



# Pearmtree Hill Solar Farm

## Environmental Statement

### Volume 4

#### Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Application Document Ref: EN010157/APP/6.4  
February 2025

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

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

*This report was commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd and is an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct a 320MW solar PV development and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) within the Holderness Plain between the settlements of Leven and the city of Kingston-on-Hull (approximate site centre at NGR 509677 440956, closest post code HU17 9SS). The Site on which the development is proposed has a total area of 891 ha.*

*The DBA study area includes a 1 km buffer zone beyond the Site, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area is discussed. A second 5 km buffer zone for designated heritage assets only has also been considered in order to inform the assessment of setting impacts by the Proposed Development within the forthcoming Environmental Statement chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).*

*Within the Site, there are no designated and 41 non-designated heritage assets of negligible to up to Medium (Regional or National) importance. They consist of:*

- the cropmarks of Bronze Age barrows and enclosures and a possible tumulus and the findspots of Bronze Age axes.*
- the cropmarks of Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field ditches and the excavated remains of Iron Age to Romano-British pits..*
- the site of Meaux Deserted Medieval village and two areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow.*
- six demolished or extant post-medieval bridges, sluices and drains, the post-medieval Hull to Scarborough Railway, five sites of probable post-medieval extraction pits or ponds; the sites of a post-medieval duck decoy, one post-medieval fox covert and a late 18<sup>th</sup> century engine; and numerous lost post-medieval field boundaries.*
- the site of a World War II searchlight battery.*
- Twelve singular or groups of enclosures, field and ditch systems, circular features and pits of possible or probable archaeological origin and unknown but likely prehistoric date, identified through excavation, aerial photography or geophysical survey.*

*A total of 701 designated heritage assets are present within the 5 km study area and outside of the Site, consisting of 35 Scheduled Monuments of Neolithic to modern date, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of post-medieval date, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date, 51 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, of medieval – modern date, 573 Grade II Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date and 26 Conservation Areas of early medieval to modern date. These assets are of Medium (Regional or National) to High (National) importance.*

*Within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets and outside of the Site, there are 322 non-designated heritage assets. These consist of the sites of possible Neolithic - Iron Age funerary monuments; the sites of possible Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field systems; excavated Iron Age – post-medieval occupation sites and discrete archaeological features; the sites of possible or probable medieval granges, moated sites, Deserted Medieval Villages and Shrunken Medieval Villages; extant and demolished post-medieval buildings, industrial sites and transport networks; World War II crash sites and defensive sites; findspots of Mesolithic – post-medieval date; and the cropmarks of enclosures, linear and circular features, ditches and trackways of unknown date. These assets are of negligible, Low (Local) or up to Medium (Regional or National) importance.*

*The potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the Site has been assessed as low for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, early medieval and modern periods; low – medium for the post-medieval period; medium for the medieval period; and high for the Neolithic – Romano-British periods. There is assessed to be high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains of all eras to be present within the Site.*

*Currently unknown heritage assets within the Site are likely to take the form of prehistoric or Romano-British cut features and findspots; historic small-scale industrial, occupation or agricultural remains; or palaeoenvironmental remains of prehistoric or historic date. They are likely to be of negligible (Local) to Medium (Regional or National) importance.*

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

## PEARTREE HILL SOLAR FARM, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

### 1. Introduction

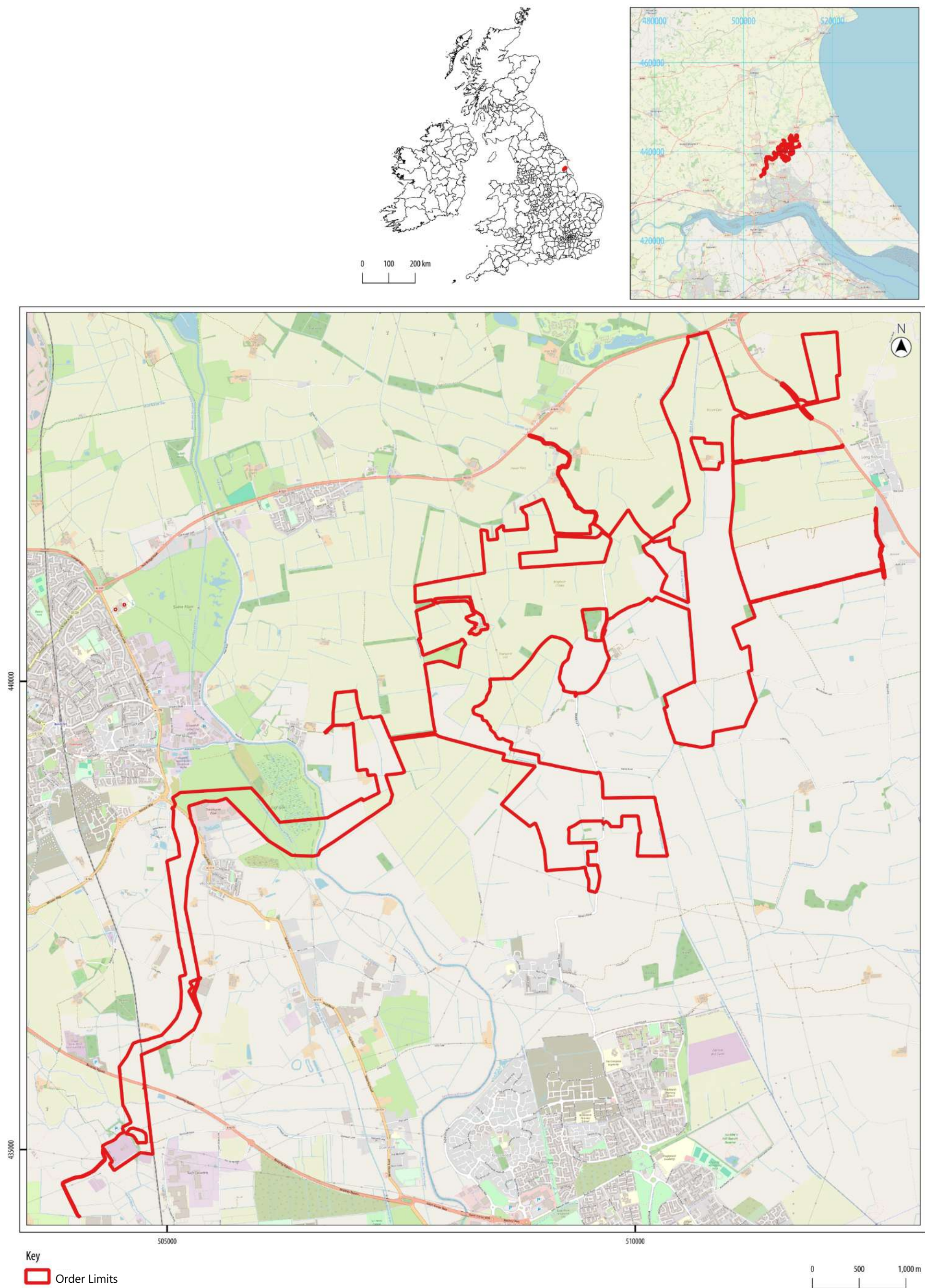
#### 1.1. *Planning Background*

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct a 320MW solar farm (solar PV modules) and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) ('the Proposed Development') within the Holderness Plain between the settlements of Leven and the city of Kingston-on-Hull (approximate centre NGR 508302 439276, closest post code HU17 9SS) (Illus 1). The land on which the development is proposed (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') has a total area of 891 ha. The boundary of the Site is hereafter referred to as the 'Order Limits'.
- 1.1.2. This DBA describes and assesses the significance and importance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the Site and a 1 km study area. It will form a technical appendix of baseline data for the forthcoming EIA for the Proposed Development. The impacts of the Proposed Development on known and potential heritage assets and their settings will be assessed in the relevant forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES) chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 2).

#### 1.2. *Consultation*

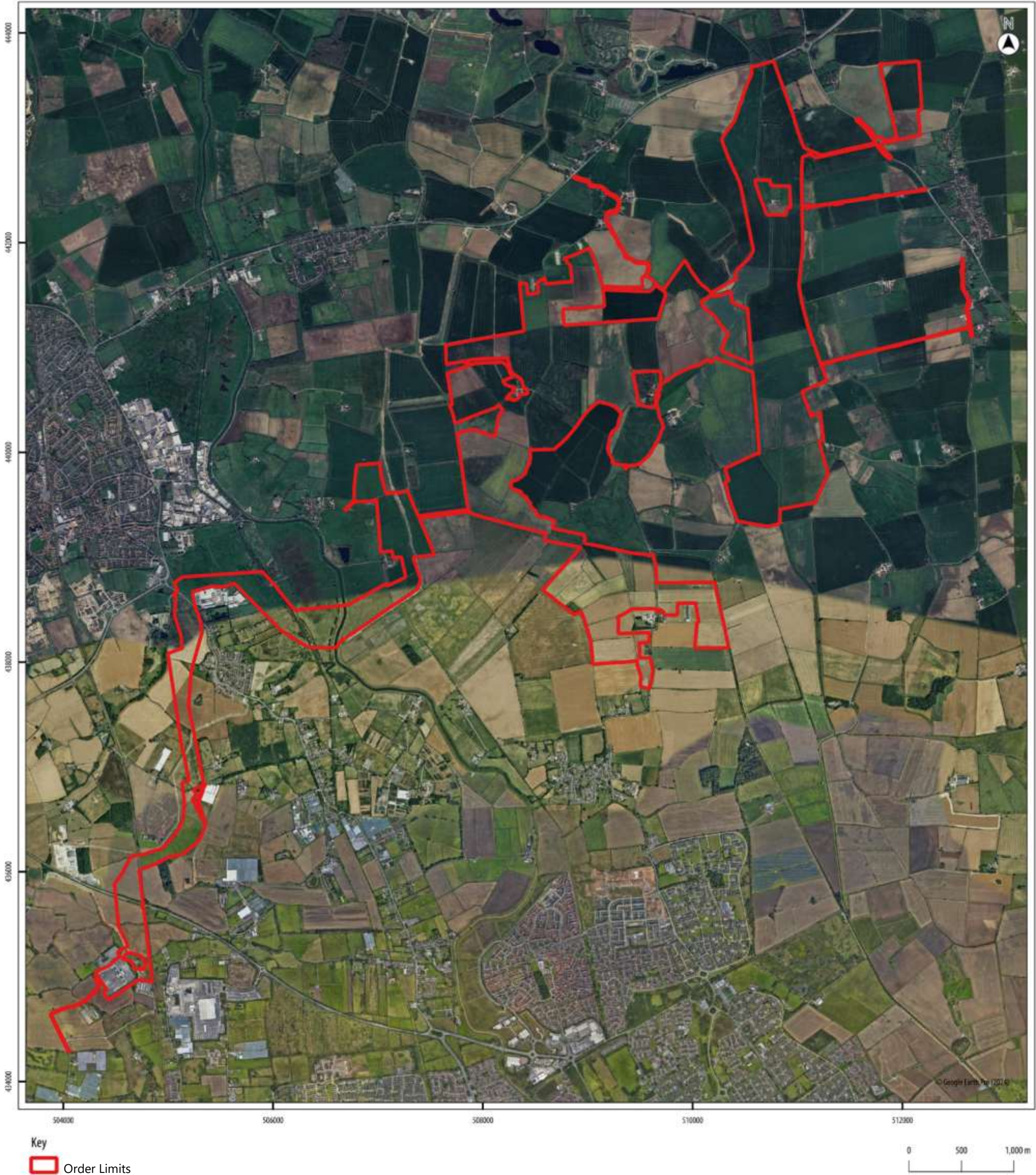
- 1.2.1. The radius of the study area for non-designated heritage assets and the historic narrative of the Site (1 km) was confirmed with the Development Management Archaeologist and Conservation Officer for East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council in January 2024.
- 1.2.2. Historic Environment Record data was requested and received from the Humber Historic Environment Record on 20<sup>th</sup> February 2024.
- 1.2.3. Consultations with Historic England regarding the radius of the study area during August 2023 confirmed the requirement for a 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. However, during consultations between August 2023 and March 2024, Historic England recommended that the screening exercise reproduced as an appendix to this DBA (Appendix 3) assessed potential impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets of all types other than Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas within a 10km radius. Therefore, although only designated heritage assets within a 5km study area are discussed in the text of this DBA and presented in the gazetteer, the screening exercise assesses impacts on designated heritage asset within a 10 km radius of the Site.





Illus 1. Site Location and Order Limits of the Proposed Development





Illus 2. Modern aerial image of the Site



### 1.3. *Site description*

- 1.3.1. The c. 891ha Site lies within the Holderness Plain of the East Riding of Yorkshire, between the White Cross roundabout (A1035/Beverley Road) to the south of Leven and the City of Kingston-on-Hull. It is orientated roughly north-east to south-west and passes through the hamlet of Meaux. Its approximate centre is located at NGR 508302 439276, closest post code HU17 9SS. The northernmost point of the Site lies at NGR 510670 443702, closest post code HU11 5SB; the easternmost point lies at NGR 512661 441103, closest post code HU11 5HS; the southernmost point at NGR 504068 434281, closest post code HU16 5RX; and the westernmost point at NGR 505052 438745, closest post code HU17 0TB. At its closest point, the Site lies c.1.8 km to the east of the centre of Beverley, c. 6.5 km to the north of the centre of Kingston-upon-Hull, c.200 m – c.300 m to the west of the villages of Arnold, Long Riston, Routh, Weel and Woodmansey. The hamlets, villages and suburbs of Catwick, Cottingham, Dunswell, Kingswood, Leven, Orchard Park, Skirlaugh, Skidby, Thearne, Tickton and Wawne also surround the Site at between 300 m and 5 km distance (Illus. 1 and 2).
- 1.3.2. Solar PV modules, the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and related infrastructure such as spares containers and inverter stations are proposed to be erected throughout the northern half of the Site, between Leven and Wawne. This part of the Proposed Development will be divided into five large 'Land Areas', B – F, which are each subdivided into 8 – 18 Fields (henceforth referred to as 'Fields') (Illus. 3 and 4; see also ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]).
- 1.3.3. Underground cables will connect each Land Area of the Proposed Development (henceforth referred to as 'interconnecting cable routes'). Several existing roads which will be used for site access are also included in the Order Limits of the Proposed Development (Whitecross Road, Carr Lane, Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane in Long Riston and Arnold; Meaux Lane in Routh; Meaux Road in Wawne; and Park Lane in Cottingham). The existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation is included within the Order Limits of the Proposed Development.
- 1.3.4. An underground cable route connecting the Proposed Development with National Grid Creyke Beck Substation will run throughout the southern half of the Site (henceforth referred to as the 'grid connection cable route') (Illus. 3). The grid connection cable route will run from the south of Land Area E westwards to run through the southern and western parts of Figham Common, turning to run southwards at the A164/A1174 roundabout near Bermondsey and continuing southwards to the west of Woodmandsey and over Long Lane and the Beverly Bypass. The grid connection cable route will meet National Grid Creyke Beck Substation at its eastern side.
- 1.3.5. The size, land use, topography and other pertinent information about these Land Areas and proposed cable routes noted during the site visit and the proposed internal layout of each Land Area (identifying Field numbers referred to throughout this DBA) are presented in Table 1 and Illus. 2 - 4.
- 1.3.6. With a few exceptions, highlighted in Table 1, the Site is bordered on all sides by agricultural land. It can be accessed at numerous points by public footpaths and the local road network. At a wider topographic scale, the Site is located within a relatively flat, low-lying, wet area of farmland, isolated farms or dwellings and minor road networks. Numerous drains of varying sizes run through and/or border the Site, including two small sections of the River Hull.
- 1.3.7. No indications of any of the cropmarks or sites of former buildings recorded within the Site in the Humber HER were noted during the site visit.
- 1.3.8. A selection of representative photographs taken during the site visit are presented in Appendix 1 of this document.

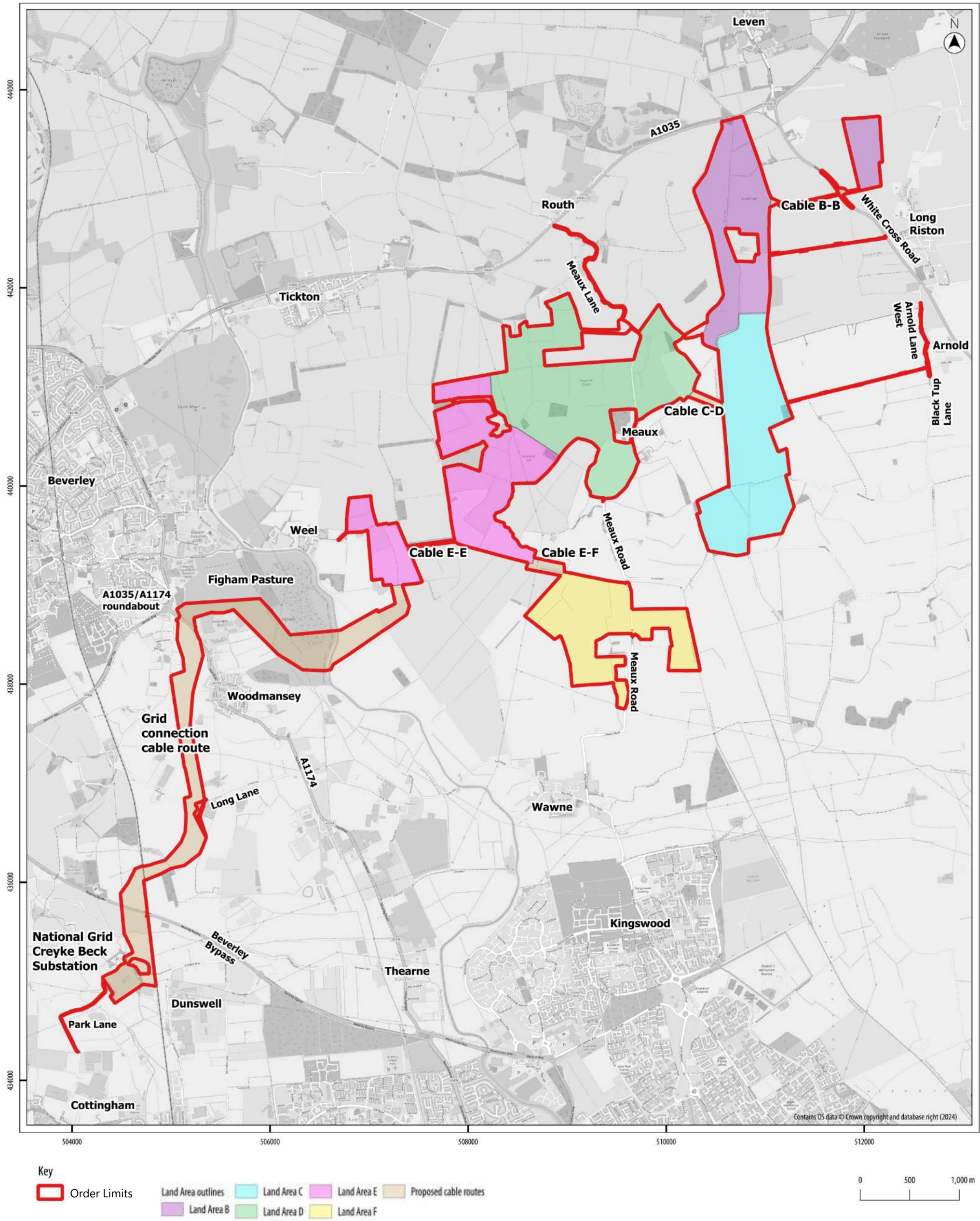
Table 1. Characteristics of the Site

Area	Land use	Topography	Water sources/drainage	Services
B	<p>Arable</p> <p>Each Field subdivided by drainage ditches with parallel grassed or scrubland banks rather than hedges</p> <p>Northern sides of Fields B1, B4 and parts of B8, and western side of Field B4, bordered by tree lines</p>	<p>Relatively flat but with a very gentle increase in gradient from the east to the west</p> <p>Average elevation of 1m – 3m AOD</p>	<p>Meaux and Routh East Drain runs along western side</p> <p>Monks Drain runs through middle of the Land Area</p> <p>Smaller drains run along eastern side and separate the internal Fields from each other</p>	None
C	<p>Primarily arable (C1 – C7 and C9) with an area of pasture/grassland (C8)</p> <p>Fields C1 – C6 subdivided by grassed or scrubland banks; Fields C7 – C9 subdivided by drainage ditches with parallel grassed or scrubland banks</p> <p>Small blocks of woodland in eastern side of Field C4 and north-western corner of Field C7</p> <p>Small sections of northern side of Fields B1, eastern side of C9 and eastern and southern side of C7 bordered by tree lines</p>	<p>Relatively flat, although slightly higher elevation (c.3m AOD) at eastern sides of Fields C3 and C4</p> <p>Average elevation of 1m – 2m AOD</p>	<p>Arnold West Drain runs along western side</p> <p>Monks Drain runs along the north-western corner</p> <p>Smaller drains including Monk Dike run along sections of the eastern, southern and south-western sides and separate the internal Fields from each other</p> <p>A section of Swine Road runs along the southern side</p>	None
D	<p>Fields D1, D4 and D6 pasture/grassland</p> <p>Fields D2, D5 and D7 – D18 arable</p> <p>Field D3 planted with pine trees</p> <p>Each Field subdivided by drainage ditches with parallel grassed or scrubland banks rather than hedges</p> <p>Small blocks of woodland in north-eastern and south-western corners of Field D16 and north-eastern corner of Field D9</p> <p>Sections of southern and eastern sides of Land Area bordered by tree lines</p> <p>Meaux Lane runs through Land Area</p>	<p>Elevation of 1m – 2m AOD in Fields D1 – D6 and D13 – D16</p> <p>Elevation of up to 6m AOD in Fields D9 and D10</p> <p>Elevation of 3m – 4m elsewhere within Land Area</p>	<p>Unnamed drains run along all sides of Land Area and separate the internal Fields from each other</p>	OHL and pylons run north-north-west to south-south-east through Field D14

