

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SOAY SOLAR FARM AND GREENER GRID PARK

STATKRAFT UK LTD

NOVEMBER 2021



Prepared By:

Arcus Consultancy Services

1c Swinegate Court East Swinegate York YO1 8AJ

T +44 (0)141 847 0340 l E info@arcusconsulting.co.uk w www.arcusconsulting.co.uk

Registered in England & Wales No. 5644976



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTSI
DATA ENTRY FORM1
SUMMARY2
1 INTRODUCTION
2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE
3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY7
4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE
5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND EFFECTS
7 CONCLUSION
APPENDIX A - GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS67
APPENDIX B - FIGURES76
APPENDIX C - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY77
APPENDIX D - PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME SUMMARY78
APPENDIX E - CSA PLATES92



LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1. Centre and northern extent of the CSA showing extent of cropmarks Plate 2. Mount YORYM-503DF2	
Plate 3 .Evidence of aratral ridge and furrow at SE 767 464, adjacent to field 14, on the CSA	.20
periphery.	.21
Plate 4 . Possible medieval settlement remains identified during geophysical survey in Field 23	
Plate 5. John Carey's 1794 map of the CSA	
Plate 6. Monument as shown on satellite imagery with field boundaries and vegetation apparent to	
the south-east which would limit visibility of the Development	.40
Plate 12. NHLE 1084123 Grade II* Church of St Giles.	.48
Plate 1. Pendant found near Allerthorpe	
Plate 2. Roman Mount (YORYM-97B24)	.86
Plate 3 Unidentified object (YORYM-849351).	.86
Plate 4 YORYM-18A610 Trumpet Brooch.	.87
Plate 5. Jetton from Nuremburg (YORYM-A78B15).	.90
Plate 6. Chinese coin (YORYM-278F12).	
Plate 7. Token of George Hodgson (YORYM-17CBD5)	.90



DATA ENTRY FORM

PROJECT INFORMATION					
Project title	Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park				
Description	Solar Farm, Battery Storage, Synchronous Compensators and Ancillary Infrastructure				
Report	Heritage Impact Assessment				
Contractor name	Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd				
Client	Statkraft UK LTD				
SITE LOCATION INFORMATION					
Council	East Riding of Yorkshire				
Area	Approximately 143 Ha				
Grid References	Centred on NGR 476277, 446393				
	PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Type of publication	Unpublished document/manuscript				
Title	Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park Heritage Impact Assessment				
Author	Amy Talbot, Heather Kwiatkowski and Amy Farrington McCabe				
Date	July 2021				



SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) has been undertaken by Arcus Consultancy Services Limited (Arcus) on behalf of Statkraft UK LTD (the Applicant) for the Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park (the Development) located to the west of the existing Thornton 400kV electrical substation between Thornton and Allerthorpe in the East Riding of Yorkshire (the Site).

The purpose of the HIA is to establish the archaeological and heritage baseline, assess the potential for direct effects to the archaeological resource within the Site, and assess nearby designated heritage assets for changes to setting that affect cultural significance as a result of the Development.

The Core Study Area (CSA) is the planning application boundary and covers approximately 143 hectares (ha), with the extents and location shown on Figure 1. The CSA is the area in which direct effects to archaeological remains may occur.

There are no designated assets within the CSA, with a non-designated late medieval rabbit warren (HER ID 1540) and extensive areas of cropmarks (HER ID 66, 22540 and 10361) recorded within the CSA.

An archaeological geophysical survey undertaken within the CSA tentatively identified a series of infilled features across the CSA which may be of archaeological origin, as they align with cropmarks however no intrusive survey has been undertaken to confirm the extent and character of these features.

Based upon the baseline results and geophysical survey, the CSA has moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeology to be encountered. This potential primarily relates to Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and enclosure, as well as evidence for agricultural practices from the medieval periods onwards. A programme of archaeological work consisting of a trenching evaluation is recommended to determine the character and extent of potential features to inform the need for further investigation or the implementation of mitigation.

Thirty-five assets were assessed for changes to setting. The assessment considered each asset's cultural significance and the contribution of setting to that cultural significance, further informed by site visits to the heritage assets. No changes to setting that affect the cultural significance were identified for any of the 35 assets assessed. The implementation of a landscape management plan which enhances hedgerows and tree planting around the field boundaries of the CSA would provide additional screening of the Development from the heritage assets.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Arcus Consultancy Services Limited (Arcus) has been instructed by Statkraft UK LTD (the Applicant) to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of land at Thornton, near York, East Riding of Yorkshire (the Site), approximately centred on National Grid Reference SE 76204 46514.

The HIA is submitted as part of a planning application for a proposed Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park (the Development). The purpose of the HIA is to establish the archaeological and heritage baseline, assess the potential for direct effects to the archaeological resource, and assess nearby designated heritage assets for changes to setting that affect cultural significance as a result of the Development.

The layout and technical details of the Development are provided in the associated Planning, Design and Access Statement (PDAS) and accompanying figures.

1.2 Study Areas

The Core Study Area (CSA) is the planning application boundary and covers approximately 143 hectares (ha), with the extents and location shown on Figure 1. The CSA comprises 23 enclosed agricultural fields (Figure 2). The CSA is the area in which direct effects to archaeology may occur. For the purposes of this HIA, the 23 fields have been numerically labelled to coincide with the Geophysical Survey Report (Appendix C). These field numbers are depicted in Figure 2.

The north of the CSA is bounded by Allerthorpe Common woodland and Tank Plantation. Within the centre of the CSA, but not part of the CSA, lies Warren Farm Cottages. The Thornton 400 kV electrical substation is located on the southern border of the CSA with transmission lines and pylons traversing the CSA.

A 1-kilometre (km) Study Area, which extends from a 1 km radius of the CSA (Figure 1), was used to inform the archaeological potential for unknown subsurface archaeological remains to survive within the CSA. The 1 km Study Area is characterised by further agricultural land encompassing small farmsteads with the village of Thornton (approximately 1 km to the south-west of the CSA), Allerthorpe Lakeland Park (approximately 506 m south-east of the CSA), and Waplington Hall (approximately 730 m east of the CSA).

A 3 km Study Area (Figure 1), which includes land within a 3 km radius of the CSA, was used to inform the initial selection of designated heritage assets for which an assessment for changes to setting may be required.



2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

The assessment has been undertaken taking into account relevant heritage legislation and guidance as outlined below.

2.1 Legislation

Statutory protection for archaeology is principally outlined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)¹, as amended by the National Heritage Act (1983),² and nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas receive protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990³, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (2013)⁴. There is a legal duty under this Act to have '*special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*¹⁵ and that '*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*^{1,6} Works that affect the character and appearance of such structures require an approval from the Local Planning Authority via a procedure set out in the Act.

2.2 National Planning Policy Framework and Guidance

The National Planning Policy Framework 2021⁷ (NPPF) sets out the government's planning polices for England in order to achieve sustainable development. In regards to heritage assets, the NPPF seeks to conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance with further guidance provided by Historic England in regards to managing heritage significance.

The NPPF defines heritage significance as '*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*¹⁸

In regards to planning applications, the NPPF states:

Local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance⁹.

Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, states:

To accord with the NPPF, an applicant will need to undertake an assessment of significance to inform the application process to an extent necessary to understand potential impact

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 (Accessed 12/08/21)

¹ UK Government (1979) *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* [Online] Available at <u>www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

² UK Government (1983) *National Heritage Act* [Online] Available at <u>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1983/47</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

³ UK Government (1990) *(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* [Online] Available at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents (Accessed 14/07/21)

⁴ UK Government (2013) *Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013* [Online] Available at <u>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2013/24/contents/enacted</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

⁵ UK Government (1990) *(Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, as amended. Paragraph 66

⁶ Ibid, Paragraph 72

⁷ UK Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) [Online] Available at

⁸ Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

⁹ UK Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Paragraph 194 [Online] Available at <u>https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.</u> <u>pdf f</u> (Accessed 12/08/21)



(positive or negative) of the proposal and to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the asset whose fabric or setting is affected¹⁰.

In order to meet the requirements of a significance assessment, a Desk-Based Assessment, as defined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for Historic Desk-Based Assessment¹¹, has been undertaken. A Desk-Based Assessment '*will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation*^{12'}.

Historic England's Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment states:

'Assessment of potential heritage impacts of a solar park will typically cover groundworks, such as those from the supports for the solar panels, cable trenches and hard-standings for access or equipment. Mitigation may be possible; for example, the use of concrete bases for the panels, which entail less ground disturbance...Where possible Solar PV arrays should be installed using 'pile' driven or screw foundations, or pre-moulded concrete blocks (shoes), and capable of easy removal. The use of shoes may be required for archaeological sensitive areas. The vehicles and equipment used during construction can also damage archaeological remains.'

Harmful visual impacts on the settings of heritage assets can be avoided or reduced through sensitive design and layout, and mitigation measures such as tree and hedge planting to screen the development. However, care needs to be taken that these measures do not themselves have an adverse impact on the heritage setting or landscape character¹³'.

Conservation Principles¹⁴ states that significance means the heritage value of an asset due to its heritage interest, i.e., why a place matters from a heritage point of view. According to this definition, significance is encompassed by four values: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal. Managing change to heritage assets and their setting largely takes place within the planning system. Change is only harmful if (and to the extent that) the asset's significance is reduced.

Furthermore, the NPPF states that when determining planning applications, the local planning authority decision should be weighted in regards to the heritage asset's significance and conservation. Specifically, *'the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be'*¹⁵. The NPPF states that substantial harm to nationally designated heritage should be '*exceptional' to wholly exceptional'*¹⁶. Where development proposals lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GHIA_3.pdf (Accessed 14/07/21)

¹⁰ Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Paragraph 11 [Online] Available at: <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

¹¹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Published December 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online] Available at:

¹² Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2; Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment, Paragraph 12.3-12.4.

¹³ Historic England (2021) Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15 [Online] Available at: <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/commercial-renewable-energy-</u> <u>development-historic-environment-advice-note-15/heag302-commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment/</u>. (Accessed 14/07/21)

¹⁴ Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles [Online] Available at: <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/conservationprinciplespoliciesandguidanceJune08web/</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

¹⁵ NPPF (2021), Section 16, Paragraph 199

¹⁶ Ibid, Paragraph 200



of the proposals¹⁷. This public benefit often needs to be reconciled with other, usually interrelated environmental interests¹⁸.

In regards to non-designated heritage, the NPPF requires a balanced judgement in regards to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset¹⁹.

2.3 Local Policy

The relevant Development Plan for the CSA consists of East Riding Local Plan (ERLP adopted June 2016)²⁰. Within the local plan, the following policy relates specifically to cultural heritage:

• Policy ENV3 36 Valuing our Heritage.

Full consideration of the relevant local plan policies can be found within the Planning Statement that accompanies the planning application.

2.4 Setting Guidance

As defined in the NPPF, the setting of a heritage asset is:

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutra^{P1}.

Further guidance is provided by Historic England in regards to setting. Historic England's The Setting of Heritage Assets²² along with the PPG²³ established the twin roles of setting: its contribution to the significance of the heritage asset and how it allows the significance to be appreciated. This will almost always include consideration of views. Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance.

Historic England's 'Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment provides further guidance on changes to setting stating that: A range of techniques may be used when considering impacts of commercial renewable energy development on the setting of heritage assets. Appropriate visualisations are essential to help to illustrate the potential visual impact of a scheme and how mitigation measures might reduce potential harm to the historic character of an area or to significant views of or from heritage assets²⁴.

¹⁷ Ibid, Paragraph 201

¹⁸ Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Paragraph 150

¹⁹ NPPF (2021), Paragraph 203

²⁰ East Riding Local Plan (2016) [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/east-riding-local-plan/ (Accessed 14/07/21)</u>

²¹ Department of Communities and Local Government (2019) NPPF, Annex 2, Setting of heritage asset definition, page 71

²² Historic England (December 2017) The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3

²³ Department of Communities and Local Government (2019) Advised on enhancing and conserving the historic environment [Online] Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment (Accessed 14/07/21)

²⁴ Historic England (2021) Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15. [Online] Available at: <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment-advice-note-15/heag302-commercial-renewable-energy-development-historic-environment/.</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)



3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

The aims of this HIA are to:

- Establish the baseline information regarding archaeology within the CSA and 1 km study area;
- To establish the archaeological potential for unknown buried archaeology to survive within the CSA;
- Identify heritage assets that may receive a change in setting that affects their cultural significance and so require assessment;
- To assess the potential for the Development to harm known archaeological resources, either directly or through a change in setting that affects cultural significance; and
- Where appropriate, make recommendations to mitigate harm and/or enhance heritage assets.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Baseline, Archaeological Potential and Appraisal of Direct Effects Methodology

The appraisal of physical effects considers direct effects upon features of cultural heritage interest, where sites or potential sites / buried archaeology at risk from disturbance or removal. Physical effects are likely to occur during the construction and are permanent and irreversible.

The following methodology gives cognisance to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and Guidance Paper for historic environment desk-based assessment²⁵. The HIA comprises of a written report including a description of the heritage baseline and archaeological potential of the study area, a description of the area's historic character, the archaeological and historical baseline's significance, the effect of the Development upon the outlined archaeological and historical resource, and potential mitigation strategies. The following section outlines the methodology used to fulfil the aims of the assessment stated in Section 3.1 above.

Baseline Data Collection

In order to establish the historic environment baseline and aid in the assessment of the physical and ground-based archaeological potential of the CSA of the DBA included a comprehensive desk-based review of data from the following sources:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE), maintained by Historic England, for information on Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Historic Battlefields;
- East Riding County Council Historic Environment Records (HER) (consulted 09/12/2020) and other third-party data sets for non-designated heritage assets such as the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS);
- Conservation Area Appraisals and maps as held by the local planning authority;
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) for heritage data including grey literature reports, archaeological journals, and the Excavation Index for England;
- Cartographic evidence from the Ordnance Survey and historic maps;
- Aerial photography;

²⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*, Published December 2014, Updated October 2020 [Online]Available at: <u>http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/7files/CIFAS%26GDBA_3.pdf</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)



- Regional and national research framework assessments and strategies; and
- Published and grey literature archaeological journals and monographs.

Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Direct Effects

The results of baseline data collection have informed the archaeological potential of the CSA and likelihood of direct effects as a result of the Development. This baseline has been cross-referenced with the Development layout to assess the potential for harm to archaeological resources situated within the development footprint. All non-designated assets and heritage assets within the CSA are considered for direct effects in Section 6.2.

3.2.2 Changes to Setting that Affect Cultural Significance Methodology

Identification of Heritage Assets Requiring Assessment for Changes in Setting

The setting appraisal considers changes in the setting which have the potential to affect the cultural significance of the heritage asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.

The NPPF defines heritage significance as '*The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.*¹²⁶

The setting consists of the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of setting may:

- Make positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset;
- Affect the ability to appreciate that significance or;
- May be neutral.

Therefore, the importance of setting is in how it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset. Consequently, simple intervisibility of a particular heritage asset with the Development or visibility of a heritage asset in the same view as the Development is not considered harmful in and of itself. In line with the NPPF, there has to be a defined effect upon setting so as to change the heritage significance of the asset and its appreciation.

The principal criteria for determining the likelihood of a change in setting that affects cultural significance for the purposes of this appraisal are:

- Temporal relations between the assets;
- Spatial relations between the assets;
- Visibility from the assets to the area of proposed Development.

To identify designated heritage assets with the potential for their settings to be affected by the Development, an initial 3 km search area was defined based on distance from the CSA (Figure 1). A sieving exercise was undertaken for all heritage assets within the 3 km Study Area using the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and setting site visits to identify assets for which the CSA may be part of the setting and for which further assessment was required.

The full list of assets identified for assessment of changes to setting is detailed in Section 6.3.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

A bare-earth of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) was reviewed as part of the setting assessment. ZTVs are computer generated from a digital terrain model, using with a 3D model of the Development inserted taken as 3 m above existing ground levels. They illustrate the

²⁶ Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework, Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government



theoretical visibility of the Development throughout the study area based on an average eye height of an adult person (taken as 1.6m).

The bare-earth ZTV illustrates theoretical visibility of the Development without the benefit of screening afforded by buildings and vegetation and, as such, it represents a 'worst-case scenario'. Due to the flat nature of the topography, this ZTV demonstrates wide spread potential visibility around the CSA. However, as the bare-earth ZTV does not take into account for existing vegetation cover, or the built environment, a site visit was undertaken to assess the actual visibility of the Development and future screening following the landscape mitigation implementation.

3.2.3 Walkover Survey and Setting Site Visits

The purpose of the walkover survey and setting site visit was to:

- Validate the baseline dataset within the CSA and to identify any other unrecorded archaeological remains that may exist within the CSA;
- Undertake a ground truthing exercise, following a review of the ZTV (see section 3.2.2) to visually assess the potential for change the Development may have on the value and setting of designated heritage assets within the 3 km Study Area; and
- Identify unforeseen factors which may result in impacts to the historic environment as a result of the Development.

The villages of Thornton and Allerthorpe, as well as the landscape surrounding Waplington Hall, were the primary focus of the setting assessment visits, with visits also undertaken to the individual Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within a 3 km radius.

3.2.4 Assumptions and limitations

This assessment comprises a desk-based review of information taken from the NHLE and data from the HER, as well as a variety of secondary sources. Whilst this information is assumed to be accurate, it does not constitute a complete record of the historic environment and does not preclude the potential for hitherto unidentified archaeological remains or deposits to be encountered within the CSA.

The setting site visits were undertaken from publicly accessible areas only, with no access to private curtilage due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Due to the closure of archival services during the Covid-19 pandemic, access to archival sources was limited. As such the historic environment baseline data has been primarily restricted to readily available digital sources only and on-site surveys.



4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

4.1 Character, Geology and Topography

The bedrock geology of the CSA is Mercia Mudstone Group, with the superficial geology comprising a sandy-silt gravel series of mixed deposits relating to the Bielby Sand Member.²⁷

The topography of the Scheme comprises a relatively flat landscape, ranging from 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern boundary with Allerthorpe Common with a gradual decrease to 13 m aOD at its southern boundary with Back Lane adjacent to the existing substation.

The CSA falls within the South-East (SE) Vale of York Character Area²⁸ and is summarised as historically having *the woodland cleared at an early date, becoming the focus of a settled mixed agrarian-based society*²⁹. The Character Area also noted that both the two main surviving routes of communications, the A1079 and A166 are former Roman Roads, connecting the East Coast to York. However, the Character Area records there is very little else that survives in the landscape from the Roman period³⁰. Specific mention is made to Allerthorpe which had *been enclosed by private agreement prior to the period of Parliamentary planned enclosure…in the mid-17th century³¹.*

The National Character Area (NCA)³² 28: Vale of York notes that the area in which the CSA is located is low-lying with high quality arable soils, which are prone to flooding due to the riverine landscape which leads into the Humber basin. Within the low-lying land around the CSA, the Pocklington Canal was built in 1818 to divert the riverine landscape away from the fields, to create transport across the landscape. As its closest point, the Canal lies 842 m south of the CSA and traverses the landscape from Canal Head at Pocklington to East Cottingwith and consists of 9.5 miles of Canal.

