a strong vista of the cooling towers at Drax, helping very much to locate the viewer within the landscape.
- 5.1.10 From the raised section of the M62, a long view north-westward is provided, which is relatively unique in the surrounding landscape, given the sheer height of the modern carriageway at this point. Within this view, the tall tower of Howden Minster (NHLE 1160491) rises as a square monolith above the surrounding trees to mark the position of the town and its central church. This view is particularly significant in appreciating the landmark value of this Grade I listed building, where the landmark quality of the building is clearly apparent due to the absence of competing features of a similar height. From a distance of c. 2.4 km, this view is by far the most distant clear vista of the

Minster tower possible within the wider landscape, albeit one which is only maintained for the length of the raised section of the motorway. As the carriageway drops to ground level, the view is quickly lost, and the tower is mainly hidden by belts of trees. Travelling from the north-east, in the opposite direction towards the Ouse, the tower can be seen distantly from the M62 at points beginning between Belby and Balkholme, however, its visual prominence is masked by the 'clutter' of the cooling towers and other structures at Drax, which appear behind it in views from this direction. This visual clutter removes any appreciation of its intended visual prominence or value as a landmark, meaning that views from this north-easterly direction do not contribute meaningfully to its significance. This is in contrast to the view from the raised section of the M62 to the south-east, which does illustrate these elements of the building's setting, and so does contribute to its significance.

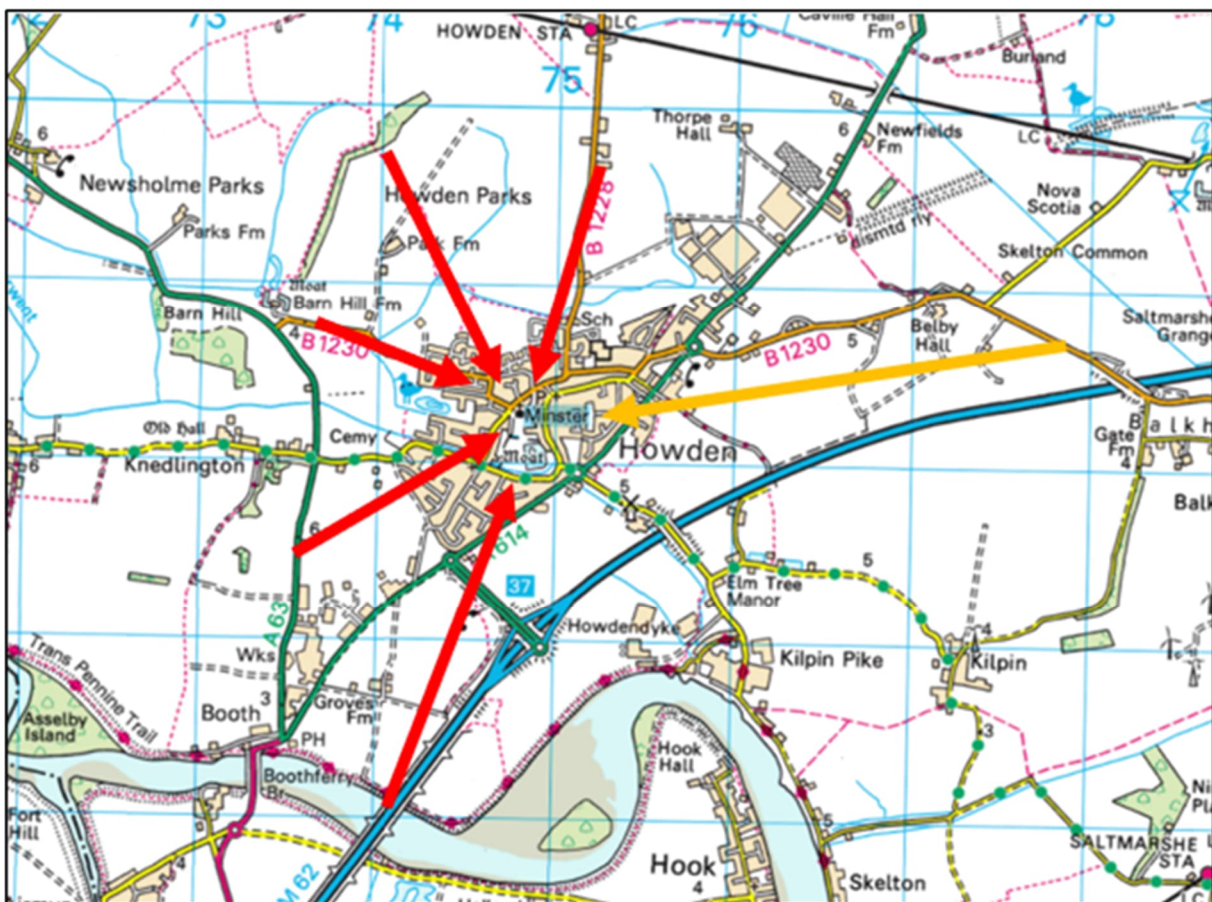


Plate 8. Representation of length of views of Howden Minster from approaches to the town. Clear views represented in red. Orange arrow illustrates obscured views of the Minster tower with Drax power station behind. Note views extend generally for no further than c. 1–2 km, and none overlap with the Solar PV Site.

5.1.11 From Boothferry Road and Barnhill Lane (A63), both of which preserve older routes to the Booth Ferry, views of Howden and the Minster church are only gained from much closer by, and certainly no more the c. 1 km to the south and south-west. As with the views gained from the M62, the tower of the Minster is a visible landmark at these points, protruding above the buildings

and trees of the town itself. In contrast to the longer view from the M62, the views from these southerly approaches are continually terminated by the town itself, which forms a visual stop of tightly packed trees and buildings, permitting no longer views to the flat land in the direction of the Solar PV Site, which lies further to the north-west. As such, the approach from these southerly directions does provide an experience of the Minster church as a landmark, contributing to its significance as a central signpost in the landscape, but do not include any experience of the Solar PV Site whatsoever, illustrating that it does not affect this element of the historic landscape or the setting of the listed building.

- 5.1.12 From the north, the Station Road approach to Howden crosses the railway line at Howden Station, and it is only after this point, at around c. 1 km from the Minster, that views of the church tower are first gained. Although this route passes elements of the Solar PV Site, particularly Areas 2d and 2c, these are separated by around 2 km from the first point at which views of the Minster become possible. Within this 2 km separation, no views of any elements of the Scheme are possible, with tall, unbroken hedgerows and mature trees at field boundaries funnelling views along the road itself.
- 5.1.13 Overall, the Scheme is not considered to negatively affect this approach to Howden and the Minster church, given the degree of separation, and the retention of the overall character of the approach as a journey along a narrow country road surrounded largely by open fields bounded by hedgerows and nature trees. The 'reveal' of views of the Minster at around 1 km to the north of Howden will be entirely unaffected, with the vista directed away from the Scheme, and separated visually and spatially from it.

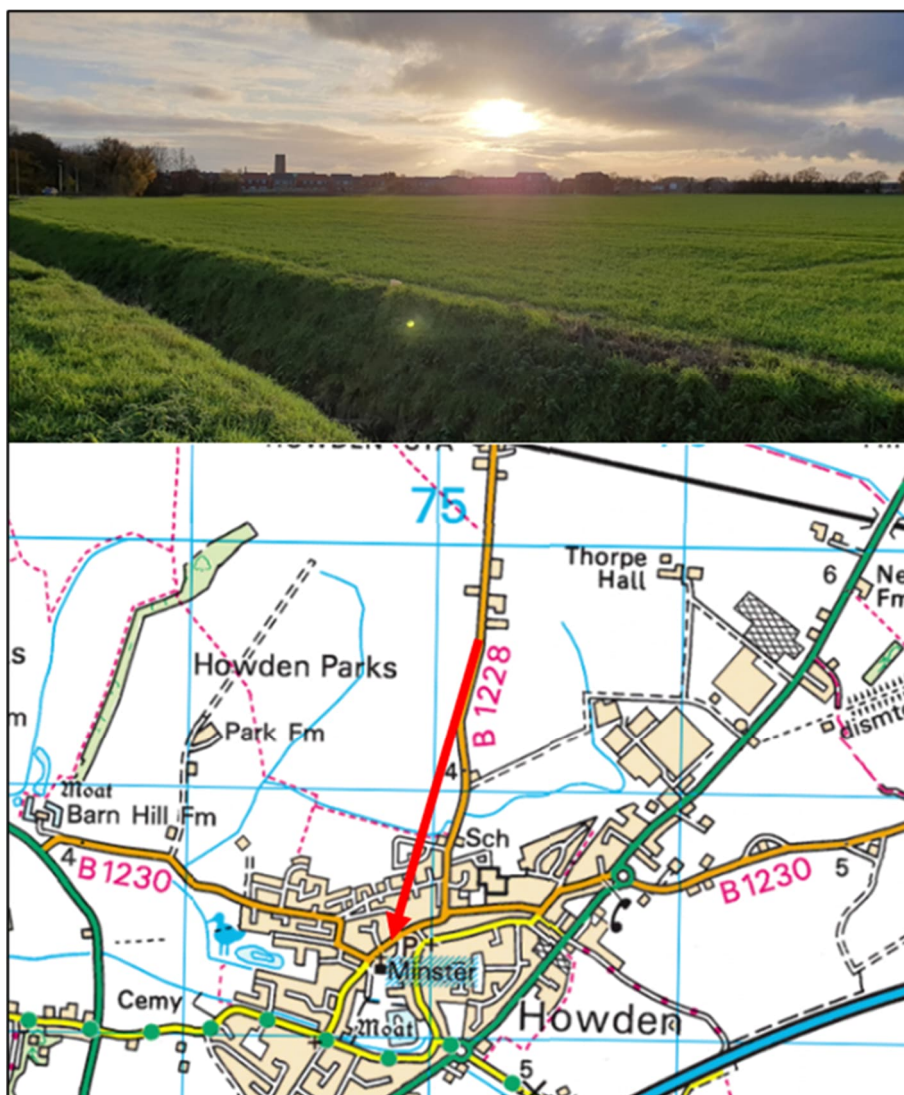


Plate 9. View towards Howden Minster and Howden from Station Road approach, close to the first point at which the Minster tower becomes visible. Maximum length of view illustrated over OS map.