Area	Land use	Topography	Water sources/drainage	Services
<i>E</i>	<p>Fields E1 – E4, E6, E8, E10 – E12 and E17 arable</p> <p>Fields E5, E7, E9 and E13 – E16 pasture/grassland</p> <p>Each Field subdivided by drainage ditches with parallel grassed or scrubland banks rather than hedges</p> <p>Small blocks of woodland in north-eastern corner of Field E8</p> <p>Most sides of Land Area bordered by tree lines</p> <p>Access track to Meaux Decoy Farm separates Fields E1 from E2 and E3 from E4</p>	<p>Pronounced hillock of up to 6m AOD in northern part of Field E8</p> <p>Elevation of 1m – 3m elsewhere within Land Area</p>	<p>Holderness Drain runs along western side of Fields E1, E5 and 10 and along southern side of Fields E10 and E12</p> <p>Smaller drains run along eastern side and separate the internal Fields from each other</p>	<p>OHL and pylons run north-north-west to south-south-east through Field E8</p>
<i>F</i>	<p>Fields F1 – F4, F6 – F9, F10 and F13 – F16 arable</p> <p>Fields F5, F11 and F12 pasture/grassland</p> <p>Field F1 – F3, F5, F9, F15 and F16 subdivided by drainage ditches with parallel grassed or scrubland banks; other Fields subdivided by hedges</p> <p>Southern sides of F15 and F16 bordered by tree lines</p> <p>Meaux Road runs through Land Area</p>	<p>Average elevation of -1m – 2m AOD in Fields F1 – F7 and F12 – F13</p> <p>Elevation of up to 8m AOD in Fields F8 – F11 which forms a distinctive area of high land</p>	<p>Holderness Drain runs along northern and eastern side of Land Area</p> <p>Smaller drains run along northern and eastern sides and separate the internal Fields F1 – F3, F5, F9, F15 and F16 from each other</p>	<p>OHL and pylons run north-north-east to south-south-west through south-western corner of Field F1 and west-north-west to east-south-east through Field F16</p>
<i>Interconnecting cable route - Cable B-B</i>	Combination of arable and White Cross Road (A1035)	Average elevation of 2m – 3m AOD	Stonleygoat Dike runs parallel to southern border	None
<i>Interconnecting cable route - Cable C-D</i>	Arable	Average elevation of 3m AOD	Cable route crosses Monk Dike, Routh and Meaux Drain and unnamed drainage ditch	None
<i>Interconnecting cable route - Cable E-E</i>	Arable	Average elevation of 2m AOD	None	None
<i>Interconnecting cable route - Cable E-F</i>	Grassland in northern side and arable in southern side	Average elevation of 2m AOD	Cable route crosses Holderness Drain	None

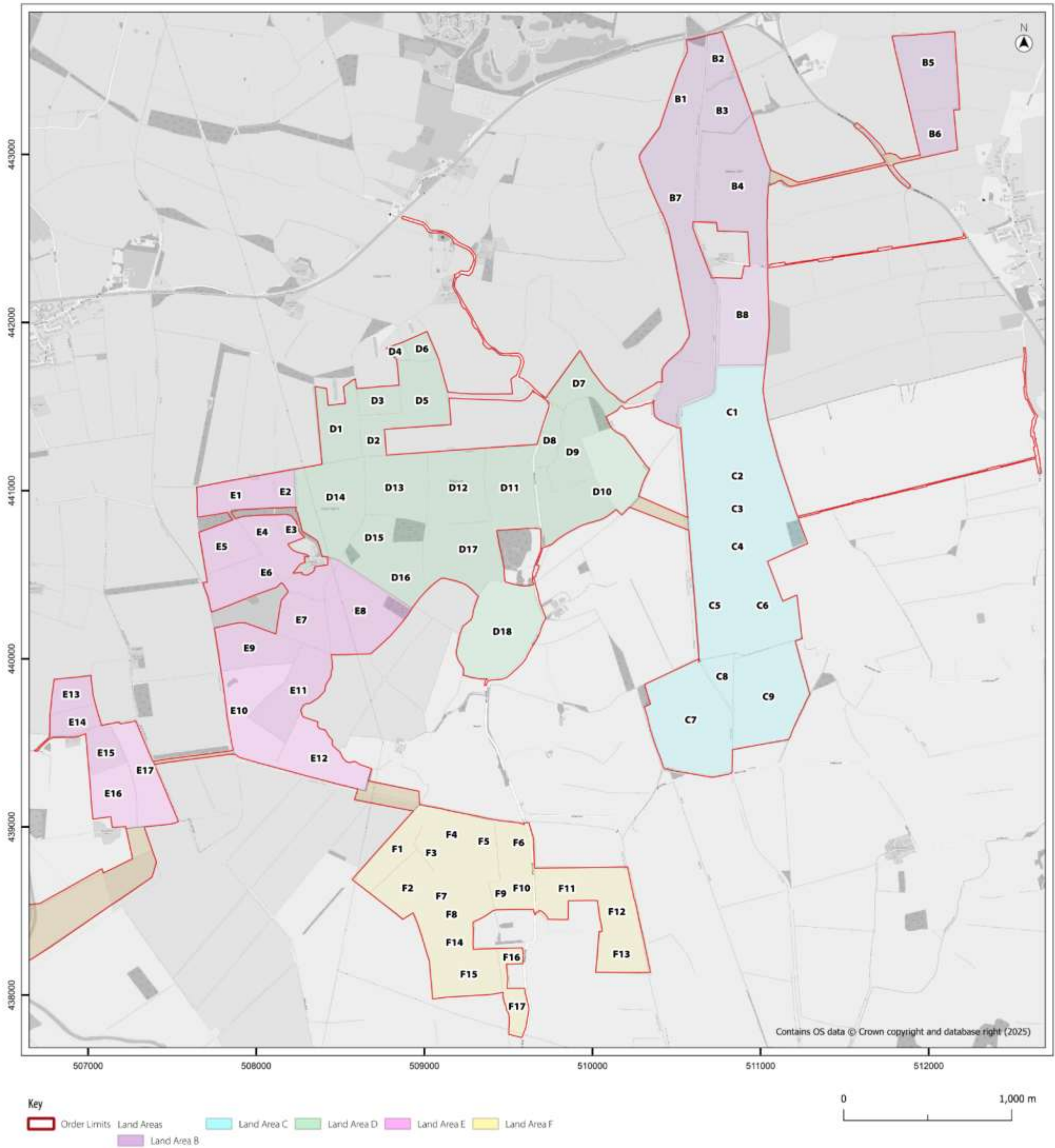


Area	Land use	Topography	Water sources/drainage	Services
<i>Grid connection cable route</i>	<p>Mixture of arable and pasture/grassland fields and roads</p> <p>Cable route runs through Figham Common</p> <p>Cable route crosses sections of Hull Road, Long Lane and Beverley Bypass and the Hull to Scarborough Railway</p> <p>Numerous hedges and tree lines cross or border the cable route</p>	<p>Average elevation of Figham Common, at the northern end of the cable route, is 1m – 3m AOD. Elevation gradually rises as cable route runs southwards, averaging 9m AOD at the Beverley Bypass/National Grid Creyke Beck Substation</p>	<p>Cable route crosses the River Hull, the Beverley and Skidby Drain, the Beverley and Barmston Drain and numerous unnamed drainage ditches</p>	<p>Six OHLs and pylons run through cable route</p>
<i>National Grid Creyke Beck Substation</i>	<p>National Grid Creyke Beck Substation</p>	<p>Average elevation of 10m AOD</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>National Grid Creyke Beck Substation</p>



Illus 3. Overall layout of Proposed Development and locations of major settlements, roads and landmarks referenced throughout this DBA





Illus 4. Location of Fields within the Proposed Development)

## 1.4. Geology and geomorphology

- 1.4.1. The Site lies within the Holderness Plain and is surrounded by the topographic regions of the Vale of Pickering (whose southern edge lies c. 35 km to the north of the Site), the Vale of York (whose eastern edge lies c. 20 km to the north-west of the Site), the Yorkshire Wolds (whose eastern edge lies c. 2.5 km – 6 km to the south-west to west and c. 11 km to the north-west of the Site), and the North York Moors (whose southern edge lies c. 40 km to the north of the Site). These regions are referenced in the text below in relation to distribution of known prehistoric archaeology within and surrounding the study area.
- 1.4.2. The underlying solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Society (BGS) as Flamborough Chalk Formation. This is described by the BGS as 'White, well-bedded, flint-free chalk with common marl seams (typically about one per metre). Common stylolitic surfaces and pyrite nodules.'<sup>1</sup>
- 1.4.3. Superficial deposits within the Site are recorded by the BGS as shown in Table 2 and Illus. 5 below.

Table 2 Superficial deposits within the Site

Deposit Name	BGS description	Where present in Site
Alluvium	Alluvium is a general term for clay, silt, sand and gravel. It is the unconsolidated detrital material deposited by a river, stream or other body of running water as a sorted or semi-sorted sediment in the bed of the stream or on its floodplain or delta, or as a cone or fan at the base of a mountain slope. Synonym: alluvial deposits. Normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present <sup>2</sup> .	Land Areas B, and C; parts of Land Areas D and E; northern edge of Land Area F  Grid connection cable route
Devension <sup>3</sup> glaciofluvial deposits	Glaciofluvial deposits were deposited by meltwater streams. Includes mostly coarse-grained sediments (i.e. sand and gravel) with some finer-grained layers (i.e. clay and silt). Sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt, clay or organic material. <sup>4</sup> .	Parts of Land Areas B, D and E  Grid connection cable route
Till (Devension)	Till is unsorted and unstratified drift, generally overconsolidated, deposited directly by and underneath a glacier without subsequent reworking by water from the glacier. It consists of a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape (diamicton). Synonym: boulder clay <sup>5</sup> .	Land Area F; parts of Land Areas B, C and E  Grid connection cable route

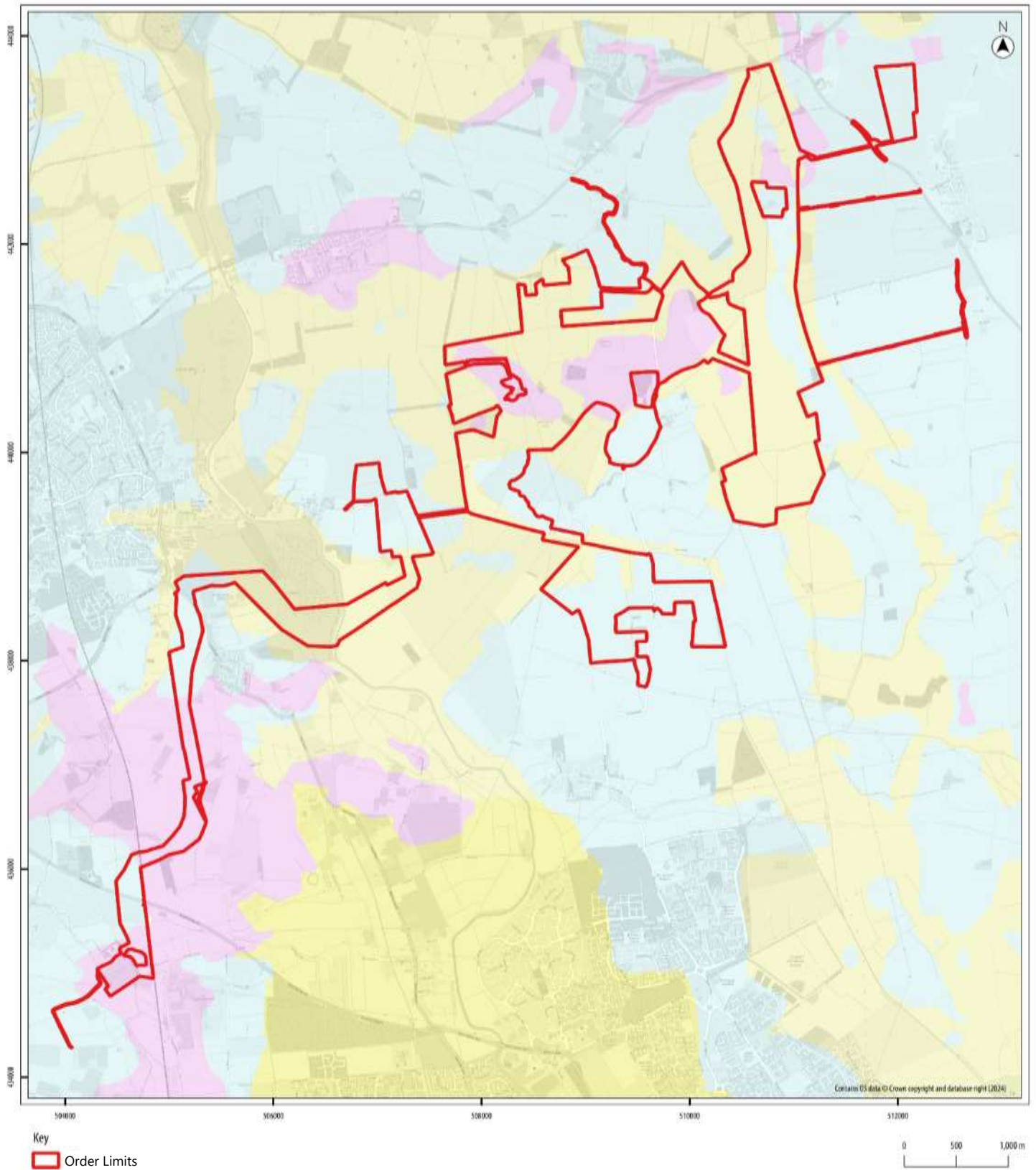
<sup>1</sup> <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> and <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=FCK> viewed 29.01.2024

<sup>2</sup> <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=ALV> viewed 29.01.2024

<sup>3</sup> A geological time period spanning 116,000 years ago to 11,800 years ago (<https://data.bgs.ac.uk/id/Geochronology/Division/QD>)

<sup>4</sup> <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=GFDU> viewed 29.01.2024

<sup>5</sup> <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=TILL> viewed 29.01.2024



*Illus 5. Superficial geological deposits within the Site. Light yellow shows alluvium, pink shows glaciofluvial deposits, blue shows till, and dark yellow shows tidal flat deposits (outside of the Site)*

- 1.4.4. The BGS records several boreholes whose logs contain information on topsoil and superficial deposits within the footprints of Land Areas B and D and the grid connection cable route. Although other boreholes have been taken within the footprint of the grid connection cable route as well as around Wawne Grange (Land Area F), Meaux Grange (near Land Area D), and Springdale Farm (between Land Area E and Figham Common), these do not record topsoil or subsoil deposits or are confidential and could not be viewed.
- 1.4.5. The borehole drilled within the footprint of Land Area B was located within Field B4 and recorded topsoil deposits of 0.46 m thickness and sandy silts and clays of 1.06 m thickness (BGS ID: 18538972 and Reference: TA14SW22). The boreholes taken within the footprint of Land Area D, around Meaux Abbey Farm, recorded topsoil deposits of 0.3 m – 0.5 m thickness overlying superficial geological deposits of sandy silts and clays of 1.5 m - 2.7 m thickness (BGS ID: 459385 and Reference: TA04SE15; BGS ID: 459393 and Reference: TA04SE23; BGS ID: 17280005 and Reference: TA04SE49). The boreholes from within the footprint of the grid connection cable route were located within Figham Common and recorded topsoil deposits of c.0.2 m – 0.46 m thickness overlying peat deposits of c.0.44 m – 1.2 m thickness (BGS ID: 18536431 and Reference: TA03NE197 and BGS ID: 18542434 and Reference: TA03NE225).
- 1.4.6. As the Site is located within a very wet area containing large areas of alluvium and glaciofluvial deposits, there is a high potential for previously unknown palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site. This is particularly true of Figham Common, where peat deposits have been recorded. Peat contains preserved organic material which is often representative of the wider environment, including agricultural practices and landscape management contemporary to the time of its formation.
- 1.4.7. The presence of the River Hull in the vicinity of the Site, as well as free-draining drift geology throughout the Site, are likely to have made the site attractive for settlement and farming historically.



## 2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

### 2.1. Statutory protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the Site is described in the table below.

Table 3. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings.</p> <p>Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.<sup>6</sup> This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows:</p> <p><b>Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions.</b></p> <p><i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i></p> <p><i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i></p> <p><b>Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.</b></p> <p><i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i></p>

<sup>6</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Legislation	Key Issues
Treasure Act (1996)	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.
Burial Act (1857)	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	<p>A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1)</li> <li>○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 &amp; 3)</li> <li>○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4)</li> <li>○ Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)</li> </ul> <p>A judicial review in 2002<sup>7</sup> ruled that any hedgerow can be deemed of a pre-inclosure date if it is depicted on a map dating to 1845 or earlier, regardless of whether Inclosure Acts exist for that location.</p>

<sup>7</sup> DEFRA 2002 Hedgerow Regulations 1997 - A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - Amendment May 2002



Legislation	Key Issues
	<p>The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of “gardens and other land” situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest.</p>
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953)	<p><u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u></p> <p>The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional.</p>
National Heritage Act (1980, amended 1983 & 1997)	<p><u>The Register of Historic Battlefields</u></p> <p>Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.</p>

## 2.2. National Policy Statements

- 2.2.1. National Policy Statements set out the government's objectives for the development of nationally significant infrastructure within the energy, transport, waste and water sectors and include any other policies or circumstances that ministers consider should be taken into account in decisions on infrastructure development.
- 2.2.2. As a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, National Policy Statements are of relevance to Proposed Development. The relevant National Policy Statements are detailed in Table 4 below.

Table 4. National Policy Statements of relevance to Proposed Development

National Policy Statement	Relevant section
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) <sup>8</sup>	<p><u>Section 5.9</u></p> <p>This section of the document outlines the key considerations and general method for assessment of any likely significant impacts on the historic environment.</p>
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) <sup>9</sup>	<p><u>Paragraphs 2.3.6, 2.3.8 and 2.10.107 - 119</u></p> <p>These paragraphs discuss the requirement for applicants to consider impacts to nationally recognised designations (such as World Heritage Sites and Registered Parks and Gardens) and the historic environment as a whole during the selection and design of a solar PV site, in addition to specific guidance on how these impacts can be identified, assessed and mitigated against.</p>
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) <sup>10</sup>	<p><u>Paragraphs 2.2.10, 2.9.19, 2.9.25 and 2.9.26</u></p> <p>These paragraphs confirm the applicant's responsibility to abide by Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989 (which highlights the desirability of preserving features of archaeological or historic interest), and discuss the requirement for applicants, when siting substations, to seek to avoid their siting within internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value (such as World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields and Listed Buildings) and to protect (as far as reasonably practicable) important landscape features such as historic hedgerows. They also outline the requirement for the Secretary of State to grant the installation of underground cabling over overhead transmission lines if the benefits of doing so clearly outweigh the harm to designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.</p>

## 2.3. National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.3.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024<sup>11</sup>) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

<sup>8</sup> <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbd709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a78a5496a5ec000d731abb/nps-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en5.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>

2.3.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

*(202) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."*

2.3.3. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in the document (paragraph numbers in bold text)<sup>12</sup>.

*(207) "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*

*(2013) Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

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

*(footnote 75) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]*

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

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

*(218) Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

*(footnote 76) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]*

*(220) Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.*

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<sup>12</sup> Government guidance on the application of the policies contained within the NPPF is available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

- 2.2.1. The NPPF does not define “substantial harm” or “less than substantial harm”, however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

## 2.4. Local Planning Policy

- 2.4.1. East Riding of Yorkshire’s approach to heritage and archaeology are laid out in the East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document (adopted April 2016<sup>13</sup>), under policy ENV3:

### *Policy ENV3: Valuing our heritage*

*A. Where possible, heritage assets should be used to reinforce local distinctiveness, create a sense of place, and assist in the delivery of the economic well-being of the area. This can be achieved by putting assets, particularly those at risk, to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use.*

*B. The significance, views, setting, character, appearance and context of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, should be conserved, especially the key features that contribute to the East Riding’s distinctive historic character including:*

- 1. Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal;*
- 2. Listed Buildings and their settings;*
- 3. Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes;*
- 4. The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds;*
- 5. Heritage assets associated with the East Yorkshire coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary;*
- 6. The historic, archaeological and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge;*
- 7. The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, where they survive, former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns;*
- 8. The nationally important archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and*
- 9. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive.*

*C. Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would preserve or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.*

*D. Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.*

- 2.4.2. No supplementary planning documents regarding the historic environment have yet been issued by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://downloads.eastriding.org.uk/corporate/pages/east-riding-local-plan/Strategy%20Document%20-%20Adopted%20April%202016%20lo.pdf>

## 2.5. Guidance

- 2.5.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017 and 2020<sup>14</sup>) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2019<sup>15</sup>), in addition to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017<sup>16</sup>).
- 2.5.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019<sup>17</sup>) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage interest of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015<sup>18</sup>).
- 2.5.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*<sup>19</sup>. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

## 2.6. Professional standards and acknowledgements

- 2.6.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.6.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.6.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.6.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.
- 2.6.5. LiDAR data is reproduced © Environment Agency copyright and/or database rights 2024. All rights reserved.

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<sup>14</sup> [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

<sup>17</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

<sup>19</sup> [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361\\_iema\\_principlesofchia\\_v8.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf)

### 3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to form the baseline data for an archaeology and built heritage chapter of a forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA is to support an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct a 320MW solar PV development and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (the 'Proposed Development') within the Site. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development, their significance and importance and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present.
- 3.1.2. The impacts of the Proposed Development on the known and potential archaeological resource of the Site and suggestions for appropriate further investigation and mitigation will be presented in the relevant ES chapter of the DCO application's forthcoming EIA, of which this DBA will form a technical appendix.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2017<sup>20</sup>) defines a DBA as '*...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.*'
- 3.1.4. GPA2<sup>21</sup>, para 12.3 requires that a DBA 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 to do so.
- 3.1.5. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the Site;
  - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the Proposed Development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge; and
  - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

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<sup>20</sup> [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 202 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2<sup>22</sup>).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12<sup>23</sup> (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of interests attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the Proposed Development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see the Glossary.

### 4.2. Identification of heritage assets that may be affected

#### Study Area

- 4.2.1. Two study areas have been used for this assessment. The first, within which the archaeological and historical development of the Site and surrounding area has been considered and non-designated heritage assets have been identified, comprises a 1 km buffer surrounding the Site. The second, within which only designated heritage assets have been considered in order to inform the assessment of setting impacts by the Proposed Development within the forthcoming Environmental Statement chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]), comprises a 5 km buffer surrounding the Site.
- 4.2.2. As outlined in Section 1.2, the screening exercise presented in Appendix 3 assesses impacts on designated heritage asset within a 10km radius of the Site, although designated heritage assets within a 5km – 10km radius of the Site not deemed vulnerable to changes in their settings are not discussed in text or included in the gazetteer (Appendix 2).