Allerthorpe Common borders the northern extent of the CSA and today is recorded to survive as *a small area of heathland surrounded by extensive Forestry Commission conifer plantations*³³. Allerthorpe Common is not defined as Ancient Woodland, indicating that it was planted after 1600 AD when reliable cartographic methods were introduced in England³⁴.

4.2 Baseline Context

The following section presents a summary of the known historical and archaeological baseline, with designated and non-designated assets identified either their National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ID or HER preferred reference ID. A full summary of these assets, and associated HER and NHLE numbers, descriptions, and period are presented in Section 8.

²⁷ BGS 2021 Geology of Britain Viewer [Online] Available at <u>https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html</u> (Accessed 07/07/21)

²⁸ Historic Landscape Characterisation of the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston-Upon-Hull. Volume 1: Project Report. Report Number 83. 2018 [Online] Available at:

https://research.historicengland.org.uk/Report.aspx?i=16211&ru=%2fResults.aspx%3fp%3d1%26n%3d10%26tsk%3dhistoric %2blandscape%2bcharacter%26ns%3d1 (Accessed 07/07/21)

²⁹ Ibid. Page 21.

³⁰ Ibid. Page 21.

³¹ Ibid. Page 21.

³² NCA 28: Vale of York [Online] Available at. <u>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3488888?category=587130</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)

³³ Ibid. Page 23.

³⁴ Woodland Trust. What is Ancient Woodland [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-</u> wildlife/habitats/ancient-woodland/ (Accessed 14/07/21)



Where possible assets have been assigned to time periods as defined by the Forum on Information Standards in Heritage $(FISH)^{35}$ (Table 1).

Table 1: Period Definitions

Period name	Date range			
Early Prehistory	Palaeolithic	500,000 -10,000 BC		
	Mesolithic	10,000 - 4,000 BC		
	Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC		
Later Prehistory	Bronze Age	2,600 - 800 BC		
	Iron Age	800 BC - AD 70		
Romano-British		70 - 410 AD		
Medieval	Early Medieval	410 - 1066 AD		
	Later Medieval	1066 - 1540 AD		
Post-Medieval		1540 - 1900 AD		
Modern		1900 - present AD		

The assets assessed in the following baseline are from the 1 km Study Area only. Assessment and details of the 3 km Study Area are presented in Section 6.3.

4.3 Designated Assets

There are no designated assets within the CSA.

There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the 1 km Study Area.

Designated heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area (Figure 3) comprise:

- One Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE 1346434); and
- Three Grade II Listed buildings (NHLE 1084126, 1346440 and 1393980).

4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

In addition to the designated heritage assets identified, the East Riding County Council HER identifies one locally listed building, eight non-designated historic buildings and structures, five find spots, five HER features, and 14 areas of cropmarks within the 1 km Study Area (Figures 4 and 11 and gazetteer in Section 8).

Of these, four assets and areas are situated within the CSA, these comprise:

- A late medieval rabbit warren (HER ID 1540); and
- Three areas of cropmarks (HER ID 66, 22540 and 10361), with evidence for over 500 distinct features within these cropmark areas.

Whilst no definitive dates are available for these cropmarks, many of these features are indicative of a later prehistoric/ Romano-British settlement and enclosure systems, as well as medieval/ post-medieval agrarian practices, being present within the CSA and surrounding landscape. These are discussed further, with consideration of their relevant periods, in Section 5.

³⁵ Periods List (Historic England) [Online] Available at: <u>http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf</u> (Accessed 07/07/21)



4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Within the 1 km Study Area, the HER records six events, as detailed in Table 2 below and shown on Figure 9.

These works do not constitute heritage assets. Where archaeological remains, or lack thereof, have been identified, these event results have been considered within the Historical and Archaeological baseline presented in Section 5.

Table 2: Previous Archaeological Investigations within the CSA and the 1 km Study Area.

	Study Area.				
EvUID	Type of Work	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
EHU914	Watching Brief	Watching Brief East of Townend Farm, 2003	Humber Field Archaeology	2003	A number of post- medieval features were identified and a small finds assemblage recovered.
EHU1012	Watching Brief	Watching Brief East of Village Far m, 2003	MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd	2003	No further features or finds or archaeological features were identified from these investigations.
EHU1098	Watching Brief	Watching Brief at Common End Farm	Humber Field Archaeology	2003/2004	No further features or finds or archaeological features were identified from these investigations.
EHU2203	Evaluation	Evaluation At Soay House Farm, Sutton Lane, Barmby Moor	Humber Field Archaeology	2011	A series of tree boles and roots were identified which may represent a former 18th – 19th century tree plantation. No further features or finds or archaeological features were identified from these investigations.
EHU2431	Watching Brief	Watching Brief Along the Creyke Beck-Soay Overhead Line Refurbishment	AMEC	2015	No further features or finds or archaeological features were identified from these investigations.

EvUID	Type of Work	Name	Organisation	Date	Results
EHU2432	DBA and Walkover Survey	DBA And Walkover Survey for a Proposed Creyke Beck-Soay Overhead Line Refurbishment	AMEC	2015	A review of designated and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of proposed refurbishment associated with event EHU2431.

4.5.1 Geophysical Survey

Due to the absence of prior investigations within the CSA, an archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken by AOC archaeology (2021) on behalf of the Applicant, in order to further support the HIA's assessment of effect and inform design and mitigation. A summary of the results of the geophysical survey are presented in section 5.2 with the full report in Appendix C.



5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Background

The following section gives a brief description of the archaeological and historical baseline within the context of the area's background history, presented by period. The features referred to are detailed in the Heritage Gazetteer in Section 8 and shown in Figures 3, 4 and 11.

5.1.1 Early Prehistoric Periods

<u>Palaeolithic</u>

Situated within footholds of the Yorkshire Wolds of the East riding of Yorkshire and on the periphery of the Vale of York, no dateable evidence from the Palaeolithic period has been identified within the CSA or 1 km Study Area. Cropmarks (MHU66) within the CSA have been assigned a Palaeolithic to Roman date by the HER; however, given that these have not been subject to intrusive investigation, and currently appear to represent trackways, enclosures and possible settlement activity indicative of Iron Age and Romano-British occupation, a judgement has been made to assign these cropmarks to those interpreted periods for the purposes of this baseline assessment. This supposition is further supported by the results of the geophysical survey.

The absence of known dateable evidence within the Study Area is largely representative of patterns of palaeolithic archaeological recovery within the wider region, where there is a paucity of evidence outside of those areas of upland and/ or cave sites in the Yorkshire Wolds and the peat rich river valleys of the Vale of York and Humber Estuary. It is thought that this scarcity is not necessarily reflective of the landscape's utilisation at this time, but as a result of the loss of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts and paleoenvironmental evidence during the Devensian glaciation³⁶. Recolonisation during the Upper Palaeolithic would have followed patterns of climatic amelioration and glacial retreat, and as a result are likely absent from the Study Area, due to the predilection for coastal and Pennine routeways in northern England at this time.

<u>Mesolithic</u>

By contrast the Mesolithic period within the region is well represented, although there is still an absence of evidence from the Mesolithic period within the CSA and Study Area.

Subject to significant floral and faunal changes during the early Holocene, the wider landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds and the Humber environments would have held a variety of natural resources for the itinerant hunter-gatherer Mesolithic population, as demonstrated by the environmental record and the diversification of lithic industries at this time. The most well-known regional contemporary examples of which include the material and available datasets from Star Carr, Lake Humber Seamer Carr and Flixton³⁷. Closer to the Study Area, the density and typological variety of lithic scatters and microlithic working site south of Bielby³⁸ (c. 1.5 km south-east of the Study Area) and Everingham^{39 40} (c.3 km south of the Study Area) could support the suggestion of a Mesolithic population within the immediate vicinity of the CSA.

³⁶ Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment [Online] Available at:

https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/yorkshire-resource-assessment/ (Accessed 09/07/21)

³⁷ Ibid. Page 20.

³⁸ <u>https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1200280 (Accessed 09/07/21)</u>

³⁹ <u>https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1185745</u> (Accessed 09/07/21)

⁴⁰ <u>https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=993837</u> (Accessed 09/07/21)



Neolithic and Bronze Age

This pattern of landscape utilisation and assemblage diversification continued at a regional level into the Neolithic and Bronze Age, with the emergence of funeral monuments and the gradual adoption of sedentary agrarian practices. Evidence for the later however is sparce, with much of the information for the Neolithic and Bronze-Ages coming from barrow and funerary excavations as well as monument landscape surveys into the pattern of megaliths, such as henges within the Vales of York, Mowbray and Hambleton⁴¹.

This pattern is evident within the CSA and 1 km Study area, with no Neolithic or Bronze Age assets or findspots recorded within the CSA. Twenty-two linear cropmarks are recorded within the 1 km Study Area, with HER assigning dates of 'Early Neolithic to Roman'. However, as discussed above, these do appear to be indicative of later prehistoric occupation, and although it is not unfeasible that these cropmarks may represent multiphase sites, and overlie evidence from the Neolithic and/or Bronze Age, it is unlikely as the closest known recorded assets are recorded c. 10 km to the north-east of the CSA, comprising seven Neolithic-Bronze-Age round barrows.

Early Prehistoric Summary and Potential

Given the general paucity of early prehistoric evidence within the CSA and 1 km Study Area and based on the current body of evidence from the wider landscape, there is a low potential for early prehistoric activity within the CSA.

This potential could be classed as follows:

- Negligible to low for the Palaeolithic period;
- Low for the Mesolithic periods; and
- Negligible to low for the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

In the event assets are found, these are likely to pertain to isolated lithics or funerary features, although cropmarks attributed to later periods may mask early settlement evidence.

5.1.2 Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Periods

<u>Iron-Age</u>

As with the Neolithic and Bronze Age, the Iron Age archaeological record is predominantly characterised by a focus on funerary practices, with square-ditched barrows, cart-burials and other artefact rich mortuary contexts⁴².

The surrounding landscape of Pocklington, located 2.5 km north-east of the Study Area, has a rich mortuary tradition with finds of national significance. During excavations in 2017 a chariot burial, potentially relating to the Arras culture was discovered within Pocklington alongside two Iron-Age barrows which have produced finds dating to the La Tene period⁴³. These finds were similar to a previous chariot burial also recovered within Pocklington in 2014⁴⁴, where high quality finds of weaponry alongside multiple burials indicated that

⁴² Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment [Online] Available at: <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/yorkshire-resource-</u>

⁴¹ Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment [Online] Available at:

https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/yorkshire-resource-assessment/ (Accessed 09/07/21) Page 24.

assessment/ (Accessed 09/07/21) Page 62.

⁴³ Further Chariot Burial Discovered at Pocklington. 2017 [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/further-chariot-burial-discovered-at-</u>

pocklington.htm#:~:text=When%20archaeologists%20from%20MAP%20Archaeological,amazing%20discoveries%20were%20 to%20come (Accessed 09/07/21)

⁴⁴ Iron Age revealed-Pocklington's latest spectacular finds described on TV [Online] Available at: <u>https://pocklingtonhistory.com/history/ArchaeologyFinds/Mile1/index.php</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)



Pocklington was a substantial centre for the Iron-Age culture. The Iron-Age culture, known as Arras, relates to the unusual practice of burying individuals within square barrows, as observed at Pocklington. The East Riding of Yorkshire has several nationally significant Arras sites, including the chariot burial at Wetwang Slack⁴⁵, which is located 23km northeast of the Study Area.

There is no HER data solely assigned to the Iron-Age within the CSA. However, the cropmarks within the CSA (MHU66 – assigned Palaeolithic to Roman), indicate that some activity dating to the period may be present. Within the 1 km Study Area, there are two records of linear cropmarks identified as a potential Trackway which have the assigned periods of Iron-Age to Roman.

Cropmarks are caused by below ground anomalies and are permanent unless destroyed. They are always historical or geological in origin and as such can be used to indicate where potential surviving archaeological remains or features may be. Without intrusive survey to confirm the presence of surviving cropmarks, they are undated assets and as such should be primarily used as indicators of survival. The Geophysical Survey as detailed in Section 5.2 was unable to confirm the series of cropmarks identified through aerial photography and satellite imagery, as well as those recorded through the HER due to soil disturbance across the CSA.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has recorded six objects within 1 km of the CSA which are securely dated to the Iron Age, with one find noted to have been found around Allerthorpe.

Pendant YORYM-228443 is a cast copper alloy pendant in the shape of a triskele. The Triskele symbol corresponds to the La Tene period of the Iron-Age and which dates from c 450 BC to 1st century BC, pre-dating the arrival of the Romans in Britain. There is little other information recorded within the PAS, with the Triskele being a common symbol across the Iron-Age territories. Within the wider 1 km region from the CSA, two coins, CCI-20314 and CCI-20782 are recorded to have been associated with the Corieltavi tribe. The Corieltavi tribe were primarily associated with the East Midlands, with potential tribal centres at Sleaford, and Roman Leicester (*Ratae*)⁴⁶. As such these coins could indicate trade between the northern Iron-Age tribes, or be tokens carried by the occupying Roman forces as they travelled north from Leicester.

Therefore, there is high potential for the recovery of surviving Iron-Age features and artefacts within the CSA.

<u>Romano-British</u>

By the late first / second century AD the landscape of the Humber and Yorkshire Wolds demonstrated an extensive Roman presence, with an emerging complex pattern of occupation, set within a substantial Roman road network associated with the fort and later settlement of Eboracum (York). This network is set against a landscape containing numerous dispersed occupation and funerary sites ranging from small to larger multiphase settlements.

Evidence for such Romano-British sites and finds have been found within the landscape surrounding the Study Area, with the *Eboracum* (York) to *Peturia* (Brough) Roman Road and several associated settlements and cemeteries recorded 1.77 km to the north-east of the CSA and surrounding Pocklington. This Roman Road was the principal road from the Roman Fortress at York to the Roman Fortress at Brough. This road is part of the Ermine Street route, which traversed from Eboracum, across to the current location of Pocklington

⁴⁵ The incredible archaeology of East Yorkshire [Online] Available at: <u>https://digventures.com/elmswell-farm/background/the-incredible-archaeology-of-east-yorkshire/</u> (Accessed 27/01/21)

⁴⁶ Tomlin R. 1982-1983. Roman Leicester, a corrigendum: for 'Coritani' should we now read 'Corieltauvi'? [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/CoritaniPagesfromvolumeLVIII-2.pdf</u> (Accessed 28/06/21)



and then down to *Lindum Colonia* (Lincoln)⁴⁷. Roman Linear Settlements were often found near to established Roman Roads, and often incorporated pre-Roman farmsteads and settlements into the Roman settlement.

There are no confirmed dated Romano-British finds or features recorded within the CSA; however, the cropmarks within the CSA (MHU66) within Fields 12, 14, 15 and 21, suggest a complex density of linear feature and potential corners indicative of Roman linear settlement, as well as co-axial or rectilinear land sub-division/field systems (plate 1). As such, with the proximity to the Roman Road, it can be assumed that the cropmarks, identified through the HER are likely to be associated with an Iron-Age/ Romano-British series of settlements.

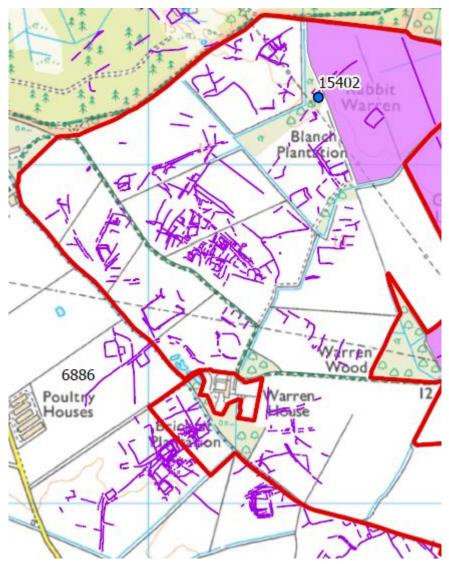


Plate 1. Centre and northern extent of the CSA showing extent of cropmarks

Within the 1 km Study Area, there are five definite records of Roman activity. MHU7690 lies 303 m south of the CSA and is defined as a possible Romano-British settlement site (Figure 4). There are three records of linear cropmarks associated with Roman activity (Figure 11a) recorded in the HER. MHU22551 and MHU2252 lie around Byholme Field, 654 m south-west of the CSA and are identified as:

• MHU22551 Trackway and Enclosures; and

⁴⁷The Roman Roads Association [Online] Available at. <u>http://www.romanroads.org/rrragazetteer/rr2e.html</u> (Accessed 27/01/21)



• MHU225552 Rectilinear Enclosures and Trackway.

MHU6886 'Enclosures and Ditches' lies on the north-eastern periphery of Fields 10 and 11 (Figures 4 and 11a) and Roman Pottery Findspot (ID 56) lies 100 m north of the CSA within Allerthorpe Common. This pottery was identified through the HER as being Samian Ware. As such, this findspot also supports the argument that most the cropmarks within the CSA date to the Roman period.

The PAS supports the intense survival of Roman features and artefacts within 1 km of the CSA. Out of 290 records, two assorted finds were recorded near Allerthorpe, with a further seven brooches, out of 27 recorded around Allerthorpe. These brooches have assigned dates from 75AD-200AD. The brooches were primarily recorded to be 'Trumpet' style, which as discussed above, was mainly associated with military activity. Finally, out of 234 Roman coins recorded within 1 km of the CSA, a total of 23 coins were recorded to be found around Allerthorpe. The dates for these coins range from 27 BC to 375 AD. Coins dated to the House of Constantine are of the greatest quantity, with seven individual coins recorded. As such from this data it could be inferred that any militaristic activity around the CSA was undertaken from 313 AD to 364 AD.

Further dating evidence from the PAS comes from the Mount (YORYM-97B424). It has traces of yellow and blue enamel, both of which originated in the 1st century BC, with blue later becoming the most common colour in the 2nd century AD⁴⁸. The PAS noted a potential millefiori design, which also dates from the Roman 1st century BC⁴⁹. The PAS records this find as being dated from 1 AD to 400 AD. As such while the Mount is likely to pre-date the Roman invasion of Britain, it could have seen later Roman trade or exploratory associations from the Humber Region towards York.

Later Prehistoric and Romano-British Summary and Potential

Given the extent of material from the Romano-British period and its potential to overlay Iron Age activity from within the wider landscape, there is considered to be an overall moderate potential for later prehistoric activity and a high potential for Romano-British activity within the CSA.

In particular, there is substantial evidence that a Roman Linear Settlement and/or enclosure system is located within the CSA, potentially incorporating an earlier Iron-Age settlement/ activity.

5.1.3 Medieval Periods

<u>Early Medieval</u>

Following the fall of the Roman Empire c. 410 AD the region existed in a state of migratory flux. Within the Yorkshire Wolds of the East riding of Yorkshire, the Angles predominately settled the region. These people came from Denmark and Northern Germany and settled across the Yorkshire (Deira) and Northumbria (Bernicia). As such when discussing 'Anglian' finds and features, they likely refer to the Anglian culture developed by the Angles. However, from the 7th-9th centuries AD Scandinavian 'Viking' warriors and settlers took over much of Britain and developed the 'Danelaw' which determined the boundaries of the Early Medieval English Kingdoms. As such when discussing 'Anglo-Scandinavian' finds and features, they refer to the Scandinavian 'Viking' influence within the region.