5.1.14 From the west, the journey along the A63 is of particular significance as an approach to Howden, and as an element of historic landscape within the surrounds of the Scheme. The route preserves the principal historic approach to the town from the west, linking it to Selby and passing by the principal secular seat of power in the area at Wressle Castle. An important seat of the Percy family, the surviving south range of the castle includes its finest external fenestration and decoration, and accommodated some of the castle's most important accommodation, including the Lord's Tower, Great Chamber and Chapel Tower (Ref. 27). This range faces the A63 and clearly suggests a designed historic relationship which can still be appreciated today, whereby the castle is designed to be seen to best effect from this route. As well as the route itself, the best and closest view of the castle would be gained from the area around the historic crossing point of the River Derwent at Loftsome Bridge. Here, a bridge and ferry on the route to Howden seem likely to have existed prior to, and alongside, the construction of the castle, further suggesting the castle itself sought to address this nodal

point in the landscape where there was no choice but to congregate. An informed contemporary audience is likely to have known the function of the most prominent parts of the castle visible from Loftsome Bridge and may well have fully understood, and were intended to understand, that they crossed the river 'under the gaze' of the lord.

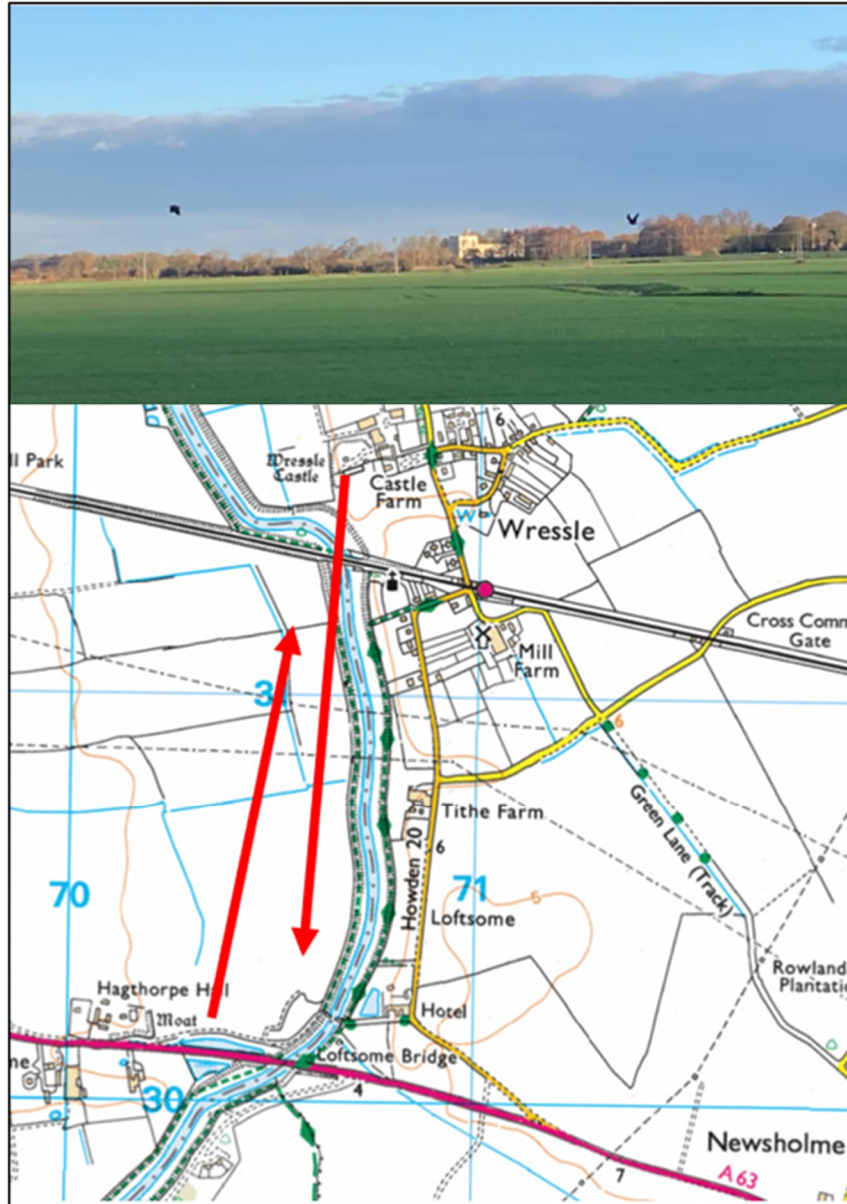


Plate 10. View from the A63 at Hagthorpe towards Wressle Castle and map extract illustrating intervisibility between the castle and the historic crossing point at Loftsome Bridge. Note views extending over the area intended for use as a Temporary construction compound.

5.1.15 The route from Selby to Howden is generally characterised by the enclosed, agricultural landscape it passes through, with open fields to either side, punctuated by the small settlements of Osgodby, Cliffe, Hemingbrough and Newsholme. At each place, some older buildings are visible, illustrating an historic pattern of dispersed settlement within the rural landscape. Beyond this, the route's co-location with Wressle Castle, and the presence of moated sites at Hagthorpe, Babthorpe and Barnhill Hall all serve to illustrate the

antiquity of the routeway, and its importance. Views along the route occasionally extend up to two fields away on both sides of the road, although commonly they are funnelled along the road itself by tall mature hedges and trees. As with approaches from other directions, views of the tower of Howden Minster are not gained until around 1 km from the town; here this occurs just to the east of Barnhill Hall. None of the Solar PV Site will be visible from this route, and, by the time views of Howden Minster are gained, the viewer has passed the Scheme altogether. With that said the intended location of the Grid Connection Corridor Temporary construction compound will lie immediately to the north of the A63, to the west side of the River Derwent, within the view to and from Wressle Castle discussed above. Given the identified importance of this view as an element of historic landscape, and as a means of appreciating an element of the significance of Wressle Castle, it is considered that this is likely to cause a temporary impact to the significance of Wressle Castle, and a temporary impact to the wider appreciation of this element of the surrounding historic landscape. Given that the Temporary construction compound will be entirely removed following construction works, and returned to its existing agricultural use after c. 5 months of use, it is not considered that any permanent impacts will be caused.

- 5.1.16 A further route of approach to, and away from, Howden is via Barnhill Hall Lane, an historic routeway present on all available historic mapping, which now survives as a public footpath between the Grade II listed house (NHLE 1083166) and non-designated moated site at Barnhill Hall and the settlement of Brind. Almost certainly representing a northward extension of the route from Booth Ferry, this route preserves a meaningful historic experience of walking along a wooded lane through agricultural fields, and, when travelled in the direction of Howden, provides a 'reveal' view of the tower of Howden Minster across the flat open fields of Howden Parks from the north-west, looking south-east. Further south, the route also allows filtered, glimpsed views of the Minster from various points just to the north of Barnhill Hall. Although views from Barnhill Hall Lane across Howden Parks provide some of the clearest and closest wider views of Howden Minster in the landscape, viewed as they are across the open, unenclosed fields of Howden Parks, these views again are gained with the Solar PV Site lying behind the viewer, and beyond any angle of view towards Howden. Viewed outwardly, from modern housing at the edge of Howden, the wooded strip of Barnhill Hall Lane itself, as well as mature trees and hedgerows beyond, serves to screen the Solar PV Site from any distant view.



Plate 11. View south-east from Barnhill Hall Lane towards Howden



Plate 12. View of Howden Minster from Barnhill Hall Lane, just north of Barnhill Hall, looking south-east.

- 5.1.17 The final noteworthy approach to Howden is that from the north-east, leading from Holme upon Spalding Moor via Welham Bridge and Caville Hall. Here, the Minster tower is almost totally invisible for the entirety of the route, until within the centre of Howden itself. Large industrial units on the north-west side of Thorpe Road, at the north side of the town shield any views of the tower which may otherwise have been gained on approach and remove any opportunity to appreciate the landmark quality of the building at a wider level. As such, it is not considered that views from this direction, or the experience of approach towards the building along this route, contribute notably to its significance. Although part of the Solar PV Site will be visible along this route, on the north-west side of the A614 to the immediate north of Caville, it is not considered that this change will introduce any impacts to historic landscape, or the setting of Howden Minster or Howden Conservation Area, given that, as described, the approach does not contribute meaningfully to the significance of these assets. In the case of historic landscape, the area of the Solar PV Site which will be visible at Caville lies within post-medieval, large, aggregated fields which preserve little earlier historic or aesthetic interest. Views across the fields at Caville extend only as far as their northern and western tree-lined boundaries and do not take in any additional heritage assets.
- 5.1.18 Aside from the approach along the A614 near Caville, the Solar PV Site will not be visible from any of the approaches to Howden, and will not meaningfully alter this element of the setting of Howden Minster, or the Howden Conservation Area. Nor will the Scheme impact this element of the historic landscape of the surrounding area. All of the approaches to Howden provide an experience of the town as a nucleated settlement surrounded by

undeveloped agricultural land under cultivation and, although a part of the Solar PV Site will be visible from the A614 to the north-east of Caville Hall, it is not considered that this experience of approaching the Conservation Area, or the appreciation of the town as a settlement in the wider rural area, will be altered to a degree whereby its significance is affected.

- 5.1.19 A further element of historic landscape notable within the surrounds of the Solar PV Site is the historic presence of a number of historic deer parks, particularly around Wressle Castle, Newsholme and Howden. As described above, in relation to Howden Minster, Howden Parks is now an open, flat area of unenclosed agricultural fields at the north-west side of the town, between the edge of the town itself and the wooded line of Barnhill Hall Lane. Although partly occupied by Park Farm, this area can still be appreciated as an historic area of open space, albeit its character is now very much altered by agricultural use. Views across the former park from Barnhill Hall Lane provide a significant experience of the architectural interest and landmark quality of Howden Minster in its wider landscape context, and as a centrepiece within the town of Howden itself. They also provide a sense of Howden as a distinct and separate town within the agricultural landscape around it. The former deer park is difficult to understand in terms of its former historic use, given its current use as agricultural land, but its unenclosed nature does provide an element of appreciation and, perhaps more significantly, longer views across it towards Howden than are commonly available in this commonly enclosed landscape.
- 5.1.20 At Wressle, the deer park lay to the north of the castle, in what is now open agricultural fields between Brighton and Wressle (Ref. 29). Within the immediate surrounds of the castle were extensive pleasure gardens, most of which now remain as parkland and agricultural fields at the west side of Wressle. As with Howden Parks, this open land does not lie within the Order limits, and so will not be physically impacted by the Scheme. Beyond that, the principal historic and functional relationships of this historic space relate to the castle itself, and will not be affected either, with the Scheme lying well to the east, and not within any areas where intervisibility or experiences of travelling between the castle and its former designed landscape could be affected.
- 5.1.21 At Newsholme, historic mapping preserves the placename of Newsholme Parks, a reference to a known medieval deer park (MHU 9207) present until at least 1570, when it was reported that the decay of the park pale meant 'the deer lie out of the ground and especially in summer, in the corn fields, and are stolen and spoiled' (Ref. 28). The extents and relationships of this former deer park are poorly understood, and geophysical survey carried out for the Scheme has not noted any evidence of the pale, although it is possible that the former park boundary may be fossilised in some of the modern field boundaries now present in the part of the Scheme lying to the north-east of Newsholme. All of this land is now in agricultural use as enclosed fields, and preserves no obvious elements of the former park, or even a basic appreciation of its former presence. Although it is likely that at least part of this former deer park lies within the Order limits, the archaeological potential for any remains of it to survive here is considered to be low, and, should any of its former boundary be preserved in existing boundaries, these would not be impacted by the Scheme.