#### Data sources

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:

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<sup>22</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website<sup>24</sup> on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2024 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
- Historic England research records, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website<sup>25</sup>;
- Aerial photographs available to view on Historic England's Aerial Photograph Explorer website and held by the East Riding of Yorkshire archive;
- Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by the Humber HER [Humber HER reference CHU30295, received 20<sup>th</sup> February 2024];
- Historic Landscape Characterisation [Humber HER reference CHU30295, received 20<sup>th</sup> February 2024];
- Historic maps and plans held in the East Riding of Yorkshire archive and the National Archives, Kew;
- Environment Agency Lidar data<sup>26</sup>;
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey<sup>27</sup>;
- The results of the recent geophysical survey of the Site by Headland Archaeology<sup>28</sup>;
- Portable Antiquities Scheme data;
- Relevant internet sources including the Archaeological Data Service, British History Online, the Yorkshire Archaeological Society website and the East Riding of Yorkshire Archaeological Society website;
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

4.2.4. Heritage assets within the Site are shown in Illus 11 - 31, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1).

4.2.5. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number Non-designated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

## Site visit

4.2.6. A site visit was undertaken between 21<sup>st</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> August 2023, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.

4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

## Historic map regression

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<sup>24</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

<sup>25</sup> [www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)

<sup>26</sup> <https://environment.data.gov.uk/>

<sup>27</sup> <https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

<sup>28</sup> Headland Archaeology 2024



- 4.2.8. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the Site was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.
- 4.2.9. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted where available to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

## Lidar

- 4.2.10. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.11. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1 m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2 m, 1 m, 50 cm and 25 cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1 m resolution tile may contain decimated 50 cm data as well as native captured 1 m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.12. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

## 4.3. Limitations of baseline data

### Data sources

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- The tithe map for the historic parishes of Meaux, Woodmansey, Skidby and Riston and some 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century mapping of Meaux held by The National Archives was not available for consultation for this DBA;
  - Jan Harding's 2012 publication on the archaeology of the prehistoric period in Yorkshire<sup>29</sup>, which offers a more up-to-date synthesis of what is currently known than the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework, could not be accessed online and is not recorded on online catalogues as being held by the East Riding of Yorkshire Library or Archives, nor were copies available to buy;
  - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
  - Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
  - HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;

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<sup>29</sup> Harding, J. 2012. Prehistoric Yorkshire. Amberley Publishing

- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

## Site Visit

- 4.3.2. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.
- 4.3.3. Visibility and weather conditions were good during the site visit, but several Fields were under tall grass which may have obscured any earthworks which were present within those fields.

## 4.4. Impact assessment

### Assessment of importance

- 4.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 5). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2<sup>30</sup>, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.4.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the Site that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Table 5. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives

<sup>30</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

- 4.4.3. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1).

## Potential for unknown heritage assets

- 4.4.4. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Site is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 6, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:
- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Humber HER;
  - The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
  - Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
  - Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
  - Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 6. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.

Potential	Definition
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

## Impact assessment

- 4.4.5. Impact assessment considers the effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.4.6. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.
- 4.4.7. The level of harm predicted is stated in accordance with the criteria contained in Paragraphs 213-216 of the NPPF (2024). However, it must be understood that there is no definite criteria or method for categorising harm, as this judgement ultimately rests within the authority of the decision-maker, in this case the local planning authority.

## Setting impacts

- 4.4.8. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- 4.4.9. Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3<sup>31</sup>).
- 4.4.10. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.
- 4.4.11. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.4.12. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development and therefore require detailed assessment. This is reproduced in Appendix 3.
- 4.4.13. Archaeological heritage assets screened as sensitive to change will be visited and assessed with a view to potential setting impacts as part of the relevant chapter of the forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).

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<sup>31</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

## Minimising harm

- 4.4.14. Measures for further assessment of known heritage assets or mitigation of identified impacts on them will be discussed in the relevant chapter of the forthcoming Environmental Statement (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).

## 5. Results

### 5.1. Overview of the historic environment

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Appendix 2), and the location of each is shown on Illus. 6 - 28.
- 5.1.2. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Statement of Significance and Importance section.
- 5.1.3. Within the Site there are no designated heritage assets and 41 non-designated heritage assets (Illus. 6 - 9). By period, these are:

#### Bronze Age

- the cropmarks of barrows and enclosures and a possible tumulus (MHU6618 and MHU833) and the findspot of an axe (MHU1521).

#### Iron Age – Romano-British

- four groups of cropmarks of enclosures and field ditches (MHU22248, MHU3591, MHU6706 and MHU6713).
- three pits containing Iron Age - Romano-British pottery found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA17).

#### Medieval

- the site of Meaux Deserted Medieval village (MHU1514) and an area of medieval ridge and furrow (MHU8202).

#### Post-medieval

- the Hull to Scarborough Railway (MHU8811);
- four demolished or extant bridges (MHU12271, MHU12310, MHU13215 and MHU13242);
- site of one sluice (MHU13283);
- the site of Routh Bar toll gate (MHU13278);
- the site of a post-medieval 'engine' (HA16);
- the site of a duck decoy (HA10);
- Five sites of probable extraction pits or ponds (HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14);
- The route of a probable drain (HA15);
- The site of a fox covert (HA5);
- Numerous lost field boundaries (HA7); and
- Areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture (HA13).

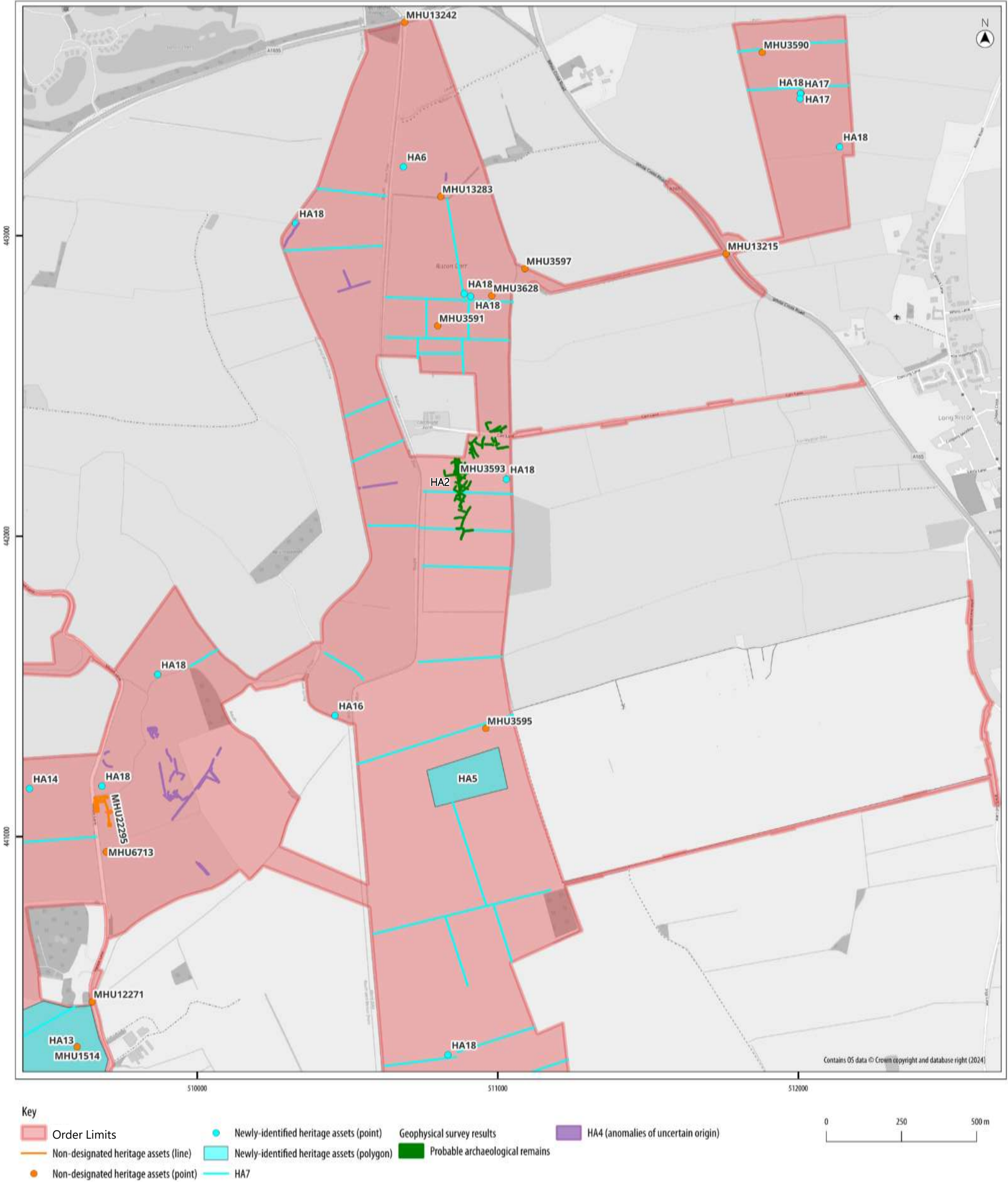
#### Modern

- the site of a World War II searchlight battery (MHU22295).

#### Unknown date

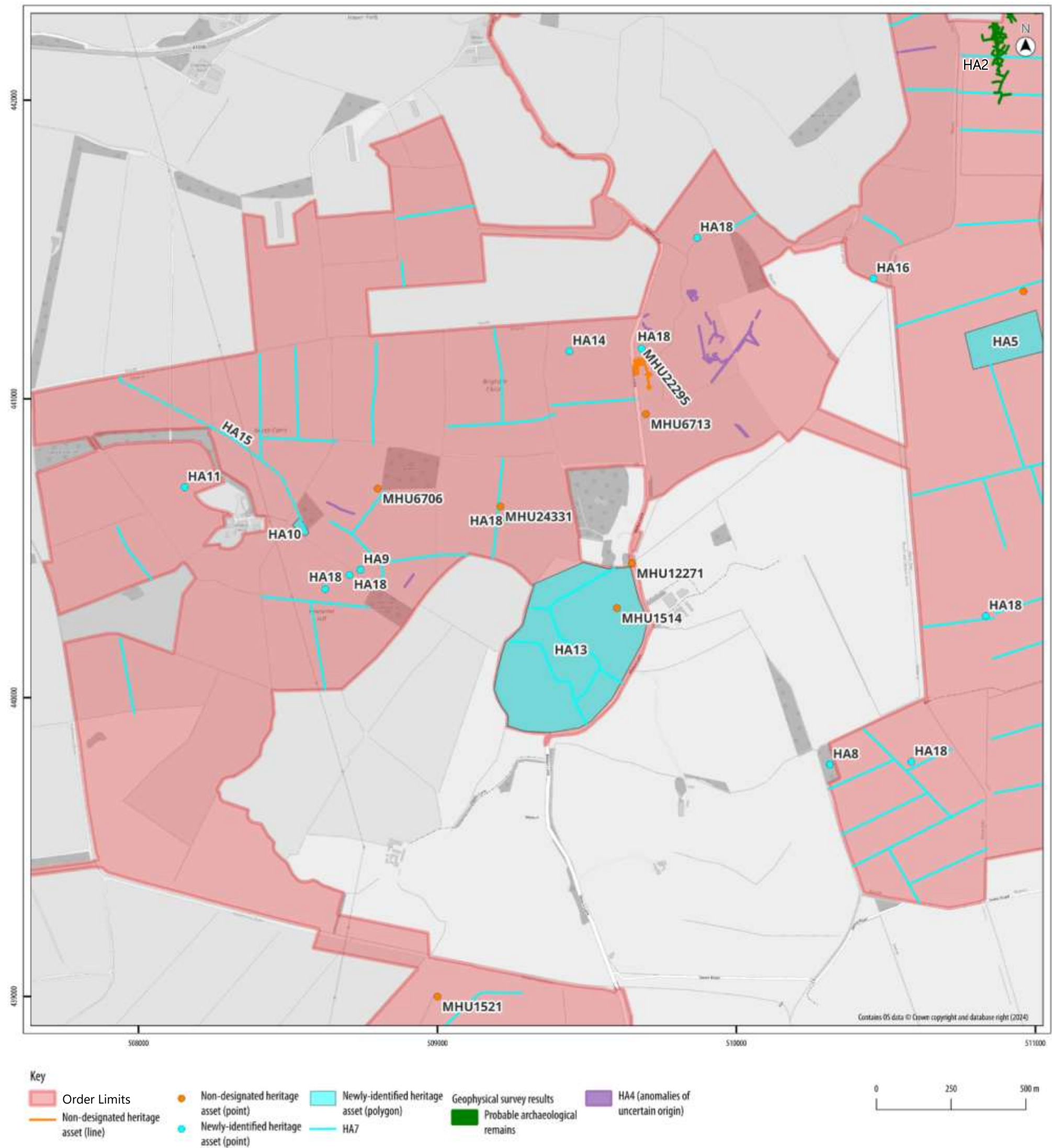
- Ten singular or groups of enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date identified through excavation, aerial photography or geophysical survey (MHU1498, MHU24331, MHU3590, MHU3593, MHU3595, MHU3597, MHU3628, MHU6600, HA2 and HA3);

- Several discrete or groups of anomalies of unknown but possible archaeological origin and likely prehistoric date identified through geophysical survey throughout the Site (HA4); and
- Six ditches, seven pits and a posthole found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA18).

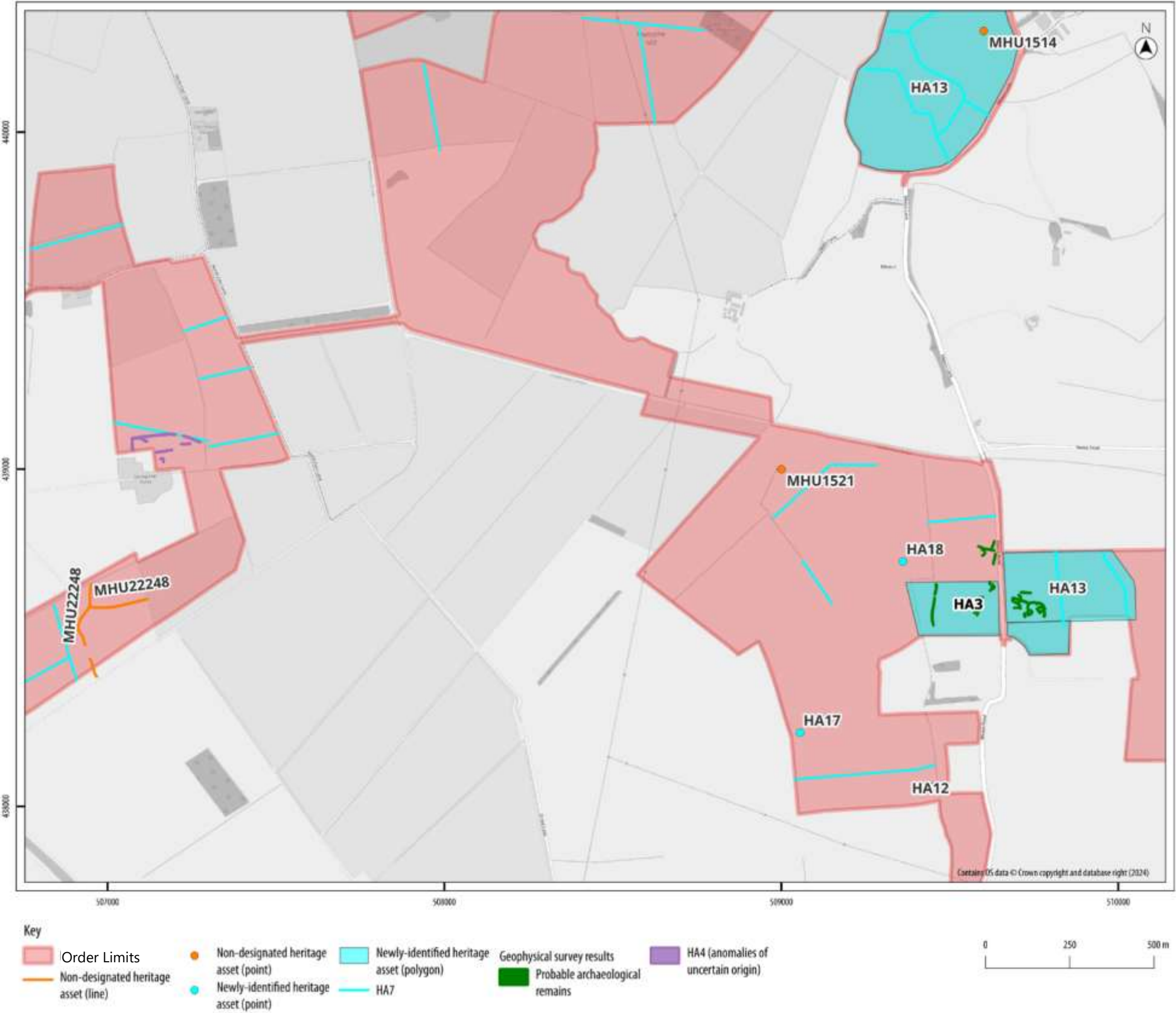


Illus. 6. Location of known heritage assets within the footprints of Land Areas B, C and D of the Proposed



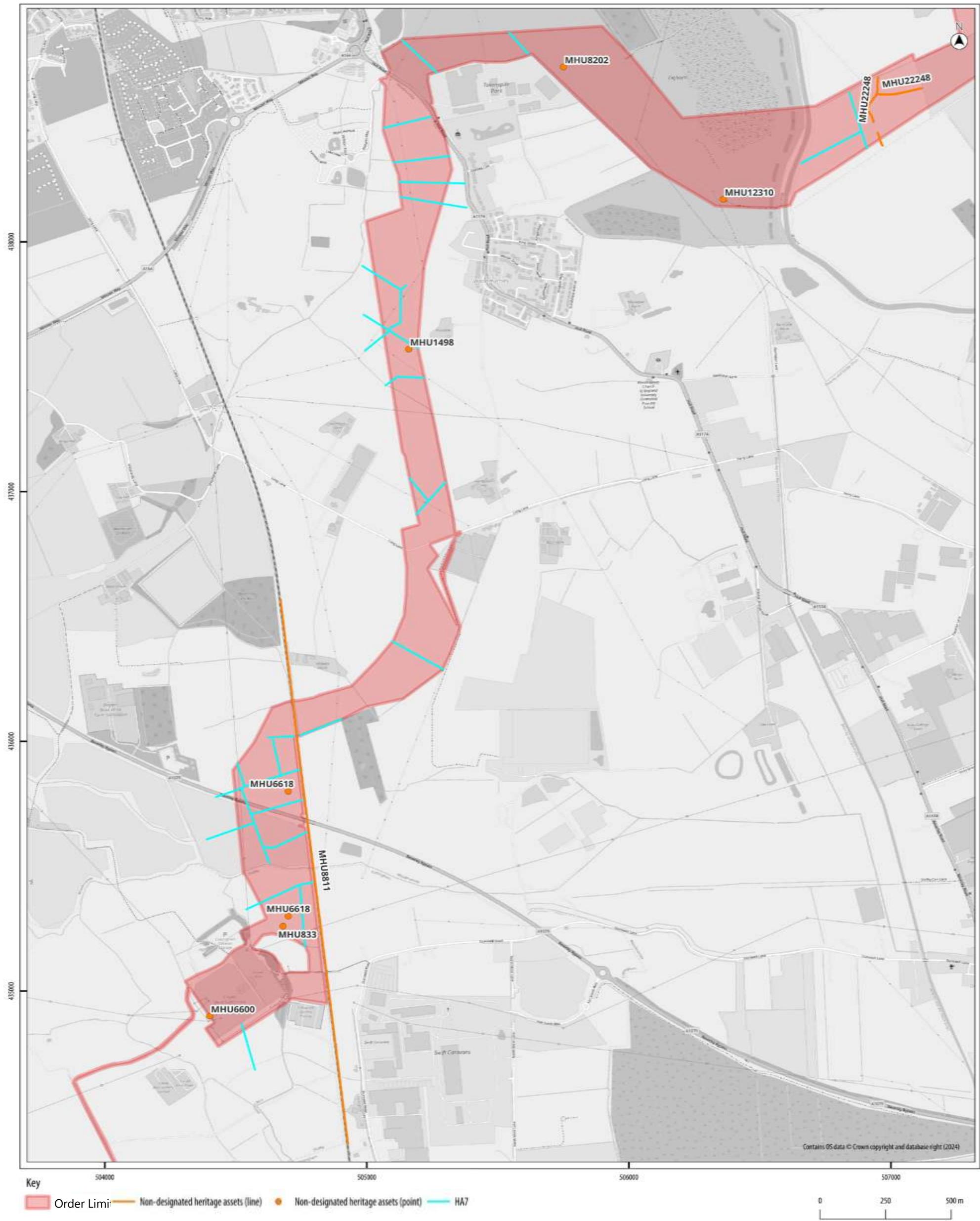


Illus. 7. Location of known heritage assets within the footprint of Land Areas C, D and E of the Proposed



Illus. 8. Location of known heritage assets within the footprints of Land Areas E and F of the Proposed Development





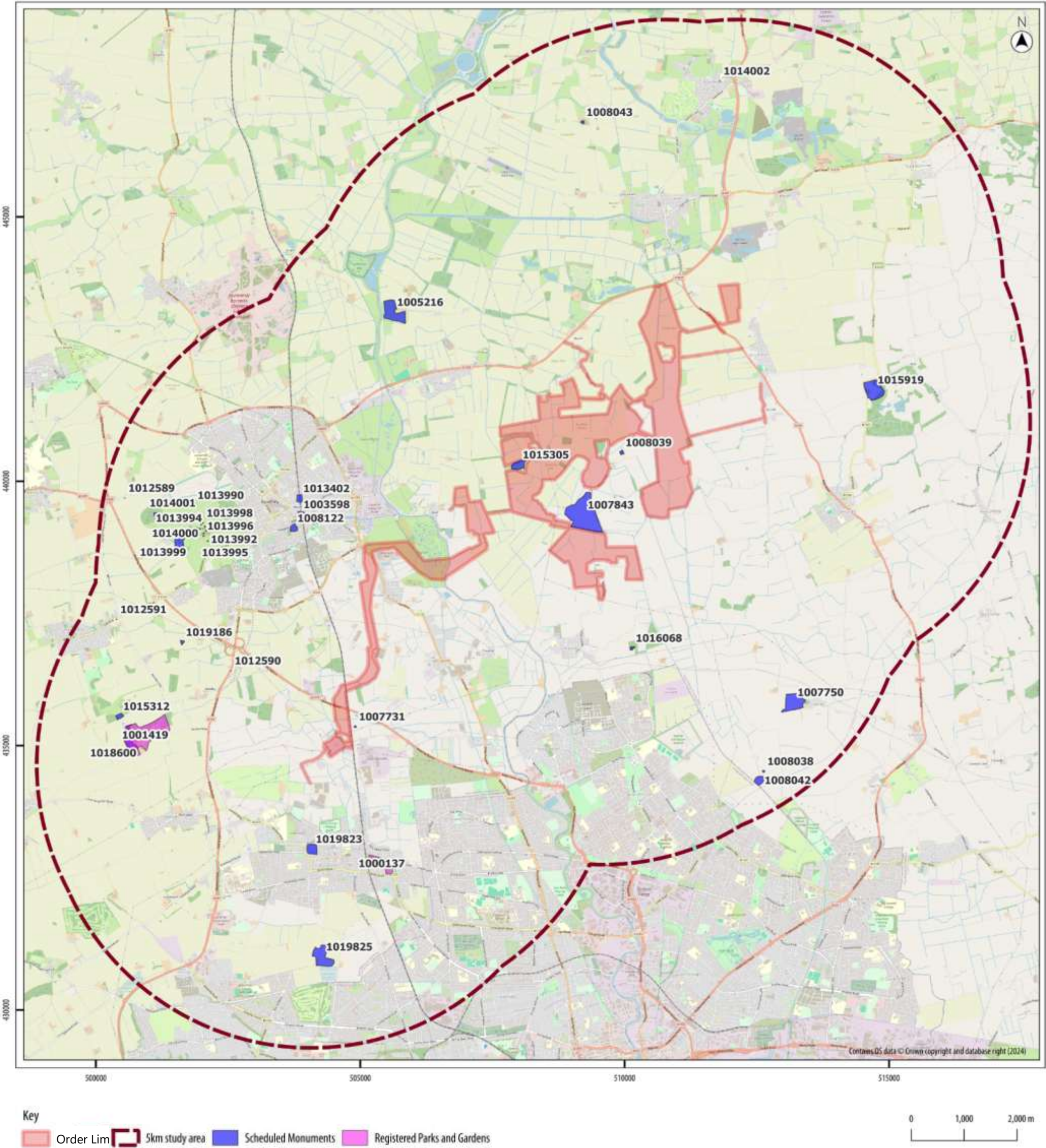
Illus. 9. Location of known heritage assets within the footprint of the grid connection cable route of the Proposed Development (HER MHU811 extends further northwards than shown into Beverley)

- 5.1.4. A total of 701 designated heritage assets are present within the 5 km study area and outside of the Site consisting of 35 Scheduled Monuments of Neolithic to modern date, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of post-medieval date, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date, 51 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, of medieval – modern date, 573 Grade II Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date and 26 Conservation Areas of early medieval to modern date (Illus. 10 – 20).
- 5.1.5. Within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets and outside of the Site, there are 322 non-designated heritage assets (Illus. 21 – 28). These consist of the sites of possible Neolithic - Iron Age funerary monuments; the sites of possible Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field systems; excavated Iron Age – post-medieval occupation sites and discrete archaeological features; the sites of possible or probable medieval granges, moated sites, Deserted Medieval Villages and Shrunken Medieval Villages; extant and demolished post-medieval buildings, industrial sites and transport networks; World War II crash sites and defensive sites; findspots of Neolithic – post-medieval date; and the cropmarks of enclosures, linear and circular features, ditches and trackways of unknown date.