There is little known about Anglian York 'Eoforwic' and the surrounding landscape, other than the surviving Roman Fortress, the use of which continued on until the Anglo-

⁴⁸ McIntosh F. 2009. A study into Romano-British enamelling-with a particular focus on Brooches. Newcastle University. [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.societies.ncl.ac.uk/pgfnewcastle/files/2015/05/McIntosh-A-study-into-Romano-British-enamelling.pdf</u> (Accessed 25/06/21)

⁴⁹ Millefiori Glass [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.britannica.com/art/millefiori-glass</u> (Accessed 28/06/21)



Scandinavian 'Jorvik' city. However, there is limited archaeological evidence for settlement from the early medieval period, with no associated archaeological remains within the CSA or Study Area.

The paucity of remains may in part be explained by early medieval cultural material having a poor preservation rate within the archaeological record, when compared to preceding periods. However, placename evidence indicates that there was a well-established early medieval population, with place names of both Old English and Old Norse origin present.

Place names of early medieval origin within the 1 km Study Area and surrounding landscape commonly contain the following elements:

- *Tūn*: Old English for an enclosure or a farmstead; often which develop into a village or estate
- *by*: Old Norse for a farmstead or a village.
- *P(Th)orp*: Old Norse for secondary settlement, or an outlying farmstead/hamlet.

These elements can be seen in:

- **Waplington** situated c. 400 m east of the CSA. Old English: meaning 'Farm/settlement connected with Waeppela' (an individual) or, 'farm/settlement at Wapling' (a marshy place)⁵⁰;
- **Thornton** situated c. 900m south-west of the CSA. Old English meaning 'Hawthorne-tree farm/ settlement' ⁵¹;
- **Allerthorpe** situated c. 800m east of the CSA. Old Norse meaning `Aelfweard's outlying farm/ settlement' or `Alfvarthir's outlying farm/ settlement'⁵²; and
- Pocklington situated c. 2 km north-east of the CSA. Old English meaning 'Farm/ Settlement connected with 'Pocela⁷⁵³,

In addition to these place names the OS 1855 map (Figure 6) also names a field adjacent to the south-east of the CSA as 'Bortree Marr'. 'Marr' is an Old English term for 'waste' or 'spoil'⁵⁴, indicating that Bortree Marr was unlikely suitable for agricultural purposes during the early medieval period.

'Carr' derives from the Old Norse for wetland habitats, generally comprised of lower, flat wet woodland with willow and alder scrub⁵⁵. 'White Carr is still recorded on the current OS mapping (Figure 1) 1 km to the south-east of the CSA, while the OS mapping from 1855 (Figure 6) names the following fields within the CSA: Inn Carr (Field 10) and Hold Carr (Field 23).

The land to the east of Warren Farm Cottages (Fields 17-20) is labelled as 'The Holds' on the 1855 map. To the adjacent north-east of 'The Holds', beyond the CSA is a field labelled as 'Keld Land'. The word 'Keld' is Norse in origin, potentially indicating a natural water, spring source or well on the land.

The combination of Old English and Old Norse names in addition to the naming elements (associated with farming, woodland and wetland environments) suggest that the landscape of the 1 km Study Area and the CSA, was situated in a frontier of Anglian and Norse settlement, and perhaps that much of the land was formerly marshy wetland and/or

⁵⁰ Key to English Place-Names [Online] Available at: <u>http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20ER/Waplington</u>. (Accessed 23/06/21)

⁵¹ Key to English Place Names [Online] Available at: http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20ER/Thornton./ (Accessed 28/06/21)

⁵² Key to English Place Names [Online] Available at: http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20ER/Allerthorpe (Accessed 28/06/21)

⁵³ Key to English Place Names [Online] Available at: <u>http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Yorkshire%20ER/Pocklington</u> (Accessed 28/06/21)

⁵⁴ Mar (v.). [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.etymonline.com/word/mar</u> (Accessed 19/05/21)

⁵⁵ Origin of the word Carr [Online] Available at: <u>https://carrswetland.wordpress.com/2020/09/07/origin-of-the-word-carr/</u>. (Accessed 19/05/21)



forested, and was reclaimed for agricultural purposes by dispersed rural farmsteads. Whilst this supposition cannot be supported until tested through intrusive archaeological study, the extent of occupation within the Study Area is further evidence by the number of isolated find spots dating from this period.

Within a 1 km radius of the CSA, the PAS has recorded eight finds dating to the Early Medieval period (Section 12). Most of these relate to items associated with personal dress, such as a D-Shaped Buckle (YORYM247) and a strap fitting (YORYM1241), however two items from which further information can be inferred.

YORYM-503DF2 Cast gilded silver zoomorphic mount (Plate 2) dates from 900-1100 AD and is therefore associated with the Anglo-Scandinavian style. It appears to be of an animal, potentially equine, and as such supports the region being of mixed Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian origin.



Plate 2. Mount YORYM-503DF2⁵⁶.

YORYMM507 Buckle was identified through the PAS as dating from 1000-1100 AD and having Ringerike-style animals. The Ringerike style was a Viking art style that was popular in the 11th century and most often featured on carved Runestones.⁵⁷ As such this buckle also supports the place-name evidence for Viking activity around the CSA.

<u>Later Medieval</u>

This period roughly begins from 1066 AD and finishes in 1485 AD, where it begun with William the Conqueror's defeat of the Danish Kingdoms and united England under one ruler. Evidence for later medieval occupation within the Study Area primarily derives from the documentary source of the Domesday Book.

There are seven settlements/farmstead within the 1 km Study Area recorded within the Domesday Book though five of these are listed under one entry so that the allocation and extent of resources is unknown. Situated within the Pocklington Hundred these comprise: Pocklington, Waplington, Allerthorpe, Barmby (Moor), and Bielby.

The 1086 entry for these places comprises: 13 villagers, five smallholders and one priest, with four tributaries and 15 burgesses. The Land and resource comprised:

- 53 ploughlands;
- 12 men's plough teams;
- Woodland 4 x 4 furlongs;

⁵⁶ Mount [Online] Available at: <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/546104</u>. (Accessed 28/06/21)

⁵⁷ Ringerike [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.historyonthenet.com/viking-art</u> (Accessed 28/06/21)



- 3 mills; and
- 1 church.

It is thought that the landscape comprised waste prior to 1086, and may have been subject to conflict following the Harrying of the North. However, evidence for this is limited.

Waplington (Hall) lies 776 m east of the CSA and is the closest recorded settlement to the CSA in the Domesday Book though was later deserted with no visible above ground presence due to a later hall constructed on the site in 1840-1845.

From the Domesday Book records, it could be inferred that Waplington was a small village which was focused around agricultural practices. The locations of mills that are described in the Domesday Record are not known, however, they indicate flour/ grain production of sufficient scale to allow for such a number, leading to a potential conclusion that the fields were primarily farmed for arable purposes.

Wider inference regarding the woodland and the plough teams could also be gathered. Plough teams within the late medieval period primarily used livestock to pull the plough, with coppicing of the woodland in winter integral to keeping the animals fed. The use of livestock is also supported by the LiDAR in Plate 3, as the aratral style cropmarks are commonly created by the livestock plough teams.

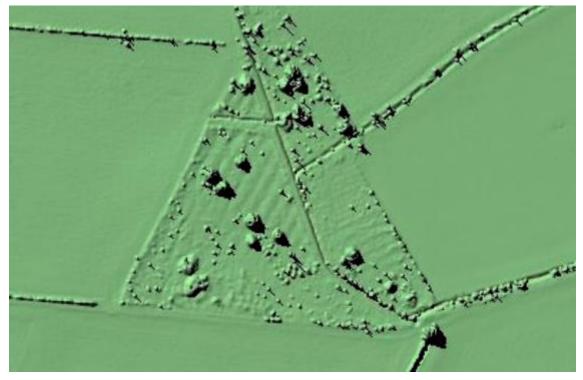


Plate 3 .Evidence of aratral ridge and furrow at SE 767 464, adjacent to field 14, on the CSA periphery.

The HER recorded a series of cropmarks (HER Ref. 57, Figure 4 and Figure 11) which lie 466 m east of the CSA as 'Waplington DMV'. A DMV is a Deserted Medieval Village which was recorded in the HER as having 15 poll tax payers in 1377; however, was likely hit badly by the Black Death, as its tax assessment in 1354 was reduced to around 9 poll tax payers. The HER also recorded that in 1359, Waplington, and therefore likely to include areas of the CSA, was part of the estate of Drax Priory and had been farmed out by 1370, when the named landowner, Thomas of Waplington was accused of wasting the property. The estate of Drax Priory was extensive. It was located 22 km south-west of the CSA and is Scheduled as the remains of an Augustinian Priory (NHLE 1016857).

The HER records this wastage of the Waplington until the 16^{th} century, when in 1455 the Percy estate owned the land for £1, which rose to £4 by the 16^{th} century. As such it is likely



the CSA formed part of a prosperous series of arable land in 1086; however, became wastage by the end of the medieval period.

Within the wider landscape, Thornton and Melbourne are also recorded with Thornton having no recorded population, but a resource of 3 ploughlands and possible waste⁵⁸, and Melbourne, again having no recorded population, and a resource of 3 ploughlands, and Woodland 2 leagues x 2 furlongs of mixed measures.

As such in 1086 the landscape around the CSA can be indicated to be primarily arable, potentially for grain production, with small farmsteads around the region. However, the geophysical survey has identified the possibility for medieval settlement / activity within Field 23 (Plate 4). Although wider documentary or finds evidence for this is limited.



Plate 4 . Possible medieval settlement remains identified during geophysical survey in Field 23

Beyond documentary evidence, the PAS recorded nine objects around Allerthorpe dating to the Late Medieval period. With the exception of a cast lead spindle whorl (YORYM-852F64), all of the objects are coins, which provide a definite series of occupation date ranges around Allerthorpe. These dates are from 1247 AD to 1422 AD, indicating potential trade and wealth around the area.

The HER also identified three late medieval findspots within the 1 km Study Area. HER Ref. 17285 and 18065 were found around the Waplington DMV (HER Ref. 57, Figure 4). These finds were:

- Medieval Girdle Hanger, Brooch, and Coin (17285); and
- Medieval Buckle Brooch (18065).

These two finds have an assigned date in the HER from 1066 to 1539, however, similar items are recorded within the PAS as being associated with the Early medieval Anglian period. This is because girdle hangars are traditionally associated with wealthy Anglian female costumes⁵⁹.

Findspot (HER Ref. 314) 'Med and PM coins' is located 639 m north-east of the CSA around the historic buildings (Figures 3 and 4) associated with Barmby (Moor). Only one of these buildings has assigned dates to the late-medieval. HER Ref. 301 'Windmill' has a date of

⁵⁸ Thornton [Online] Available at: <u>https://opendomesday.org/place/SE7545/thornton/</u> (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁵⁹ A Key to Early Anglo-Saxon Identities? Girdle Hangers in 5th and 6th Century England. An Archaeological Contribution to the Anthropological Perspective on Material Culture [Online] Available at:

https://finds.org.uk/research/projects/project/id/221#:~:text=Girdle%20hangers%20are%20an%20early.attracted%20special %20attention%20among%20scholars (Accessed 29/06/21)



1200 AD-1299 assigned to it by the HER (Figure 4). The Windmill is recorded as 'Site of' indicating that it no longer exists.

Finally, within the 1 km Study Area the HER identified the 'Thornton Med/PM settlement' (HER Ref. 910). This lies 1 km south-west of the CSA and is identified as 'Site' and 'Vill'.

A 'Vill' is the smallest territorial and administrative unit recorded within Anglo-Saxon England⁶⁰, with the Thornton Vill is assigned a date range from 1066 AD to 1899 AD. As such, while the Vill likely originated in the early-medieval period, it was potentially in use until the Victorian period. The Victoria County History (VCH) records a 'vill' as being 'The vill of Chetelstorp' which was probably located in Storwood⁶¹.

As such the landscape around the CSA is recorded as being associated with small settlements and agricultural wasteland.

The HER data identified a Rabbit Warren (HER Ref. 15402) within the north-eastern corner of the CSA (Figure 4). Medieval rabbit warrens are above-surface 'pillow mounds' often found within woodland. From the Medieval period, the keeping of wild rabbits was a high-status job with warren keepers often afforded luxury accommodation. Rabbits are not native to England, and after being initially brought over with the Roman period, they were later reintroduced by the Normans and were prized for their delicacy as food and for fur, where the cost for one rabbit in the 13th century was worth more than a labourer wage⁶². As such the Late Medieval rabbit warren within the CSA indicates that rabbit keeping was being undertaken, potentially for trade with York or Hull, and that the warren keeper or landowner was likely to be wealthy.

The HLC provides further clarification of the dates of the warren, with two areas identified as that of the Rabbit Warren, HHU2930 and HHU 2943 with assigned dates in the HER as from 1500-1776 AD. Prior to 1500 AD, these areas were described as 'Common Heathland', with assigned dates from 410 AD- 1499 AD.

Today HHU2930 and HHU2943 are both recorded as 'Fields and Enclosures' (Section 8.3) dating from 1777 AD- 2011 AD. The name 'Warren' remains within the HLC field names, and is identified within the 1855 Historic Mapping (Figure 6), however no visible presence remains as the fields are used for arable crops.

As such the CSA within the late medieval period continued to be used for agricultural usage. However, with the exception of the 16th century Rabbit Warren, the land was recorded to have been 'wastage' since the 13th century. It is likely that the 16th century value of the lands around Waplington, as recorded by the HER' rose due to the Rabbit Warren.

Medieval Period Summary and Potential

As identified by the place-name study, Domesday and based on the body of evidence within the CSA and 1 km Study Area as well as the wider landscape, there is a low to moderate potential for medieval activity within the CSA.

This potential could be classed as follows:

- low for the Early Medieval period; and
- low to moderate for the Later Medieval periods.

The land within and around the CSA was likely, as it is today, to be agricultural, with dwellings being located around current settlement areas, such as Waplington and Allerthorpe. The legibility for both periods is overlain by the establishment and expansion of post-medieval settlements as well as post-medieval agricultural practices. Archaeological

⁶⁰ The Vill in Medieval England [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.jstor.org/stable/986507</u> (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁶¹ Thornton [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp179-190</u> (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁶² Rabbits, Warreners and Thetford Warren Lodge [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/thetford-warren-lodge/history/rabbits-warreners/</u> (Accessed 18/03/21)



remains from these periods are likely to comprise evidence for agricultural practices and isolated find spots.

5.1.4 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

This period known as post medieval dates from 1485 AD to 1750 AD with the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of Modern Britain⁶³. The post-medieval period saw rapid changes to the regional and national socio-economic climate, leading to extensive physical changes within the landscape of the Study Area and wider environment. As such it is a well-documented period, enabling further discussion around the CSA and the surrounding landscape.

The PAS recorded a series of interesting finds around the Allerthorpe area. A total of 130 objects were recorded within 1 km of the CSA including 16 finds around Allerthorpe, which indicates a growth of international trade, potentially from the docks at Hull. The international finds are:

- YORYM-A78B15 Jetton from Nuremburg, dating from 1586-1635;
- YORYM-278F12 Chinese coin, dating from 1500-1850; and
- YORYM-17CBD5 trade token from George Hodgson of Kingston upon Hull, dating to 1668.

These finds indicate the growing importance of international trade, with merchant trade inland likely following the current route of the A7109 between York and Hull. As such the settlements local to the road, such as Allerthorpe, may have been ideal locations for merchants travelling between Hull and York to live.

It was also during the Post-Medieval Period that the enclosure acts were introduced. Evidence for this can be seen within the CSA and 1 km Study Area with the survival of early post-medieval enclosure (Figure 5) at:

- HHU2932 Private Planned Enclosure 1777-1799;
- HHU2933 Private Planned Enclosure 1777-1799;
- HHU2934 Private Planned Enclosure 1777-1779;
- HHU2942 Private Planned Enclosure 1777-1799;
- HHU2948 Private Planned Enclosure 1777-1799; and
- HHU2931 Probable Planned Enclosure 1777-1779.

These areas are clustered around the current site of Warren Farm Cottages, in the west of the CSA and Warren Wood to the east of the CSA, indicating that these areas were part of Warren Farm since at least 1777 AD. The names of Warren Farm Cottages and Warren Wood also indicate the same ownership. With the collapse of the feudal system and manorial estates, it became regular practice for common holdings to become enclosed by the individual responsible for the holdings at that time. These holdings became known as 'severalty', or unrestricted individual ownership⁶⁴. By the 18th century, the Enclosure Acts resulted in a large number of Hedgerows planted which served as the barriers between private land.

Within the 1 km Study Area, there appears to be multiple post-medieval assets, predominantly non-designated buildings or structures relating to the growing expansion of the surrounding villages within the 1 km Study Area. These comprise:

- HER Ref. 15584, the Site of the Rectory House 1 km south-west of the CSA;
- HER Ref. 15555 Site of Vicarage House 652 m north-east of the CSA;

⁶³ The Post-Medieval Period [Online] Available at: <u>https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/The%20Post-Medieval%20Period%20(1500-%201750)</u> (Accessed 28/06/21)

⁶⁴ Ibid.



- HER Ref. 291 which is identified as being a Quaker Friends Burial Ground 652 m to the north-east of the CSA; and
- HER Ref. 2603 Road which lies 600 m to the south of the CSA and connected the villages of Thornton and Bielby.

Little is known about the Road (HER Ref. 2603) other than in 1616 it connected Thornton to Bielby. There is currently no evidence of the road.

The Rectory House (HER Ref. 15584) was recorded in 1616 as a parsonage house, however by 1809 the vicar was recorded to have moved to Allerthorpe with the eventual demolition of the building⁶⁵. This is also identified by the 'Site of' record in the HER.

The Vicarage House (HER Ref. 1555) is located within Barmby (Moor) and was also noted to be in a state of ruin by the 1590s and no longer existed by 1716⁶⁶. This is also indicated by the 'Site of' in the HER.

The Quaker Friends Ground (HER Ref. 291) is a burial ground associated with the Quaker Church. The Quaker Church is a non-conformist church with a Quaker family first mentioned in the village in 1743, with a Church license granted in 1779 for worship⁶⁷. As such the Friends Ground was likely in use until the 1970s, which was the last recorded use of the Church⁶⁸.

Interestingly there appears to be a Retting Pond (MHU 22541) which lies 890 m to the north-northeast of the CSA on Allerthorpe Common and dated to the Post-Medieval Period. Retting Ponds are most commonly associated with the Anglo-Scandinavian period during the Medieval settlement period and were anthropogenic ponds relating to the plant textile industry, where plants such as flax, hemp and nettle were soaked in waterlogged contexts prior to being worked into textiles^{69.} As such it is possible this Pond could originally date from the Medieval period and could potentially be associated with other waterlogged deposits relating to the textile industry within the wider Vale of York.

The area around Waplington was identified as still being 'waste-land'⁷⁰ within the Post Medieval period, despite a few areas recorded by the HLC as being 'Private Planned Enclosure'. As such around the areas of Warren Farm Cottages and Warren Wood there is a medium potential for the recovery of finds and features associated with Post Medieval agricultural practices, as well as isolated findspots, however the majority of the CSA has a low potential, due to still being associated with 'waste land'.