- 5.1.22 A final element of the historic landscape worthy of consideration here is the presence of the two railways which traverse this area. Passing directly between parts of the Solar PV Site, the Hull and Selby Railway was constructed between 1837 and 1840, and is still in use, on its original line, between Selby and Hull. From a landscape perspective, this embanked railway forms an occasional, but notable, barrier to views in this flat landscape, cutting off many shorter views from north to south across its hedged line. At Howden Station, the Grade II listed station (NHLE 1346759) is original to the line, and gains much of its significance from its group value with its adjacent, later, Grade II listed signal box (NHLE 1233349) and the non-designated former inn at the south side of the line. All enjoy an intimate, shared setting defined by their grouping close to the railway line itself and surrounding the level crossing at this point. No elements of the Solar PV Site interpose into this area, and the Scheme does not impact this defined setting.
- 5.1.23 To the west, the level crossing at Brind, which lies at the margin of two areas of the Solar PV Site (Areas 3b and 3c) holds a further level of communal historic interest through its association with the site of the Howden rail accident of 7th August 1840 (AEC004), which killed five passengers (Ref. 31). The site of the accident lies just to the east of the level crossing and is unmarked. The accident took place when a large item of freight, a c. 2.5-ton casting, fell from a flat-bed wagon and derailed the following carriages. The crash was one of the first accidents to be investigated by the newly formed Railway Inspectorate and was one of the worst accidents to have occurred on the rail network by that time.
- 5.1.24 Although marked only by the adjacent level crossing, the site of the Howden rail accident benefits strongly from its immediate setting within quiet agricultural fields, the relative quiet only generally punctuated by the passing of trains on the line. Although it is not considered that the operation of the Solar PV Site, which is essentially noiseless, will have a significant impact upon the non-designated heritage asset of the crash site, it is considered that the construction, and the subsequent decommissioning, of the Scheme will have a temporary impact through a concurrent disturbance to the quietness of the surrounding fields.
- 5.1.25 To the south and south-east of the Solar PV Site, the former line of the Hull and Barnsley Railway extends from the very southern part of the Grid Connection Corridor, crossing the River Ouse at Long Drax, and extends through Howden on its way to Hull. Although this non-designated railway is no longer used, elements of its former course are visible in the landscape as disconnected sections of embankment and accompanying hedgerows. Although this railway reinforces the connection of this landscape with the development of routes towards Hull, including the Hull and Selby Railway and the M62, it is not considered that it will be notably impacted by the Scheme, given its distance from the Solar PV Site and the consequent lack of intervisibility. Although a short section of the course of the railway lies within the far southern extent of the Grid Connection Corridor, it is highly unlikely that this will be impacted by the proposed works.

6. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Future Research

6.1 Discussion of Archaeological Potential

- 6.1.1 The archaeological potential of the land within the Order limits has been determined by reviewing the known archaeological resource alongside current land-use, topography, the results of archaeological evaluation, professional opinion, and as a result of stakeholder engagement and consultation.
- 6.1.2 Although no Mesolithic, or Palaeolithic, findspots, archaeological remains or sites are known within the Order limits or Study Area, the geological history of the Site and Study Area does present a broad potential for finds or sites from the Mesolithic period in particular to exist, particularly at the margins of former wetland environments, although the potential within the Order limits is assessed to be **negligible to low**.
- 6.1.3 The number of putative Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age monuments likely to relate to this period, suggested to lie in the vicinity of Station Road/Wood Lane, to the north of Howden, does suggest that a nucleus of Early Bronze Age funerary and religious activity could be present in the Study Area and possibly extend into the Site. With that said, geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken for the Scheme have identified no evidence for the presence of any such monuments, and so, the potential to encounter features from this period within the Order limits is currently assessed to be **low**.
- 6.1.4 The evidence of settlement activity, almost certainly relating to pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman period activity, which lies across a wide tract of landscape to the east of Solar PV Areas 1e and 2f and surrounding Solar PV Area 2g, suggests a strong potential for further remains of a similar type to survive within at least the eastern half of Solar PV Area 2e, and potentially other areas within the Order limits.
- 6.1.5 The more ephemeral remains identified around Brackenholme show some potential for Roman period remains to exist within the Grid Connection Corridor. The volume of archaeology recorded in the area around Drax Power Station is likely to be a result of a clear bias in the level of archaeological study it has received in comparison to other parts of the Order limits, and is unlikely to represent a significant difference in the perceived potential for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains to survive here rather than other areas of the Site. The baseline suggests a far wider and more general potential for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement remains to exist across the 1 km Study Area, as shown by the results of National Mapping Programme aerial survey recorded within the HER. The potential to encounter previously unrecorded features from this period within the Order limits is currently assessed to be **high**.
- 6.1.6 Early medieval evidence in the Study Area is most likely to be found in established settlements and, as such, the likelihood of encountering previously unknown early medieval settlement archaeology within the Order limits is **negligible**.

- 6.1.7 In terms of medieval remains, the known presence of the important site of Drax Abbey provides a clear focus around which other medieval activities would have clustered, and serves to help in explaining the potential for, and identified presence of, archaeology from this period within this area. This pattern of activity foci could also apply to medieval manorial sites at Portington and Caville, as well as more poorly understood sites like Hagthorpe, Brackenholve, Babthorpe, Willitoft and Gribthorpe, and there is a **medium** potential for encountering previously unrecorded features from this period within the Order limits. At Hagthorpe, given the cartographic evidence and the results of comparison with other moated sites in the locality, the area to the immediate north of the known moated site does have a **high** potential to contain archaeological remains related to the medieval manorial site. Noting the lack of previous fieldwork in this area, were well-preserved remains to be encountered, their inherent interest could potentially be considered comparable to a scheduled monument.
- 6.1.8 Post-medieval and later activity is dominated by the area's agricultural heritage and characterised by former and extant agricultural functional buildings and farmhouses, field boundaries, ridge and furrow, and water management features. Many of these features appear on historical map evidence, but there is a **medium to high** potential for the remains of former field boundaries to be present within the Order limits, largely due to the extensive boundary loss that occurred during enclosure.

6.2 Potential Research Themes

- 6.2.1 The following themes may be considered as part of future programmes of archaeological investigation within the Order limits. These will be updated as the cultural heritage understanding of the Site is enhanced following the results of ongoing fieldwork surveys and results of consultation. The research themes will be included, if still relevant, in future Written Schemes of Investigation for archaeological fieldwork:
- a. What information relating to early prehistoric flint tool technology can be gathered by examining archaeological material within the ploughsoil and the ploughsoil/ subsoil interface?
 - b. Can Iron Age and Roman settlement-related remains help address our understanding of settlement patterns and help address the regional imbalance in our understanding of these periods?
 - c. Can further fieldwork provide more evidence, or enhance the current limited understanding, of potential Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments, including a number of putative barrows and the reputed stone circle at 'Ringstone Wood', in the area to the north of Howden? Do these possible monuments form a definable 'landscape'?
 - d. Can further fieldwork investigations help improve our understanding of the extent and organisation of medieval settlement and land management within the study area?
 - e. With particular reference to the geophysical survey, what are the implications of the rising use of 'green manure' for archaeological prospection and to what extent can future investigations within the

Order limits demonstrate that this material compromises the visibility of the archaeological resource?

Abbreviations

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
BGS	British Geological Survey
CCS	Carbon capture and storage
DBA	Desk-based assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GPA	Good Practice Advice
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
MPP	Monuments Protection Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OHL	Overhead line
OS	Ordinance Survey
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PV	Photovoltaic
RAF	Royal Air Force
RNAS	Royal Naval Air Service
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Annex A References

- Ref. 1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) (as amended). 1979
- Ref. 2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Stationery Office, London
- Ref. 3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
- Ref. 4 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2010). East Riding of Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan Strategy
- Ref. 5 Selby District Council (2022) Local Development Scheme 2022–2024
- Ref. 6 MHCLG. (2019) Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Planning Practice Guidance. Department for Communities and Local Government
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- Ref. 14 National Library of Scotland
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Annex B Gazetteer of Known Heritage Assets and Fieldwork Events

Scheduled Monuments

NHLE ID	Name	Easting	Northing	Location
1005227	Bishop's Manor House	474885.493	428182.5343	Outside Order limits
1016857	Drax Augustinian priory	466845.3296	428419.4166	Outside Order limits
1005226	Howden Church, ruined portions	474824.8275	428248.3282	Outside Order limits
1008675	Moated grange at Monk Farm	478523.6327	437547.803	Outside Order limits
1015303	Moated site at Chapelgarth, 450m north-east of Manor Farm	476173.7299	438195.6796	Outside Order limits
1015304	Moated site at Manor Farm, Portington	478741.2333	430789.1356	Outside Order limits
1005210	Wressle Castle	470681.8548	431579.0998	Outside Order limits