## 5.2. *Historic Landscape Character (HLC)*

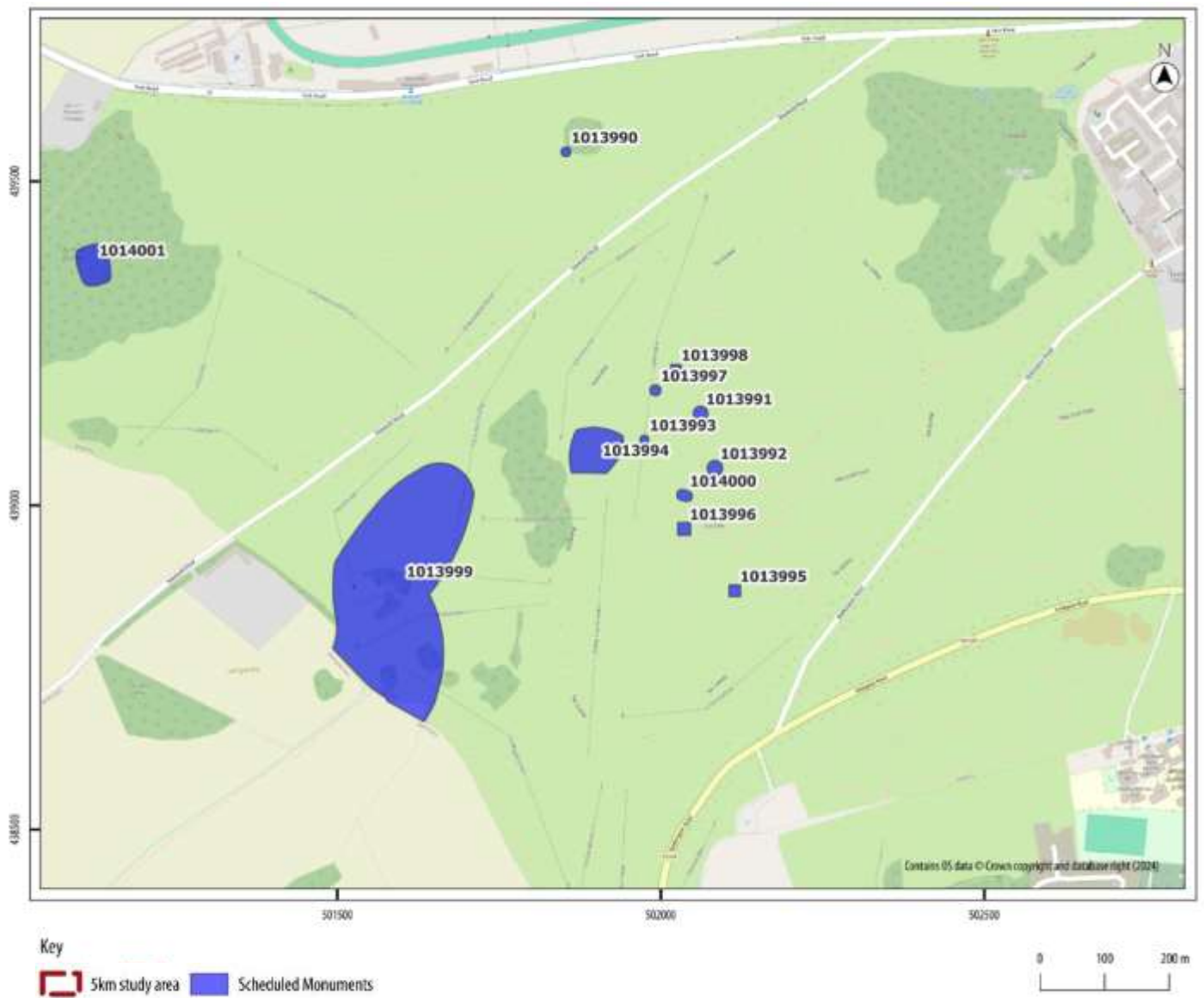
- 5.2.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the study area (Humber HER reference CHU30295) defines the majority of the Site and study area as historically being in agricultural use, first as medieval open strip fields (Fields D6, F5, F6, F8 – F16, and parts of the interconnecting cable routes and grid connection cable route) or medieval common land (remaining Fields apart from Field D7), and later as post-medieval private or parliamentary planned enclosures and/or modern fields. Some very early enclosure of strip fields or common land, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, is recorded within the Site (Fields D7, D11 – D16, E1, E2, E4 – E12, and parts of the interconnecting cable routes and grid connection cable route). Several small areas of ancient woodland are also noted within Field D7. The HLC records the woodland plantations of Sand Hill, Little Decoy, Peartree Hill (all in Land Area D) and Monkbridge (in Land Area C) as being in place since at least 1780, but that the small area of woodland in the east of Field C4 was planted at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- 5.2.2. The historic land use of the grid connection cable route is more variable than the Land Areas of the Proposed Development, as it runs close to historic and current settlements. Of particular note are HLC types HHU15071, HHU15075, HHU15085, HHU15087, HHU15095, HHU15232, HHU15235, and HHU15236, which record a former usage as a medieval deer park. This deer park is not recorded on the HER but is likely to be related to the Woodmansey and Beverley Parks which are marked nearby on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping or to the Archbishop's Park, which is recorded in the HER.





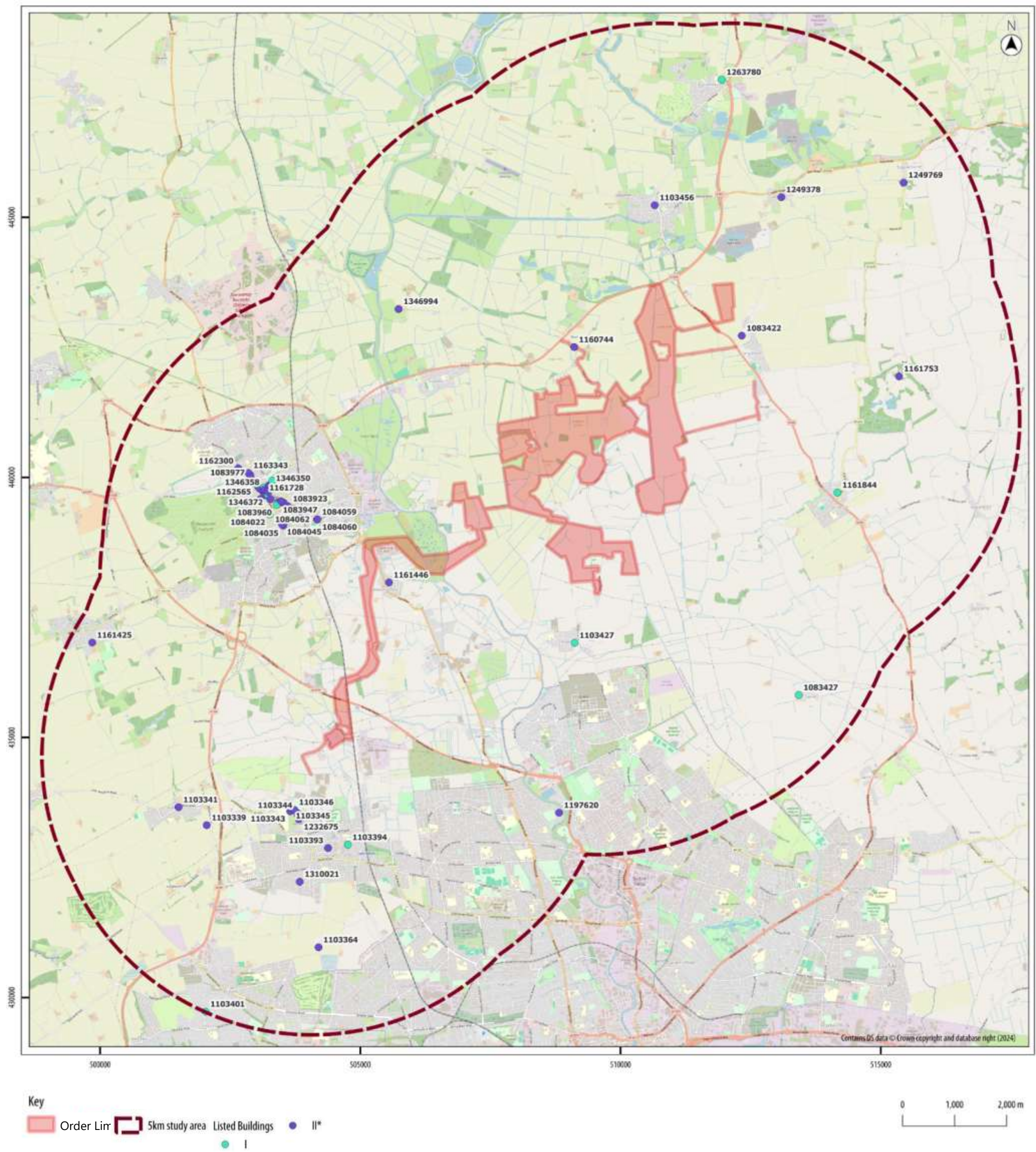
Illus 10. Location of Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens in the 5km study area





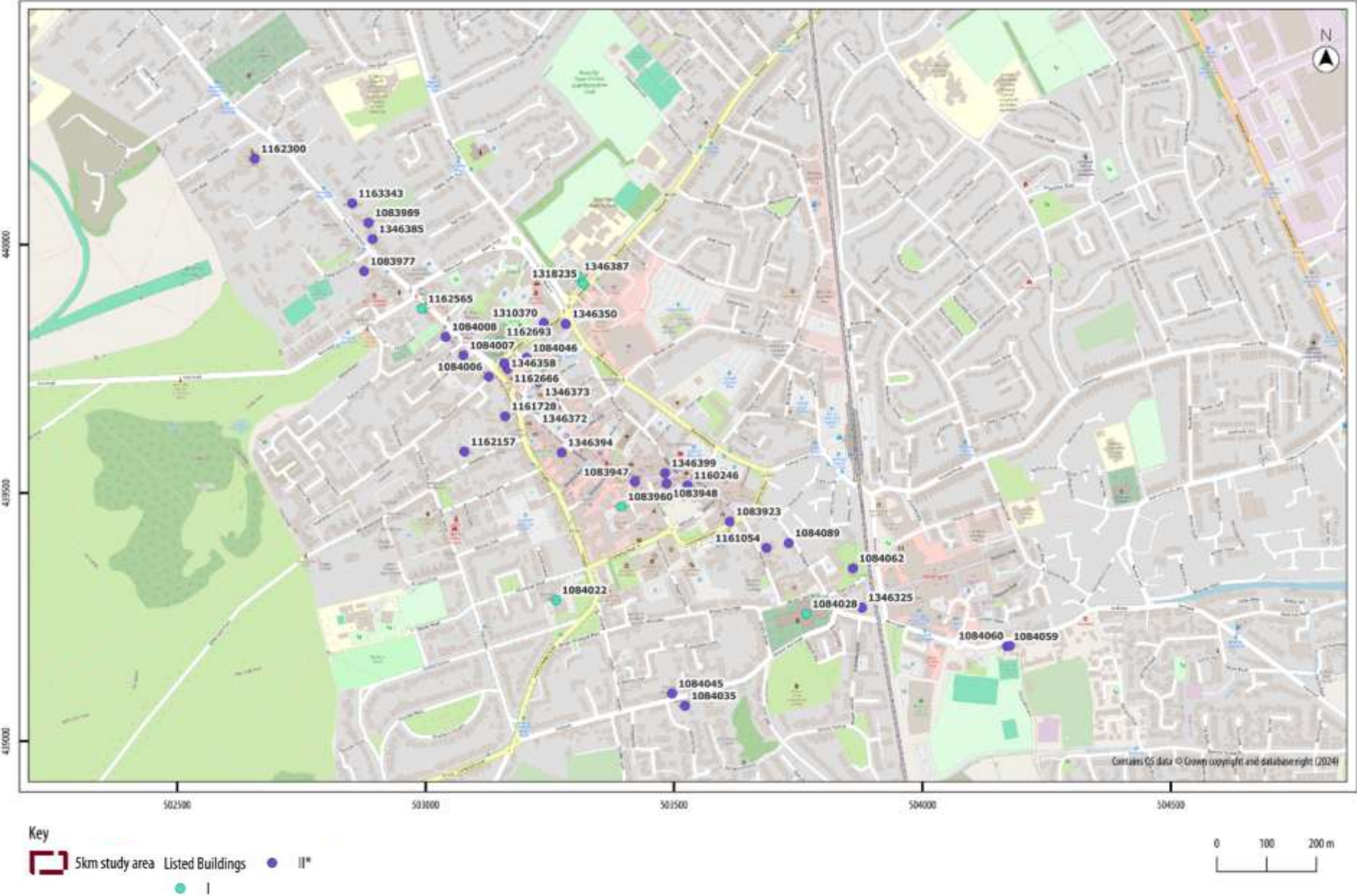
Illus 11. Detail of Scheduled Monuments within Westwood Common, Beverley



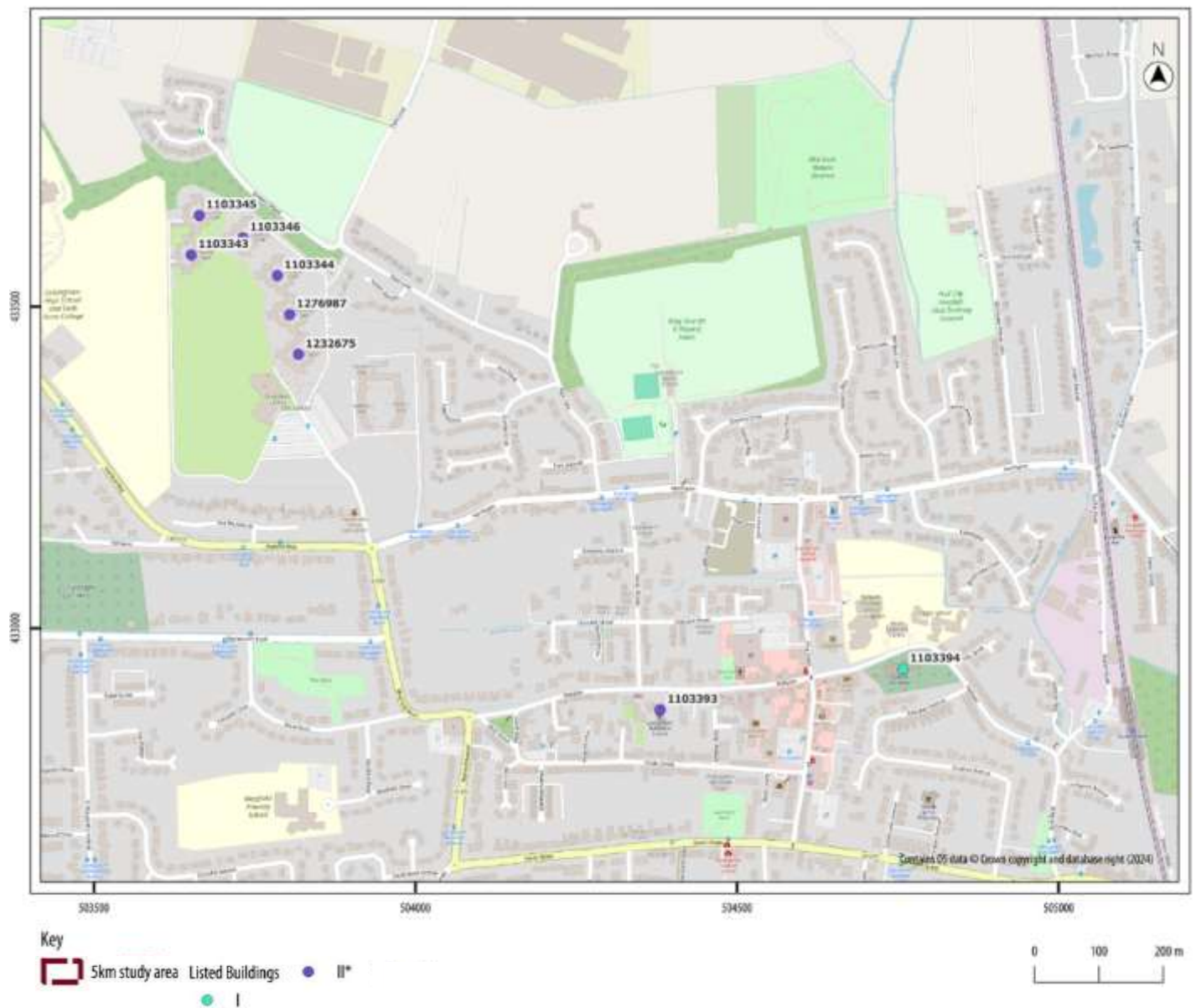


Illus 12. Overall location of Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within the 5km study area



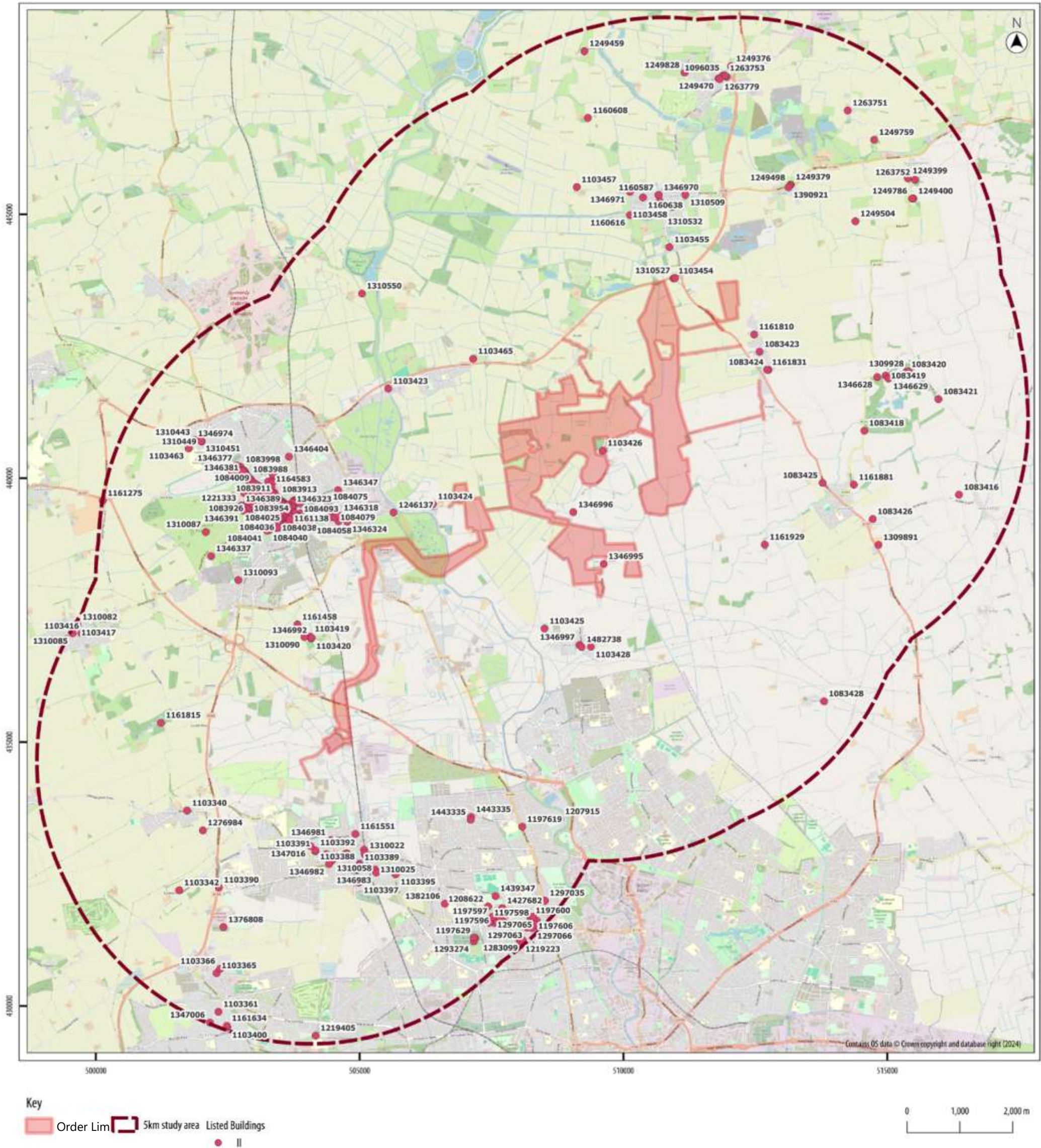


*Illus 13. Location of Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Beverley*  
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd



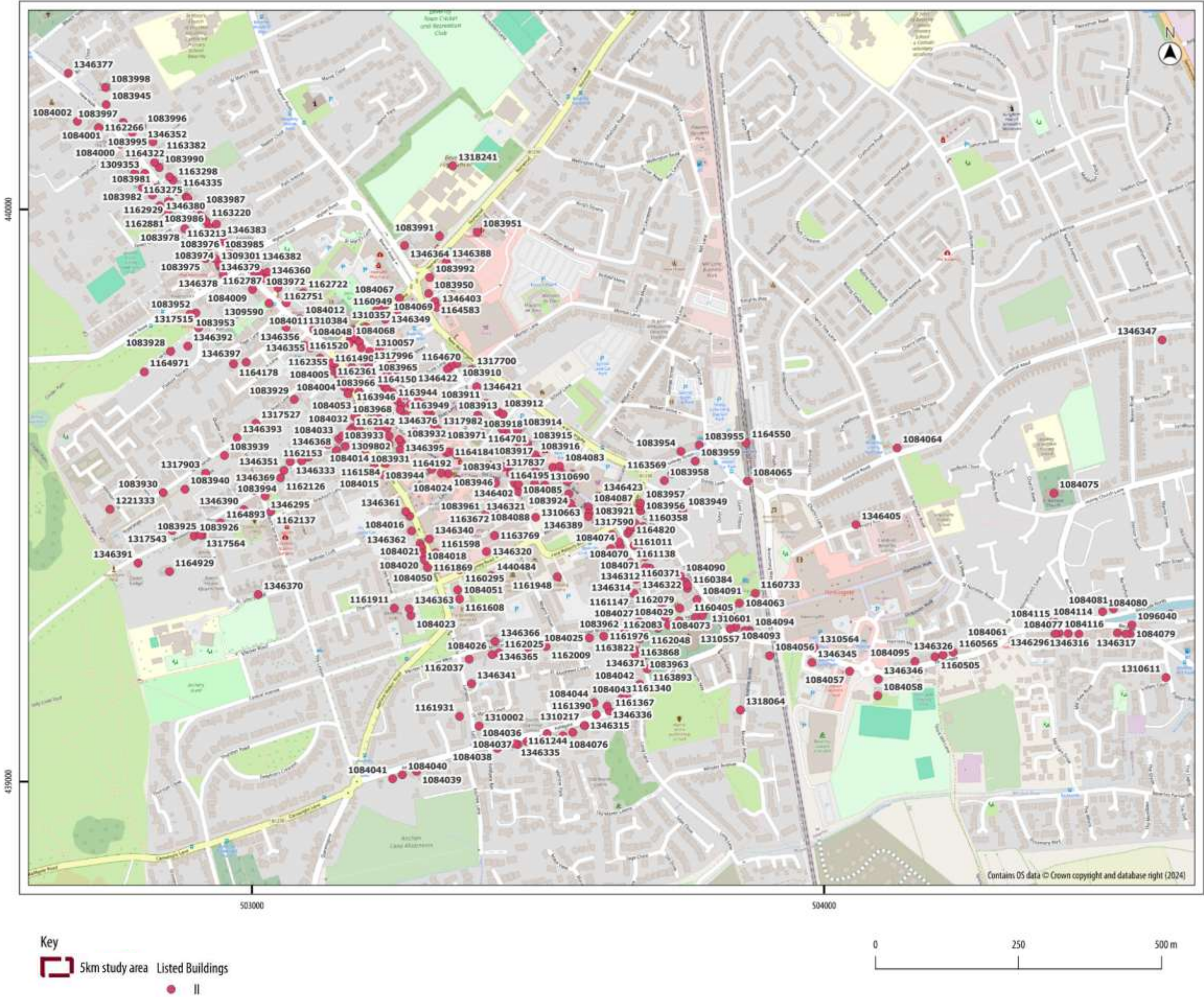
Illus 14. Location of Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings within Cottingham





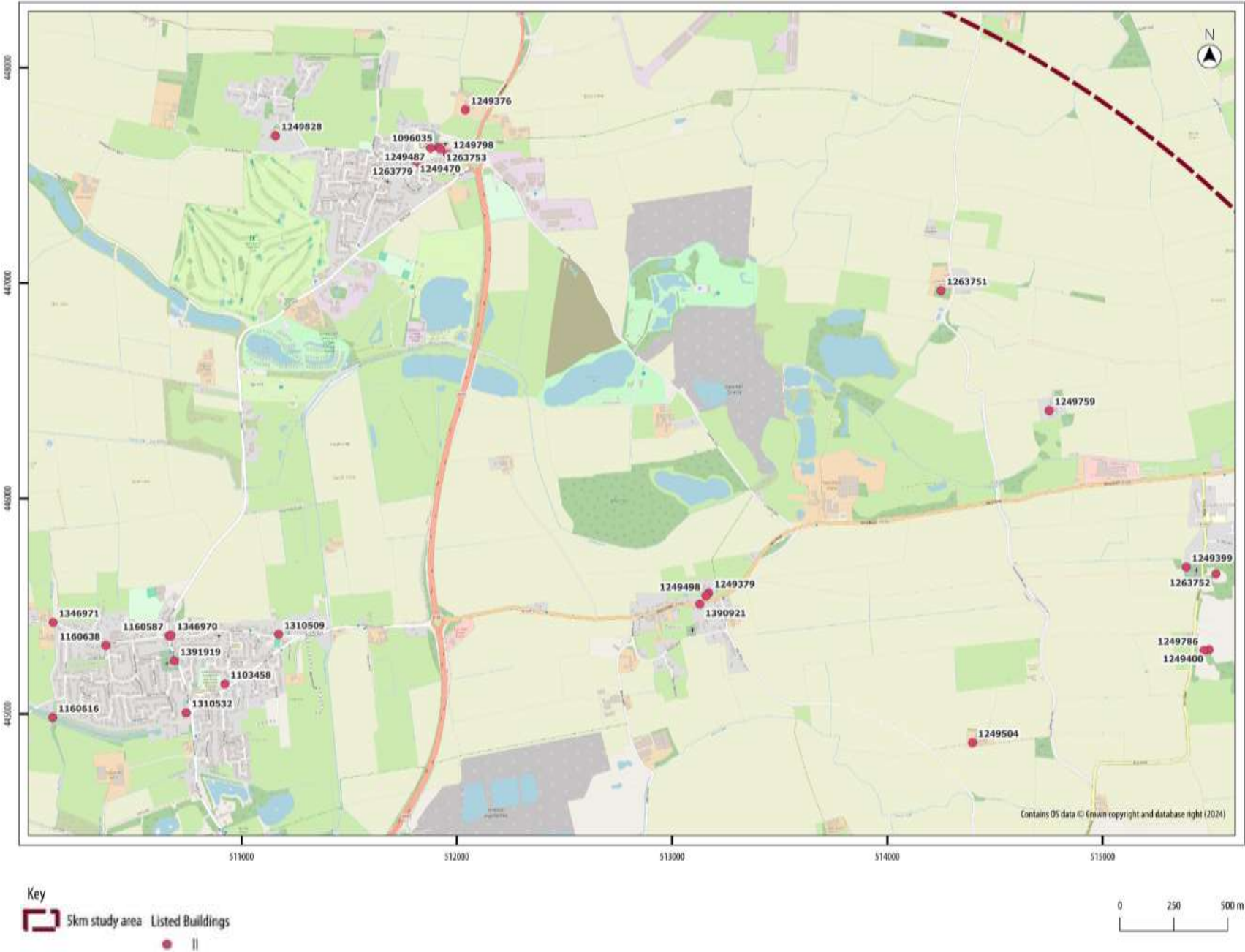
Illus 15. Overall location of Grade II Listed Buildings within the 5km study



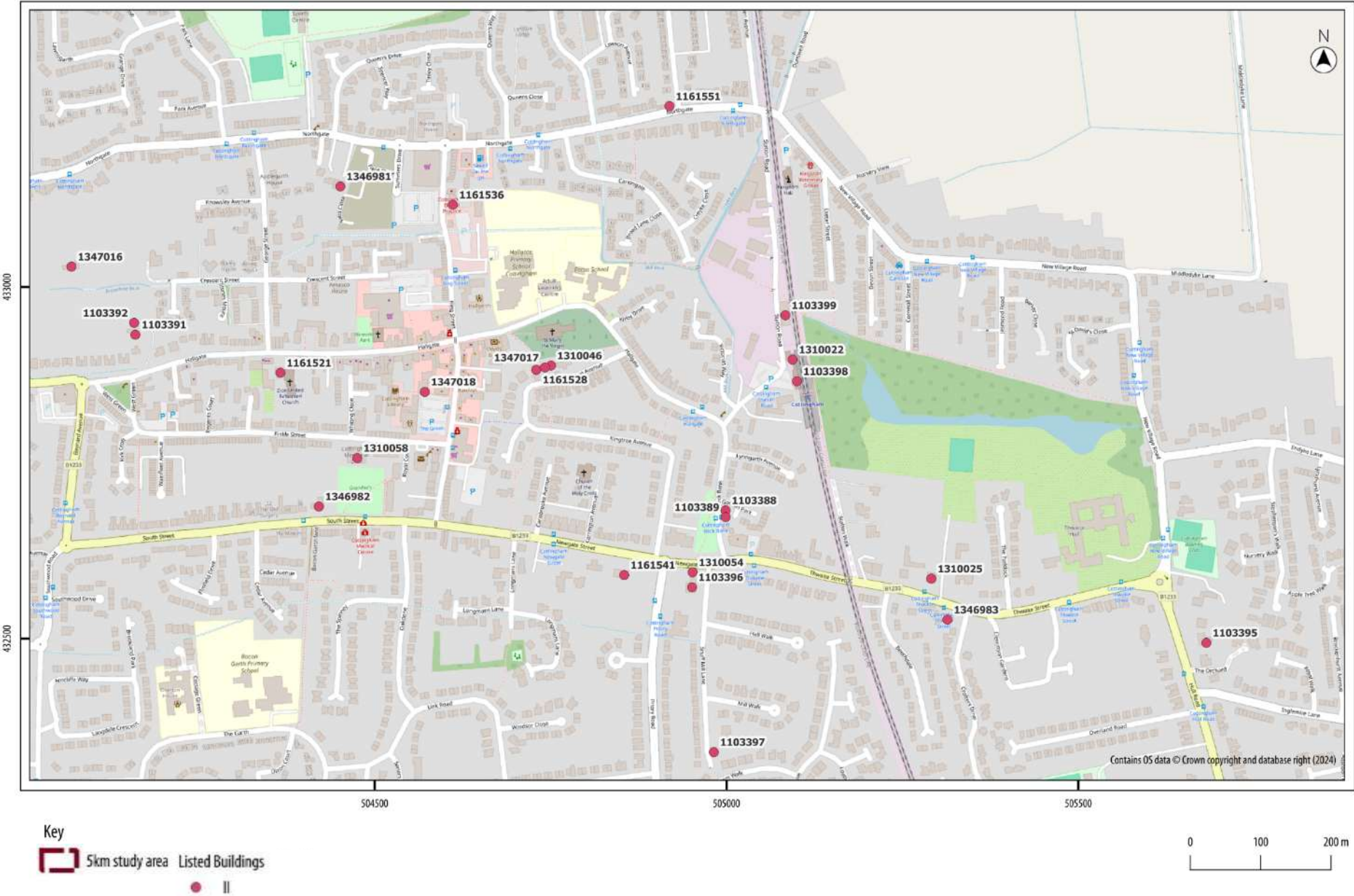


Illus 16. Location of Grade II Listed Buildings within Beverley



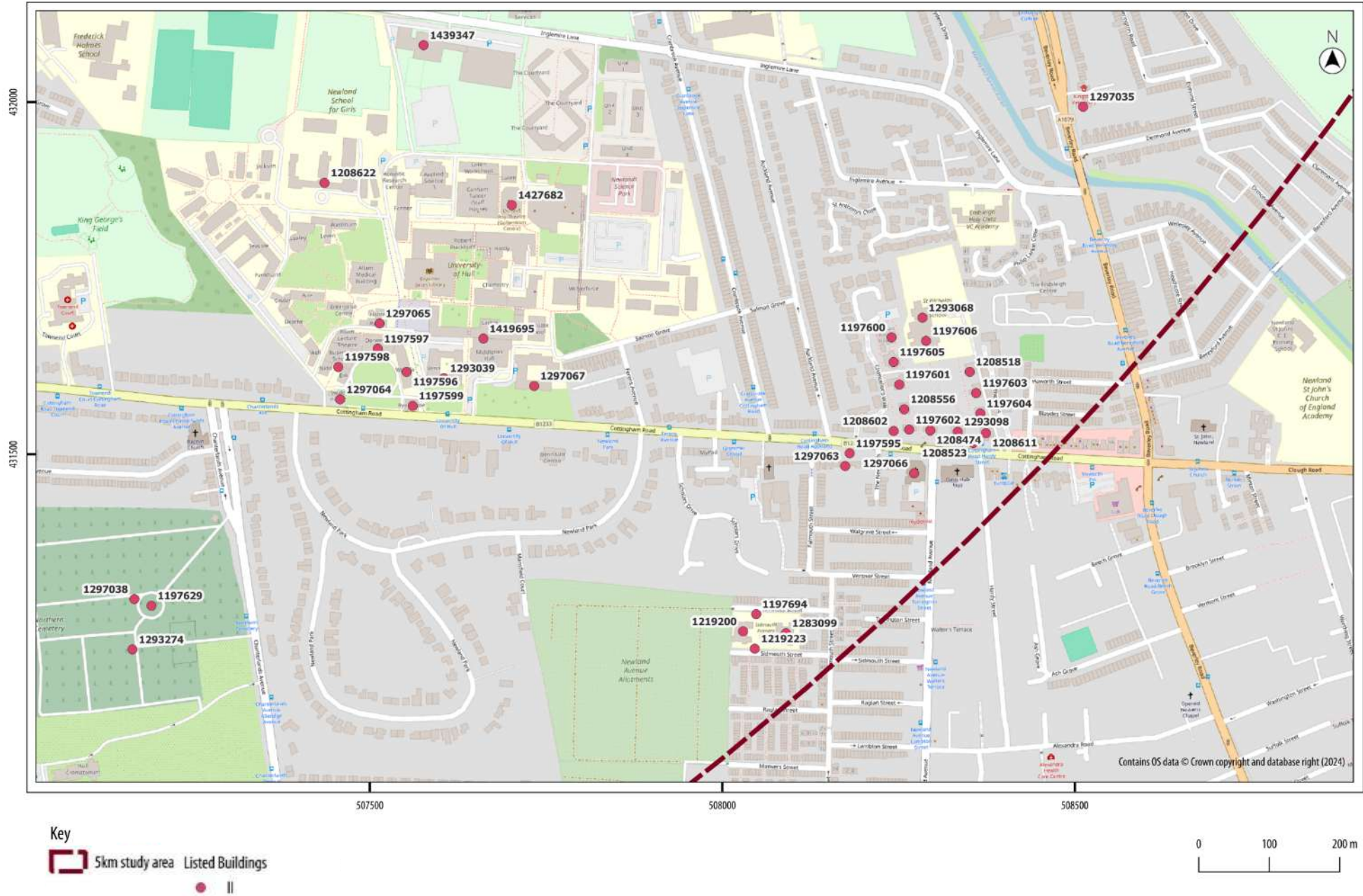


*Illus 17. Location of Grade II Listed Buildings within Brandesburton, Leven and Catwick*

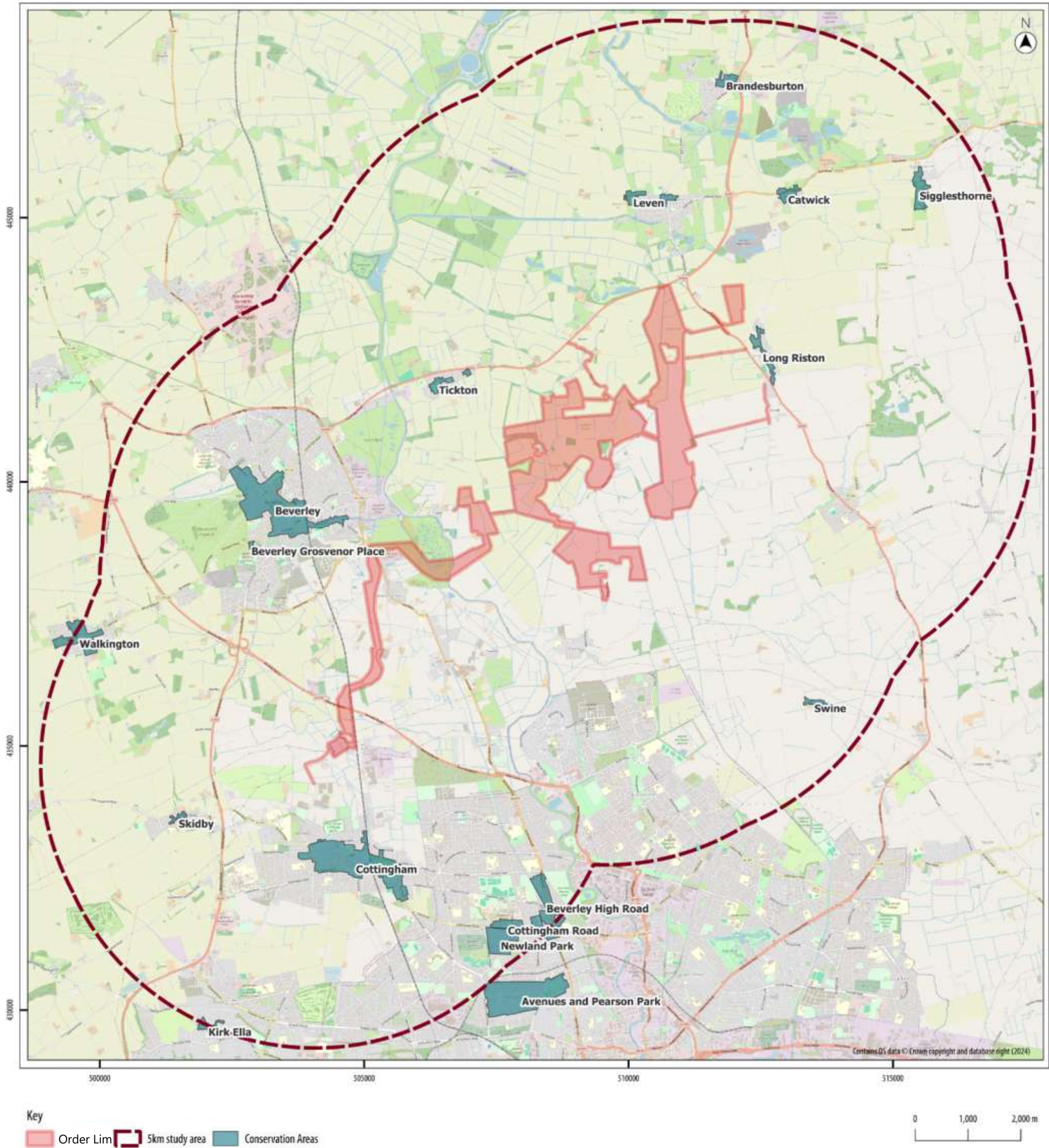


Illus 18. Location of Grade II Listed Buildings within Cottingham  
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd



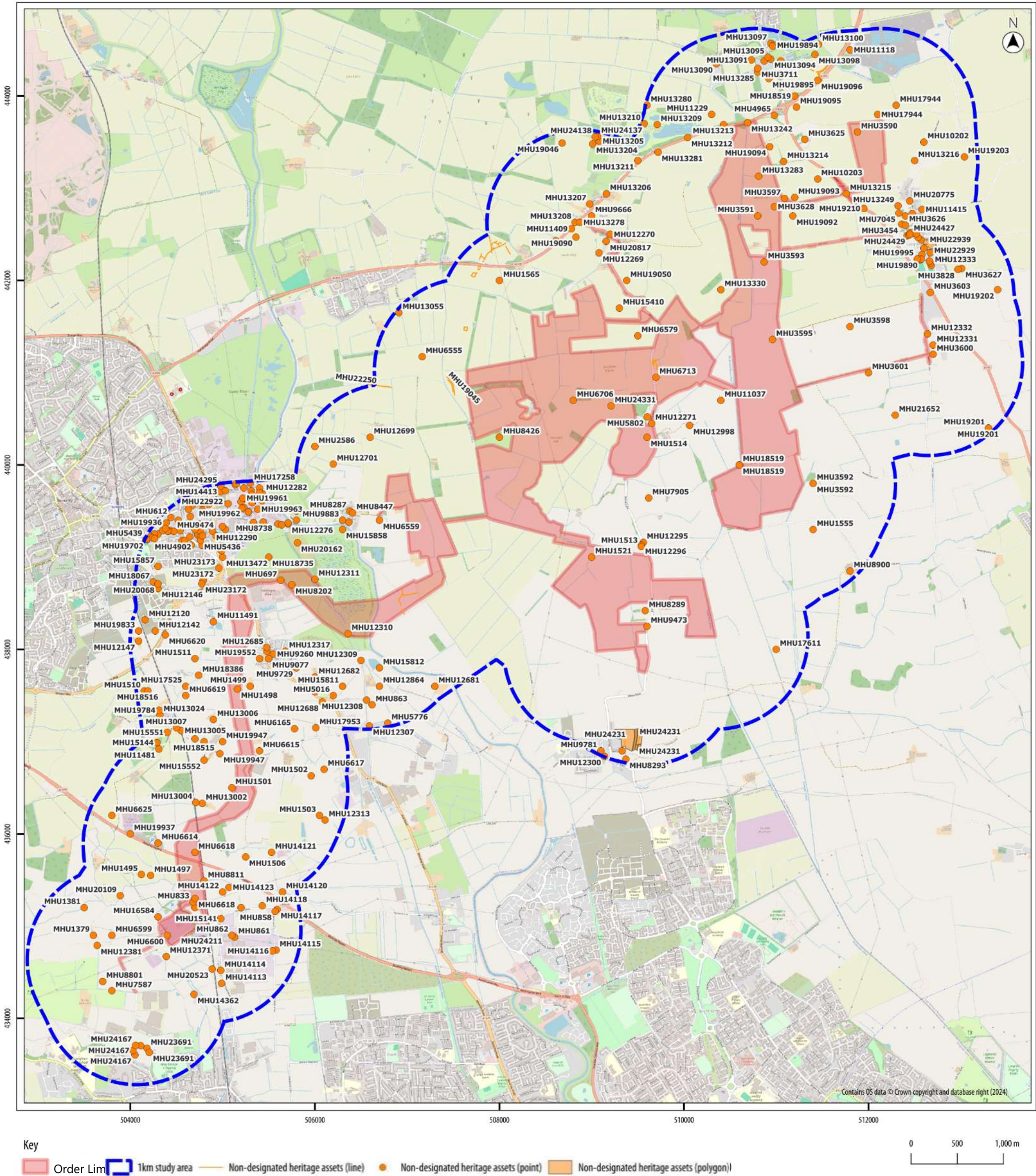






Illus 20. Location of Conservation Areas within the 5 km study area





Illus 21. Overall location of non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Site and 1 km study area by the Humber HER