The earliest map that depicts the CSA is the 1794 John Carey Map 71 (Plate 5) though there is very little landscape detail with only settlements such as Allerthorpe, Waplington and Thornton depicted along with key routes and waterways. There is no detail of the plantation woodland or field boundaries shown.

16695f6fdf75?title=Search+Results%3A+List_No+equal+to+%270132.031%27&thumbnailViewUrlKey=link.view.search.url&ful ITextSearchChecked=&dateRangeSearchChecked=&showShareIIIFLink=true&helpUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com %2Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FLUNA%2BViewer%23LUNAViewer-

LUNAViewer&showTip=false&showTipAdvancedSearch=false&advancedSearchUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2 Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FSearching%23Searching-Searching (Accessed 18/03/21)

⁶⁵ Thornton: Church [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp179-190</u> (Accessed 29/03/21)

⁶⁶ Barmby (Moor): Church [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp140-147</u> (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁶⁷ Barmby (Moor): Nonconformity [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp140-147</u>. (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Andresen ST and Karg S. 2011. Retting pits for textile fibre plants at Danish prehistoric sites dated between 800 bc and AD 1050 [Online] Available at. <u>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00334-011-0324-0</u> (Accessed 11/06/21)

⁷⁰ Allerthorpe [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp133-140</u> (Accessed 29/06/21)

⁷¹ Carey, John, 1794-1835 Sheets 51-52 (Cary's England, Wales and Scotland) [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37041~1210058:Sheets-51-52---Cary-s-England,-Wale;JSESSIONID=30bfbb10-a26a-4bdf-b149-</u>



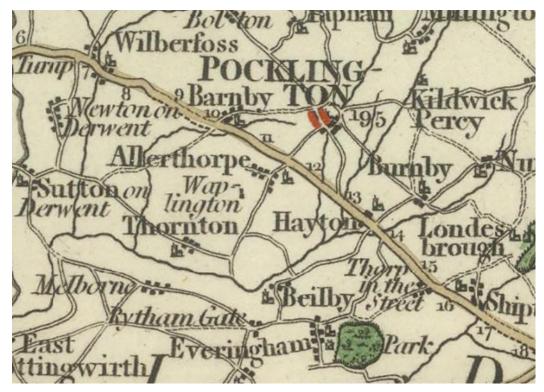


Plate 5. John Carey's 1794 map of the CSA⁷²

One of the key post-medieval assets within the Study Area is Waplington Hall formerly manor', with the name changed by 1856. Although there had been no 'manor' listed in the 1086 Domesday Book for Waplington, there is reference to a 'manor' and 'estate' by 1185 AD when the land was owned by the Knights Templars, and later the Knights Hospitallers in 1312. The 'manor' in this instance is associated with the 'Manor of Allerthorpe' with a 'holding' at Waplington. By 1625 the land was described as 'The Manor of Allerthorpe with Waplington'. Today this location of this manor is unknown, however the current 'Manor Farm' may stand on its former site and Waplington is clearly shown on John Carey's 1794 map. Manor Farm is located 530 m north-east of the CSA (Figure 1). As such it is likely that 'Waplington Hall' was built to embody the former manorial landscape of Allerthorpe and Waplington, despite there being no longer a village of Waplington.

During the early 19th century Waplington Hall and Fishponds was built in 1840-1845. The Hall has been assessed below in Section 6.3.4 for changes to setting as a Historic Building (Figure 3).

The Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1855 Edition Map (Figure 6) portrays the CSA as being predominantly agricultural consisting of 23 fields, most of which have hedgerow field boundaries. The fields are named with from north to south named Warren, Long Lands, Inn Carr, Green Lands, The Holds, Holm Butt, Low Field and Old Carr.

To the south of the CSA, but not extending into the CSA, is a more linear field alignment with narrow medieval strip fields to the north of Thornton and wider strip field alignments along the southern boundary. Thornton Plantation lies to the west with Thornton Common further to the west, Allerthorpe Common to the north, and Manor House and Estate to the

⁷² Carey, John, 1794-1835 Sheets 51-52 (Cary's England, Wales and Scotland) [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~37041~1210058:Sheets-51-52---Cary-s-England,-Wale;JSESSIONID=30bfbb10-a26a-4bdf-b149-16695f6fdf75?title=Search+Results%3A+List_No+equal+to+%270132.031%27&thumbnailViewUrlKey=link.view.search.url&ful</u>

¹⁶⁶⁹⁵f6fdf/5/title=Search+Results%3A+List_No+equal+to+%2/0132.031%2/&thumbnailViewUrlKey=link.view.search.url&ful ITextSearchChecked=&dateRangeSearchChecked=&showShareIIIFLink=true&helpUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com %2Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FLUNA%2BViewer%23LUNAViewer-

LUNAViewer&showTip=false&showTipAdvancedSearch=false&advancedSearchUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fdoc.lunaimaging.com%2 Fdisplay%2FV75D%2FSearching%23Searching-Searching (Accessed 18/03/21)



East. The plantation woodland roughly corresponds with the HLC Woodland subcategories indicating there has been little change since the Medieval period across the CSA and the 1 km Study Area.

There is little change between the 1855 map and the OS County Series 1892-1893 map though the warren is now concentrated in the north-east corner of the CSA, with the major difference being that the strip fields around Thornton appear to have been amalgamated into larger fields, and Allerthorpe Common appears to be more wooded.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) County Series 1972-1990 map (Figure 8) shows little change to field boundaries within the CSA; however, the woodland boundaries around the CSA have retreated potentially due to a higher demand for mixed-use agricultural arable land, with larger infrastructural and road development observed around the expanding villages of Thornton and Allerthorpe. There is also a greater amalgamation of fields within the 1 km study area with many of the wider strip fields around Thornton no longer present.

No further features within the CSA or the wider 1 km Study Areas were identified during the cartographic analysis.

The 'Site of Brickyard' (HER Ref. 15491) lies just outside of the CSA to the east and has an assigned date range from 1800-1899 and coincides with the construction of the Pocklington canal, indicating that the Brickyard provided materials to the construction. The Brickyard lies on the central periphery outside of the CSA (Figure 4) and no longer exists, as indicated by the reference 'Site of'. As such it is likely that the Brickyard was only in use during the extent of the Canal construction. The Canal was constructed for the transportation of agricultural produce from the region and lies 30 m to the east-south-east of the CSA at its closest point (Figure 1).

The modern era is generally well documented via maps and aerial photography so that any modern features of significance are either readily recorded or still visible in the landscape. These include reference to World War II sites, where large airbases were established at RAF Pocklington and included runways with ancillary buildings. There is one HER record within the 1 km Study Area associated with the Second World War. MHU 2250 lies 350 m south-east of the CSA and is recorded as a 'Searchlight Battery'. This would have been used in conjunction with the base at Pocklington to identify aircraft approaching.

Post-Medieval and Modern Period Summary and Potential

Due to limited development within the CSA and 1 km Study Area as well as the continuity of agricultural practices, there is a moderate potential for post-medieval activity within the CSA. Archaeological remains from these periods are likely to comprise evidence for agricultural practices and isolated find spots.

Evidence for modern agricultural practices may also be present.

5.1.5 Aerial Photography, Satellite Imagery and Lidar

A review of LiDAR⁷³ data identified aratral ridge and furrow on the eastern periphery of the CSA. Ridge and Furrow is a common feature of late medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, and as such indicate a pattern of agriculture across the CSA. Broad, curvilinear reversed S or 'aratral' curved ridge and furrow is indicative of medieval ploughing of common arable fields⁷⁴. The presence and preservation of probable late-medieval ridge and furrow indicates the absence of later development or agricultural practice within the area, currently identified as Warren Wood (Figure 1, Plate 3 in Section 5.1.3).

 ⁷³ National Library of Scotland. Side by Side viewer [Online] Available at: <u>https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=5&lat=56.00000&lon=-4.00000&layers=1&right=ESRIWorld</u> (Accessed 15/06/21)
 ⁷⁴ Historic Landscape type Description: Type 1 Enclosed Land. 2008 [Online] Available at:

http://www.historiclandscape.co.uk/pdf/HLC_Section_5.1.pdf. (Accessed 15/06/21)



There are 38 images covering the CSA within the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP). During the period of writing this HIA, the Historic England archives were not available for research. None of the NCAP images date earlier than 1989, and a review of the six that have been digitised did not record any additional heritage features, or confirm the presence of existing ones.

A review of satellite imagery data provided two comparisons between data sets. A series of cropmarks were readily identified through the Microsoft Bing⁷⁵ viewer across Fields 12 15 and Field 21. They support the HER cropmarks as depicted on Figures 4 and 11.

Discussion of these images is incorporated into the baseline above.

5.1.6 Historic Landscape Character

A review of the Historic Landscape Character (HLC) records as compiled by the HER, indicated that all the current Character types had previous historical land uses, dating from 410 AD up to 2011. For the purposes of this HIA, the historical land uses have been separated into 'degrees of use' to indicate which areas of the CSA have undergone the most historical change. There are 27 HLC characterisations within the CSA. Further detail of these can be found within Section 8 Heritage Gazetteer.

Analysis of the HLC noted seven HLCs (Table 3), out of 27 characterisations, have one degree of historical land use. These seven references are documented by the HLC, as compiled by the HER as having been unchanged since 410 AD, until the current typology as recorded by the HLC through the HER compilation. Within these seven areas, there is no widespread indication of settlement or intensive agricultural practices with only HHU2936 and HHU2944 on the eastern peripheries of the CSA associated with intensive agricultural practices. These fields are identified as being 'Open Strip Fields' between 410 AD and 1773 AD, until the current typology where they both become 'Fields and Enclosures', indicating that they became enclosed during the parliamentary enclosure laws. These fields have remained enclosed today, indicating that historically, HHU2936 and HHU2944 have been used for agricultural purposes since 410 AD.

Reference	Previous HLC Designation	Dates
HHU1679	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2867	Common: Heathland	410-1962
HHU2866	Common: Heathland	410-1962
HHU2929	Common: Pasture/Meadow	410-1639
HHU2937	Common: Pasture/Meadow	410-1773
HHU2936	Open Strip Fields	410-1773
HHU2944	Open Strip Fields	410-1773

Table 3: HLC within CSA that have one degree of Fragmentation

There are 12 characterisations, out of the original 27, which have been noted by the HLC, as recorded through the HER that have two degrees of change of historical land use (Table 4). These references also begin in 410 AD, but begin to demonstrate changes in medieval to post-medieval agricultural practices. HHU2868, 2930, 2943 and 2935 are all originally recorded as being 'common' land, with HHU2868, 2930 and 2943 being left as 'heathland' which was likely used for livestock grazing. However, during the 1500s, a Rabbit Warren was introduced. As discussed in Section 5.1.3, rabbits were a significant commodity in medieval to post-medieval England, and therefore the husbandry of rabbits enabled wealth and status to be introduced to the local area.

⁷⁵ Microsoft Bing [Online] Available at: <u>https://www.bing.com/maps/</u> (Accessed 15/06/21)



It is interesting to note that HHU2935, 1703, 1683 and 1704 were originally identified as pasture/open strip fields, and all of which in 1500 until the modern period were identified as 'early enclosure'. This pattern indicates that the communal farming of the landscape was becoming privatised, even before the parliamentary enclosure act. Today, with the exception of HHU1703, they are all recorded as Fields and Enclosures, indicating that the privatisation of farming from the 1500s continues today. HHU1703 is currently recorded as the site of the Thornton 400kV electrical substation. This is a significant change on the landscape from continuous agriculture and husbandry practices.

Reference	Previous HLC Designation (1)	Dates	Previous HLC Designation (2)	
HHU2868	Probable Planned Enclosure	1777-1799	Common: Heathland	410-1776
HHU2930	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2943	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2935	Early Enclosure	1500-1990	Common: Pasture/ Meadow	410-1499
HHU1703	Early Enclosure	1500-1900	Open Strip Fields	410-1499
HHU1683	Early Enclosure	1500-1958	Open Strip Fields	410-1499
HHU1704	Early Enclosure	1500-1958	Open Strip Fields	410-1499
HHU1680	Private Planned Enclosure	1767-1958	Open Strip Fields	410-1766
HHU1707	Private Planned Enclosure	1760-1859	Open Strip Fields	410-1759
HHU2938	Private Planned Enclosure	1774-1990	Open Strip Fields	410-1773
HHU2939	Private Planned Enclosure	1774-1958	Open Strip Fields	410-1773
HHU2940	Private Planned Enclosure	1774-1799	Open Strip Fields	410-1773

Table 4: HLC within CSA that have two degrees of change

There are a further seven records from the HLC, as compiled by the HER for references to three degrees of change (Table 5). These records lie on the peripheries of the CSA, indicating that the CSA for the most part, has remained historically unchanged since the land privately enclosed since the 1500s.

The references with more than three degrees of change also begin in 410 AD, and then predominantly become the areas associated with rabbit husbandry. It is likely that the entire north of the CSA was a large rabbit warren for husbandry, however today, only the north-eastern area of the CSA, remains named as a warren. HHU1671 is identified on the western periphery of the CSA and encompasses 'Warren House', supporting the conclusion that at least the northern half of the CSA was for rabbit husbandry, until the privatisation in the 1500s of HHU2930 and HHU2935 into 'early enclosure'.

All seven references with more than three degrees of change then depict the change in land use from the 17th century. The parliamentary enclosure acts of 1846 enabled private ownership of the land use, and as such the 'Private Planned Enclosures' were in use across the country. Interestingly these seven references with more than three degrees of change, today are all recorded as 'Woodland' with the exception of HHU2931 which is 'Warren House'. This pattern of occupations depicts a change from agricultural fields, to those for the keeping of Woodland and potentially a revival of ecological interests across the country.



Referenc e	Previous HLC designatio n (1)	Dates	Previous HLC Designatio n (2)	Dates	Previous HLC Designatio n (3)	Dates
HHU1672	Plantation Woodland	1800-1885	Private Planned Enclosure	1767-1799	Common: Heathland	410-1766
HHU2932	Private Planned Enclosure	1777-1799	Rabbit Warren	1500-1799	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2933	Private Planned Enclosure	1777-1799	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2934	Private Planned Enclosure	1777-1779	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2942	Private Planned Enclosure	1777-1799	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2948	Private Planned Enclosure	1777-1799	Rabbit Warren	1500-1766	Common: Heathland	410-1499
HHU2931	Probable Planned Enclosure	1777-1779	Rabbit Warren	1500-1776	Common: Heathland	410-1499

Table 5: HLC within CSA that have three degrees of Fragmentation

Finally, there is one HLC within the CSA that has four degrees of change. HHU1675, lies on the north-western periphery of the CSA and is currently defined as 'Modern Fields from 1886-1990. It was then identified as Plantation: Woodland in 1800-1885, before then being recorded as a 'Private Planned Enclosure' dating from 1767-1799 and from 410 AD, it was recorded by the HER as Common: Heathland.

Through analysing the historical patterns of land-use through the HER records and determining degrees of change, it is unlikely that the Development will impact further on the historical land-use of the CSA. This is due to the CSA having undergone several degrees of change, with the pre-existing Thornton 400kV electrical substation dominating the landscape.

A further 99 HLC records were identified within the 1 km Study Area around the CSA (Figure 5). These have also been assessed for degrees of historical change with all assets recorded below in the Section 8 Heritage Gazetteer.

5.1.7 Walkover Survey results

A walkover survey was undertaken over the CSA on Friday 18^{th} December in overcast, damp conditions. Plates of the CSA are provided in Appendix E.

Fields 2-10, 14-20, 22 were under arable cultivation, with fields 11, 13 and 21 comprising pasture with livestock, and field 1 containing pigs and associated pens on disturbed soil.

The fields were firm with evidence of ploughing and tilling across the CSA. The ground was examined for evidence of unstratified finds, however nothing was noted. Within Fields 5 and 6 the Rabbit Warren was not visible, due to the crop growth for root vegetable and brassica plants. The survey did not identify any additional heritage assets. The character of the proposed area of development was observed as being mixed-use agricultural (arable and pastoral) with woodland to the north and east of the site boundary, and settlement



areas towards the south and east of the site boundary. No previously recorded assets or features were observed on the walkover survey.

5.2 Geophysical Survey

A Geophysical Survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology between February and April 2021. The survey identified a large percentage of the total area surveyed to be spread with green waste and/ or night soiling. As such the geophysical survey was non-intrusive. Further clarification on the magnetic disturbance of the green waste and/ or night soiling caused has yet to be undertaken. However, the geophysical survey identified a series of areas with moderate to high potential for archaeology as summarised below (Table 6, Figure 11). The full report is presented in Appendix C.

Field No.	Surveyed	Magnetic Disturbance	Potential anomalies of archaeological origin	Comments
1	Yes	No	No	No anomalies of presumed archaeological origin, with anomalies relating to modern agricultural use, particularly that of livestock keeping and others of geological origin recorded.
2	No	-	-	Unable to be surveyed due to cabbage crop.
3	Yes	Yes- Severe in the north.	Moderate potential to the south and east.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. In the south and east of the field, there are areas of quieter magnetic response, indicating that the night soiling and/or green waste was concentrated towards the northern area. Some linear trends of potential archaeological origin identified in the southern area of the field, alongside rectilinear and curvilinear trends located centrally and towards the east, however these are not well defined due to the magnetic interference.
4	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to the centre and west.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. Despite several linear anomalies that hint at being geological and archaeological in origin, these have been classed as unknown due to the magnetic disturbance across the area. The unclear trends comprise two large potential curvilinear trends that could form an undated enclosure, with some adjoined rectilinear trends towards the south.

Table 5: Summary of geophysical survey results



Field No.	Surveyed	Magnetic Disturbance	Potential anomalies of archaeological origin	Comments
5	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to the north and east.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. Three linears of potential archaeological origin are visible running east to west, with a further potential rectilinear trend noted part way down the eastern edge of the field, however due to the extensive magnetic disturbance, they are classed as unknown.
6	No	-	-	Unable to be surveyed due to cabbage crops.
7	Yes	Yes	Low potential to the across the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. There are some very tentative linear trends east to west across the field, however these are classed as unknown.
8	Yes	No	High potential across the field.	This area is the most clearly defined one of the site. In the south-west corner of this survey area clear archaeological settlement has been identified. The results would suggest a track way with three potential square enclosures adjoined running north and south of it. Geological variations have been clearly detected running from the north east corner of the areas south and westward across the area. They would appear to form large pit-like anomalies most likely comprising sands and gravels. Clear agricultural trends running east-west
				have been identified in this field. These would be suggestive of modern ploughing trends.
9	No	-	-	Unable to be surveyed due to parsnip crop.
10	No	-	-	Unable to be surveyed due to carrot crop.
11	Yes	No	High potential across the field.	A number of linear trends have been identified however, may reflect drainage and geological variations rather than archaeological origins. No evidence of night soiling and/ or green waste within this field. High potential for archaeological remains.