Listed Buildings

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1310699	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	I	Outside Order limits
1031835	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	I	Outside Order limits
1148397	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	Drax, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	I	Outside Order limits
1160491	MINSTER CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL AND CHAPTER HOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	I	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083170	RUINS OF WRESSLE CASTLE	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	I	Outside Order limits
1148486	HOLMES HOUSE	Cliffe, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II*	Outside Order limits
1160523	HOWDEN HALL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II*	Outside Order limits
1083235	KNEDLINGTON OLD HALL	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II*	Outside Order limits
1160652	THE BAKEHOUSE AT WRESSLE CASTLE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH OF RUINS OF WRESSLE CASTLE	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II*	Outside Order limits
1083181	THE BISHOP'S MANOR	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II*	Outside Order limits
1083182	THE LANGLEY ARCHWAY	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II*	Outside Order limits
1083221	1, BISHOPGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160635	1, VICAR LANE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160533	100 AND 102, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160469	12, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1346758	14, SAINT JOHN'S STREET	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083162	2 AND 4, PINFOLD STREET	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083192	2, CHURCHSIDE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083167	20, TREETON ROAD	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083190	24, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083189	27, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346740	28 AND 29, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310561	28 AND 30, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083188	29, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083165	3, SAINT JOHN'S STREET	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346760	3, VICAR LANE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1310510	31 AND 31A, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083201	32 AND 32A, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346733	38, 42, 44, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346738	4 AND 5, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083161	4, PARSON'S LANE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083242	43 AND 45, MAIN STREET	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1160543	45 AND 47, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160525	46, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346735	48 AND 48A, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310592	5, BISHOPGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083196	55 AND 57, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1160481	58, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160563	6 AND 6A, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083191	60-62, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346734	64, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160529	66, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083222	7, BISHOPGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346732	7, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083195	75 AND 77, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083194	78, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160578	8, MARKET PLACE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346736	85, HAILGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083187	87, BRIDGEGATE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083232	ASCHILEBI	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083206	AUGHTON RUDDINGS GRANGE	Ellerton, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO42	II	Outside Order limits
1310730	BANKFIELD FARMHOUSE	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346722	BARN AND STABLES TO ATTACHED REAR OF CHAIN BAR HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083339	BARN AT COMMON FARM	Holme upon Spalding Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO43	II	Outside Order limits
1083166	BARNHILL HALL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346737	BOOTHFERRY BOROUGH COUNCIL PLANNING DEPARTMENT	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310554	BRIDGEGATE HOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083200	BROWN'S FISHERIES	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346650	BURSEA CHAPEL	Holme upon Spalding Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO43	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1346762	CASTLE FARMHOUSE	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083168	CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1365626	CHAIN BAR HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1160126	CHURCH OF ST HELEN	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310488	CHURCH OF ST JOHN OF BEVERLEY	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083164	COACH HOUSE APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES EAST OF NUMBER 16	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1031352	COMMON FARMHOUSE	Holme upon Spalding Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO43	II	Outside Order limits
1174116	CROSS BASE AND SHAFT IN CHURCHYARD OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES TO SOUTH OF PORCH	Drax, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083203	DERWENT BRIDGE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1296609	DERWENT BRIDGE (THAT PART IN SELBY DISTRICT)	North Duffield, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1168001	DERWENT VIEW	Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1310676	DOVECOTE AT FOGGATHORPE HOUSE	Foggathorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1310693	DUNSTALL HOUSE	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083239	EAST END FARMHOUSE	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083234	EAST END FARMHOUSE (WEST)	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160198	FOGGATHORPE HOUSE	Foggathorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083238	FOX FARMHOUSE	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1380070	FROG HALL FARMHOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346717	Gate piers at Knedlington Old Hall	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346720	GRAVESTONE APPROXIMATELY 25 METRES NORTH OF NORTH PORCH OF CHURCH OF ST HELEN	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310705	GUNBY HALL	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1148458	HAGTHORPE HALL	Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083197	HAIL MILL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310691	HAWTHORNE HOUSE	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310517	HIGHBRIDGE HOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310461	HOLLY COTTAGE	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083341	HOLME HOUSE	Holme upon Spalding Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO43	II	Outside Order limits
1083169	HOME FARMHOUSE	Spaldington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160157	IMPLEMENT SHED WITH HAYLOFT OVER AT GUNBY HALL	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346763	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083237	KNEDLINGTON HOUSE AND GARDEN WALL AND GATES	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083202	LINDUM HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083233	LINTON HOUSE	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083236	LOOSE BOXES, HAYLOFT AND PIGEONCOTE TO NORTH OF KNEDLINGTON HALL	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346743	MAIN RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS AT FOGGATHORPE HOUSE	Foggathorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1160586	MARKET CROSS	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160597	MICHELLE'S	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083209	MILESTONE TO EAST END OF MILESTONE COTTAGE	Foggathorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1031825	MOSS FARMHOUSE	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083241	MULBERRY HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083240	NATIONAL SCHOOL	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346759	NORTH HOWDEN STATION	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160554	NOS 1-5 INCLUDING FLATS 1 AND 3	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083205	OLD BREWERY HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083336	PORTINGTON HALL	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346719	ROSEMOUNT	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083172	ROWLAND HALL	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083171	RUINED WALLING ADJOINING WRESSLE CASTLE ON THE EAST	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1083193	SECTION OF GARDEN WALL TO SOUTH OF HOWDEN HALL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346739	SHIRE HALL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1233349	SIGNAL BOX AT NORTH HOWDEN STATION	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346718	SOUTH VIEW AND GARDEN WALL ATTACHED TO FRONT OF PROPERTY	Barmby on the Marsh, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1148459	STABLES TO HAGTHORPE HALL	Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346721	STABLES WITH DOVECOTE OVER AT GUNBY HALL	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346716	THE BLACK SWAN	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1083198	THE BOARD INN	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083163	THE CHESTNUTS	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083184	THE FRUIT HOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1031797	THE LAURELS	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1160659	THE LONG BARN AT WRESSLE CASTLE FARM	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346648	THE MANOR HOUSE	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083183	THE OLD COURTHOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346715	The Old Sunday School	Asselby, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1346649	THE OLD VICARAGE	Eastrington, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1310526	THE ROUND HOUSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083199	THE WHITE HORSE	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits

NHLE ID	Name	Location	Grade	Location
1160169	TRESS COTTAGE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346731	WAR MEMORIAL	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1083204	WHITE HOUSE	Bubwith, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1346761	WINDMILL TOWER AT MILL FARM	Wressle, East Riding of Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits
1160639	WINDPUMP AT BRICKYARD FARM	Howden, East Riding of Yorkshire, DN14	II	Outside Order limits
1296593	WOOD HALL	Hemingbrough, Selby, North Yorkshire, YO8	II	Outside Order limits