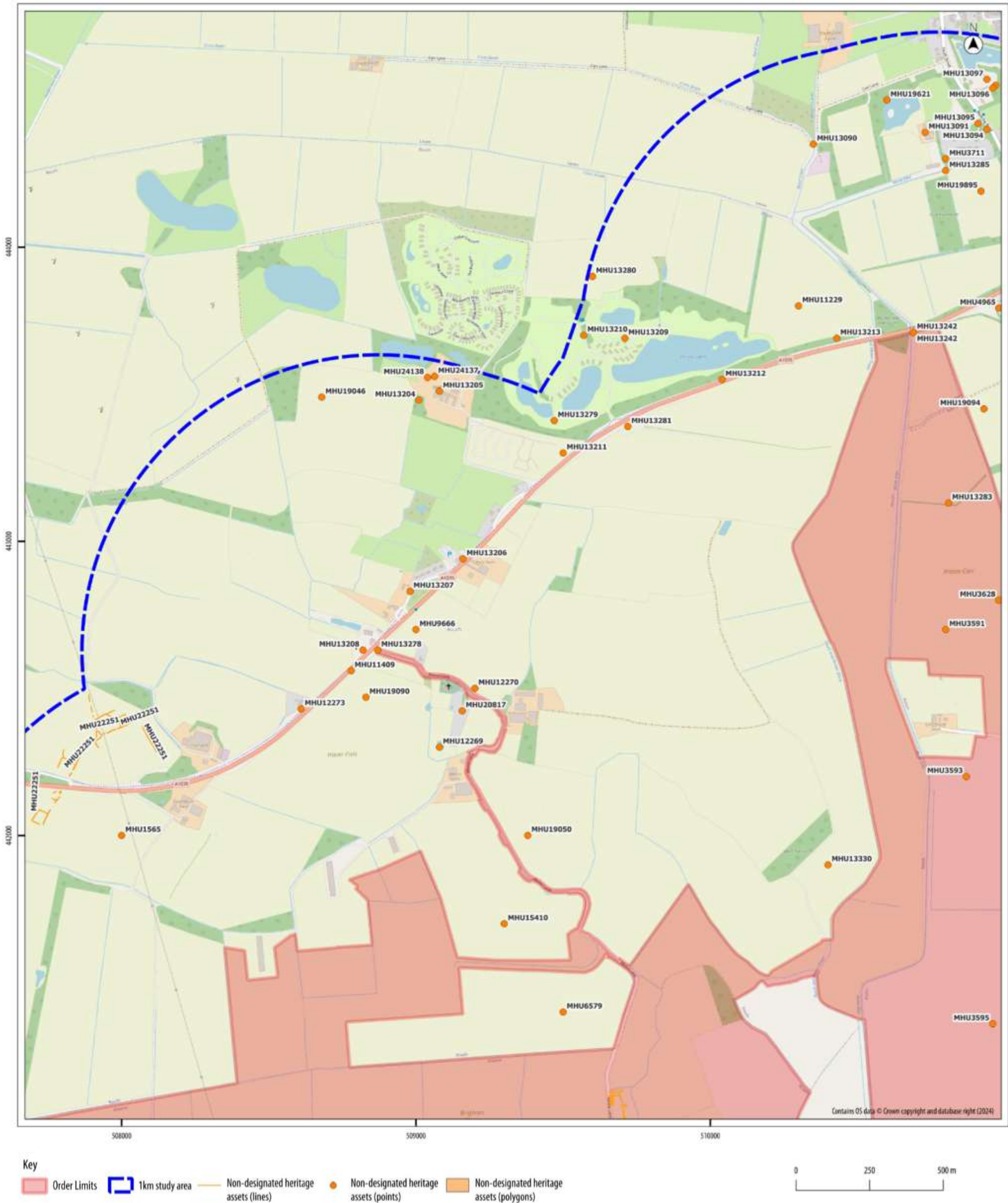
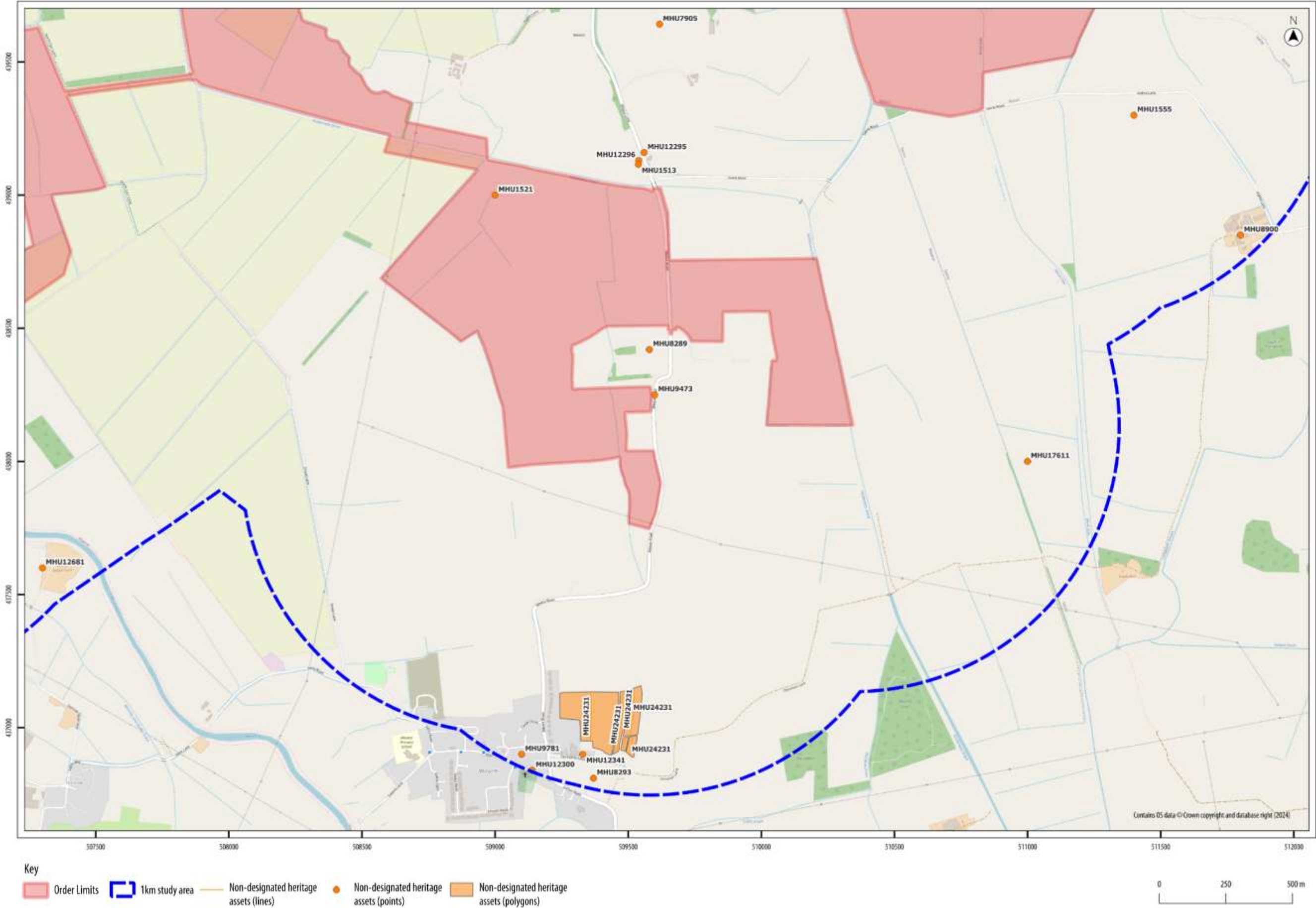


Figure 24. Detail of non-designated heritage assets recorded within and around the footprints of Land Areas B and D and the north-western area of the 1 km study area by the Humber HER









Illus. 26. Detail of non-designated heritage assets recorded within and around the footprints of Land Area D and E and the eastern area of the 1 km study area by the Headland UFB









### 5.3. *Previous investigations*

- 5.3.1. One hundred and thirteen archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the 1 km study area, three of which were located within the Site (Illus. 29 - 32). This is EHU2432, a DBA; EHU2627, a geophysical survey which identified a limited number of potential archaeological pits and ditches; and EHU3949, a negative programme of trial trenching.
- 5.3.2. In Arnold, c. 10 m – 30 m to the east of the Site along Arnold West Lane, there has been one negative watching brief (EHU664) and one archaeological investigation of unknown type (EHU1). There has also been one negative watching brief c. 950 m to east of Land Area C (EHU1181).
- 5.3.3. In Beverley, 55 m – c.1 km to the north and east of the grid connection cable route, there has been one DBA (EHU481), 11 negative watching briefs (EHU597, EHU614, EHU788, EHU808, EHU1090, EHU1856, EHU2577, EHU2584, EHU2585, EHU2682 and EHU4195), 22 watching briefs which identified remains of medieval – post-medieval or unknown date (EHU648, EHU655, EHU699, EHU719, EHU839, EHU840, EHU841, EHU855, EHU928, EHU939, EHU942, EHU1082, EHU1091, EHU1404, EHU1431, EHU1459, EHU1692, EHU1804, EHU2106, EHU2129, EHU2533, EHU2605, and EHU4276), three instances of combined historic building recording and watching brief (EHU1348, EHU2244 and EHU2561), three geophysical surveys which identified anomalies of either probable Romano-British or medieval – post-medieval date (EHU909, EHU3317 and EHU2679), and 20 archaeological evaluations which either identified remains of Romano-British to post-medieval date (EHU433, EHU910, EHU1081, EHU1855, EHU2610, EHU2630, EHU2631, EHU2632, EHU2855, EHU2866, EHU3040, EHU3146, EHU3776, EHU3958, EHU4175, EHU4230 and EHU4262) or were negative (EHU1090, EHU2403, EHU2498 and EHU3995).
- 5.3.4. In Cottingham, between c. 5 m and c. 840 m to the south and east of the grid connection cable route, there has been one watching brief which found remains of medieval – post-medieval date (EHU1820), four geophysical surveys which identified anomalies of probable medieval – post-medieval date (EHU3288) or possible Romano-British date (EHU2486, EHU2627 and EHU3106); and four archaeological excavations which either identified remains of medieval to post-medieval date (EHU3144, EHU3950 and EHU4062) or were negative (EHU3145).
- 5.3.5. In Leven, c. 815 m to the north-west of Land Area B, there has been there has been one geophysical survey which identified remains of medieval – post-medieval date (EHU2883).
- 5.3.6. In Long Riston, c. 170 m – c.490 m to the east and south-east of the Site along Carr Lane, there has been one negative watching brief (EHU2865), one watching brief which recorded remains of Iron Age – Romano British date (EHU4288) and four which recorded remains of medieval – post-medieval date (EHU884, EHU945, EHU3011 and EHU4288), one earthwork survey (EHU2615), two geophysical surveys which identified a possible kiln (EHU4279) and anomalies of unknown date (EHU3019), and 10 archaeological excavations which identified remains of medieval to post-medieval date or that were undated (EHU2616, EHU3020, EHU3021, EHU4280, EHU4282, EHU4283, EHU4284, EHU4285, EHU4286 and EHU4287).
- 5.3.7. In Routh, c. 60 m – 760 m to the north of the Site along Meaux Road, there have been two watching briefs (EHU1712 and EHU3960), one geophysical survey (EHU2883) which found remains of medieval – post-medieval date and one geophysical survey which identified anomalies of unknown date (EHU4267).
- 5.3.8. In Tickton, c.240 m to west of Land Area E, there has been one geophysical survey (EHU4313).
- 5.3.9. In Wawne, c.940 m – c.970 m to the south of Land Area F, there has been one DBA (EHU2714), two geophysical surveys which identified anomalies of medieval – post-medieval date (EHU3282), and an archaeological evaluation which identified post-medieval and modern remains (EHU3007). A building and earthwork survey has also been carried out on Abbey Cottage, c. 225m to the north of Land Area F (EHU1733).
- 5.3.10. In and around Woodmansey, c. 60 m – c.830 m to the west and east the grid connection cable route, there have been one negative watching briefs (EHU1803), three geophysical surveys which identified



anomalies of unknown date (EHU851 and EHU2891) and six archaeological evaluations which identified remains of Romano-British to post-medieval or unknown date (EHU2620, EHU2651, EHU2880, EHU3008, EHU4048 and EHU4171).

- 5.3.11. Geophysical surveys which identified anomalies of unknown date have also been carried out c. 720 m to the east of Land Area F (EHU4232) and c. 300 m to the east of the grid connection cable route (EHU3288).
- 5.3.12. Headland Archaeology carried out a geophysical survey of the Land Areas of the Proposed Development between December 2023 and January 2024 to support the forthcoming EIA<sup>32</sup>. This identified two areas of locally high archaeological potential, consisting of a spread of likely enclosures within Fields B4 and B8 (HA2) and a possible sub-rectangular enclosure containing two ring ditches with a larger third ring ditch located immediately outside in Fields F6, F9, F10 and F11 (HA3). The location of the identified areas of archaeological potential on patches of sand and gravel or till superficial deposits was interpreted as a genuine reflection of the suitability of the Site for historic occupation.
- 5.3.13. Three anomalies possibly identifying localised burning were also mapped across multiple Fields of the Proposed Development to the east of Meaux Lane, and an anomaly of uncertain origin was recorded in the location of 'ruins' detailed on historic maps close to the River Hull. No anomalies relating to Meaux Deserted Medieval Village (HER MHU1514) were identified.
- 5.3.14. The geophysical survey also recorded a large number of natural or geological features and anomalies of agricultural origin throughout the surveyed area, such as systematic patterns of field drains, ploughing trends both historic ridge and furrow and modern, former field boundaries and ponds.
- 5.3.15. Headland Archaeology carried out a programme of trial trenching of the solar farm infrastructure not including the solar panel arrays or underground cabling between August and September 2024 to support the forthcoming EIA<sup>33</sup>. A total of 83 trenches were excavated, with archaeological features being identified in 14 of these (HA17 and HA18). Only two trenches, Trench 8 (located in Land Area B) and Trench 86 (located in Land Area F), contained dateable features in the form of Iron Age – Romano-British pits (HA17). The remaining 12 trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 9, 16, 29, 33, 44, 55, 58, 70, 79 and 84, located within Land Areas B, C, D and E, contained undated ditches, pits and postholes (HA18); of these, only Trench 1 contained any finds (a sheep or goat tibia). The pits identified in Trench 8 reflected the results of the geophysical survey, although the pits were recorded as magnetic enhancements likely caused by variations in the geology by that survey. The key conclusions of the trial trenching were:
- The recovered pottery was typical of later Iron Age and Romano-British sites of the River Hull Valley and were of a rural type.
  - Although the trial trenching indicated that there was some human activity within the Site during the 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, there was no clear evidence for settlement itself. The quantities of pottery recovered from two of the pits may indicate that this was deliberately dumped material, perhaps used as rubbish pits for nearby settlement activity, or were part of larger features such as wells or waterholes.
  - The recovered pottery suggests that human activity within the Site significantly decreased or did not occur during the 4<sup>th</sup> century. This is at odds with the regional data, which shows a lack of activity during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries and the increase or commencement of activity during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

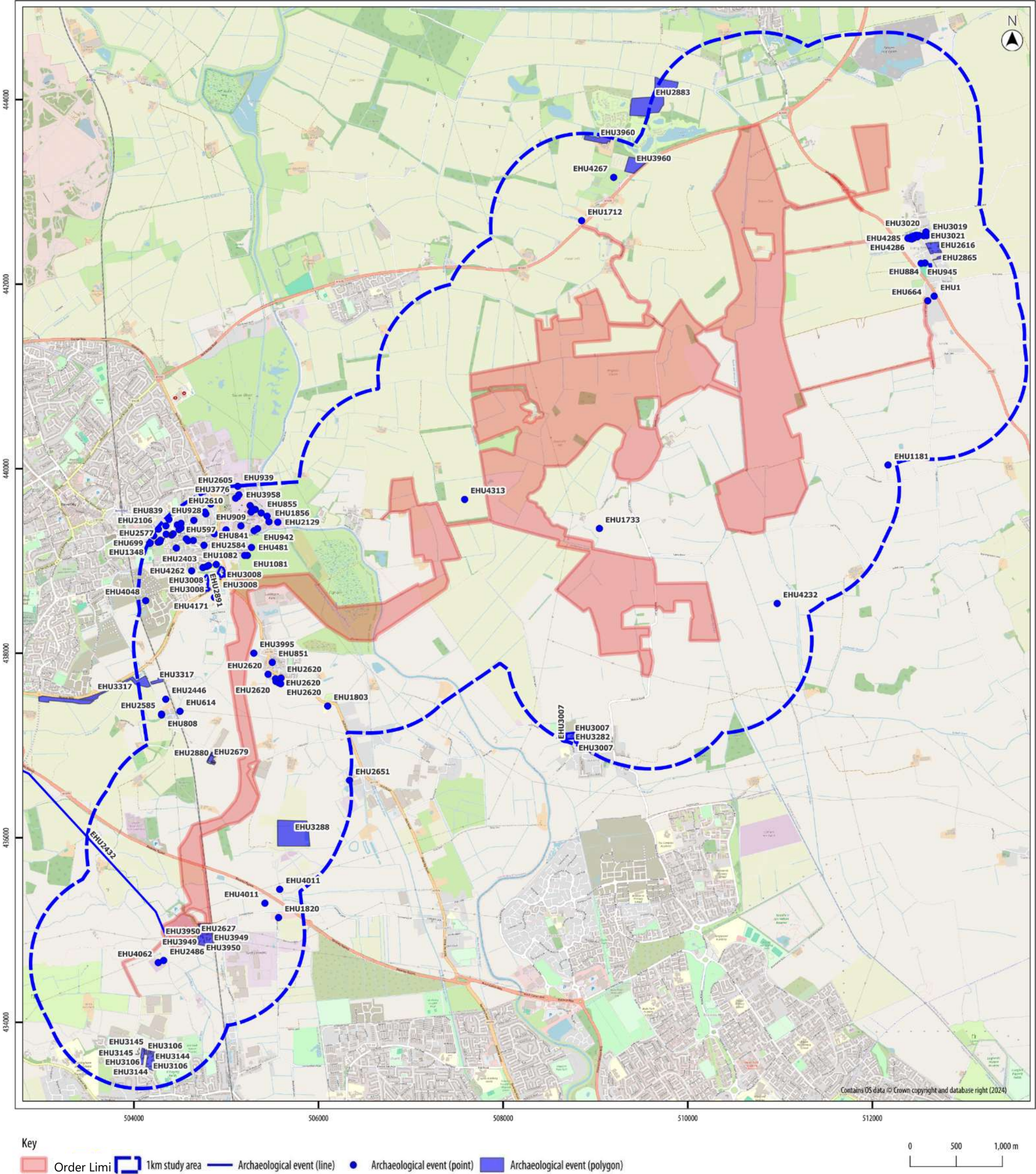
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<sup>32</sup> As the route of the grid connection cable route had not been finalised at the time of the geophysical survey, it was not surveyed. The grid connection cable route is anticipated to be archaeologically investigated by way of geophysical survey and trial trenching as a requirement of the DCO.

<sup>33</sup> As the route of the grid connection cable route had not been finalised at the time of the programme of trial trenching, it was not archaeologically investigated. The grid connection cable route, as well as the solar panel arrays, are anticipated to be archaeologically investigated as a requirement of the DCO.