Field No.	Surveyed	Magnetic Disturbance	Potential anomalies of archaeological origin	Comments
12	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential to the north.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. There are some potential archaeological trends in the north west however, again the disturbance in the field means these are classed as unknown.
13	Yes	Little or no.	High potential within the centre of the field.	A number of possible archaeological trends have been recorded. These appear to form two liner/rectilinear features; one possibly a track way, the other small part enclosure. An area of potential archaeological disturbance has been noted in the centre which shows another linear running west to east. Along the northern boundary the broad visible magnetic enhancements are likely related to geological variations and modern disturbance close to the field edges rather than archaeological origins.
14	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential across the north-east of the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. That said there are several stronger unclear trends in this location, which could be archaeological with one curvilinear across the northeast. However only a tentative interpretation can be provided.
15	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential across the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. In the far north a potential archaeological enclosure is visible however, again the disturbance in the area means only the strongest trends can be seen, and even these cannot be accurately interpreted.
16	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential within the north-west of the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste and/ or night soiling which has caused substantial magnetic interference across the field. In the far north-west possible archaeology trends appear however they have been classed as unclear due to the magnetic interference.



Field No.	Surveyed	Magnetic Disturbance	Potential anomalies of archaeological origin	Comments
17	Yes	Yes	Low to moderate potential within the south-east of the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste / night soiling. Although noted as a separate field, Field 18 has been surveyed as part of field 17 as there is no boundary separation between these fields anymore. There are some possible archaeological trends noted in the south- east part of field 17 where a potential enclosure can be made out. An unclear trend is noted to the south of this also with field 17. Both trends could potentially form part of an archaeological settlement which runs eastward into fields 19 and 20 to the south and east.
18	Yes	Yes	Low to moderate potential across the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste / night soiling. Although noted as a separate field, Field 18 has been surveyed as part of field 17 as there is no boundary separation between these fields anymore. There are some possible archaeological trends noted in the south- east part of field 17 where a potential enclosure can be made out. An unclear trend is noted to the south of this also with field 17. Both trends could potentially form part of an archaeological settlement which runs eastward into fields 19 and 20 to the south and east.
19	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential within the centre of the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste / night soiling over the majority of the field. There are some potential archaeological trends in central area where a curvilinear trend potentially forms a potential enclosure. However again the disturbance in the area means only the strongest trends can be seen, and these cannot be definitively interpreted as archaeological at this stage.
20	Yes	Yes	Moderate potential within the west of the field.	This field has been affected by potential green waste / night soiling over the majority of the field. There are 8 linear trends making up 5 areas of unclear trends which potentially could be archaeological running across the area. However again the disturbance in the area means only the strongest trends can be seen, and these cannot be accurately interpreted as archaeological at this stage. There are some hints of an archaeological settlement running through this area westward into fields 19 and 18. The trends identified might be associated, are tentative and less clearly defined.



Field No.	Surveyed	Magnetic Disturbance	Potential anomalies of archaeological origin	Comments
21	Yes	No	High potential across the field.	This area appears to be one of the more clearly defined in the site and have detected a small area of potential archaeological settlement/activity in the west and centre. A potential archaeological trackway has been identified in the north-west. Seven linear trends related to possible archaeology have been identified close to the trackway, again located in the north and western part of the area. Three unclear trends have been identified which would appear to be potentially archaeological, but they could also reflect former boundaries/field divisions.
22	Yes	Yes	Low potential across the field. Also due to proximity to electrical substation causing interference.	This field has been substantially affected by the green waste/ night soiling activities. There are two unclear trends, however there was not enough definition to enable a pattern alongside the HER data. As such this field has low potential for archaeological remains.
23	Yes	No	High potential across the field.	This area appears to be one of the most clearly defined in the site and has detected potential archaeological settlement. This is made up of a potential set of small enclosures which running north east and a very well-defined double ditch square enclosure (central). Potentially associated with this to the north-east are too possibly adjoining enclosures with a second tentative large enclosure to the north west identified.



6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND EFFECTS

The following section summarises the potential for subsurface archaeological remains within the CSA and outlines the potential threat from the Development to these remains, and suggests further work and mitigation strategies.

6.1 Archaeological Potential

This assessment has established that there is known and potential archaeological interest within the CSA and wider landscape. This interest comprises the potential archaeological remains within the CSA, primarily thought to represent the later prehistoric and Romano-British period

This potential and that of other periods is summarised by period in Table 7.

Period name		Potential
Early	Palaeolithic	Negligible to low
Prehistory	Mesolithic	Low
	Neolithic	Negligible
Later	Bronze Age	Negligible
Prehistory	Iron Age	High
Romano-British		High
Medieval	Early Medieval	Low
	Later Medieval	Low to moderate
Post-Medieval		Moderate
Modern		Moderate

Table 7: Archaeological Potential

6.2 Direct Effects and Potential Mitigation

Direct impacts are physical alterations which may affect either known sites or currently unknown buried and otherwise unrecorded archaeology. Direct or physical impacts may damage or destroy archaeological features and are usually permanent and irreversible. These effects are likely to occur during construction or decommissioning of a site.

During construction, impacts could occur throughout the CSA as a result of:

Solar Panels – impact from Driven C-section poles generally measuring 200x100 mm (representative image to the right) usually to c. 2 m depth with spacing of 3-4 m between poles: c. 0.1% of the area of field broadly covered by panels (i.e., including spacing between rows, but excluding hedges and tracks). The type of piling utilised for solar farms is small displacement piles which according to Historic England⁷⁶ are likely to lead to less sediment displacement than other piling types.



 Solar Panels - concrete footings / trays can be utilised and placed directly on the ground surface with minimal ground disturbance (circa 10-15 cm which is entirely within ploughing horizon). Where sensitive archaeology is present, this essentially caps the remains, reducing the impact of ploughing at the surface (beneficial to preserving the sites *in situ*). There would be less impact than the current agricultural activities, and these aspects of the Development would lead to a

⁷⁶ Historic England (2019) Piling and Archaeology Guidance and Good Practice [Online] Available at <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/piling-and-archaeology/heag270-piling-and-archaeology/</u> (Accessed 14/07/21)



reduction in archaeological impact, because of a cessation of ploughing and soil disturbance.

- Construction trenches e.g., Cable trenches circa 0.5% of the area of field broadly covered by panels. The exact location of these is determined as part of detailed design process which occurs by the appointed construction contractor and electrical technician just prior to the start of construction. Alternatively, where the presence of significant archaeology is identified cable trays upon the ground surface can ensure no subsurface ground disturbance.
- Solar Access tracks (to c. 300 mm depth): approximately 3.5 4.0 m to 6 m in width x track length, though tracks are typically only "spine roads" or from the public road to the substation these can be designed to avoid archaeological features as part of the post-consent detailed design process; and
- Substation/control compound: full ground disturbance at this location, depending on foundation detail.

Based upon the baseline results and geophysical survey, the CSA has a moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeology to be encountered during the phases of construction summarised above. This potential primarily relates to Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and enclosure, as well as evidence for agricultural practices from the medieval periods onwards. A programme of archaeological work consisting of a trenching evaluation is recommended to determine the character and extent of potential features to inform the need for further investigation or the implementation of mitigation.

The preferred mitigation strategy would be to mitigate by design via avoidance or the use of concrete footing / trays which would lie on the ground surface, essentially capping any significant archaeological features (identified during trial trenching) and preventing further disturbance via ploughing. Where this would not be possible, preservation by record may be required.

A full mitigation strategy will be reviewed and implemented following final design and the completion of evaluative archaeological trial trenching. The mitigation strategy would seek to be reasonable and proportionate to the construction methodology and the value and survival of any archaeological remains.

6.3 Changes to Setting and Mitigation

The NPPF states that when determining planning applications, the local planning authority decision should be weighted in regards to the heritage asset's significance and conservation. Specifically, the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. The NPPF states that substantial harm to nationally designated sites should be 'exceptional' to wholly exceptional.' Where development proposals lead to less than substantial harm, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals. This public benefit often needs to be reconciled with other, usually interrelated impacts in economic, social and environmental terms, as part of the planning application.

In accordance with guidance provided by Historic England, the assessment of changes to setting has considered the following for the heritage assets detailed in the gazetteer in Section 8:

- The significance of each of the heritage assets and the degree to which setting and/or views contribute to that significance;
- The effect of the Development upon the significance of the heritage assets or upon the ability to appreciate that significance; and
- Recommendations for mitigation to enhance, avoid or minimise harm to the significance of the heritage assets.

Within the 3 km Study Area, there are 35 heritage assets which include:

• One Scheduled Monument;



- Two Conservation Areas;
- 31 Listed Buildings; and
- 1 Locally Listed Building.

According to the bare-earth ZTV all of these assets may have potentially visibility of the Development and are assessed for changes to setting below. Where applicable, assets have been grouped according to their type, spatial and temporal associations with each other as detailed in Table 8 and shown on Figure 3.

Group	Туре	List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance and Direction from CSA
N/A	Scheduled Monument	1005209	Rectilinear enclosures	None	1.58 km N
Allerthorpe CA	Conservation Area	1083874	Church Of Saint Botolph	II	1.62 km E
		1083875	The Gables	II	
		1261988	K6 Telephone Kiosk	II	
		1346441	The Grange and The Rookery	II	
Barmby Moor CA	Conservation Area	1083877	House Adjoining Laurels Farmhouse	II	1.50 km NE
		1083878	Barmby Moor House Hotel	II	
		1083879	Church Of St Catherine	II*	
		1309940	The Manor House	II*	
		1346442	Laurels Farmhouse	II	
Bielby	Listed Buildings	1084123	Church Of St Giles	II*	1.87 km S
		1084124	Wesleyan Chapel	II	
		1084125	Bielby Mill and House	II	
Melbourne	Listed Buildings	1083853	Melbourne Hall	II	3 km SW
Hall		1162042	Stable Block At Melbourne Hall	II	
Melbourne	Listed	1083852	Rose Lea	II	2.53 km SW
Village	Buildings	1162032	The Beeches	II	
		1162061	Church Of Saint Monica	II	
Pocklington Canal	Listed Buildings	1346430	Pocklington Canal Church Bridge	II	1.80 km SW
		1393980	Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge	II	1 km SSE
		1084126	Pocklington Canal Coats Lock	II	1 km SSE
		1083876	Pocklington Canal Giles Lock	II	2.08 km E
		1084122	Pocklington Canal Top Lock and Canal Head	II	2.90 km E

Table 8: Assets Assessed for Changes to Setting



Group	Туре	List Entry	Name	Grade	Distance and Direction from CSA
		1251052	Pocklington Canal Silburn Lock	II	2.47 km E
		1084127	Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock	II	1.16 km SE
		1083859	Pocklington Canal Walbut Lock	II	1 km S
		1309793	Pocklington Canal Walbut Bridge	II	1 km S
		1162050	Pocklington Canal Thornton Lock	II	1.80 km SW
Church of St Michael	Listed Buildings	1346434	Church of St Michael	II*	1 km SE
Individual	Listed Buildings	1162019	Westfield Farmhouse	II	2.74 km W
Individual	Listed Buildings	1346440	Low Farmhouse	II	1 km E
Individual	Listed Buildings	1346443	Milestone Opposite the Squirrels Public House	II	2.50 km N
Individual	Historic Buildings and Structures	MHU61	Waplington Hall And Fishpond	None	1 km E

6.3.1 Scheduled Monument

Within 3 km of the CSA, there is one Scheduled Monument as shown on Figure 3. This has been assessed for changes in setting that affect cultural significance below.

NHLE 1005209 Rectil	NHLE 1005209 Rectilinear Enclosures			
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Distance and Direction to Core study area	1.60 km north	
Figure	3	Plates	6 - 7	
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The scheduled monument is a series of rectilinear enclosures that likely date from the Iron-Age to the Roman Period ⁷⁷⁷⁸ . The remains are not visible on the surface as the fields are in use as arable agriculture with the remains visible as cropmarks on aerial photography. Due to the having no above ground presence, the significance of the monument relates to its evidential value to contain subsurface archaeological remains that could contribute to our understanding of Iron Age – Romano British patterns of occupation and land use.			
Setting and Contribution to	ground remains. Later a	ment is localised due to ha gricultural practices of fiel ection to the wider landsca	d drainage and	

⁷⁷ Rectilinear Enclosures, Barmby Moor [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005209</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)

⁷⁸ Historic England Research Records: Monument Number 1164409 [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1164409&resourceID=19191</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



NHLE 1005209 Rectil	NHLE 1005209 Rectilinear Enclosures			
Cultural Significance	located to the north of a small watercourse which is the limit of its setting as the watercourse seems to retain some of its original alignment though appears modified to the east and west. Due to later development along Hull Road and Sutton Lane, no above ground presence and subsequent field enclosures, the monument has no connection to the wider landscape.			
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but part of the distant landscape context to the south-east. The Development is unlikely to be readily visible from the monument due to intervening topography and screening. Due to it having no above ground presence and a limited setting, there will be no change to the setting of this asset or the ability to appreciate its cultural significance.			
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.			



Plate 6. Monument as shown on satellite imagery with field boundaries and vegetation apparent to the south-east which would limit visibility of the Development





Plate 7. NHLE 1005209 Scheduled Monument with faint cropmarks.

6.3.2 Conservation Areas and Associated Listed Buildings

Within 3 km of the CSA, there are two Conservation Areas as shown on Figure 3. These, along with the associated listed buildings, have been assessed for changes in setting that affect cultural significance in numerical order by their NHLE designation number and in groups, where appropriate, as detailed in Table 8.

NHLE 1083874 Grade II Church Of Saint Botolph NHLE 1083875 Grade II The Gables NHLE 1261988 Grade II K6 Telephone Kiosk NHLE 1346441 Grade II The Grange And The Rookery					
Designation	Grade II Listed Distance and 1.4 km east of the CSA Direction to Core study area				
Figure	3	Plate	8		
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Allerthorpe is a traditional English linear patterned village aligned generally east/west with green verges and front facing cottages along the access road with most buildings dating from the mid-17 th century onwards ⁷⁹ . The listed buildings and other undesignated buildings within the conservation area contribute to its character with most open space associated with grass verges and private gardens.				

⁷⁹ Allerthorpe Conservation Area Appraisal [Online] Available at <u>https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/conservation-areas/conservation-area-appraisals-and-management-plans/</u> (Accessed 14/06/21)



NHLE 1083874 Grade II Church Of Saint Botolph			
NHLE 1083875 Grade	e II The Gables		
NHLE 1261988 Grade II K6 Telephone Kiosk			
NHLE 1346441 Grade	e II The Grange And The Rookery		
	The name Allerthorpe suggest a subsidiary Scandinavian settlement with continued occupation into the medieval period ⁸⁰ . Allerthorpe's open fields lay on the higher ground around the village, where narrow curving closes still reflect their enclosure by agreement in 1640 ⁸¹ .		
	The layout of the village is of one street, with a central green, where the Church is at east end of the village when approaching from Pocklington, and 'The Grange and The Rookery' lies at the west end of the main street. There is a single track, surrounded by hedgerows which provides a break in structures until Waplington is reached.		
	Historically Allerthorpe was the location of a group of Knights Templars and later Hospitallers, both groups owned the Allerthorpe agricultural land, which included Waplington and tenanted the land to local farmers ⁸² . As such historically the villagers of Allerthorpe and Waplington were tenant farmers to the landowners.		
	Today Allerthorpe hosts a Lakeland Park for open water activities and events as well as non-designated parkland surrounding the Lakeland ⁸³ .		
	The listed buildings within the conservation area include:		
	NHLE 1083874 is the Grade II Church Of Saint Botolph which dates from 1876 ⁸⁴ and was built in a gothic revival style. It is located to the north of the village, within the Conservation Area.		
	NHLE 1083875 Grade II The Gables dates from the 17 th century with 20 th century roof rebuild ⁸⁵ . It lies within the south of the village within the Conservation Area.		
	NHLE 1261988 Grade II K6 Telephone Kiosk dates from 1935 and is a traditional red telephone box ⁸⁶ . It is located within the centre of the village as its role was to provide communications for all the village people.		
	NHLE 1346441 Grade II The Grange And The Rookery dates from 1802 and was originally one property, with 19 th century enhancements ⁸⁷ . This lies within the south of the village inside the Conservation Area.		
	As such the cultural significance relates to the aesthetic architecture and character within the Conservation Area, with the traditional style of the buildings within the rural village context, providing historic continuity of the evolution of a rural village from the early-medieval period onwards.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Listed Buildings is the village of Allerthorpe. The village is treelined with large hedgerows enclosing the buildings, which provides a degree of separation from the Listed Buildings and the main road through the village and the surrounding agricultural landscape. As a rural village, the immediately adjacent agricultural context extending north towards the A1079, south to the Lakeland Park, east towards Wilberforce Way and west to Tank Plantation and Waplington Hall also contributes to its setting		

⁸⁰ A P Baggs, G H R Kent and J D Purdy, 'Allerthorpe', in A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Part of Harthill Wapentake, ed. K J Allison (London, 1976), pp. 133-140. British History [Online] Available at: <u>http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp133-140</u> (Accessed 01/07/21)
⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

 ⁸³ Allerthorpe Lakeland Park [Online] Available at. <u>http://www.allerthorpelakelandpark.co.uk/contact-us/</u> (Accessed 02/07/21)
 ⁸⁴ Church of St Botolph [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083874</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

 ⁸⁵ The Gables [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083875</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)
 ⁸⁶ K6 Telephone Kiosk [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1261988</u> (Accessed

^{60%} K6 Telephone Kiosk [Online] Available at. https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1261988 (Accessed 06/05/21)

⁸⁷ The Grange and The Rookery [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1346441</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)



NHLE 1083874 Grade II Church Of Saint Botolph		
NHLE 1083875 Grade II The Gables		
NHLE 1261988 Grade	II K6 Telephone Kiosk	
NHLE 1346441 Grade	II The Grange And The Rookery	
	with evidence of early enclosure adjacent to the village. Key views are along the access road which enables the appreciation of the buildings and historic context and character of the village.	
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is located within the wider landscape context to the south-west just beyond Tank Plantation and Waplington Hall. The Development site was likely common land associated with the medieval Allerthorpe village; however, later planting and building at Waplington limits visibility of the site from the conservation area. The setting site visit was undertaken during December 2020 when there were no leaves on the trees. Allerthorpe and its listed buildings were not visible from the CSA, due to infill development along the western edge of the conservation area and intervening topography and screening provided by field boundary hedges and trees including around Waplington Hall and Tank Plantation. As such, there will be no change to the setting of this asset or the ability to appreciate its cultural significance. This was confirmed during the setting site visit.	
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.	