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Mon: Monument

FS: Find Spot

BLD: Building

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU10216	MON	MEDIEVAL OPEN FIELD SYSTEMS, HOWDEN PARISH	Yes	No	No
MHU10775	MON	POSSIBLE RB SETTLEMENT SITE	Yes	No	No
MHU11423	MON	LINEAR EARTHWORK	Yes	No	No
MHU11609	MON	SITES OF POOR'S HOUSES	Yes	No	No
MHU11630	MON	SITE OF OWLET HALL	Yes	No	No
MHU13588	MON	SITE OF BUILDING	Yes	No	No
MHU14525	MON	SITE OF SMITHY, BRIND LANE, BRIND	Yes	No	No
MHU14537	MON	THE OUTGANG, E OF BREIGHTON	Yes	No	No
MHU14558	MON	SITE OF BRINDCOMMON FARM	Yes	No	No
MHU22193	FS	ROMAN COINS	Yes	No	No
MHU2897	MON	UNCLASSIFIED MOUND	Yes	No	No
MHU3206	MON	MOATED SITE, E OF GRIBTHORPE	Yes	No	No
MHU7689	MON	MOATED SITE, NE OF CAVILL HALL	No	No	No
MHU8829	MON	HULL TO SELBY RAILWAY	No	No	No
MHU9207	MON	SITE OF DEER PARK & PALE, NEWSHOLME PARKS	Yes	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU10032	MON	NEWSHOLME MED/PM SETTLEMENT	No	No	No
MHU10036	MON	GRIBTHORPE MED/PM SETTLEMENT	No	No	No
MHU10076	MON	WILLITOFT MED/PM SETTLEMENT	No	No	No
MHU10392	BLD	FOX FARMHOUSE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	No	No	No
MHU10393	BLD	DUNSTALL HOUSE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	No	No	No
MHU10394	BLD	EAST END FARMHOUSE	No	No	No
MHU10395	MON	GRAVESTONE 25m N OF PORCH OF ST HELEN'S CHURCH, SOUTH STREET	No	No	No
MHU10546	BLD	WINDMILL TOWER AT MILL FARM	No	No	No
MHU10547	BLD	HOLLY COTTAGE 37 MAIN STREET	No	No	No
MHU10548	BLD	ROWLAND HALL	No	No	No
MHU10568	MON	DITCHES & PONDS, NEWSHOLME MARSH	No	No	No
MHU10613	BLD	NORTH HOWDEN STATION	No	No	No
MHU10617	BLD	WINDPUMP, BRICKYARD FARM	No	No	No
MHU10618	BLD	HOME FARMHOUSE	No	No	No
MHU10776	MON	RB KILN SITE, N OF ARGLAM FARM	No	No	No
MHU10783	FS	RB GREYWARE, N OF CHESTNUT FARM	No	No	No
MHU10784	MON	RB SETTLEMENT SITE	No	No	No
MHU10785	MON	RB IRONWORKING SITE, WELHAMBRIDGE WEST	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU10796	MON	RB IRON SMELTING SITE	No	No	No
MHU10800	MON	ROMANO-BRITISH IRON SMELTING SITE AND CROPMARKS	No	No	No
MHU10801	MON	RB IRON SMELTING SITE, THE CARR	No	No	No
MHU10802	MON	RB IRON SMELTING SITE	No	No	No
MHU10928	MON	TITHE FARM OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES	No	No	No
MHU11046	MON	BREIGHTON WW I AIRFIELD	No	No	No
MHU1105	MON	SITE OF GRANGE, BRIND	No	No	No
MHU11384	MON	SITE OF SLEIGHTS HOUSE	No	No	No
MHU11532	MON	WESLEYAN CHAPEL & SCHOOL	No	No	No
MHU11601	MON	FISHPOND, SE OF OLD HALL FARM	No	No	No
MHU11608	MON	SITE OF PINFOLD	No	No	No
MHU11782	BLD	THE ROYAL OAK PH	No	No	No
MHU11815	MON	SITE OF BURLAND COTTAGES	No	No	No
MHU11892	MON	SITE OF BUILDINGS	No	No	No
MHU13362	MON	SITE OF BUILDING	No	No	No
MHU13363	MON	PONDS, N OF SANDWOOD COTTAGE	No	No	No
MHU13583	MON	FORMER SMITHY, S OF MANOR FARM	No	No	No
MHU13584	MON	LODGE TO SPALDINGTON HALL	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU13585	MON	WALLED GARDEN, SPALDINGTON HALL	No	No	No
MHU13586	MON	SPALDINGTON HALL	No	No	No
MHU13587	BLD	FORMER PLOUGH INN PH	No	No	No
MHU13595	MON	BULL & BUTCHER INN, HIGH STREET	No	No	No
MHU13596	MON	SITE OF POST MILL, BARMBY CUTTING	No	No	No
MHU13597	MON	KING'S HEAD INN, HIGH STREET	No	No	No
MHU13598	BLD	FORMER SLOOP INN	No	No	No
MHU13599	MON	SITE OF WINDMILL	No	No	No
MHU13606	MON	SITE OF POUND, NORTH ST/HIGH ST	No	No	No
MHU13809	MON	SITE OF SMITHY	No	No	No
MHU13823	MON	METHODIST CHAPEL, NORTH STREET	No	No	No
MHU13824	MON	METHODIST CHAPEL, HIGH STREET	No	No	No
MHU13825	MON	ENGINE HOUSE, OUSE SWING BRIDGE	No	No	No
MHU13826	MON	SITE OF OUSE SWING BRIDGE	No	No	No
MHU13827	MON	PONDS, BARMBY MARSH	No	No	No
MHU13836	MON	SITE OF PUMPING HOUSE	No	No	No
MHU13844	MON	PONDS, N OF BARNHILL HALL	No	No	No
MHU13908	MON	POND, NW OF BARNHILL HALL	No	No	No
MHU13923	MON	POSSIBLE MOATED SITE, NW OF BARNHILL HALL	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU13940	MON	SITE OF FISHPOND, S OF ANGEL'S WAY	No	No	No
MHU14516	MON	SITE OF WOODCOCK HALL	No	No	No
MHU14517	MON	SITE OF SMITHY	No	No	No
MHU14518	MON	SITE OF POORHOUSES, NEWSHOLME	No	No	No
MHU14519	MON	INN AND POSTING HOUSE	No	No	No
MHU14520	MON	STATION HOTEL	No	No	No
MHU14521	MON	BRICK AND TILE YARD	No	No	No
MHU14522	MON	THE WHALE JAWS, ROWLANDHALL LANE	No	No	No
MHU14523	MON	LOFTSOME BRIDGE	No	No	No
MHU14524	MON	FORMER BRIDGE INN, LOFTSOME	No	No	No
MHU14526	MON	BORDEN HOUSE, BRIND	No	No	No
MHU14527	MON	GATEHOUSE, ROWLANDHALL CROSSING	No	No	No
MHU14528	MON	SITE OF SCHOOL, CHURCHYARD	No	No	No
MHU14529	MON	WRESSLE RAILWAY BRIDGE	No	No	No
MHU14530	MON	GATE HOUSE, CROSS COMMON GATE	No	No	No
MHU14531	MON	SITE OF PINFOLD	No	No	No
MHU14532	MON	SITE OF VICARAGE	No	No	No
MHU14533	MON	SITE OF SMITHY	No	No	No
MHU14534	MON	TINKER WELL	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU14535	MON	WRESSLE GRANGE	No	No	No
MHU14536	MON	FORMER TRAVELLERS REST PH	No	No	No
MHU14538	MON	SITE OF PETER LANE, OFF STREET LANE (W SIDE)	No	No	No
MHU14544	MON	SITE OF SOD HOUSE, CLAY LANE	No	No	No
MHU14546	MON	SITE OF JOHNNY HALL LANE	No	No	No
MHU14554	MON	VICARAGE	No	No	No
MHU14555	BLD	WRESSLE STATION	No	No	No
MHU14556	BLD	SCHOOL	No	No	No
MHU14557	MON	WRESSLE BRICKYARD	No	No	No
MHU14559	MON	SITE OF MISSION ROOM, BRIND	No	No	No
MHU14560	MON	SITE OF TOLL GATE AND BUILDING	No	No	No
MHU14561	MON	SITE OF WOODBINE COTTAGE, NEWSHOLME	No	No	No
MHU15287	MON	SOILMARKS, HOWDEN PARKS	No	No	No
MHU15314	MON	?ROUND BARROW, BRIND WYRE	No	No	No
MHU15411	MON	HALL GARTH EARTHWORKS, NEWSHOLME	No	No	No
MHU15412	MON	MOAT OR FISHPONDS, WILLITOFT	No	No	No
MHU15527	MON	MED OCCUPATION, E OF CHURCH	No	No	No
MHU15541	MON	SITE OF MED BUILDING, HIGH STREET	No	No	No
MHU17254	FS	RB AND MEDIEVAL SHERDS	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU17259	MON	SITE OF POSSIBLE STANDING STONES	No	No	No
MHU17260	MON	SITE OF HAMLET, RINGSTONE HURST	No	No	No
MHU1756	BLD	BARNHILL MOATED SITE	No	No	No
MHU1761	MON	SITE OF MOATED SITE, HOWDEN COMMON	No	No	No
MHU1771	MON	MOATED SITE OR ENCLOSURE	No	No	No
MHU1772	MON	FIVE RING DITCHES, HOWDEN PARKS	No	No	No
MHU1773	MON	LINEAR DITCH & ENCLOSURES	No	No	No
MHU1775	MON	SETTLEMENT, HOWDEN WOOD	No	No	No
MHU18649	FS	MEDIEVAL CARVED STONE, PARK FARM	No	No	No
MHU1926	FS	MED/PM POT SCATTER	No	No	No
MHU20031	MON	ROMAN VILLA? HOWDEN	No	No	No
MHU20041	MON	RECTILINEAR FEATURE, HOWDEN	No	No	No
MHU20146	MON	C12/C13 BOUNDARY DITCH, SPALDINGTON	No	No	No
MHU20147	FS	MED/PMED POTTERY, CORNER COTTAGE	No	No	No
MHU20151	FS	MEDIEVAL HUMBERWARE, SOUTH STREET	No	No	No
MHU20336	FS	DRESSED STONE FRAGMENTS, S OF ROSEMOUNT	No	No	No
MHU20712	BLD	WEST END FARM	No	No	No
MHU20713	BLD	PRIMARY SCHOOL	No	No	No
MHU20714	BLD	SCHOOL HOUSE	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU20734	MON	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES AND FINDS	No	No	No
MHU21808	FS	ROMAN COIN HOARD AND TWO ASSOCIATED BEAKERS	No	No	No
MHU22189	FS	POST MEDIEVAL GOLD POSY RING	No	No	No
MHU2900	MON	MOATED SITE, HALL FARM	No	No	No
MHU2901	MON	SITE OF CHAPEL	No	No	No
MHU2902	MON	SITE OF SPALDINGTON WINDMILL	No	No	No
MHU2903	MON	POSSIBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE	No	No	No
MHU2908	MON	SITE OF CHAPEL, WILLITOFT	No	No	No
MHU3188	MON	POSSIBLE FIELD SYSTEM	No	No	No
MHU3190	MON	THORPE LIDGET DMV, NEWFIELDS	No	No	No
MHU3193	MON	MOATED SITE, THORPE HALL	No	No	No
MHU3198	MON	ENCLOSURES, HOWDEN COMMON	No	No	No
MHU322	BLD	CHURCH OF ST HELEN	No	No	No
MHU323	MON	SITE OF ST HELEN'S WELL	No	No	No
MHU324	MON	SITE OF ST PETER'S WELL	No	No	No
MHU3493	MON	SITE OF DEER PARK LODGE	No	No	No
MHU3668	MON	BARNHILL HALL	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU3754	MON	SITE OF LITTLE PARK & PALE	No	No	No
MHU4992	BLD	NATIONAL SCHOOL	No	No	No
MHU5041	BLD	CHURCH OF ST JOHN OF BEVERLEY	No	No	No
MHU5411	MON	MOAT ENCLOSING WRESSLE CASTLE	No	No	No
MHU5416	MON	MOAT, N OF WRESSLE CASTLE	No	No	No
MHU6313	MON	DOUBLE-DITCHED LINEAR FEATURE	No	No	No
MHU6374	BLD	ROSEMOUNT, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	No	No	No
MHU6375	BLD	HAWTHORN HOUSE, HIGH STREET (S SIDE)	No	No	No
MHU6376	BLD	SOUTH VIEW	No	No	No
MHU6477	BLD	THE BAKEHOUSE, WRESSLE CASTLE	No	No	No
MHU6478	BLD	RUINED WALLING, WRESSLE CASTLE	No	No	No
MHU6479	BLD	LONG BARN AT WRESSLE CASTLE FARM	No	No	No
MHU6480	BLD	CASTLE FARMHOUSE	No	No	No
MHU6503	MON	ARGLAM GRANGE RB SETTLEMENT SITE	No	No	No
MHU6506	FS	RB SHERDS, ARGLAM GRANGE	No	No	No
MHU6684	MON	HOWDEN PARKS DEER PARK & PALE	No	No	No
MHU6691	MON	RING DITCHES, BRINDLEYS PLANTATION	No	No	No
MHU7329	MON	POSSIBLE ROMANO BRITISH KILN SITE	No	No	No
MHU7572	FS	ROMAN COINS	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MHU7757	MON	OLD LANE, BRIND	No	No	No
MHU7758	MON	BRIND MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV	No	No	No
MHU7760	MON	CAVILLE DMV	No	No	No
MHU7761	MON	SETTLEMENT SITES & FIELD SYSTEMS	No	No	No
MHU8817	MON	MARKET WEIGHTON TO SELBY RAILWAY	No	No	No
MHU8829F	MON	HULL TO SELBY RAILWAY	No	No	No
MHU9029	MON	SITE OF BRIDGE & FERRY, LOFTSOME	No	Yes	No
MHU9458	BLD	FOGGATHORPE HOUSE	No	No	No
MHU9459	BLD	DOVECOTE AT FOGGATHORPE HOUSE	No	No	No
MHU9460	BLD	MAIN RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS	No	No	No
MHU9537	MON	BARMBY ON THE MARSH MED/PM SETTLEMENT	No	No	No
MHU9686	MON	SPALDINGTON MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV	No	No	No
MHU9733	MON	WRESSLE MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV	No	No	No
MHU9891	MON	RIDGE & FURROW & ENCLOSURE	No	No	No
MHU9894	MON	POSSIBLE ROAD	No	No	No
MHU9895	MON	OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES	No	No	No
MHU19651	LND	PALAEO-CHANNELS AT BUBWITH	No	No	No
MHU19652	MON	BOUNDARY DITCH, BUBWITH	No	No	No
MHU20610	MON	WINDMILL AT BUBWITH	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MNY10069	MON	BOUNDARY	No	No	No
MNY10070	MON	FISHPOND	No	No	No
MNY10071	MON	FISHPOND	No	No	No
MNY10073	MON	FISHERY	No	No	No
MNY10093	MON	VILLAGE, TOWN	No	No	No
MNY10096	BLD	CHURCH, BURIAL, BURIAL VAULT	No	No	No
MNY10097	BLD	CROSS	No	No	No
MNY10101	MON	MILL	No	No	No
MNY10102	MON	METHODIST CHAPEL	No	No	No
MNY10107	MON	FORD?, FERRY CROSSING	No	No	No
MNY10108	FS	FINDSPOT	No	No	No
MNY10109	MON	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	No	No	No
MNY10111	MON	MOAT	No	No	No
MNY10112	MON	WINDMILL	No	No	No
MNY10115	MON	FIELD BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY DITCH	No	No	No
MNY10116	MON	FIELD BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY DITCH	No	No	No
MNY10117	MON	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	No	No
MNY10601	MON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	No	No	No
MNY10603	MON	MOAT, FISHPOND	No	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
MNY10604	MON	GREAT HALL, CHAPEL	No	No	No
MNY10606	MON	FISHPOND	No	No	No
MNY10607	MON	RIDGE AND FURROW	No	Yes	No
MNY10608	MON	WINDMILL, CORN MILL	No	No	No
MNY10609	MON	LANDING POINT	No	No	No
MNY17452	MON	MOAT	No	No	No
MNY17455	MON	MOAT	No	No	No
MNY23510	MON	BURGAGE PLOT?, BOUNDARY DITCH?, FINDSPOT	No	No	No
MNY25948	BLD	HOUSE	No	No	No
AEC001	MON	Pear Tree Avenue, labelled as Ave Maria Lane on 19th century maps	No	Yes	No
AEC002	MON	Drax Abbey Farm	No	No	No
AEC003	MON	Old Lodge at Drax Abbey Farm	No	No	No
AEC004	MON	Site of Howden Rail Accident of 7th August 1840	No	No	No
AEC005	MON	Johnson's Farm	Yes	No	No
AEC006	MON	Area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Area 1a.9 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No
AEC007	MON	Area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Area 1e.10 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No