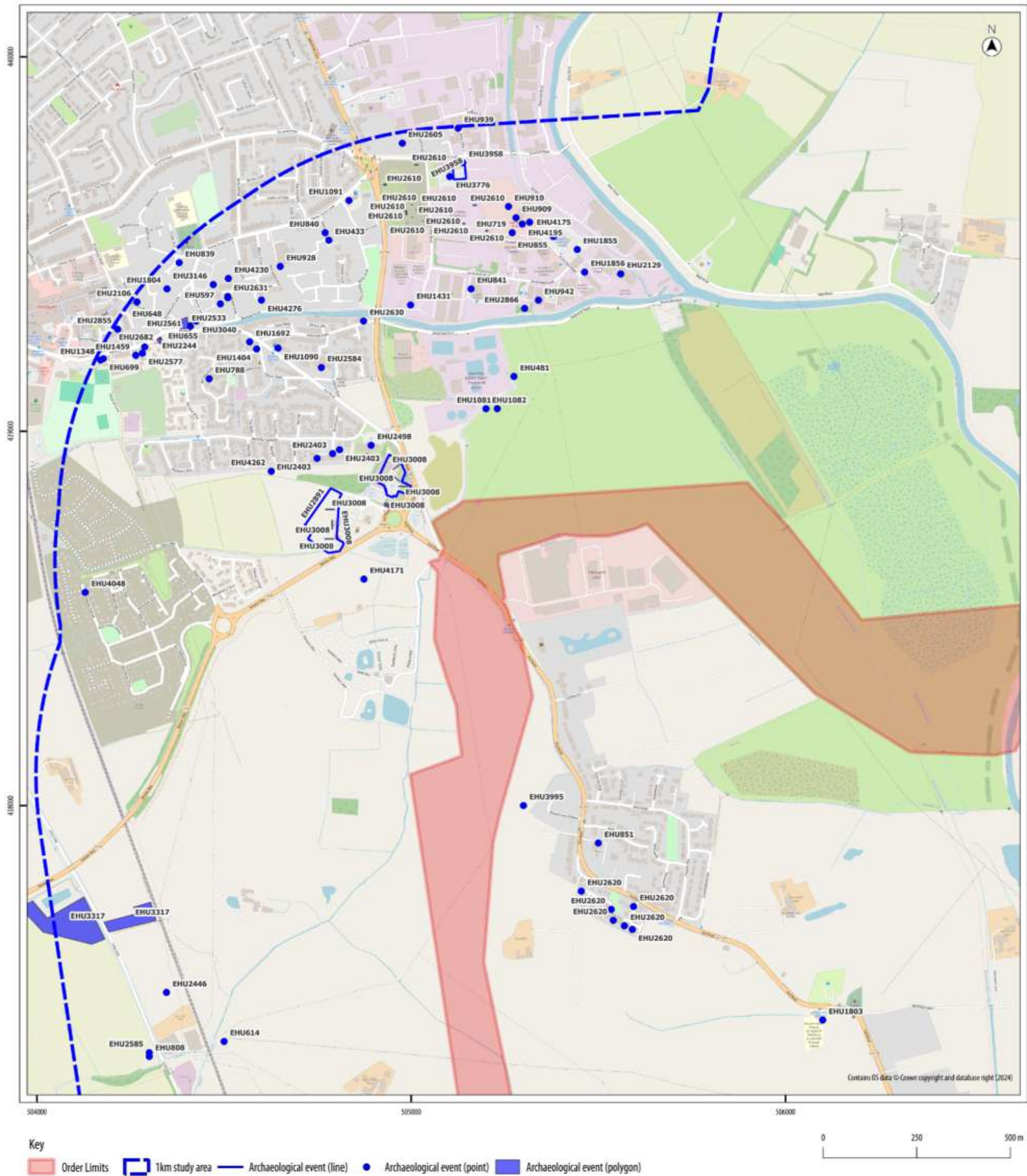
- The small amount of animal remains recovered indicates that animals were not being routinely raised or butchered within the Site, at least in large numbers.
- Some of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey have been proven to be archaeological in origin, attesting to the general veracity of the geophysical survey results.





Illus 29. Overall location of previous archaeological investigations within the Site and 1 km study area



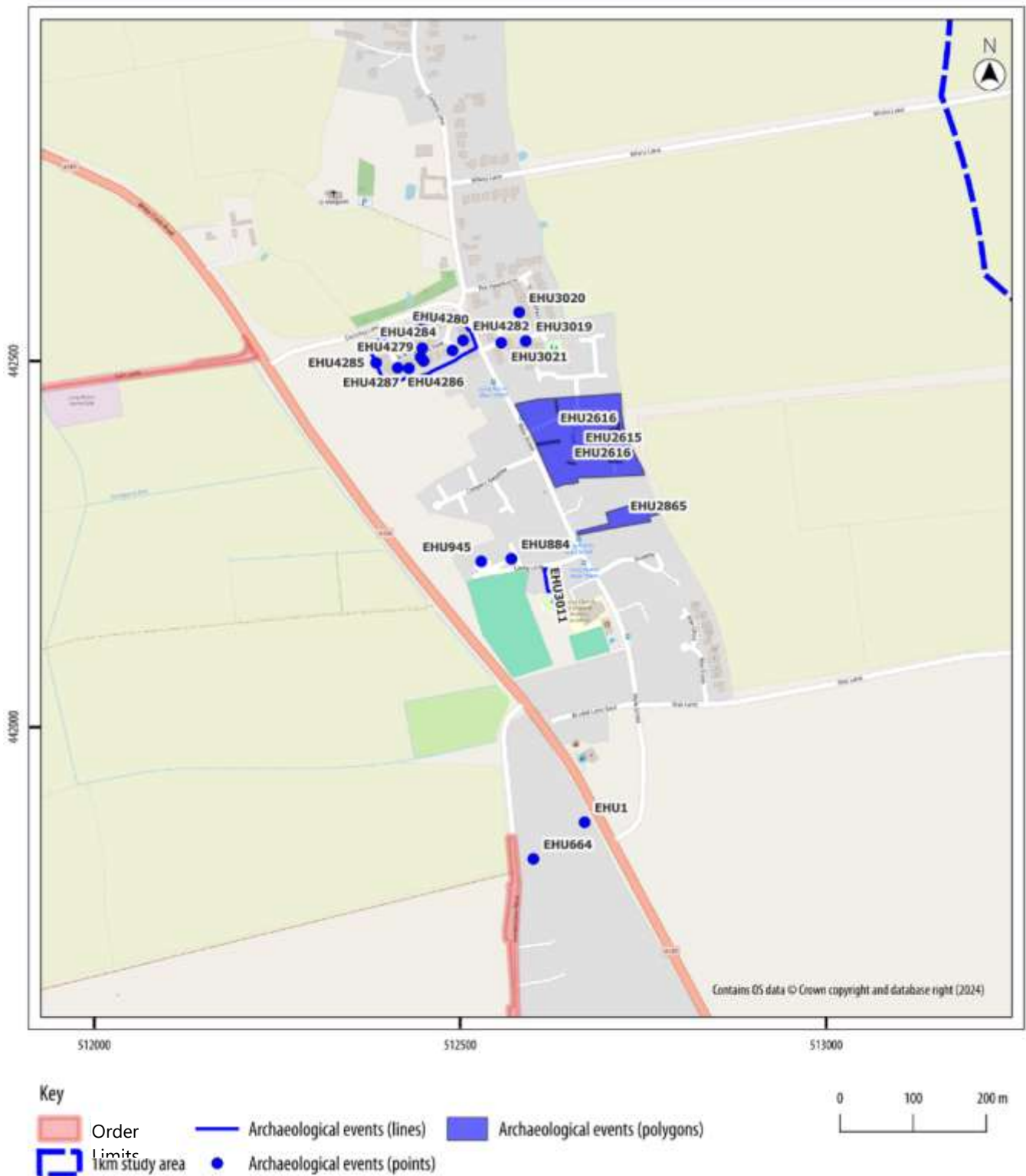


Illus 30. Detail of location of previous archaeological investigations in and around Woodmansey and Beverley









*Illus 32. Detail of location of previous archaeological investigations in and around Long Riston and Arnold*

## 5.4. *Archaeological and historical narrative*

### Prehistoric Periods

#### Palaeolithic (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.4.1. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.2. Current archaeological evidence indicates that the overall survival of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic remains across most of Yorkshire is relatively poor, likely due to the physical impacts of the Devensian glaciation (starting c.75,000BP) on pre-Devensian archaeological remains in the region. Nevertheless, cave and 'open' sites have been found, although not within 10 km of the Site. There is also sparse evidence for activity within Yorkshire during the Upper Palaeolithic period, which spanned c.40,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE. However, the distribution of Upper Palaeolithic activity which is known, predominantly taking the form of findspots of lithics, appears to form part of a wider distribution of activity between the Pennine uplands, Lancashire, the Peak District, the Vale of York and the valley of the Trent. This may represent the post-Devensian re-colonisation of Britain, which was connected to continental Europe at that time<sup>34</sup>.
- 5.4.3. The British-Irish Ice Sheet, which extended across the Site and study area, reached its greatest extent near the end of the Palaeolithic period, around 25,000 BCE. At the foot of this ice sheet a number of lakes formed due to drainage lines being disrupted and blocked by ice. One of the most important of these was Lake Humber, which at its maximum extended southwards as far as the Trent Valley, northwards as far as the northern end of the Vale of York, eastwards as far as Market Weighton and Hessle (c. 8 km – 16 km to the south and west of the Site), and westwards as far as Tadcaster. Lake Humber and its margins may have represented one of the most resource-rich environments in the region during this period, and thus the archaeological potential of the sands and gravels formed as beach deposits around the lake's shoreline is relatively high<sup>35</sup>.
- 5.4.4. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site or study area.
- 5.4.5. Given current knowledge regarding Lower and Middle Palaeolithic activity within Yorkshire, it is thought unlikely that significant human activity occurred within the Site during these periods. The Site is likely to have been located at too great a distance from the shores of the Lake Humber to be a prime location for either occupation or resource gathering during the Upper Palaeolithic period; however, it may have formed part of the outlying foraging lands of Upper Palaeolithic peoples.
- 5.4.6. There is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site.

#### Mesolithic (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.4.7. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period. Settlement sites are generally rare.
- 5.4.8. With the exception of the internationally important Mesolithic sites of Starr Carr and Flixton Carr, Mesolithic Yorkshire has not been as well investigated as nearby areas such as the Trent Valley. The densest concentrations of material, mostly flint artefacts, are recorded along regional river corridors and terraces in the North York Moors (particularly the River Esk, the Hambleton Hill and the Tabular Hills), the east-central Pennines (especially close the Wharfe and Nidd rivers), and in proximity to the upper reaches of the Aire and Calder rivers. This could reflect the actual concentration of Mesolithic activity but may also

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<sup>34</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 47 - 49

<sup>35</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 49 and Fairburn and Bateman 2016



be due to soil degradation following post-medieval agriculture and land improvement schemes washing Mesolithic lithics into valley bottoms.

- 5.4.9. The Holderness Plain, in which the study area and Site lies, is situated within the Humber wetlands, which were formed during this period. Within the Humber wetlands, the distribution of Mesolithic remains reflect the location of the contemporary wetlands, especially rivers and meres, which likely provided a relative abundance of resources for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer-foragers. There are significantly fewer Mesolithic finds from the Humber wetlands than elsewhere in Yorkshire, and the remains that have been found are often located within early river banks which have been buried by alluvium. However, a large lithic assemblage has been collected from Stone Carr, Wawne as part of the Humber Wetland Project, carried out during the 1990s<sup>36</sup>.
- 5.4.10. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site or study area.
- 5.4.11. Given current knowledge regarding Mesolithic activity within the Holderness Plain and the study area, it is thought possible that human activity such as gathering and foraging occurred within the Site during this period.
- 5.4.12. As stated, Mesolithic remains are generally rare on a national scale and so any Mesolithic remains found within the Site are likely to be of local importance but could be of up to regional or national importance. However, there are no known remains of this date present within the Site or study area. There is therefore assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

## Neolithic (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.13. The Neolithic period was a gradual transition towards permanent settlements associated with a shift towards agriculture. The shifting relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices.
- 5.4.14. The advent of agriculture in Yorkshire began during the late 5<sup>th</sup> and early 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BCE, with long barrows being the earliest monumental structure (erected between around 3900 and 3600 BCE) and pottery appearing from around 4300 BCE. Long barrows appear to be concentrated in the Yorkshire Wolds and Vale of York. Early Neolithic causewayed enclosures are known, if rare, within Yorkshire, but not present at all in eastern Yorkshire, in which the Site lies. Early Neolithic lithic finds are known throughout Yorkshire but rarely at heights of over 300 m AOD. Barrows continued to be constructed during the middle Neolithic period but, during the late Neolithic period, were replaced by henges and circular and linear monuments. It has been argued that the Neolithic peoples of Yorkshire continued to live a 'mobile' lifestyle akin to their Mesolithic counterparts well into the middle Neolithic period. Pits are the most common non-monumental remains found in Yorkshire dating to the Neolithic period and occupation sites of middle – late Neolithic date are known within eastern Yorkshire. The end of the Neolithic period and transition into the Bronze Age is marked by the appearance of the Beaker culture and their associated burial rites and material culture<sup>37</sup>.
- 5.4.15. In the Holderness Plain, the distribution of early Neolithic sites and finds mirrors that of the Mesolithic period (next to or within past river banks). By the later Neolithic period, however, sites and finds are predominantly found on the edge of the river floodplains and at a distance from the rivers themselves, reflecting the development of the floodplain mires. Evidence for exploitation of woodland by Neolithic people is known from Brandesburton, to the north-east of the study area, and Routh, in the north-west of the study area. Neolithic occupation sites are also known at Leven and Catwick, to the north-east of the study area<sup>38</sup>.

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<sup>36</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 50 – 53; Manby 2003a, 33; Van de Noort 2003

<sup>37</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 57 – 59; Manby, King and Vyner, 2003

<sup>38</sup> Van de Noort 2003

- 5.4.16. There are no designated or non-designated heritage asset recorded in the HER relating to this period.
- 5.4.17. There are six designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets, one of which is a Neolithic oval barrow (NHLE 1014000) and five of which are round or bowl barrows of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date (NHLE 1007731, NHLE 1008038, NHLE 1013990, NHLE 1013991 and NHLE 1013992). They are all Scheduled Monuments. NHLE 1007731 lies c.80 m to the east of the grid connection cable route near Creyke Beck substation, whilst the remaining five form a group of associated assets centred on Westwood Common, c.3 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout.
- 5.4.18. There are seven known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. Two of these are the remains of funerary monuments: a possible henge (MHU6625, located c.845 m to the west of the grid connection cable route) and two possible Neolithic – Bronze Age barrows (MHU18737, located at c.10 m distance of the Site close to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation). Five of the assets are findspots of flint daggers or axe heads. These are MHU19937 and MHU20109, c. 265 - 560 m to the west of the grid connection cable route, and MHU861, MHU862 and MHU858, c. 260 - 740 m to the east of the grid connection cable route.
- 5.4.19. Given current knowledge regarding Neolithic activity within the Site and study area, it is thought possible that Neolithic peoples occupied parts of the Site and probable that human activity such as gathering and foraging occurred within the Site during this period. Below-ground remains relating to Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007731 and non-designated heritage asset MHU18737, Neolithic – Bronze Age barrows, may also extend into the Site,
- 5.4.20. There is a relative 'abundance' of known Neolithic heritage assets within the study area and the wider area, several of which relate to remains of up to regional or national importance. There is therefore assessed to be high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Bronze Age (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.4.21. This period saw the intensification of agriculture, establishment of patterns of land holding, changing funeral practices and artefact manufacture and use.
- 5.4.22. Round barrows, either in groups (found in the Yorkshire Wolds) or in isolation (found in the North York Moors); ring cairns, and findspots of axe heads represent the main body of evidence for the early Bronze Age in Yorkshire. Cremation was the most common burial rite, although inhumation continued in the Wolds, and activity increased in upland areas. A pit containing early Bronze Age pottery in Leven, to the north-east of the study area, is a notable example of domestic occupation in Yorkshire, which is generally scarce in the county. The use of barrows ended during the middle Bronze Age. Few middle Bronze Age occupation sites are known in Yorkshire, perhaps indicating a mobile lifestyle. Field systems and permanent settlement appear to have been established during the later Bronze Age, sited predominantly within upland areas such the Yorkshire Wolds, North York Moors and the Vale of York. Hoarding of metalwork also become increasingly common during the later Bronze Age period<sup>39</sup>.
- 5.4.23. The Holderness Plain has produced the densest concentration of middle and late Bronze Age bronze artefact finds in Yorkshire, most of which have been found in areas of till and peat. These include isolated finds and hoards. Findspots of other metals are also known in Holderness, such as a late Bronze Age gold bracelet from Cottingham, to the south of the study area. Exploitation of the area for wetland resources is also known. At the end of the period and within northern Holderness only, palisaded enclosures on the gravel hills were built<sup>40</sup>.
- 5.4.24. There are no designated and three known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. These are MHU1521, the findspot of stone and bronze axes, located within

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<sup>39</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 57 – 62; Manby, King and Vyner, 2003; Van de Noort 2003

<sup>40</sup> Manby, King and Vyner, 2003; Van de Noort 2003

Field F4, and MHU6618 (a group of three possible round barrows and enclosures) and MHU833 (the site of a tumulus) within the grid connection cable route to the south of the Beverley Bypass.

- 5.4.25. There are five designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets, all of which are Scheduled Monuments and have been discussed above (NHLE 1007731, NHLE 1008038, NHLE 1013990, NHLE 1013991 and NHLE 1013992).
- 5.4.26. There 15 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. These include excavated settlements; cropmarks of round barrows, enclosures and settlements; and findspots of metalwork or lithics.
- 5.4.27. Archaeological remains including pits and gullies pertaining to a Bronze Age – Iron Age settlement have been excavated 335 m to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane (MHU24236).
- 5.4.28. Cropmarks of likely Bronze Age date consist of nine groups which likely represent round barrows, sometimes with apparently associated enclosures (MHU1381, located c.970 m west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation; MHU14122 and MHU14123, c. 195 m – 270 m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU19201, c. 940 m to the east of the site access route along Black Tup Lane, Long Riston; MHU19202, c. 830 m to the east of the proposed site access route along Arnold Lane West, Long Riston; MHU3627 and MHU3828, c. 475 m – 510 m to the north-east of the site access along Arnold Lane West, Long Riston; and MHU6614, c. 215 m to the west of grid connection cable route. One group (MHU11118, c. 785 m to the north of Field B5) is believed to represent a Bronze Age – Romano-British settlement.
- 5.4.29. The findspots consist of MHU17611, c. 675 m to the east land area F13; MHU18386, c. 245 m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU19621, c. 810 m to the north of Land Area B; and MHU3601, 825 m to the east of Field B4. Non-designated asset MHU18737, discussed above, may also relate to this period.
- 5.4.30. A recent survey of Figham Common, through which the grid connection cable route runs, has noted the existence of five mounds within the pasture which could relate to prehistoric barrows, although an historic date is more likely<sup>41</sup>. These mounds are not believed to lie within the footprint of the grid connection cable route of the Site.
- 5.4.31. Given current knowledge regarding Bronze Age activity within the Site and study area, it is thought likely that Bronze Age peoples occupied and/or built funerary monuments within parts of the Site (for example, MHU6618) and used the Site for resource exploitation. Below-ground remains relating to MHU18737, Neolithic – Bronze Age barrows, may also extend into the Site. The areas of highest potential, due to the presence of till and peat deposits (see paragraph 5.4.23), are likely to be Land Area F; parts of Land Areas B, C and E; and the grid connection cable route through Figham Common (see Section 1.4).
- 5.4.32. There is a relative ‘abundance’ of known Bronze Age heritage assets within the study area and the wider area, several of which relate to remains of up to regional or national importance (such as MHU6618 and MHU18737, possible barrow sites, and paleoenvironmental remains contained within peat deposits at Figham Common). There is therefore assessed to be high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Iron Age (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.4.33. This period saw the solidification of earlier field systems and agricultural practices as well as new funeral practices and artefact manufacture and use.
- 5.4.34. One of the characteristics of the Iron Age in Yorkshire was the ‘Arras Culture’ of the 1<sup>st</sup> Millenium BCE. This culture is characterised by the use of square-ditched barrows and cart-burials. These are known throughout eastern Yorkshire, in isolation, in small groups and in cemeteries, such as at Beverley in the west of the study area. The culture was not exclusively restricted to eastern Yorkshire but evidence for it is lacking in other parts of the county. Aside from the ‘Arras Culture’, typical archaeological remains of

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<sup>41</sup> Pollington and Pearson 2004



Iron Age Yorkshire are predominantly related to agriculture and landholding, such as ditched field systems. Iron Age settlement appears to have often followed the spatial distribution of earlier settlement, with many Bronze Age settlements continuing in use during the Iron Age. The most common settlement types during the early Iron Age were roundhouses, with 'ladder' settlements and associated droveways becoming the norm during the late Iron Age. Hillforts are known in the Pennines, Yorkshire Wolds and North York Moors but are generally uncommon in Yorkshire, unlike in other regions of England. Metalwork hoards and 'ritual' depositions are rare but also known<sup>42</sup>.

- 5.4.35. Cropmarks and geophysical anomalies of curvilinear fields (such as at Woodmansey, to the west of the study area, and Leven, to the north-east of the study area), droveways and ladder settlements of probable Iron Age date have long been known within the Holderness Plain. However recent development-led archaeological investigation has uncovered numerous new Iron Age settlements, particularly in the south of the Holderness Plain. It is possible that these settlements were specialised, as it is likely during this period, prior to the construction of post-medieval drainage systems, the area was not conducive to the arable-dominant agriculture within free-draining soils apparently favoured elsewhere in Yorkshire<sup>43</sup>.
- 5.4.36. There are no designated and five known non-heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. These are MHU22248, cropmarks of Iron Age – Romano-British field boundaries within the grid connection cable route to the south of Land Area E; MHU3591, the cropmarks of an enclosure and field system of Iron Age – Romano-British date within Field B4; MHU6706, the cropmarks of a trackway and enclosures of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date in Field D16; MHU6713, the cropmarks of ditches of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date in the western side of Field D10; and HA17, three pits containing Iron Age – Romano-British pottery excavated in land areas B5 and F14 as part of the trial trenching of the Site.
- 5.4.37. There are six known designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. All are Scheduled Monuments of single or groups of square barrows, including a square barrow cemetery, which form a group of associated assets centred on Westwood Common, c. 3 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout (NHLE 1013993, NHLE 1013994, NHLE 1013995, NHLE 1013996, NHLE 1013997 and NHLE 1013998).
- 5.4.38. There are 11 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. Six of these are cropmarks of square barrows, trackways, enclosures, ditches, field boundaries and/or linear features of probable Iron Age or Romano-British date (MHU11229, 325 m to the north-west of Field B1; MHU1497, c.195 m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU17944, 75 m to the north of Field B5; MHU22092, 480 m to the north-east of Field D6; MHU22251, c.825 m to the north-west of Field D1; and MHU22697, 560 m to the north of Field B5). Four relate to archaeologically investigated settlements or features of Iron Age or Romano-British date (MHU24236, 335 m to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane; MHU2586, 865 m to the north-west of Field E13; MHU6599, 585 m to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation; MHU7587, c. 215 m to the south-west of the proposed site access route along Park Lane). There is also one recorded findspot of timber stakes and woven withies (MHU8738, 550 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common). Non-designated assets MHU19201 and MHU19202 discussed above, may also relate to this period.
- 5.4.39. Given current knowledge regarding Iron Age activity within the Site and study area, it is thought likely that Iron Age peoples occupied and/or farmed parts of the Site.
- 5.4.40. The recent trial trenching of the Site has proven that remains of Romano-British date (albeit of local importance) are present within it. Other remains of this date recorded by the HER in the Site are of up to regional or national importance (MHU19102, a possible square barrow, and MHU22248, MHU6706 and

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<sup>42</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 63 – 66 and Manby 2003b

<sup>43</sup> Manby 2003b; The Archaeology of Yorkshire 2003/ Re-publication in digital form by Yorkshire Archaeological & Historical Society 2022 p7Ai – 7Aiii; Van de Noort 2003

MHU6713, cropmarks of enclosures). There is therefore assessed to be high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Unknown but likely prehistoric

- 5.4.41. There are 36 known heritage assets which fall into this category within the Site and study area. Due to their form and their HER entry descriptions, they are thought most likely to be prehistoric rather than historic in date, although this remains uncertain at present. All are cropmarks of enclosures, ditches, trackways, hut circles, circular or linear features, and ring ditches.
- 5.4.42. There are three such known heritage assets recorded by the HER within the Site. These are MHU1498 (within the grid connection cable route near Woodmansey), MHU3595 (lying within Field C1) and MHU6600 (lying within the footprint of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation). Two additional undated heritage assets have been identified through geophysical survey: HA2, lying within Fields B4 and B8 and corresponding to the HER entry MHU3593 (Riston Carr House enclosures), and HA3, lying within Fields F6 and F9 – F10. Due to the form of these assets, it is postulated that they are related to prehistoric – Romano-British occupation and agriculture rather than religious or funerary practices. Given the known prehistoric and historic wetness of the Site, remains relating to occupation sites are more likely to have been sited on the higher areas of the Site, whilst agricultural remains may be concentrated within the lower elevations of the Site.
- 5.4.43. The remaining 31 known heritage assets within this category are located within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets:
- One lies c. 870 m to the north of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane, Routh (MHU19046);
  - One lies c. 185 m to the south-west of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane, Routh (MHU19090);
  - One lies c. 985 m to the west of Field B1 (MHU13279);
  - Six lie at c. 30 m and c.855 m distance from Fields B4 – B6 (MHU10202, MHU19092, MHU19093, MHU19203, MHU19210 and MHU3597);
  - One lies at c. 550 m to the south of the proposed site access route along Black Tup Lane, Arnold (MHU21652)
  - One lies 175 m to the west of Field C4 (MHU11037);
  - Two lie c.110 m – 325 m to the east to south-east of Field C9 (MHU1555 and MHU3592);
  - Two lie 180 m – 360 m to the east of Fields D5 and D6 (MHU15410 and MHU19050);
  - One lies c.135 m to the north of Field D11 (MHU6579);
  - One lies c.90 m to the west of Field D18 (MHU6709);
  - Two lie c.440 m – c.500 m to the north and north-west of Field E1 (MHU6578 and MHU6555);
  - Two lie between c.165 m and c.775 m distance from the grid connection cable route at Figham Common (MHU18735 and MHU20068);
  - Four lie at 110 m to 855 m distance from the grid connection cable route near Woodmansey (MHU1499, MHU1510, MHU1511 and MHU6620);
  - Four lie at 20 m – 365 m distance from the grid connection cable route to the south of Long Lane (MHU1501, MHU1502, MHU1504 and MHU1506);
  - One lies 775 m to the north-east of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane (MHU12864); and
  - One lies c.295 m to the west of the grid connection cable route to the south of the Beverley Bypass (MHU1495).