Plate 8. Allerthorpe Conservation Area and listed buildings as shown on satellite imagery with field boundaries and vegetation apparent to the south-west which would limit visibility of the Development



Designation Figure Summary of Asset and Cultural	Two Grade II* and Three Grade II Listed Buildings 3	Distance and Direction to Core study area	1.5 km north-east of the CSA
Summary of Asset and Cultural	3	study alea	
and Cultural		Plates	9 - 10
Significance	Barmby Moor is recorded to have been given by Earl 'Ulphus', its Viki landlord to the Cathedral church at York in the 11 th century ⁸⁸ . Ulphus a wealthy earl, who enabled his inhabitants to have freedom from tol when purchasing at markets ⁸⁹ . Ulphus was a well-travelled earl who encouraged a prosperous market trade from Barmby. He owned a ca horn, which was believed to have been carved by Islamic Carvers in Salerno ⁹⁰ . The Horn acted as the land deed for Barmby and as such Ulphus transferred the Horn to the Dean and Chapter of York, Barmb became a tenant village of the Dean and Chapter of York ⁹¹ .		
	the village. The listed but the conservation area co associated with grass ver- Barmby Moor Conservativillage. The moated mar located opposite a centra 1083879 'Church of St C village with personal names, w the enclosure of the con village, with the connect The Listed Buildings with NHLE 1083877 Grade II the 18 th century ⁹⁴ and list Conservation Area. NHLE 1083878 Grade II century with later 19 th co from house into hotel ⁹⁵ .	the Moated Manor, with the hildings and other undesign partribute to its character w rges and private gardens. ion Area encompassed the hor-house (NHLE 1309940 al common 'green', facing atherine'). The green is a mes of 'de viridi' and 'supe which roughly translate to mon 1783, projections of ing lanes between them s hin the Conservation Area House Adjoining Laurels F es within the north of the Barmby Moor House Hote entury additions, including It lies within the south of man Road from York to Bi	hated buildings within with most open space thistoric centre of the 'The Manor House') is the Church (NHLE prominent feature in the r viridi' are recorded as 'of the green' ⁹² . After greens were left in the till apparent today ⁹³ consist of: Farmhouse dates from village within the I dates from the 18 th the transformation the village, facing out

⁸⁸ Barmby-on-the-Moor Parish [Online] Available at. <u>https://pocklingtonhistory.com/district/barmbymoor/index.php</u>. (Accessed 02/07/21)

⁹⁰ The Horn of Ulf [Online] Available at. <u>http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/themes/york-minster/the-horn-of-ulf</u> (Accessed 02/07/21)

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² A P Baggs, G H R Kent and J D Purdy, 'Allerthorpe', in A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Part of Harthill Wapentake, ed. K J Allison (London, 1976), pp. 133-140. British History [Online] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp133-140 (Accessed 02/07/21)

⁹⁴ House Adjoining Laurel's Farmhouse [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083877</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Barmby Moor House Hotel [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083878</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



	e II House Adjoining Laurels Farmhouse; e II Barmby Moor House Hotel;		
NHLE 1083879 Grade II* Church Of St Catherine; NHLE 1309940 Grade II* The Manor House; and			
	Octagonal Font ⁹⁶ , indicating a potentially earlier origin. It is located within the historic centre of Barmby, enclosed by a Churchyard and hedgerow. NHLE 1309940 Grade II* The Manor House dates from 1597, with 17 th to 18 th century rebuild. It contains a fireplace dating from 1640 and is enclosed by a former (non-designated) moat ⁹⁷ . It is located within the historic centre of the village of Barmby facing the Church of St Catherine. Alongside the Church it is the oldest building in Barmby. NHLE 1346442 Grade II Laurels Farmhouse dates from 18 th century with no later additions or modifications ⁹⁸ . It lies to the east of the adjoining Laurel's Farmhouse.		
	As such the cultural significance relates to the aesthetic architecture within the Conservation Area, with the traditional style of the buildings within the village, providing historic, aesthetic and communal vales to the appreciation of the significance. The cultural significance defines the pattern of expansion of the village around the Church and the moated Manor, and details continuous occupation from the 11 th century until the present day.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Listed Buildings is the conservation area. The village has some infill development to the north and east and is bound by the A1079 to the south. Barmby Moor is located within a rural agricultural setting with evidence of potential strip field alignments, opposite the road to Gray's Plantation (Figure 3) that may predate enclosure. While the A1079 road to the south of Barmby Moor is the route of Roman Road, there is modern infill development between Barmby Moor and Allerthorpe Common. The road has undergone modern expansion, with multiple industrial estates and modern housing along the road sides. As such the agricultural rural setting of the conservation area is limited to the north, west and east of Barmby Moor.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but located within the landscape context to the south beyond the A1079 and Allerthorpe Common Woodland and Tank Plantation. The setting site visit was undertaken during December 2020 when there were no leaves on the trees. From the CSA there was no visibility, glimpsed or otherwise to Barmby Moor. This was due to the rolling topography of the landscape and the screening provided by Allerthorpe Common woodland and Tank Plantation as well as the modern infill and industrial estates around the main York to Hull A1079 Road. As such, there is no change to the setting of the listed buildings or conservation area.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		

⁹⁶ Church of St Catherine [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083879</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

 ⁹⁷ The Manor House [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1309940</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)
 ⁹⁸ Laurels Farmhouse [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1346442</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park



Plate 9. Location of Barmby Moor and Listed Buildings in the landscape



Plate 10. The Horn of Ulf⁹⁹.

6.3.3 Listed Buildings

Listed Buildings within the village of Bielby

⁹⁹ The Horn of Ulf [Online] Available at. <u>http://www.historyofyork.org.uk/themes/york-minster/the-horn-of-ulf</u> (Accessed 02/07/21)



NHLE 1084123 Grade II* Church Of St Giles NHLE 1084124 Grade II Wesleyan Chapel NHLE 1084125 Grade II Bielby Mill And House				
Designation	One Grade II* and Two grade II Listed Buildings	Distance and Direction to Core study area	2.34 km south-east	
Figure	3	Plates	11 - 12	
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The village of Bielby is a linear north/south aligned village in the south side of Bielby Beck and is recorded in the Domesday Book. NHLE 1084123 Grade II* Church Of St Giles dates from the 12 th century with 17 th century and 19 th century rebuild ¹⁰⁰ . It is located to the centre of the village of Bielby, surrounded by a churchyard and enclosed by hedgerows. NHLE 1084124 Grade II Wesleyan Chapel dates from 1837 ¹⁰¹ and lies within the centre-south of the village of Bielby, behind the Church of St Giles. It faces onto the main Marketbridge Lane through Bielby and is currently in use. NHLE 1084125 Grade II Bielby Mill And House dates from the 18 th century with 20 th century additions ¹⁰² . It is located to the north of Bielby, on the Bielby Beck. It is no longer in working use. As such the cultural significance relates to the aesthetic and surviving fabric, with the traditional style of the buildings within the village, providing historic, aesthetic and communal vales to the appreciation of the significance. These three buildings represent the oldest surviving part of the village and the pattern of early-medieval occupation, which was originally focussed around the Church, prior to the post-medieval and modern expansion of the village. There appear to be some surviving linear field systems around the village which contributes to the cultural			
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	significance of the buildings and surviving early fieldsystems. The setting of the Listed Buildings is the rural agricultural village of Bielby. Other buildings along the main road limit the connection of church and chapel with the more distant countryside. Similarly, the setting of the mill is the beck. Directly adjacent to the village and extending from the houses are linear strip fields which contribute to the setting of the listed buildings within the rural village as evidence of earlier pattern of settlement in the village and its evolution into present day.			
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	north beyond Pocklingto Thornton wood further t the village to the more of setting site visit was und no leaves on the trees. T topography and interven	ted within the distant land n Canal and Bielby Beck, w o the north, provides a de listant agricultural landsca lertaken during December rhe CSA was not visible fro ing field boundaries of he there is no change to set	which along with gree of separation from pe in this direction. The 2020 when there were om Bielby, due to dges and trees along	
Statement of Compliance		setting, there is no harm with the NPPF and local		

¹⁰⁰ Church of St Giles [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1084123</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹⁰¹ Wesleyan Chapel [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1084124</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹⁰² Bielby Mill and House [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1084125</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)





Plate 11. Location of Listed buildings within Bielby in the landscape



Plate 7. NHLE 1084123 Grade II* Church of St Giles¹⁰³.

Listed Buildings within the village of Melbourne

¹⁰³ Church of St Giles [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1084123</u> (Accessed 18/05/21)



NHLE 1083852 Grade II Rose Lea; NHLE 1162032 Grade II The Beeches; and NHLE 1162061 Grade II Church Of Saint Monica.				
Designation	Three Grade II Listed Buildings.	Distance and Direction to Core study area	2.56 km south-west	
Figure	3	Plates	13 - 14	
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	The village of Melbourne is a linear east/west aligned village on the south side of Pocklington Canal with strip fields extending northwards to the canal. NHLE 1083852 Grade II Rose Lea house dates from the 18 th century ¹⁰⁴ with no later additions or modifications. It is located within the centre of the village of Melbourne, facing the main road through the centre. NHLE 1162032 Grade II The Beeches dates from the 18 th century ¹⁰⁵ with no later additions or modifications. It is located to the south of Rose Lea facing away from the historic core of Melbourne. NHLE 1162061 Grade II Church Of Saint Monica dates from 1882 and was built by the Windsor Ironworks Company from Liverpool. It is a corrugated iron Church ¹⁰⁶ . It is located within the centre-north of the village of Melbourne, facing the main road and enclosed by hedgerows. As such the cultural significance relates to the aesthetic and surviving fabric, with the traditional style of the buildings within the village, providing historic, aesthetic and communal vales to the appreciation of the significance. These three buildings represent the oldest surviving part of the village and the pattern of post- medieval occupation, which was originally focussed around the Church, prior to the post-medieval and modern expansion of the village which contributes to the cultural significance of the buildings and surviving early field systems.			
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Listed Buildings is contained within the centre of the village of Melbourne with little connection to the distant landscape beyond the immediately adjacent agricultural fields which contribute to the rural village setting. The post-medieval Pocklington Canal causes a break in the rural agricultural landscape and limits the setting to the north with more rural context extending to the south, east and west of Melbourne.			
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	Pocklington Canal and buundertaken during Dece trees. The CSA was not	within the setting but loca eyond Thornton. The setti mber 2020 when there we visible from Melbourne, du ries of hedges and trees.	ng site visit was ere no leaves on the ue to topography and	
Statement of Compliance		setting, there is no harm with the NPPF and local		

¹⁰⁴ Rose Lea [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1083852</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

 ¹⁰⁵ The Beeches [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162032</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)
 ¹⁰⁶ Church of St Monica [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162061</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park



Plate 13. Listed Buildings within Melbourne in the landscape.



Plate 14. NHLE 1162061 Grade II Church of St Monica¹⁰⁷.

Melbourne Hall and Associated Listed Buildings

¹⁰⁷ Church of St Monica [Online] Available at. <u>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1162061</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



NHLE 1083853 Grade II Melbourne Hall NHLW 1162042 Grade II Stable Block At Melbourne Hall			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	3 km south-west of the CSA
Figure	3	Plate	15
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	 Melbourne Hall was built in 1782 and by 1790 the manorial estate included the house and its gardens, as well as an emparked area of East Moor. Today it has a 71-acre park. Melbourne Hall is a large red-brick house of two storeys, with three canted bay windows placed at the centre and ends of the south front. Its west front incorporates the original stable block, and the present stables to the north of the house dates from the early 19th century¹⁰⁸. The Stable Block dates from the 18th century and lies to the north of Melbourne Hall. The stable block faces the Hall, and is enclosed by hedgerows to the northern field boundaries. Its cultural significance relates to its surviving fabric and limited role within the wider Melbourne Hall auxiliary buildings. 		
	and grounds amplifies it of the property. Little ha the building of the Hall,	n from the Victorian perio s communal values alongs s changed within the grou and as such its cultural sig elite status within the land	ide the historical fabric inds and landscape since gnificance is limited to its
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Hall is defined by its limited grounds with dense woodland to the north and treelined boundary to the south which creates an insular feel, to distinctly separate the formal setting of the hall from the wider agricultural field context. There is some limited connection to the immediately adjacent agricultural fields to the south, east and west which provides a wider landscape context to the rural hall and estate.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	landscape context to the visible from the house it	within the setting but loca e north beyond the woodla self or its enclosed garden e is no change in setting.	nd and would not be
Statement of Compliance		setting, there is no harm with the NPPF and local	

¹⁰⁸ A P Baggs, G H R Kent and J D Purdy, 'Allerthorpe', in A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and Part of Harthill Wapentake, ed. K J Allison (London, 1976), pp. 133-140. British History [Online] <u>http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/yorks/east/vol3/pp133-140</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)





Plate 15. Location of Melbourne Hall and stable block in the landscape

Pocklington Canal and Associated Listed Buildings

NHLE 1083876 Grade II Pocklington Canal Giles Lock NHLE 1084122 Grade II Pocklington Canal Top Lock And Canal Head NHLE 1084126 Grade II Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock NHLE 1084127 Grade II Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock NHLE 1083859 Grade II Pocklington Canal Walbut Lock NHLE 1162050 Grade II Pocklington Canal Thornton Lock NHLE 1251052 Grade II Pocklington Canal Silburn Lock NHLE 1309793 Grade II Pocklington Canal Walbut Bridge			
	II Pocklington Canal C	-	
NHLE 1393980 Grade II Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	Canal begins at Pocklington 3 km to the east travelling south to Bielby and then west to Cottingwith
Figure	3	Plates	16 - 23
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	3 Plates 16 - 23 The Pocklington Canal was completed in 1818 and runs for approximately 15 km from the Canal Head at Pocklington to East Cottingwith. The canal was mainly used to carry coal and agricultural produce but gradually fell into disuse by the early 20 th century. ¹⁰⁹ In the 1970s, restoration began on the canal. There is two listed bridges and six original locks along its route that fall within the 3 km study area as listed below: • NHLE 1083876 Grade II Pocklington Canal Giles Lock 2.07 km east-south-east of the CSA;		

¹⁰⁹ PCAS (2018) Pocklington Canal History [Online] Available at <u>http://www.pocklingtoncanalsociety.org/history.html</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)



NHLE 1084122 Grade II F NHLE 1084126 Grade II F	Pocklington Canal Giles Lock Pocklington Canal Top Lock And Canal Head Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock			
NHLE 1084126 Grade II F	Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock			
	-			
	Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock			
	NHLE 1084127 Grade II Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock			
NHLE 1083859 Grade II Pocklington Canal Walbut Lock NHLE 1162050 Grade II Pocklington Canal Thornton Lock				
	Pocklington Canal Floriton Lock			
	Pocklington Canal Walbut Bridge			
	Pocklington Canal Church Bridge			
	Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge			
•	NHLE 1084122 Grade II Pocklington Canal Top Lock And Canal Head 3 km east of the CSA;			
•	NHLE 1084126 Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock 829 m south south-west of the CSA;			
•	NHLE 1084127 Grade II Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock 1.29 km east-south-east of the CSA;			
•	NHLE 1162050 Grade II Pocklington Canal Thornton Lock 1.66 km south-west of the CSA;			
•	NHLE 1251052 Grade II Pocklington Canal Silburn Lock 2.76 km east of the CSA;			
•	NHLE 1346430 Grade II Pocklington Canal Church Bridge 1.66 km south-west of the CSA; and			
•	NHLE 1393980 Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge 830 m south south- east of the CSA.			
rela	e cultural significance of the canal and its associated infrastructure ates to its feat of engineering as a means to move goods through the intryside which survives largely in its original state due to its rural ation.			
Contribution toupoCulturalcorSignificancetopass	e setting of the Locks and Bridges is functional and insular, focused on the canal itself with the immediately adjacent agricultural landscape atributing to its rural setting. The rolling nature of the surrounding ography and screening limits the connection of the canal and ociated infrastructure beyond its adjacent field so that there is limited no connection with the more distant landscape context.			
as a result of the but Development agr due ma of t asp abi	e Development is not within the setting of the canal and listed buildings clocated within the distant landscape context beyond the adjacent icultural fields, with the Development largely screened from the canal e to topography and field boundaries of hedges and trees. Whilst there y be occasional glimpsed visibility of the Development along the route the canal, it does not distract from the key functional / engineering bects for which the assets are listed. As such, there is no change in the lity to appreciate the canal and associated listed buildings as a feat of gineering with the rural setting unaffected.			
tha	part of the design, a landscape management plan will be implemented t enhances hedgerow and trees boundaries around the CSA which uld further minimise any potential glimpsed visibility from the listed ldings preserving the agricultural landscape.			
	there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed ldings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.			



Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment Soay Solar Farm and Greener Grid Park

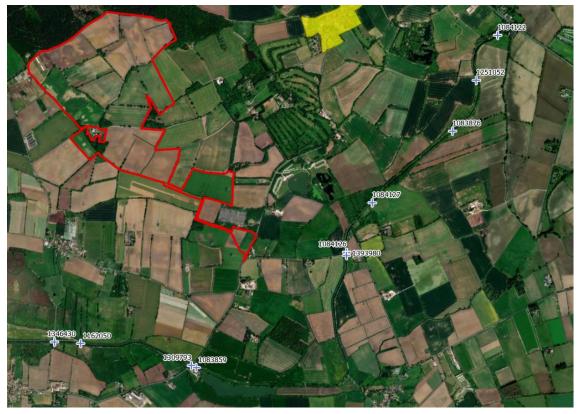


Plate16. Pocklington Canal Listed Buildings (CSA in Red).



Plate 17. NHLE 1162050 and 1346430 in the landscape.





Plate 18. NHLE 1083859 and NHLE 1309793 in the landscape.







Plate 19. NHLE 1084126, NHLE 1084127 and NHLE 1393980 in the landscape.

Plate 20. Grade II NHLE 1084126 Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock facing north.





Plate 21. Grade II NHLE 1393980 Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge, looking east.



Plate 22. Facing north-west from Grade II NHLE 1393980 Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge towards area of development. Screened by vegetation and modern infrastructure.



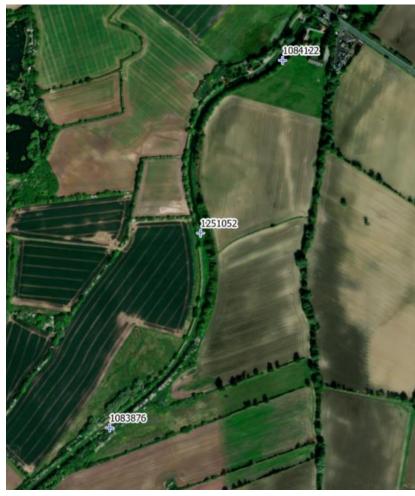


Plate 23. NHLE 1083876, NHLE 1084122 and NHLE 1251052 in the landscape.

ouse
(

NHLE 1162019 Grade II Westfield Farmhouse			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	2.82 km west-south- west
Figure	3	Plate	24
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Westfield Farmhouse is an 18 th century farmhouse. Its cultural significance relates to its surviving fabric and its function as a working farmhouse with continued occupation from the Victorian period to present, contributing to the understanding of rural farm life in this part of Yorkshire.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	Its setting is the adjacent surrounding agricultural fields which reflect its continued occupation as a farm which provides historic and evidential value in regards to rural land occupation from 18th century onwards. With distance, the surrounding rural landscape makes less of a contribution due to fields either not being directly associated with the farm or due to field boundaries which limits any visual association.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but part of the more distant agricultural landscape with no direct connection to the farm or its adjacent agricultural fields. Visibility of the Development would be obscured by enclosed fields with hedgerow and tree boundaries so that the rural setting and significance of the farm is unaffected.		



NHLE 1162019 Grade II Westfield Farmhouse

Statement of
Compliance

As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.