HER UID	Type	Name	Within Solar PV Area?	Within Grid Connection Corridor?	Within Interconnecting Cable Corridor?
AEC008	MON	Smaller area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Area 1e.10 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No
AEC009	MON	Area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Area 2b.1 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No
AEC010	MON	Area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Area 2e.1 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No
AEC011	MON	Area of Iron Age / Romano-British remains in Solar PV Areas 2g.2 and 2g.4 (discussed in ES)	Yes	No	No

Fieldwork Events

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
ENY7312	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Trial trench evaluation (2015)	Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological trial trenching evaluation in connection with the White Rose Carbon Capture and Storage Facility at Drax. 27 trenches were excavated. The most significant result was the discovery of an area of probable Roman activity in the southern half of Field H where ditch remains and pottery were recovered. The work further supported the likelihood of a medieval fishpond and moat associated with Drax Priory in Field J. An Augur survey revealed a substantial deposit of organic rich material and peat preserved within the former channel of the Carr Dike. These deposits have the potential to produce significant palaeoenvironmental data.
ENY6443	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (1993)	Anthony Walker & Partners prepared a desk top survey north-east of Drax Power Station to determine the archaeological implications of an OHL diversion. The study identified 19 sites of archaeological interest. Their condition nature and extent were noted.
ENY6444	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Trial trench evaluation (1998)	Northern Archaeological Associates undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at Drax Abbey Farm, North Yorkshire.
ENY7015	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Geophysical Survey (2013)	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook gradiometer surveys covering six fields (44ha) adjacent to Drax Power Station, for a proposed Carbon Capture and Storage Facility and near to the site of a scheduled Augustinian Priory. The survey detected anomalies likely to relate to modern agriculture and drainage. Anomalies of possible medieval and earlier origin include a possible spread of medieval tile debris in Field 2, a branching linear feature in Field 3, a curving linear feature and possible trackway in Field 4 and some possible linear features and/or trackway in Field 5.
ENY7016	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Geophysical Survey (2013)	Archaeological Services WYAS carried out a magnetometer survey covering approximately 76.5 ha along the route of the Camblesforth to Tollingham CCS pipeline. Anomalies relating to historic and recent agricultural practice and geological variations have been identified.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			<p>Two areas of possible archaeological interest have been identified, probable former field boundaries which pre-date the 1st edition OS map and possible ploughed out medieval fishponds. The archaeological potential was assessed as low throughout the corridor.</p>
ENY7618	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (2015)	<p>Study bringing together the results of desk-based assessment and previous archaeological investigation for the area to the north of Drax power station affected by proposed development works, one focus being the potential effects on Drax Augustinian Priory, a scheduled monument located just outside the north-eastern boundary of the development area. It is considered that the proposed site raising will not have a significant effect on the priory.</p> <p>It was also concluded that there is some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded cultural heritage assets in the area to the southwest of Drax Augustinian Priory. The possibility that archaeological remains may survive in the unexplored area to the south of the monument will be addressed by a further programme of trial trench evaluation.</p>
ENY8290	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Geophysical Survey (2018)	<p>SUMO Services Ltd carried out an archaeological geophysical survey over 100ha of land to the east of Drax Power Station. The results indicate the presence of two small archaeological complexes comprising enclosures, one of which includes ring ditches and associated settlement features.</p>
ENY8354	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (2018)	<p>Archaeological Desk Based Assessment by WSP Environmental. The report concluded that there is strong evidence for an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement at the east end of the pipeline Option B. Geophysical survey and trial trenching are planned to take place.</p>
ENY8770	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (2018)	<p>WSP Environmental completed the Historic Environment Chapter 8 of the Environmental Statement for the Drax Repower Project. The chapter reports on the outcomes of the assessment after the geophysical survey and trial trenching have taken place and summarises the results and sets out the mitigation strategy. This will be strip map and record at the AGI location and monitoring along the pipe trench.</p>

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
ENY9157	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Geophysical Survey (2020)	Archaeological Services WYAS carried out an archaeological geophysical survey on land proposed for development. 4.7 ha was surveyed. Anomalies of possible archaeological origin were detected including small pits and possible ditches. The archaeological potential was considered to be low.
ENY9262	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (2020)	Cotswold Archaeology carried out an Archaeological Impact Assessment on land proposed for development. No overriding archaeological constraints were identified.
ENY9446	Inside Order limits– grid connection	Desk based assessment (2021)	WSP prepared the Heritage Chapter for the PEIR for Drax Bioenergy scheme. The study covered an area of 10km around the Order limits. Significant effects on known and unknown heritage assets were assessed. Further consultation on further surveys will take place followed by mitigation.
EHU2091	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2008)	An archaeological watching brief on shallow topsoil stripping works in the vicinity of Spaldington, undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological activity was noted, although the works were limited in scale.
EHU3265	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2019)	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey at Yokegate Farm, Holme Road, Spaldington. The survey showed a small number of anomalies on the eastern edge of the site, which are possible indicators of ditches, however, the survey was limited by widespread ferrous litter spread across the entire site.
EHU3948	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2021)	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by East Riding Archaeology at land south-east of Brind Leys, Brindleys Lane, Wressle. The excavation of two trial trenches revealed no significant archaeological finds or features.
EHU4045	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2021)	A geophysical survey was undertaken by On Site Archaeology on land at North Howden as part of an initial stage of archaeological field evaluation. Several features were identified relating to areas of ridge and furrow on two different alignments. Two further sets of anomalies were identified to be of probable archaeological origin. The first comprised linear features interspersed with localised cut features. These may be associated with the

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			medieval manor site at Thorpe Hall. A further linear anomaly was identified and is likely to correspond with a field boundary visible on the 1852 Ordnance Survey Map.
EHU2199	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2014)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified, however, the scope of the work was very limited.
EHU2399	Outside Order limits	Earthwork Survey (2014)	A detailed measured earthwork survey on earthworks to the south of Wressle Castle. The survey area covered 5.15 hectares and lies within the Scheduled Monument area for Wressle Castle, and included the best surviving earthworks associated with the castle gardens, along with the earthworks associated with the shrunken medieval village.
EHU2427	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2016)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Wressle Castle, within, and beyond, the area of the scheduled monument. Some limited evidence relating to the demolition of parts of the castle was recovered.
EHU2520	Outside Order limits	Fieldwalking survey (2016)	Fieldwalking by Humber Field Archaeology along the route of the Welham Bridge-Carr Lane, Newport 11kv Overhead Line Rebuild produced a single sherd of 2nd – 4th century Roman pottery and a prehistoric stone flake.
EHU3925	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2021)	A geophysical survey was undertaken on a plot of land north-west of Arglam Grange Farm produced a small number of uncertain anomalies.
EHU941	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2003)	A watching brief was undertaken at the eastern edge of Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU720	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2001)	A watching brief was undertaken at Spaldington by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU686	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2001)	A watching brief was undertaken at North Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU666	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1997)	A watching brief was undertaken at North Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. A pit containing 19th and 20th century pottery was identified.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU4092	Outside Order limits	Building Recording and Watching Brief (2016)	Publication of results of phases of building recording and watching brief at Wressle Castle by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Limited.
EHU4088	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2010)	Evaluation trenching on land to the north of Brind Lane, Brind by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. No archaeological finds or features reported.
EHU4074	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2021)	A watching brief was undertaken at St Helen's Church, Barmby on the Marsh by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Limited.
EHU389	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1996)	An extensive watching brief was undertaken at Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. A series of archaeological deposits were encountered indicating medieval occupation.
EHU2843	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2016-2018)	A watching brief was undertaken at Barmby on the Marsh by Pastsearch.
EHU2440	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2016)	A watching brief was undertaken at Arglam Grange by Pastsearch. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2370	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2005)	A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geoquest Associates on land to the north of Brind Lane, Brind. The site lies to the north-east of the medieval village of Brind and to the north of a large Iron Age - Romano British settlement site. Two possible linear features were identified within the survey area. No further possible archaeological features were identified.
EHU2318	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2015)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land east of Elder Farm, Tottering Road, Willitof by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2263	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2015)	A watching brief was undertaken on land east of Brookfield at Spaldington by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU2104	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2013)	A watching brief was undertaken at North Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU2097	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation and watching brief (2013)	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken at Arglam Dairy Farm by East Riding Archaeology. Land drains were identified throughout the groundworks, however, no archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2077	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2000)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during restoration and associated groundworks at Manor Farm, Portington. The site lies within the large flat rectangular interior of a 11th century moated site which is also a Scheduled Monument. The current 18th to 19th century farmhouse lies close to the original northern entrance of the moat island. It is believed that the current farmhouse is built above an earlier 16th century building. Portington was the residence of the Portington family for 400 years. Reused timbers from an earlier structure were identified within the current farmhouse during recent restoration works. Five visits were made to monitor the ground works which included five trenches. Substantial medieval and post-medieval deposits and structures were identified across the works.
EHU1931	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2012)	A watching brief was undertaken at Asgard, Station Road, Howden by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU1893	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2011)	A watching brief was undertaken at Barmby on the Marsh by Northern Archaeological Associates. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU1524	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2009)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a grain store and access at Caville Hall Farm, Caville by Humber Field Archaeology. Medieval and post-medieval features and finds were identified along with a series of undated features.
EHU1477	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2008)	A watching brief was undertaken at Warren House, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. 19th and 20th century brick and concrete foundations were

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			identified along with a 19th demolition layer. No other archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU1473	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2007)	A watching brief was undertaken at Garth Farm, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. A post medieval brick wall was identified which truncated an undated ditch which contained slag fragments. No other archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU1391	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2007)	A watching brief was undertaken at Warren House, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. Visible within one of the foundation trench sections, was a foundation cut, which contained modern brick fragments. Unstratified modern pot was also identified.
EHU1205	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	A watching brief was undertaken at Rosemount, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified.
EHU1194	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	A watching brief was undertaken at Essex House, High Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified.
EHU1154	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2004)	A watching brief was undertaken on land south of Stocks Lane House, South Street, Barmby on the Marsh by On Site Archaeology. No archaeological features were visible and no archaeological finds were recovered.
EHU1122	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	A watching brief was undertaken at Welham Bungalow, Spaldington by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological features or finds were identified.
EHU1071	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2004)	A watching brief was undertaken at South Street, Barmby on the Marsh by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU1068	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	A watching brief was undertaken at Corner Cottage, Spaldington by Humber Field Archaeology. The site of the development lies within the historic village core. A medieval ditch was identified, and a small finds assemblage recovered.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU4002	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2021)	An archaeological evaluation took place at Garrick Farm, Howden Road, Holme on Spalding Moor. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were identified.
EHU1891	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2012)	An archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundwork associated with a cable trench. The site lies within a medieval landscape. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU636	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1999/2000)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a residential development. The site lies within the core of the medieval village and C18 map evidence indicates dwellings in this area. A linear feature, interpreted as a palaeo-channel, and a ditch were revealed. A large finds assemblage was recovered, dating from the C13 to the C20. No further archaeological features were revealed.
EHU1161	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundwork for a new dwelling and garage. The site lies within the core of the medieval village. A ditch was identified covering a distance of 4m, and was up to 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep. Recovered from the fill was a fragment of a stone trough or sink, likely to date from the post-medieval period.
EHU1616	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2010)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for a house. The development sits within the medieval village core of Bubwith. A possible circular feature was identified along with 17th - 18th century pottery, brick, tile and slag. No other archaeological features were identified.
EHU1895	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2011)	An archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundwork associated with a new detached dwelling. The site sits within the historic core of Bubwith village. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2032	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2013)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the erection of four new dwellings. The development lies within a rich archaeological landscape containing Heritage Assets dating to the medieval period. Natural mid orange/yellow brown fine sand with iron panning was observed within the base of the site strip. Above which was

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			a mid brown plough soil. Modern plough marks were identified. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2380	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2016)	An archaeological Geophysical Survey was undertaken on land prior to proposals for a residential development. The site lies within the historic core of the medieval village of Bubwith. Linear anomalies possibly representing ridge and furrow were identified. Stronger response's within the ploughsoil probably represents modern ferrous rich materials.
EHU1158	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2004/2005)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the conversion of farm buildings to four residential dwellings at buildings north of Manor Farm, Foggathorpe. Two extant farm buildings were converted into dwellings. The western most building had an open floor plan and revealed what appeared to be the remains of a previous probable farm building with an approximate floor area of 6.75m by 3m. A possible padstone was also identified in situ. A single piece of unstratified worked medieval masonry was also recovered.
EHU2442	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2016)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a dwelling a detached garage. Within the base of the trenches was an orange clay sand subsoil, cutting the subsoil was either a pit or pond, it was filled by a grey sandy clay from which 16th to Post medieval pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material was recovered. The subsoil at the south end was truncated by a construction cut for a 17th-18th century brick wall to the east of wall was a 17th century brick floor. The building was then demolished and a dark brown loam clay silt from which 13th century to post medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and ceramic building material was recovered, but not other archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU499	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1998)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundwork for a single dwelling and garage. The site lies within the medieval settlement core, close to the Collegiate Church and the site of the medieval Bedern. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered during the futher monitoring of the foundation trenches.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU500	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1998)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundwork for the construction of 35 houses. The site lies on the edge of the historic town. The 1855 OS map shows a rectangular feature within the site. The WB recorded a large feature in the eastern part of the site, filled with C18 and C19 bricks, and a few fragments of earlier hand made bricks. The feature is interpreted as a pond, and is likely to be the same feature on the OS map. No other features or artefacts were recovered.
EHU621	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2000)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a single dwelling and garage on land at East End Farm in 2000. No other archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered.
EHU703	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2000)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a detached dwelling. The site of the development lies within the core of the medieval town, between two of its main streets. A ditch and C18 ceramic field drain was identified and a small finds assemblage recovered.
EHU727	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2001)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a detached dwelling and garage. The site of the development is located within the medieval village of Asselby close to an area of ridge and furrow. No archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered.
EHU765	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2000)	A geophysical survey was undertaken by members of the Pontefract and District Archaeological Society in 2000. Four areas were surveyed, the rear of HSBC Bank, the front of Bishop's Manor Hall, the rear and side of Bishop's Manor Hall and the Rectory Rear Gardens.
EHU766	Outside Order limits	Building Recording	Archaeological building recording and analysis was undertaken on the Bishop's Manor at Howden, in 2001.
EHU903	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2002)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the installation of a series of sculptures in the grounds of Howden Minster. Two possible rectangular foundations were

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			identified, which could date from the 13th century church. A number of finds were identified dating from the 14th century onwards.
EHU933	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2003)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a new dwelling and garages. The site of the development lies within the historic core of the medieval town. A sequence of levelling dumps and occupation layers were identified and a small finds assemblage was recovered.
EHU972	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2003)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of thirteen dwellings and associated garages. The site of the development lies within the historic medieval core of the town. A number of archaeological features were identified and a small finds assemblage recovered.
EHU987	Outside Order limits	DBA (2002/2003)	A desk based assessment was undertaken in advance of the renewal of the water main at Howden. The proposed route runs north for 3km from the northern side of the howden along the B1228. The assessment concluded that five sites would probably be affected by the works and that these should be monitored by watching brief.
EHU988	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2003)	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the installation of a water pipeline replacement. No archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered.
EHU1400	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2006)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with an extension. A partial 19th - 20th brick floor was observed along with the recovery of 19th-20th century pottery.
EHU1430	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2007)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for a house and garage. The development lies within the village of Asselby which is a preconquest village. No archaeological features or finds were identified.
EHU1440	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2007)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for a single storey extension. A 19th century brick wall foundation and a brick lined water tank were identified along with an undated pit. Unstratified artefacts dating to between the 15th - 20th century were identified.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU1640	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2009)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for a dwelling. The development sits within the medieval core of Howden. series of medieval occupation layers, brick wall and pottery were identified. Along with a dressed limestone masonry fragment, possibly originating from Howden Minster. Also identified was a medieval a brick wall. A pit containing 13th-20th century pottery was also identified, along with a post medieval brick lined well. No other features or artefacts were identified.
EHU1734	Outside Order limits	Building Recording (2006)	A photographic survey of the western front of Howden Minster was undertaken in advance of a programme of repair and conservation. Howden Minster is a Grade I Listed Building and sits within the historic core of Howden. The inspection of the decorations revealed that the position of ears on one mans face which formed the angle corbel of the south nave turret are similar to an asseared hood, a fool in the later medieval period and one which was in use by c.1250. Considering the west front was completed in 1311, the decoration may be representative of an early part of the minsters architecture. The survey also highlighted the extent of the 19th and 20th century repair and restoration work carried out on the west front. Other features related to the minster's architecture were also recorded.
EHU1744	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2008)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for the installation of a sculpture. The site lies within the historic core of Howden. Medieval to post medieval features were identified. These included a cobbled surface, a brick floor, a brick wall, two pits and a demolition layer. The artefacts identified were medieval to post- medieval pottery, animal bone, fragments of human bone a cauldron / skillet foot, a bone button along with clay pipe fragments. A land drain was also identified. No other features or artefacts were identified.
EHU1759	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2009)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with an extension. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU1614	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2010)	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork for two houses. The development lies within the historic core of Howden.. The clay was sealed by a thin soil horizon from which a single abraded sherd of medieval pottery was discovered. No other features or artefacts were recovered.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU1999	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2012)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the erection of new public conveniences. The development lies within the medieval core of Howden, and just east of the Scheduled Monument 'The Bishops Palace'. A series of brick walls and floors were identified believed to belong to the 20th century Majestic Cinema which previously occupied the site. 17th to 18th century brick floors and walls were also identified and believed to belong to outbuildings related to High Bridge House on Hailgate. A series of residual 17th to 18th century artefacts were identified.
EHU2156	Outside Order limits	Arch Eval (2011)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during groundwork associated with the erection of a wind turbine and associated cable trench. The site lies within a landscape that contains Medieval Heritage assets. The cable trench was 36.10m by 0.30m by 0.35m deep, topsoil was identified within the trench, 19th to 20th century pottery and clay pipe stem was recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified
EHU2332	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2015)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground work associated with the erection of a two storey extension. Within the base of the western trenches was a friable brown clay subsoil from which redeposited medieval to modern pottery was recovered. Above the subsoil was a dark brown loose topsoil, from which 19th to 20th century pottery was recovered.. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified
EHU2364	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2015)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the erection of a new dwelling and garage. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
EHU2521	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2016)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the erection of a new dwelling. The site lies within the historic core of the medieval village of Asselby. Within the base of the trenches between 0.50m-1m deep was the natural subsoil, above which was a grey alluvial silty sand from which 14th-16th century pottery and animal bone was recovered. This may represent a flooding deposit, this was truncated at the northern end of the trenches by a ditch which contained two fills. The primary fill was a very dark grey sandy silt, from which animal bone and medieval ceramic building material was