Plate 24. Location of Westfield Farmhouse within the landscape

NHLE 1346434 Grade II* Church of St Michael

NHLE 1346434 Church of St Michael			
Designation	Grade II* Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	943 m south-west
Figure	3	Plates	25 - 27
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	St Michael's is a 12 th century Church with 14 th century expansion and 18 th century bellcote located within the village of Thornton. Its heritage values lie within a communal significance due to its function as a continuous place of worship and community, while the fabric and form of the building contributes to its wider historic and aesthetic values. As such its cultural significance is based around its function as a church, as well as its historical fabric and building design.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Church is insular, focused upon the enclosed Churchyard which provides a degree of separation from the surrounding village landscape and enables a degree of privacy for members of the church to reflect upon their faith. The modern built-up topography of the		



NHLE 1346434 Church of St Michael

	village to the north screens the Church's connection with the distant landscape in that direction whilst the agricultural field adjacent to the east provides some rural context as a village church.
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but located within the landscape context to the north beyond the village of Thornton. The Development would not be visible from the Church itself or its Churchyard due to intervening buildings within the village topography and screening. As such, there will be no change to the setting of this asset or the ability to appreciate its cultural significance.
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.



Plate 25. Location of St Michaels Church in the landscape





Plate 26. Grade II* NHLE 1346434 Church of St Michael



Plate 27. View east from Grade II* Church of St Michael. Area of development screened by modern buildings.



NHLE 1346440	Grade I	I Low	Farmhouse
--------------	---------	-------	-----------

NHLE 1346440 Low Farmhouse			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	993 m east
Figure	3	Plate	28
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Low Farmhouse is an 18 th century brown brick house. Its cultural significance relates to its surviving fabric and its function as a working farmhouse with continued occupation from the Victorian period to present.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the house is insular, focused upon the treelined garden and the Back Lane main road which provides screening from the more modern auxiliary buildings and the surrounding agricultural landscape. The treelined surrounding topography and screening limits the house's connection with the wider landscape so that it is only its own garden and footprint and immediately adjacent agricultural fields that contributes to its cultural significance as a post-medieval rural farmhouse.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but part of the wider agricultural landscape to the west with no direct connection to the farm or its adjacent agricultural fields. Visibility of the Development would be obscured by intervening enclosed fields with hedgerow and tree boundaries so that the rural setting and significance of the farm is unaffected.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		



Plate 28. Location in the landscape of Low Farm (left).



NHLE 1346443 Grade II Milestone Opposite the Squirrels Public House			
Designation	Grade II Listed Building	Distance and Direction to Core study area	2.48 km north-west of the CSA
Figure	3	Plate	29
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Milestones are designated due to their historical and evidential values that embodies a previous way of travelling. The milestone is low in height and suited to those travelling on foot or horse. Historically, the importance of the milestone would have related to its visibility as a marker of routes through the countryside; however, with the advent of modern travel, its cultural significance is linked to preserving historic routes through the countryside.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the Milestone is localised as due to the modern road system, it no longer retains its prominence as a key route marker. As such, its setting is limited along the road with it facing the main A1079 road from York, performing a function originally for foot traffic between York and the East Ridings towns. Since the widespread use of the motor car, these milestones have been transformed into heritage posts, rather than functional signpost.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting but located within the distant landscape context to the south-west and would not be visible due to topography and roadside screening. As such, there is no change in setting.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting, there is no harm predicted for the listed buildings and it complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		

NHLE 1346443 Grade II Milestone Opposite the Squirrels Public House



Plate 29. Location in the landscape of milestone.



6.3.4 Non-Designated Assets

MHU61 Waplington Hall and Fishpond

MHU61 Waplington Hall and Fishpond			
Designation	Historic Buildings and Structures	Distance and Direction to Core study area	1 km E
Figure	3	Plate	30
Summary of Asset and Cultural Significance	Waplington Hall is a large building built 1840-1845 with nearby Fishponds built upon the site of a DMV. The hall is surrounded by parkland with no known above ground presence of earthworks associated with the DMV. The cultural significance relates to the potential subsurface evidential value of any surviving remains of the DMV with the significance of the hall as a small rural country hall and their formal setting within the wider rural more agrarian landscape.		
Setting and Contribution to Cultural Significance	The setting of the hall is defined by its enclosed grounds with dense woodland to the north and west and a fishpond to the east which creates a separate formal setting of the hall distinct from the wider agricultural field context. There is some limited connection to the immediately adjacent agricultural fields to the south, which provides a wider landscape context to the rural hall and estate whilst the Development Site may have been common land associated with the DMV, based on naming within the site.		
Change to Setting as a result of the Development	The Development is not within the setting of the hall but part of the agricultural landscape to the west. The hall has no direct connection to the CSA or its adjacent agricultural fields. From the setting site visit, there was no visibility from the CSA to Waplington Hall. This was due to the dense vegetation surrounding and screening the Hall.		
	The DMV has no above ground presence though the Development Site may have formed part of the common land; however, this can no longer be appreciated on the ground due to having no visible presence. As such, there is no change in setting to the hall or DMV with the Site's archaeological potential discussed as part of direct effects.		
Statement of Compliance	As there is no change to setting to the undesignated asset, and the Development complies with the NPPF and local planning policy.		





Plate 30. Location of Waplington Hall within the landscape (left).



7 CONCLUSION

There are no designated assets within the CSA, with a non-designated late medieval rabbit warren (HER ID 1540) and extensive areas of cropmarks (HER ID 66, 22540 and 10361) recorded within the CSA.

An archaeological geophysical survey undertaken within the CSA tentatively identified a series of infilled features across the CSA which may be of archaeological origin, as they align with cropmarks however, no intrusive survey has been undertaken to confirm the extent and character of these features. Whilst the survey did positively identify potential trends of archaeological origin, many of the results were inconclusive due to the extent of the green waste/ night soiling across the fields within the CSA.

Based upon the baseline results and geophysical survey, the CSA has a moderate to high potential for subsurface archaeology to be encountered. This potential primarily relates to Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and enclosure, as well as evidence for agricultural practices from the medieval periods onwards. A programme of archaeological work consisting of a trenching evaluation is recommended to determine the character and extent of potential features to inform the need for further investigation or the implementation of mitigation.

Thirty-five assets were assessed for changes to setting. The assessment considered each asset's cultural significance and the contribution of setting to that cultural significance, further informed by site visits to the heritage assets. No changes to setting that affect the cultural significance were identified for any of the 35 assets assessed. The implementation of a landscape management plan which enhances hedgerows and tree planting around the field boundaries of the CSA would provide additional screening of the Development from the heritage assets.



APPENDIX A - GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

The following gazetteer summarises the results of the desk-based assessment and includes recorded designated heritage assets within the 1 km study area.

Designated Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings within 1 km Study Area

There are four Listed Buildings noted within the 1 km Study Area (Figures 3):

Listed Buildings	within	the 1	km Stud	y Area.
------------------	--------	-------	---------	---------

NHLE	Name	Grade	Distance from Site
1084126	Pocklington Canal Coat's Lock	II	838 m SE
1346434	Church Of St Michael	II*	901 m SW
1346440	Low Farmhouse	II	948 m ESE
1393980	Pocklington Canal Coat's Bridge	II	838 m SE

Scheduled Monument within 3 km Study Area

There is one Scheduled Monument within the 3 km Study Area (Figures 3):

Scheduled Monument

NHLE	Name	Distance from Site
1005209	Rectilinear Enclosures	7.6 km north-west from CSA

Listed Buildings within 3 km Study Area

There is 28 Listed Buildings within the wider 3 km Study Area (Figures 3):

Listed Buildings within the 3 km Study Area

NHLE	Grade	Name	Distance from Site
1083853	Grade II	Melbourne Hall	3 km SW
1083852	Grade II	Rose Lea	2.56 km SW
1083859	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Walbut Lock	1.66 km SW
1083874	Grade II	Church Of Saint Botolph	1.76 km ENE
1083875	Grade II	The Gables	1.76 km ENE
1083876	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Giles Lock	2.07 km ESE
1083877	Grade II	House Adjoining Laurels Farmhouse	1.83 km NE
1083878	Grade II	Barmby Moor House Hotel	1.83 km NE
1084122	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Top Lock and Canal Head	3 km E
1084124	Grade II	Wesleyan Chapel	2.34 km SE
1084125	Grade II	Bielby Mill and House	2.34 km SE
1084127	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Sandhill Lock	1.29 km ESE
1162019	Grade II	Westfield Farmhouse	2.82 km WSW
1162032	Grade II	The Beeches	2.56 km SW
1162042	Grade II	Stable Block At Melbourne Hall	3 km SW



NHLE	Grade	Name	Distance from Site
1162050	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Thornton Lock	1.66 km SW
1162061	Grade II	Church Of Saint Monica	2.56 km SW
1251052	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Silburn Lock	2.76 km E
1261988	Grade II	K6 Telephone Kiosk	1.76 km ENE
1309793	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Walbut Bridge	1.66 km SW
1346430	Grade II	Pocklington Canal Church Bridge	1.66 km SW
1346441	Grade II	The Grange and The Rookery	1.76 km ENE
1346442	Grade II	Laurels Farmhouse	1.83 km NE
1346443	Grade II	Milestone Opposite the Squirrels Public House	2.48 km NW
1083879	Grade II*	Church Of St Catherine	1.83 km NE
1084123	Grade II*	Church Of St Giles	2.34 km SE
1309940	Grade II*	The Manor House	1.83 km NE

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the CSA

There are 494 non-designated heritage assets within the CSA:

Undesignated Heritage Assets within the CSA.

HER Reference	Name	Туре	Period
1 x MHU15402	Site Of Waplington Rabbit Warren	Rabbit Warren	Medieval to Victorian
493 x MHU66	Cropmarks South-West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman

Non-Designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area

There are 77 undesignated heritage assets within the 1 km Study Area.

Undesignated Heritage Asset	ts within 1 km Study Area.
-----------------------------	----------------------------

HER Reference	Name	Туре	Period
MHU10679	Cropmarks	Site, Site	Undated
MHU15491	Site Of Brickyard, Waplington	Brickworks	Hanoverian to Victorian
MHU15555	Site Of Vicarage House	Vicarage	Tudor to Post Medieval
MHU15584	Site Of Rectory House	Vicarage, Site	Elizabethan to Post Medieval
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to Roman Settlement	Enclosure, Field System, Settlement	Early Neolithic to Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to Roman Settlement	Enclosure, Field System, Settlement	Early Neolithic to Roman



MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22432	Possible Prehistoric to	Enclosure, Field	Early Neolithic to
	Roman Settlement	System, Settlement	Roman
MHU22525	Ridge And Furrow	Ridge And Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22525	Ridge And Furrow	Ridge And Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22525	Ridge And Furrow	Ridge And Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval



MHU22525	Ridge And Furrow	Ridge And Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22538	Trackway, East Moor	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Iron-Age/Roman
MHU22538	Trackway, East Moor	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Iron-Age/Roman
MHU22539	Boundary Ditch, Haver Land	Multiple Ditch System, Field System	Unknown
MHU22539	Boundary Ditch, Haver Land	Multiple Ditch System, Field System	Unknown
MHU22539	Boundary Ditch, Haver Land	Multiple Ditch System, Field System	Unknown
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22540	Ridge And Furrow	Field System, Ridge and Furrow, Broad Ridge and Furrow	Medieval
MHU22542	Enclosures And Trackway, The Reas	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Medieval
MHU22549	Rectilinear Enclosure, Crossfields Farm	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Medieval
MHU22551	Trackway And Enclosures, Thornton	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Roman
MHU22552	Rectilinear Enclosures and Trackway, Thornton	Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway	Roman
MHU2603	Former Thornton- Bielby Road	Road	Post Medieval to Victorian
MHU291	Site Of Quaker Burial Ground	Friends Burial Ground	Post Medieval to Victorian
MHU301	Site Of Windmill	Windmill	Medieval
MHU57	Waplington Dmv	Deserted Settlement, Manor House, Fishpond, Park	Medieval
MHU59	Site Of Windmill	Windmill	Medieval
MHU61	Waplington Hall And Fishpond	Fishpond, Building	Medieval to Post Medieval

MHU64	Ne-Sw Oriented Ditch	Ditch	Undated
MHU65	Mill Doors Trackway & Enclosure	Rectilinear Enclosure, Quarry, Boundary Ditch, Field System	Medieval
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman



MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU66	Cropmarks South- West of Warren Farm Cottages	Settlement, Enclosure, Road, Ditch, Field System, Rectilinear Enclosure, Trackway, Boundary Ditch	Lower Palaeolithic to Roman
MHU6885	Linear Ditches, N Of Mill House	Ditch, Site	Undated



MHU6886	Enclosures And Ditches	Rectilinear Enclosure, Field System, Trackway	Roman
MHU7690	Possible Rb Settlement Site	Ditch, Enclosure	Roman
MHU7691	Linear Cropmarks, W Of Woodhouse Farm	Field System, Multiple Ditch System	Prehistoric
MHU7691	Linear Cropmarks, W Of Woodhouse Farm	Field System, Multiple Ditch System	Prehistoric
MHU9710	Thornton Med/Pm Settlement	Vill, Site	Medieval to Victorian
MHU19935	Features associated with watching brief east of Townend Farm	Ditch and findspots	Medieval to Victorian

Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

There are 27 references within the CSA to HLC.				
HER Reference	HLC Broad Type	Name	HER Period	
HHU1672	Fields and Enclosures	None recorded	Victorian to 21st Century - 1886 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1675	Settlement	Woodlands Farm	Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1991 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1679	Fields and Enclosures	Stowbutt Closes	Tudor to 21st Century - 1500 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1680	Fields and Enclosures	None Recorded	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1959 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1683	Fields and Enclosures	Lowfield Closes	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1959 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1703	Manufacturing and Commercial	Electricity sub-station	Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1991 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1704	Fields and Enclosures	Holdcarr	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1959 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU1707	Fields and Enclosures	None Recorded	Victorian to 21st Century - 1860 AD? to 2011 AD	
HHU2866	Woodland	Allerthorpe Common Woods	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1963 AD to 2011 AD	
HHU2867	Woodland	Allerthorpe Common (Registered Common Land)	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1963 AD to 2011 AD	
HHU2868	Woodland	Tank Plantation	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD	

There are 27 references within the CSA to HLC.



HHU2929	Fields and Enclosures	None Recorded	Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1994
			AD to 2011 AD
HHU2930	Fields and Enclosures	The Warren	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1777 AD to 2011 AD
HHU2931	Settlement	Warren House	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2932	Woodland	Brickpit Plantation	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2933	Woodland	None Recorded	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2934	Woodland	Warren Wood	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2935	Fields and Enclosures	The Holds	Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1991 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2936	Fields and Enclosures	Keld Land	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1774 AD to 2011 AD
HHU2937	Fields and Enclosures	Sowhill	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1774 AD to 2011 AD
HHU2938	Fields and Enclosures	Bortree Marr	Late 20th Century to 21st Century - 1991 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2939	Fields and Enclosures	Holme Butts and Low Field	Mid-20th Century to 21st Century - 1959 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2940	Woodland	Spruce Plantation	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2942	Woodland	Three Cocked Hat Plantation	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD
HHU2943	Fields and Enclosures	None Recorded	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1777 AD to 2011 AD
HHU2944	Fields and Enclosures	Greenlands	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1774 AD to 2011 AD
HHU2948	Woodland	Peg Wood	Hanoverian to 21st Century - 1800 AD? to 2011 AD





APPENDIX B - FIGURES



APPENDIX C - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



APPENDIX D - PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME SUMMARY

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)

There are 570 individual objects recorded within the PAS within 1 km radius of the CSA.

PAS objects catalogue

Object	Quantity	Period
Ampulla	3	Medieval
Armour and Weapons	1	Medieval
Axe	1	Unknown
Bead	1	Roman
Bead	1	Unknown
Bell	1	Post-Medieval
Book Fitting	1	Medieval
Brooch	27	Roman
Brooch	1	Iron-Age
Buckle	10	Post-Medieval
Buckle	26	Medieval
Button	1	Post-Medieval
Button and Loop Fastener	5	Roman
Button and Loop Fastener	1	Iron-Age
Candle Holder	1	Post-Medieval
Cauldron	2	Medieval
Chape	1	Medieval
Clothing Fastener	1	Post-Medieval
Coin	234	Roman
Coin	38	Post-Medieval
Coin	48	Medieval
Coin	2	Iron-Age
Cufflink	1	Post-Medieval
Dress Hook	1	Post-Medieval
Figurine	1	Roman
Finger Ring	1	Roman
Finger Ring	1	Post-Medieval
Finger Ring	1	Medieval
Furniture Fitting	1	Medieval
Grindstone	1	Roman
Harness Mount	4	Medieval
Harness Pendant	4	Medieval
Hoard	1	Roman
Hooked Tag	19	Post-Medieval



Jetton	12	Post-Medieval
Jetton	2	Medieval
Key	1	Medieval
Knife	1	Medieval
Metal Working Debris	3	Unknown
Mount	1	Roman
Mount	1	Post-Medieval
Mount	4	Medieval
Pencil	2	Post-Medieval
Pendant	1	Iron-Age
Pin	1	Roman
Pin	1	Post-Medieval
Pin	1	Medieval
Purse	2	Post-Medieval
Razor	1	Unknown
Ring	1	Medieval
Ring	1	Unknown
Scabbard	2	Medieval
Seal Box	4	Roman
Seal Box	4	Post-Medieval
Seal Matrix	1	Medieval
Sleeve Clasp	1	Medieval
Smoking Pipe	1	Post-Medieval
Spindle Whorl	1	Post-Medieval
Spindle Whorl	1	Medieval
Spindle Whorl	1	Unknown
Spoon	1	Post-Medieval
Spur	2	Medieval
Strap End	1	Post-Medieval
Strap End	1	Medieval
Strap Fitting	3	Post-Medieval
Strap Fitting	6	Medieval
Stud	1	Roman
Stud	1	Post-Medieval
Stud	1	Modern
Tessera	1	Roman
Thimble	3	Post-Medieval
Thimble	2	Medieval
Token	17	Post-Medieval
Token	1	Unknown



Тоу	1	Post-Medieval
Tumbrel	1	Medieval
Unidentified	3	Roman
Unidentified	2	Post-Medieval
Unidentified	1	Unknown
Vessel	7	Roman
Vessel	1	Iron-Age
Weight	1	Roman
Weight	3	Post-Medieval
Weight	5	Medieval
Weight	1	Unknown

28 objects, excluding coins and brooches recorded by the PAS within 1 km of the CSA.