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			recovered. An environmental sample was taken from the primary fill and produced evidence of pollen, seeds, round wood, vertebrate and invertebrate remains. The secondary fill was a silty coarse sand, from which late medieval to post medieval pottery and ceramic building material was recovered. Two horse shoe land drains were identified running across the middle of the site. Within the southern end of the site a mid-brown sandy silt subsoil was identified. Three floor surfaces were also identified; one was a crushed cream mortar and sandy silt, from which late medieval to post medieval brick fragments were recovered. Within the southern area a surface of crushed brown mortar and sandy silt, from which later medieval to post medieval ceramic building material was recovered. A brick surface constructed using 16th-17th century brick and laid on a bed of sand was identified. Three circular land drains were also identified running across the site
EHU2598	Outside Order limits	DBA (2008)	A Desk Based Assessment was carried out in response to proposal for a relief road at Howden.
EHU2599	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2008)	A Geophysical Survey was undertaken on land in response to proposals for a housing development on the site. No archaeological anomalies were identified, however agricultural pocket of alluvium were along with tipping and infilling within the eastern part of the site.
EHU2601	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2010)	A Geophysical Survey was undertaken in advance of proposals for a proposed residential development. Natural features and a modern pipe were identified
EHU2858	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2005)	Trial Trenching on land at 35-37 Bridgegate, Howden
EHU2870	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2008)	Watching Brief at 69 Hailgate, Howden
EHU3017	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2001)	WB AT 11-15 BRIDGEGATE, HOWDEN
EHU3018	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2001)	TT AT 11-15 BRIDGEGATE, HOWDEN

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
EHU3166	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching and Watching Brief (2018)	TT & WB AT CROSS KEYS, 2 HULL ROAD, HOWDEN
EHU2662	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2016)	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on land south of 24 Bridgate, Howden in response to a residential development proposed on the site. Five trenches were excavated across the site, Post medieval to Victorian features were identified, a 12th-20th century pottery assemblage was also recovered.
EHU4010	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (1999)	WB AT PARSON'S LANE, HOWDEN
EHU4058	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2019)	A Howden Civic Society Community project / excavation was undertaken on Bishops Palace Howden a Nationally Designated Heritage Asset. Historic England gave consent to the Bishops Palace Community excavation in June 2018. Two Trial Trenches were opened up by the volunteer team, with the support of Jon Kenny (Community Archaeologist), revealing remains of stone foundations, as well as interior and exterior surfaces. In 2019 Trench 2 was extended to reveal more of the stone foundations and a third trench was opened where another foundation and further internal surfaces were encountered.
EHU3305	Outside Order limits	Excavation (2010)	EXC AT 1 CHURCHSIDE, HOWDEN
EHU3304	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2007)	Trial Trenching (2005)
EHU3306	Outside Order limits	Trial Trenching (2005)	TT AT 22-25 MARKET PLACE, HOWDEN
EHU2520	Outside Order limits	Field Walking (2016)	Fieldwalking along the route of the Welham Bridge-Carr Lane, Newport 11kv Overhead Line Rebuild. The route passes through both an historic and archaeological landscape. A series of seven visits were made to fieldwalk the route, however the majority of the farm land was under crop or had harvested stubble still visible. Field 12 produced a single sherd of 2nd to

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			4th century Romano British Greyware from the area around the base of the poles were the surface was visible. Field 26 produced a prehistoric incomplete secondary flake of local till from the centre of the field where the surface was visible. No further archaeological features or finds were identified.
EHU2480	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief and Field Walking (2015)	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken along the route of the Bubwith-Ellerton-Laytham 11kv overhead line rebuild. The line rebuilding route passes through archaeologically rich and historically rich landscapes. A series of visits were made to fieldwalk the route of the line rebuild to identify any finds or earthworks. However, the fields were mainly in crop, ridge and furrow was identified within the field adjacent to Aughton House Moated site. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
ENY199	Outside Order limits	Excavation (2000)	Excavation of a soakaway and pipe trenches was carried out by archaeologists from Wood Hall Archaeological Trust Ltd at St Peter & St Paul's Church, Drax.
ENY2134	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2004)	Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd carried out a watching brief in the grounds of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Drax. The development did not reveal any significant archaeological information. A small amount of disarticulated human bone was disturbed by the groundworks in the churchyard, which was returned to the drainage trench.
ENY3013	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2005)	Northern Archaeological Associates monitored excavations relating to a new overhead line between Drax and Goole. For the two trenches within North Yorkshire, no archaeological deposits or remains were encountered.
ENY3592	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2006)	Met Surveys carried out a geophysical survey at Castle Hill Farm, Drax in advance of proposed development. Ground Penetrating Radar, Magnetometry and Resistivity Survey were carried out over three areas. Areas corresponding to the moat ditch were identified, as well as other possible features of unknown description.
ENY4458	Outside Order limits	Desk based assessment (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out a Desk Based Assessment of a proposed extension to Drax Power Station, Selby. This looked at the archaeological potential and paleo-

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
			environmental potential of the site and suggested further evaluation by trial trenching would be appropriate.
ENY4518	Outside Order limits	Historic Building Survey (1986)	Barbara Hutton of the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group carried out a building survey of Hagthorpe Hall. The historic features and a brief history of the building were recorded
ENY4804	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching near Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power plant. In area I, seven trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were found
ENY4805	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching near Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power plant. In area II, six trenches were excavated. A possible former field boundary and two irregular pits, thought to be modern in date, were found.
ENY4806	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching near Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power plant. In area III, eight test pits were excavated. Only modern land drains were found.
ENY4808	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching in Field A at Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power station. Three trenches were excavated. Made ground deposits were encountered in all three trenches.
ENY4809	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching in Field B at Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power station. Twenty-one trenches were excavated. Three linear features, thought to relate to ridge and furrow cultivation, were recorded.
ENY4810	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out Magnetometry Survey in Fields C and D at Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power station. Some linear and other anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified. Some were identified as a possible trackway, whilst interpretation of other anomalies was less certain.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
ENY4971	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching in Field C of the proposed biomass plant area at Drax Power Station, Selby. One trench was excavated and no archaeological features were encountered.
ENY4972	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out trial trenching in Field D of the proposed biomass plant area at Drax Power Station, Selby. Eight trenches were excavated and various ditches, some post medieval in date and some undated were encountered. A paleo-channel was also encountered.
ENY6560	Outside Order limits	Geoarchaeological Assessment (2012)	Lytag Facility, Drax. Headland Archaeology Ltd carried out archaeological and palaeoenvironmental assessment of three core samples from a borehole transect across an area of alluvium. No peat deposits were encountered. The black organic silt bandings have the potential to contain preserved micro fossils such as pollen. However, none of the black bands were recorded in the borehole sections. The archaeological potential is low, the elevation model shows that the development sits on top of the Vale of York deposits with little or no build-up of Holocene deposits which could contain cultural materials.
ENY7317	Outside Order limits	Cultural Heritage Assessment (2014)	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd prepared a Preliminary Environmental Information Report on the potential effects of the proposed White Rose CCS scheme on Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, prior to an Environmental Statement being produced.
ENY7619	Outside Order limits	WSI (2015)	Specification for archaeological field work (initially trial trenching) to be undertaken in advance of development (site raising followed by main construction phase) of an area to the north of Drax Power Station as part of WRCC project. Further archaeological fieldwork (strip, map & record) may be necessary.
ENY9203	Outside Order limits	WSI (2021)	4VC Refurbishment Drax to Thornton. Produced by WSP.
ENY9229	Outside Order limits	WSI (2021)	Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Mansion House, 164 Main Road, Drax. Produced by Prospect Archaeology.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
ENY9346	Outside Order limits	WSI (2021)	Method Statement for Geophysical (Magnetometer) Survey for Scotland England Green Link (Eastern Link) 2. Produced by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd.
ENY322	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (1999)	An archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to 92-94 Main Road, Drax in advance of proposed housing development, further to a prior desk-based assessment. Four trial trenches were investigated.
ENY4811	Outside Order limits	Cultural Heritage Assessment (2009)	Entec UK Limited carried out an appraisal of works relating to the refurbishment of an overhead line at Drax Power station. A number of sites were noted and mitigation proposed.
ENY321	Outside Order limits	Desk based assessment (1999)	An archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to 92-94 Main Road, Drax in advance of proposed housing development. A range of sites relating to the historic town were identified. Trial trenching was advised (see ENY322).
ENY4807	Outside Order limits	Fieldwalking Survey (2009)	Headland Archaeology carried out Fieldwalking in Fields C and D at Drax Power Station, Selby in advance of a proposed biomass power station. No statistically significant finds concentrations were found, though medieval and later finds were found.
ENY6445	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (1997)	Geophysical survey at Drax Abbey by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford.
ENY8784	Outside Order limits	Desk based assessment (2011)	Lyttag Ltd prepared an Environmental Statement to support a planning application. The Cultural Heritage Chapter is Ch13. The study found that there was low potential for previously unrecorded assets to be present in the inner study area. Coring work to assess the paleoenvironmental potential was recommended for the northern area of the site, trial trenching had already taken place to the south previously.
ENY9405	Outside Order limits	Desk based assessment (2021)	AOC Archaeology prepared a Heritage Assessment to inform a planning application. The assessment judged there to be low archaeological potential for non-agricultural archaeological remains. Geophysical survey was recommended.

Event ID and Name	Location	Type	Summary
ENY9406	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2021)	AOC Archaeology carried out a geophysical survey to inform a planning application. 1.37 ha was surveyed. No anomalies or features of a definitive or possible archaeological origin were identified.
EHU2091	Outside Order limits	Watching Brief (2008)	An archaeological watching brief on shallow topsoil stripping works in the vicinity of Spaldington, undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology. No significant archaeological activity was noted, although the works were limited in scale.
EHU3265	Outside Order limits	Geophysical Survey (2019)	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey at Yokegate Farm, Holme Road, Spaldington. The survey showed a small number of anomalies on the eastern edge of the site, which are possible indicators of ditches, however, the survey was limited by widespread ferrous litter spread across the entire site.
EHU3948	Outside Order limits	Trial trench evaluation (2021)	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by East Riding Archaeology at land south-east of Brind Leys, Brindleys Lane, Wressle. The excavation of two trial trenches revealed no significant archaeological finds or features.