Туре	Quantity Recorded	PAS ID	Date (AD)	Description
Vessel	1	YORYM- 6045E4	1-250	Greyware sherd
Vessel	1	YORYM- 603562	1-250	Greyware sherd
Vessel	1	YORYM- 4BE4D4	200-400	15 x sherds of Greyware from either storage jars or bowls.
Vessel	1	YORYM- 4B72B6	280-410	1 x sherd of Calcite Gritted Ware
Vessel	1	YORYM- 4BB7F4	300-400	2 x sherds of Courseware- potentially Crambeck or Parchment ware.
Hoard	1	IARCH- 6DBEAC	Emperors' Valens and Valentinian/ 364-378 AD	Silver coin hoard found in a field around Pocklington c 1880 AD- from documentary sources.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	SWYOR- 18A7F4	43-200	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener of Wild's Class II with parallels from Roman Castleford.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	YORYMB1559	43-200	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener of Wild Class II with petal shaped head with concentric circle decoration
Seal Box	1	YORYMM394	43-300	Cast copper alloy seal box in piriform style with a hinge. Red and orange enamel remains.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	YORYM286	43-300	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener with Boss and petal style.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	YORYMB86	43-300	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener with Boss and petal style.
Stud	1	YORYM- 84BF37	43-410	Copper alloy bell shaped stud, likely used on furniture, doors and caskets. Often found in



				association with northern frontier forts.
Tessera	1	YORYM- ADFEC9	43-410	Three stone or limestone tesserae joined by mortar and were used to make floors and decorate walls in Roman buildings.
Vessel	1	SWYOR- 16F9C4	43-410	17 x sherds of Greyware
Seal Box	1	YORYM2183	50-150	Copper alloy damaged seal box with blue and red enamel.
Seal Box	1	YORYMB183	50-150	Copper alloy damaged seal box with blue and red enamel.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	YORYMM386	50-150	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener of Wilds Class II with a Boss and petal design of pointed oval shape.
Vessel	1	SWYOR- DB7A56	75-250	2 x sherds of Black-Burnished Ware
Figurine	1	YORYM- 216372	N/A	Cast copper alloy figurine, placed in a fire and fused to a Roman Colchester derived brooch
Finger Ring	1	YORYM- 25E3D7	N/A	Cast copper alloy finger ring with an intact intaglio
Mount	1	YORYM- 97B424	N/A	Cast copper alloy mount for harness or brooch, or similar object. Traces of blue enamel and millefiori design.
Pin	1	SWYOR- 1A54A1	N/A	Copper alloy Roman Pin
Unidentified	1	YORYM- 849351	N/A	Cast copper alloy object- potentially a nail but no current parallels.
Unidentified	1	YORYM285	N/A	Copper alloy object
Unidentified	1	YORYMB85	N/A	Unassigned bronze fragment
Seal Box	1	DUR-11F015	N/A	Cast alloy and enamel complete Roman Seal box with red and blue enamel.
Grindstone	1	SWYOR- 17D6A7	Potentially medieval	Possible hone or polishing stone
Weight	1	YORYM- 627FF7	Potentially medieval	Cast lead inverted conical weight
Bead	1	SWYOR- 18EC20	Roman or Anglo-Saxon	Green glass bead

Total coins recorded within 1 km of the CSA by the PAS

Decoration	Quantity	Dates From (AD)	Dates To (AD)
Tacitus	1	56	120
Vespasian	4	69	79



Domitian	2	81	96
Faustina the Elder-wife of Antoninus Pius	1	90	141
Trajan	1	98	117
Hadrian	7	117	138
Antonius Pius	5	138	161
Lucilla- daughter of Marcus Aurelius	2	150	182
Lucius Verus	1	161	169
Marcus Aurelias (as Augustus)	1	161	180
Commodus	1	176	192
Crispina- wife of Commodus	1	178	191
Septimius Severus	6	193	211
Julia Domna-Wife of Septimius Severus	1	193	211
Orbiana- wife of Severus Alexander	1	225	227
Maximinus	1	235	238
Gordian III	1	238	244
Helena-mother of Constantine I	3	248	330
Gallienus (Joint reign)	1	253	260
Radiate (Barbarous)	9	259	274
Uncertain	11	260	402
Gallienus	2	260	268
Postumus	1	260	269
Claudius II	4	268	270
Victorinus	3	268	270
Tetricus II	2	270	274
Aurelian	1	270	275
Tetricus I	7	271	274
Diocletian	1	284	305
Carausius	3	286	293
Allectus	2	293	296
Constantine I	8	306	337
Licinius I	1	308	324
House of Constantine	37	313	364
Nummus, uncertain ruler	1	330	402
Constantius II	9	337	361
Constans	8	337	350
Constantine II	4	337	340
Magnentius	3	350	353
House of Valentinian	21	364	375
Valentinian I	6	364	375
Valens	2	364	378



Gratian	10	367	383
House of Theodosius	2	379	457
Theodosius	1	379	395
Arcadius	1	383	408
Honorius (emperor)	1	393	423
Theodora wife of Justinian	2	500	548
Radiate (uncertain)	3	NA	NA
Uncertain (4th century)	3	NA	NA
Uncertain (1st-2nd Century)	2	NA	NA
Republic	1	NA	NA
Uncertain 1st-3rd century	1	NA	NA

Medieval objects recoded

Туре	Quantity	PAS ID	Dates	Description
Buckle	2	YORYM247	410-1066 AD	Cast copper alloy D shaped buckle
Sleeve Clasp	1	LANCUM-D1A3A1	475-575 AD	Copper alloy wrist clasp
Pin	1	YORYM-FB5666	720-1000 AD	Cast copper alloy pin
Weight	1	YORYM-4ED654	800-1000 AD	Cast lead weight
Mount	1	YORYM-503DF2	900-1100 AD	Cast gilded silver zoomorphic mount
Strap Fitting	1	YORYM1241	1000-1100 AD	Cast copper alloy strap fitting
Buckle	1	YORYMM507	1000-1100 AD	Cast copper alloy circular buckle with Ringerike animals

Туре	Quantity	PAS ID	Dates	Description
Stud	1	YORYM-FBA4C4	1800	Split pin gold stud.
Axe	1	YORYMMB220	Unknown	No recorded data within the PAS however it was noted to be found by metal-detector, indicating that the axe likely has a high metal conductivity content.
Bead	1	YORYM-4EB0E6	Unknown	Blue glass bead, likely to date from the Iron-Age to Medieval periods.
Metal Working Debris	1	YORYM-4E7794	Unknown	Cast copper alloy metal working debris
Metal Working Debris	1	YORYM-8F4EA3	Unknown	Cast copper alloy metal working debris
Metal Working Debris	1	YORYM-4EAA21	Unknown	Cast copper alloy metal working debris
Razor	1	YORYM-4EA672	Unknown	Cast copper alloy which resembles a Bronze-Age



				Razor, however has no determined date.
Ring	1	YORYM-2649B5	Unknown	Cast copper alloy ring
Spindle Whorl	1	YORYM-4F64B7	Unknown	Cast lead alloy spindle whorl
Token	1	YORYM-1CEC62	Unknown	Copper alloy token
Unidentified Object	1	YORYM283	Unknown	Unassigned bronze fragment
Weight	1	YORYM287	Unknown	Cast lead alloy triangular weight

Portable Antiquities Scheme

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) identified 570 records of finds recovered within 1 km of the CSA. These comprise:

- 6 x Iron-Age Objects
- 290 x Roman Objects;
- 124 x Medieval Objects;
- 130 x Post-Medieval Objects;
- 1 x Modern Object; and
- 11 x Unknown Objects.

The Roman period has the greatest quantity of objects assigned to it through the PAS, with 290 objects, predominantly coins recorded. In all cases the Parish and Grid Reference is protected, however the PAS serves as an excellent indication of the type of artefacts recovered. It should be noted that as the social context of the finds recorded through the PAS is unknown, any inference from the finds will be limited to the data recorded in the PAS.

Iron-Age

There are six objects recorded within 1 km of the CSA dating to the Iron-Age (Table 9). Despite there being a known Iron-Age presence in the area, as discussed in Section 5, the lack of securely dated Iron-Age finds is unusual and supports the idea that the landscape was dominated by the Romans.

Туре	Quantity Recorded	PAS ID	Date	Description
Coin	1	CCI-20314	43-47 AD	Gold coin identified to the ruler 'Volisios Dumnovellaunos' from the tribe 'Corieltavi'.
Coin	1	CCI-20782	43-47 AD	Gold coin identified to the issuer 'IISVPRASV' from the tribe 'Corieltavi'.
Button and Loop Fastener	1	YORYM-993933	100 BC-100 AD	Cast copper alloy button and loop fastener.
Pendant	1	YORYM-228443	150 BC-100 AD	Cast copper alloy triskele pendant.

Table 9: Overview of Iron-Age PAS finds recorded within 1 km of the CSA



Brooch	1	YORYM-21A9A2	400 BC-100 BC	Wrought copper alloy bow brooch roughly La Tene period.
Vessel	1	SWYOR-DB4425	800 BC-43 AD	Seven sherds of Iron-Age pottery, potentially from jars.

There is one find recorded within the vicinity of Allerthorpe. Pendant YORYM-228443 is a cast copper alloy pendant in the shape of a triskele, indicating that there may have been Iron-Age activity around the CSA (**Error! Reference source not found.**).



Plate 8. Pendant found near Allerthorpe¹¹⁰.

Roman

The PAS identified 290 individual records of items within 1 km of the CSA, indicating a strong Roman presence around the area.

The two objects below were recorded within the PAS as being found near Allerthorpe.

Mount (YORYM-97B424, Plate 2) and Unidentified Object (YORYM-849351, Plate 3) were dated to the broad Roman period and potentially support a militaristic presence in the area of the CSA. This is due to the mount being commonly recorded with an equestrian role¹¹¹.



¹¹⁰ Pendant [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/251185</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹¹¹ McIntosh F. 2009. A study into Romano-British enameling-with a particular focus on Brooches. Newcastle University [Online] Available at. <u>https://www.societies.ncl.ac.uk/pgfnewcastle/files/2015/05/McIntosh-A-study-into-Romano-British-enamelling.pdf</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)

Plate 9. Roman Mount (YORYM-97B24)¹¹².



1cm 2 3

Plate 10 Unidentified object (YORYM-849351)¹¹³.

Brooches

A total of 27 individual records were identified through PAS for Roman brooches with the following locations determined:

- No spatial data recorded x 4 records;
- Humberside (Pocklington and YAPHAM) x 5 records;
- Allerthorpe x 7 records; and
- Pocklington x 11 records.

Table 10 goes into further detail regarding the Roman brooches recovered around Allerthorpe. It is interesting to note the quantity of Trumpet brooches. These were developed within the militaristic areas of the Romano-British province and gained popularity in the second century¹¹⁴. As such the Brooches could indicate a potential Roman military camp location around the CSA. This supports the building of the Roman Road, which lies 1.6 km north-east of the CSA and today (Figure 1) follows the route of the A1079 between the Roman Fortresses at York (*Eboracum*) and Brough (*Peturia*).

PAS ID	Date (AD)	Description
YORYM-97D6C3	75-175	Cast copper alloy Trumpet Brooch
YORYM-12C723	75-175	Cast copper alloy fragment of Trumpet Brooch
YORYM-24F8B6	75-175	Cast copper alloy fragment of Trumpet Brooch
YORYM-18A610	75-175	Cast copper alloy fragment of Trumpet Brooch
YORYM-97E190	100-200	Cast copper alloy knee brooch
YORYM-A8CF43	100-200	Cast copper alloy circular plate brooch- no surviving detail.

¹¹² Mount [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/276042</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹¹³ Unidentified Object [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/385753</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹¹⁴ The Trumpet Brooch [Online] Available at. <u>https://coriniummuseum.org/schools/resources/brooches/</u> (Accessed 06/05/21)





Plate 11 YORYM-18A610 Trumpet Brooch¹¹⁵.

Coins

A total of 234 Roman coins were recorded within 1 km of the CSA through the PAS. The coins have a rough start date from 56 AD up to roughly 548 AD, spanning the duration of the Roman influence in Britain.

A total of 23 coins are recorded around Allerthorpe (Table 11) indicating dates from 27 BC to 375 AD. As such these coins provide more certain dating for the Roman period around Allerthorpe. Coins dated to the house of Constantine are of the greatest quantity, with seven individual coins recorded. As such from this data it could be inferred that any militaristic activity around the CSA was undertaken from 313 AD to 364 AD.

Decoration	Quantity	Dates From (AD)	Dates To (AD)
Antonius Pius	1	138	161
Julia Domna	1	193	211
Radiate-uncertain emperor	1	260	402
Nummus of uncertain emperor	1	260	402
Radiate-uncertain emperor	1	260	275
Radiate-uncertain emperor	1	260	402
Gallienus	1	260	268
Claudius II	3	268	270
House of Constantine	7	313	364
Constantius II	1	332	361
Constantine I	1	332	333
Theodora	1	337	341
House of Valentinian	1	364	375
Valens	1	367	375
Dupondis of an uncertain emperor	1	27BC	260

Table 11: Coins recorded around Allerthorpe

¹¹⁵ Brooch [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/209457</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)



Medieval

There are 124 objects recorded by the PAS, with eight from the Early Medieval period and 116 from the Late Medieval.

It is interesting to note that coins are the most prominent form of object recorded from the Late Medieval period, indicating the growth of the Pocklington area as a trading region between York and the Humberside settlements including Brough and Hull, as well as Pocklington being a centre of agricultural activity, as discussed in Section 5. The remainder of the objects are likely to be personal objects and as such indicate the type of dress and social items in circulation around the area.

The quantities of objects recorded within 1 km of the CSA within the Late Medieval period are:

- Coin x 48;
- Buckle x 23;
- Strap Fitting x 5;
- Harness Mount x 4;
- Harness Pendant x 4;
- Weight x 4;
- Ampulla x 3;
- Mount x 3;
- Cauldron x 2;
- Jetton x 2;
- Scabbard x 2;
- Spur x 2;
- Thimble x 2;
- Armour and Weapons x 1;
- Book Fitting x 1;
- Chape x 1;
- Finger Ring x 1;
- Furniture Fitting x 1;
- Key x 1;
- Knife x 1;
- Spindle Whorl x 1;
- Strap End x 1; and
- Tumbrel x 1.

There are no Early Medieval finds recorded around Allerthorpe in the PAS, however there are nine objects recorded from 1247 AD to 1750 AD which provide more secure dating for activity around Allerthorpe during the medieval period (Table 12).

Table 12:	Medieval	Finds	around	Allerthor	pe

Туре	Quantity	PAS ID	Dates	Description
Coin	1	YORYM-C7E081	1247-1279	Henry III cut halfpenny
Coin	1	YORYM-5818E2	1248-1250 AD	Henry III silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-A74AA8	1251-1272 AD	Henry III silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-11D0E5	1279-1310	Edward I silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-D8D062	1279-1377 AD	Edwardian silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-11F236	1280-1281	Edward I silver penny
Spindle Whorl	1	YORYM-852F64	1300-1750 AD	Cast lead spindle whorl
Coin	1	YORYM-C7F587	1301-1310	Edward I silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-125F72	1413-1422	Henry V silver penny



Post-Medieval

There are 130 objects recorded by the PAS within 1 km of the CSA. Coins are the most prominent object recorded, indicating the continued economic growth of the area, followed by Hooked Tags and Tokens. While there is no definite purpose of Hooked Tags and Tokens with postulations ranging from hanging items to game tokens, these items support the economic and social growth of the region.

The quantities of objects recorded within the Post Medieval period are:

- Coins x 38;
- Hooked Tag x 19;
- Tokens x 17;
- Jettons x 12;
- Buckles x 10;
- Seals x 4;
- Strap Fitting x 3;
- Thimble x 3;
- Weights x 3;
- Pencil x 2;
- Purse x 2;
- Unidentified Object x 2;
- Bell x 1;
- Button x 1;
- Candle Holder x 1;
- Clothing fastening x 1;
- Cuff Link x 1;
- Dress Hook x 1;
- Finger Ring x 1;
- Mount x 1;
- Pin x 1;
- Pipe x 1;
- Spindle Whorl x 1;
- Spoon x 1;
- Strap end x 1;
- Stud x 1; and
- Toy x 1.

There are 16 post-medieval finds recorded by the PAS around Allerthorpe (Table 13). These finds indicate international trading opportunities from Hull, with a Jetton recorded as made in Germany (Nuremburg) by the master Hanns Krauwinkel (YORYM-A78B15, Plate 5), a Chinese coin with four Chinese symbols (YORYM-278F12, Plate 6) and a personal trade token (YORYM-17CBD5) from George Hodgson of Kingston upon Hull (Plate 7). George Hodgson potentially traded in tobacco with the America's as his token depicts a person smoking a pipe. These international objects reflect the growing trade industries from the Hull port and the wider significance of trade within the East Yorkshire region.





Plate 12. Jetton from Nuremburg (YORYM-A78B15)¹¹⁶.



վավավակովուկովուկուտ

Plate 13. Chinese coin (YORYM-278F12)¹¹⁷.



Plate 14. Token of George Hodgson (YORYM-17CBD5)¹¹⁸.

Туре	Quantity	PAS ID	Dates	Description
Jetton	1	YORYM-A7D9F4	1490-1550 AD	Nuremberg style copper alloy Jetton
Coin	1	YORYM-4CF825	1561	Elizabeth I silver threepence
Coin	1	YORYM-9954A1	1583	Elizabeth I silver sixpence
Hooked Tag	1	YORYM-F93C71	1500-1600	Cast copper alloy heart shaped hooked tag.
Hooked Tag	1	YORYM-F84F83	1500-1600	Cast copper alloy equal armed hooked tag.
Bell	1	YORYM-D91E16	1500-1800	Cast copper alloy bell.
Spoon	1	YORYM-YORYM- 609670	1500-1850	Cast lead alloy spoon

Table 13: Post Medieval finds around Allerthorpe

¹¹⁶ Jetton [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/473217</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹¹⁷ Coin [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/250450</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)

¹¹⁸ Token [Online] Available at. <u>https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/276811</u>. (Accessed 06/05/21)



Coin	1	YORYM-278F12	1500-1850	Copper alloy Chinese coin
Coin	1	YORYM-583ED6	1550-1553	Edward VI silver penny
Coin	1	YORYM-121538	1558-1603	Elizabeth I silver penny
Jetton	1	YORYM-A78B15	1586-1635	Nuremberg style copper alloy Jetton
Token	1	YORYM-241687	1600-1850	Copper alloy token
Coin	1	YORYM-997DD4	1636-1642	Charles I Scottish silver twenty pence
Token	1	YORYM-17CBD5	1668	Trade Token from George Hodgson of Kingston upon Hull
Coin	1	YORYM-FA75D5	1769-1821	Napoleonic copper alloy coin

Modern and Unknown

There is one Modern and 11 objects with no identified date recorded by the PAS within 1 km of the CSA.

Only one object was identified around Allerthorpe. Metal Working Debris (YORYM-4E7794) is a cast copper alloy fragment of metal working debris. This fragment indicates a possibility of cottage industry around Allerthorpe, however no further details were recorded by the PAS.



APPENDIX E - CSA PLATES



Fields 1 and 2 with Hay-strewn ground and pig pens in the background





Field 3. Wet underfoot with crop growth across field.



Field 4. Wet underfoot with stubble/crop growth.





Field 5. Wet clayey-loam underfoot, recently ploughed with some crop stubble.



Field 6. Cabbages ready for harvest.





Field 7. Recently ploughed with crop growth visible.



Field 8. Wet underfoot with minor crop growth and stubble.





Field 9. Very wet underfoot. Ploughing currently undertaken during visit.



Field 10. Very wet, strewn with hay. Later recorded to be carrots growing.





Field 11. Grassy pasture. Horses observed in far east of field.





Field 12. Wet underfoot with crop stubble.



Field 14. Recently harvested with crop stubble.





Field 15. Recently harvested, wet underfoot with crop stubble.



Field 16. Currently being harvested with crop stubble.





Fields 18 and 19. Recently harvested with some crop stubble remaining.



Field 20. Recently harvested with crop stubble in field.