## Historic Periods

### Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.4.44. This period is characterised by the social, political and economic impact of the Romans on the existing native political structures, religion, settlement patterns, agriculture, industry and material culture.
- 5.4.45. A military fort and later city were established at York during the late 1<sup>st</sup> century, being joined by Doncaster as the primary urban centre of Yorkshire. By the end of the period, York was the base of the *Dux Britanniarum* and commanded the forces at the northern frontier of Roman Britain. York and other urban areas were connected by the new Roman road network and archaeological remains within them demonstrate some degree of Romanisation. Outside of urban areas and the main road networks, however, rural settlement patterns and agricultural practices appear to have largely continued from that of the Iron Age until at least the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, villas began to be established within rural Yorkshire, and with them some amount of Romanisation in terms of land and social organisation and agricultural practice. The Roman influence on the region came to an end during the early to mid-5th century BCE<sup>44</sup>.
- 5.4.46. The Holderness Plain has traditionally been seen as lacking in archaeological remains relating to the Romano-British period. However, recent projects such as the Humber Wetlands Project and re-examination of the current evidence has shown that human activity occurred throughout the area throughout the Romano-British period. The local settlement pattern appears to have been primarily of 'ladder' type, consisting of linked enclosures within which individual farms would be sited. These were occupied during the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries BCE. It is possible that the lack of sites dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE was due to high sea levels, causing regular or long-term flooding that made the Holderness Plain unsuitable for occupation. Known sites and finds are concentrated on areas of alluvium and on watercourses, such as riverbanks and river floodplains. This may indicate that water transport, and access to the River Humber, was important. There is good evidence for extensive settlement in and around the modern city of Kingston upon Hull, but smaller settlements are known, such as at Leven to the north-east of the study area. The economy of Holderness was one of agriculture, both arable and pastoral<sup>45</sup>.
- 5.4.47. There are no known designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. The four known non-designated heritage assets of possible Romano-British date recorded in the HER within the Site have been discussed above (MHU22248, MHU6706, MHU6713 and HA17).
- 5.4.48. There are two known designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 5km study area for designated heritage assets. These are both Scheduled Monuments of enclosures and field systems, NHLE 1013999 and NHLE 1014000, centred on Westwood Common, c. 3 km – 3.3 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout.
- 5.4.49. There are 19 further known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. Fourteen of these are findspots of coins, pottery, tile and jewellery (MHU15393 and MHU19890, c. 375 m - c.435 m to the north of the site access route along Arnold Lane West; MHU15551, MHU15552, MHU18166, MHU18515, MHU18516 and MHU18541, c. 340 m – c.930 m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU24295, MHU19912, MHU19960, MHU19964, MHU19990, MHU4306, c. 670m – c.980m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common; and MHU19917, c. 380m to the east of the grid connection cable route). Three relate to settlement sites or occupation remains (MHU13472, MHU15435, and MHU6619, c. 230 m – c. 970 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common). The final asset refers to the remains of possible Romano-British revetting on the River Hull (MHU9765, c.875m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common).

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<sup>44</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 66 – 72; Ottaway 2003

<sup>45</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 66 – 72; Hall 2003; Ottaway 2003; Lee 2009; Van de Noort 2003



- 5.4.50. Non-designated assets MHU1118, MHU11229, MHU22092, MHU22251, MHU22697, MHU2586, MHU3591, MHU6599 and MHU7587, discussed above, may also relate to this period.
- 5.4.51. Given current knowledge regarding Romano-British activity within the Site and study area and the large areas of alluvium present within the Site (see paragraph 5.4.46 and Section 1), it is thought likely that Romano-British peoples occupied and/or farmed the Site.
- 5.4.52. The recent trial trenching of the Site has proven that remains of Romano-British date (albeit of local importance) are present within it. Other remains of this date recorded by the HER in the Site are of up to regional or national importance (MHU22248, MHU6706 and MHU6713, cropmarks of enclosures). There is therefore assessed to be high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE)

- 5.4.53. This period is characterised by the social, political and economic impact of the departure of the Romans, the arrival of Germanic tribes such as the Angles, Saxons and Vikings, and the conversion to and solidification of Christianity to political structures, religion, settlement patterns, agriculture, industry and material culture.
- 5.4.54. The appearance in the archaeological record of material culture of probable Anglo-Saxon origin predates 450 BCE and is concentrated on the Humber region. By the late 5<sup>th</sup> century and into the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the distribution of Anglo-Saxon material culture expanded dramatically, to become present throughout the East Riding of Yorkshire and along the Yorkshire coast. Identified remains from this period indicate that the native population willingly took on Anglo-Saxon culture from the newly-arrived Anglo-Saxon immigrants. There is as-yet no evidence for the reuse of Roman villas during the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries but there are many known examples of Anglo-Saxon settlement immediately adjacent to Romano-British 'ladder' settlements and isolated farmsteads. During the 8<sup>th</sup> century, burial furnishings became less elaborate or are not present, perhaps indicating the influence of Christianity in the region. During the 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, Christianity as well as royalty played a major role in shaping the political, social, economic and physical landscape. The most obvious evidence of this was the establishment of ecclesiastical estates such as monasteries, priories, abbeys, nunneries, hospitals and granges or royal manorial estates. It was also during this period that the ridings of Yorkshire as well as many of its present villages were established. However, early medieval settlement of the 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries appears to have been concentrated in the Yorkshire Wolds and Vale of York<sup>46</sup>.
- 5.4.55. There is little archaeological evidence for early medieval exploitation of the Holderness Plain, although Beverley, to the west of the study area, was an important monastery during the latter half of the period. It appears that activity in the area was limited to the use of floodplain meadows for stock breeding<sup>47</sup>.
- 5.4.56. Place names indicate a Scandinavian presence in the study area, perhaps indicating some settlement by Viking communities. Elements of Old Scandinavian (OSc) appear in the place name Brandesburton (OSc personal name '*Brandr*' + Old English (OE) *burgh-tún*, 'fortified farmstead of a person called Brandr'<sup>48</sup>), Meaux (OSc *melr* + *sæc* 'sandbank pool'<sup>49</sup>), Routh (possible OSc *hrúthr*, 'rough shaly ground'<sup>50</sup>), Skidby (OSc personal name or *skitr* + *bý* 'farmstead of person named Skyti or 'dirty farmstead or village'<sup>51</sup>) and Skirlaugh (OSc *skīr* + OE *lēah* 'bright woodland clearing'<sup>52</sup>).

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<sup>46</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 72 - 76; Hall 2003; Loveluck 2003

<sup>47</sup> Loveluck 2003; Van de Noort 2003

<sup>48</sup> Mills 2011, 72

<sup>49</sup> Mills 2001, 322

<sup>50</sup> Mills 2011, 396

<sup>51</sup> Mills 2011, 423

<sup>52</sup> Mills 2011, 423

- 5.4.57. There are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site.
- 5.4.58. There is one designated heritage asset within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. This is Beverley: Minster Conservation Area, which incorporates the early medieval core of Beverley in addition to its medieval to post-medieval expansion. Its south-easternmost extent lies c.1.2 km to the north-west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout.
- 5.4.59. There is one known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. This is MHU3711, the findspot of the fragment of a stone cross, c. 570 m to the north of Land Area B.
- 5.4.60. Given current knowledge regarding early medieval activity within the Site and study area, particularly place name evidence, it appears that early medieval occupation was centred on two modern settlements outside of the Site (Brandesburton and Skidby), although other areas of the Site were exploited or passed through (Meaux, Routh and Skirlaugh). It is therefore thought unlikely that early medieval peoples occupied the Site or practiced arable agriculture within it. Instead, the Site is likely to have been meadow or pasture during this period.
- 5.4.61. Due to the scarcity of known heritage assets of this period within the Site and study area likelihood, there is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.4.62. This period begins with the Norman Conquest of 1066 and is characterised by the continuing power and influence of the Church and the monarchy as well as changes in material culture and the expansion of urban settlement.
- 5.4.63. The amount and quality of archaeological evidence of medieval occupation and agriculture is comparable throughout Yorkshire but is generally sparser in the North York Moors, the Wolds and southern Yorkshire. This is most likely to be due to the areas not being as attractive for settlement due to their elevation and geological setting. It has been argued that the distribution of occupation and agriculture sites, especially when comparing them to the distribution of elite and 'military' sites and trade centres (more common in the east than the west of Yorkshire) may reflect control being in the hands of small-scale secular authority in central and eastern Yorkshire but in the hands of larger secular and monastic institutions in western Yorkshire<sup>53</sup>.
- 5.4.64. The basic unit of settlement and administration during the medieval period was the township, distinct from ecclesiastical or civil parishes and incorporating the agricultural hinterland of the settlement. Due to differing farming practices, villages are more common in lowland areas of Yorkshire whereas dispersed settlements are more common in upland areas. As in the early medieval period, the Church and the monarchy were the major landowners. However, unlike the early medieval period, lay brothers had substantial power during the medieval period due to the establishment of granges (a type of farming estate run exclusively by lay brothers). By the end of the period, many such estates were being leased to private tenants<sup>54</sup>.
- 5.4.65. The Holderness Plain was largely deforested by the medieval period and was exploited for its peat (used for fuel) and fertile lowland pastures. The area was well settled by the end of the period<sup>55</sup>.
- 5.4.66. The Site lay within the Hundred of Holderness during the medieval period. All modern settlements surrounding the Site apart from Arnold, Baswick, and Woodmansey are recorded in the Domesday Book

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<sup>53</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2005, 77 - 99

<sup>54</sup> Moorhouse 2003

<sup>55</sup> Van de Noort 2003

of 1086, as either parts of or their own manorial estates. Many of them were owned by the same person or institution, as shown in Table 7 below.

*Table 7. Domesday entries for settlements in the study area<sup>56</sup>*

Name	Owner in 1086	Households and resources
Aldbrough (which included the greater part of the townships of Meaux, Wawne and Skirlaugh)	Drogo of la Beuvrière	Households: 29 villagers, 6 freemen, 5 smallholders, 4 men-at-arms.  Resources: 53 ploughlands, 3 lord's plough teams, 12 men's plough teams, meadow 274 acres, woodland 4 * 3 furlongs.
Brandesburton	Two owners. 1. Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley 2. Drogo of la Beuvrière	1. Households: 1 villager, 1 priest. Resources: 1 men's plough teams, meadow 8 acres 2. Households: 6 villagers, 1 men-at-arms. Resources: 12.5 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 2 men's plough teams
Catwick	Two owners. 1. Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley 2. Drogo of la Beuvrière	1. Households: 3 villagers, 4 smallholders, 1 men-at-arms. Resources: 1 men's plough teams. 2. Households: 2 villagers, 2 smallholders. Resources: 5 ploughlands, 2 lord's plough teams, 1 men's plough teams, meadow 40 acres, 1 mill, 1 church
Cottingham	Hugh son of Baldric	Households: 15 villagers, 1 smallholder, 1 priest  Resources: 4 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 3 men's plough teams, 1 church
Leven	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	Households: 15 villagers, 1 smallholder, 1 priest  Resources: 4 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 3 men's plough teams, 1 church.
Rise	Two owners. 1. Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley 2. Drogo of la Beuvrière	1. Waste (no households or resources recorded) 2. Households: 7 villagers, 6 smallholders. Resources: 6 ploughlands, 2 lord's plough teams, 1 men's plough teams, meadow 30 acres, woodland 2*2 furlongs, 1 mill
Routh	Two owners. 1. Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley 2. Drogo of la Beuvrière	1. Households: 7 villagers. Resources: 2 men's plough teams, meadow 12 acres 2. Households: 19 villagers, 9 freemen, 6 smallholders. Resources: 27 ploughlands, 4 lord's plough teams, 6 men's plough teams

<sup>56</sup> Information collated from Bawdwen 1809 and [www.opendomesday.org](http://www.opendomesday.org)



Skidby	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	Households: 38 villagers, 15 smallholders, 3 men-at-arms. Resources: 18 ploughlands, 5 lord's plough teams, 15 men's plough teams, woodland 3 * 1.5 leagues, 3 mills, 1 fishery
Swine	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	Households: 8 villagers, 6 smallholders, 1 priest Resources: 8 ploughlands, 1 lord's plough teams, 4 men's plough teams, meadow 30 acres, 0.5 church lands
Tickton	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	Households: 3 villagers Resources: 0.8 ploughlands, 0.5 men's plough teams
Wawne (land outside of the Manor of Aldbrough)	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	1. Households: 11 villagers, 2 smallholders. Resources: 1 ploughland, 3 men's plough teams
Weel	Archbishop of York's church of St. John at Beverley	Households: 6 villagers, 1 smallholder Resources: 0.8 ploughlands, 1 men's plough teams

- 5.4.67. The Domesday entries demonstrate that land within the Site and study area were generally held either by the Church, in the form of the Archbishop of York's church in Beverley (Beverley Minster), or the nobleman Drogo of la Beuvrière; only one settlement (Cottingham) was held by a different individual. In terms of population, Tickton and Weel were the smallest settlements in the area, whilst Leven, Cottingham, Wawne, Skidby and Routh were the largest. However, churches or priests and the infrastructure for processing raw food resources, such as mills and fisheries, were present in Brandesburton, Catwick, Cottingham, Leven, Rise, Skidby and Swine. This may suggest that these manors were the centres of economic and religious or political power in the study area at the beginning of the medieval period. Despite Holderness being generally deforested during earlier periods, woodland and the resources that provided was present in Meaux, Wawne, Rise and Skidby.
- 5.4.68. The above settlements first appear in the documentary record in the Domesday Book and their names are largely derived from Old English elements (such Catwick and Cottingham, both of which refer to the farmsteads or dairies of names individuals<sup>57</sup>, and Rise, Long Riston, Swine and possibly Weel, which refer to the local vegetation or topographical features<sup>58</sup>). However, several contain Old Scandinavian words (discussed above as part of the early medieval period). Two contain possible Celtic or Romano-British elements. These are Leven, which may derive from a lost Celtic river name meaning 'smooth one', and Wawne, which may derive from the Celtic word *waun*, 'marsh'<sup>59</sup>.
- 5.4.69. Arnold and Woodmansey first appear in written sources dating to 1190 and 1289 respectively. The place name Arnold derives from OE *earn* + *halh*, 'nook of land frequented by eagles' whilst Woodmansey derives from OE *wudu-mann* + *scē* 'pool of the woodman or forester'<sup>60</sup>. Although not appearing in documentary sources until the post-medieval period, the possible moated site recorded near Low Baswick and between Fields A6 and A7 (HER MHU19438) may indicate that Baswick was also established during the medieval period. Its name likely derives from an Old English personal name + *wīc*, 'the farm of Bas'<sup>61</sup>.

<sup>57</sup> Mills 2011, 103 and 132

<sup>58</sup> Mills 2011, 391, 446 and 487

<sup>59</sup> Mills 2011, 295 and 486

<sup>60</sup> Mills 2011, 18 and 508

<sup>61</sup> Cf. Mills 2011, 46

- 5.4.70. The medieval history of the Site and study area is largely recorded in terms of the descent of its manorial settlements through various religious institutions and noble families, which is amply discussed in the Victoria County History for Holderness<sup>62</sup>. Outside of the ecclesiastical and aristocratic sphere, medieval life within the Site and study area appears to have been shaped by three major elements: the influence of local ecclesiastical institutions such as Beverley Minster, Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory; the wetness of the landscape, including incursions from the sea, and the digging of drainage systems to control this; and the local agricultural economy<sup>63</sup>.
- 5.4.71. Both Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory were founded in 1150 or 1151. Throughout the later 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, they and Beverley Minster received gifts of lands from several of the townships and manors of the study area, including Arnold, Catwick, Long Riston, Rise, Routh, Skirlaugh and Wawne. Meaux Abbey was also granted the estate of Heigholme, to the north-east of the Site, during the late 12<sup>th</sup> century<sup>64</sup>.
- 5.4.72. Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory instigated numerous drainage improvements throughout the Site and study area during the medieval period. Perhaps the most notable are Ash Dike, which was constructed by Meaux Abbey in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, and Monk's Dike, which was constructed by Meaux Abbey during the early 13<sup>th</sup> century and subsequently enlarged and improved by Swine Priory during the later 13<sup>th</sup> century<sup>65</sup>.
- 5.4.73. Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory also erected several mills of different types (such as watermills and post mills) on their landholdings within the study area during the period, which demonstrated their power in the area as well as their wealth. Outside of the landholdings of Beverley Minster, Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory, the centres of wealth within the study area during the medieval period appear to have been Brandesburton (which had rights to a weekly market as well as two mills), Leven (which had rights to a weekly market) and Rise (which had a deer park). Livestock grazing appears to have been an important agricultural practice for the Site and study area during the medieval period, indicated by the amount of meadow and rough ground, or 'carr', that is recorded. This is also demonstrated by Meaux Abbey's landholdings, which are recorded as primarily grassland or pasture. Although large areas of common land were present in all manors within the study area during the period, early enclosure of land<sup>66</sup> by private individuals is recorded, such as in Long Riston in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory were granted rights to enclose their landholdings within the study area by the 14<sup>th</sup> century<sup>67</sup>. Figham Common, through which the grid connection cable route runs, is a surviving remnant of common land cultivated for arable agriculture during the medieval period<sup>68</sup>.
- 5.4.74. There are no known designated and three known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. These are Meaux Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (MHU1514), which lies within Field D18; MHU6615, a moated site within the grid connection cable route at Long Lane; and MHU8202, ridge and furrow within the grid connection cable route at Figham Common.
- 5.4.75. One previously unknown non-designated heritage asset which may relate to this period has been recorded within the Site as part of this DBA. This is HA13, the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture of medieval – post-medieval within Fields D18 and F9 – F10.
- 5.4.76. There are 54 known designated heritage assets recorded in the HER as definitely relating to this period within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. These consist of 18 Scheduled Monuments, nine Grade I listed buildings, 10 Grade II\* listed buildings, 11 Grade II listed buildings and six Conservation Areas.

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<sup>62</sup> Allison et al 2002

<sup>63</sup> Allison et al 2002

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> For clarity, this report will use "Inclosure" to refer to the process of boundary creation by act of law (local or central government) and "Enclosure" to mean the general process of enclosing land regardless of cause and date.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Pollington and Pearson 2004

5.4.77. The Scheduled Monuments consist of:

- the remains of medieval settlements at Eske and Risby (NHLE 1005216 and NHLE 1018600), lying c. 3.1km to the north-west of Land Area D and c. 3.8 km to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation respectively;
- three moated sites (NHLE 1008043, NHLE 1008122 and NHLE 1015312) lying c. 3.4 km to the north Land Area B, c. 1.2 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common, and c. 3.8 km to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation respectively;
- one moated tile kiln site (NHLE 1008039), which lies 215 m to the south of Field D10;
- five religious establishments such as abbeys, priories, nunneries, friaries and monastic granges (NHLE 1003598 (c. 2.8 km to the east of Field E14), NHLE 1007750 (c. 3.8 km to the south-east of Field F16), NHLE 1008039 (10 m to the north of Land Area F), NHLE 1013402 (c. 2.8 km to the east of Field E14), and NHLE 1016068 (just over 1 km to the south of Land Area F);
- a motte castle (NHLE 1008042), lying c.4.2 km to the south-east of Field F16,
- a manorial site (NHLE 1015919), lying c. 3.6 km to the east of Land Area B;
- a magnate's residence (NHLE 1019823), lying c. 1.6 km to the south of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;
- three sanctuary limit stones (NHLE 1012589, NHLE 1012590 and NHLE 1012591), located c. 2.5 km – c. 4.6 km to the west of the grid connection cable route; and
- a market cross (NHLE 1014002), located c. 3.8 km to the north of Land Area B.

5.4.78. The Grade I listed buildings consist of:

- Eight churches (NHLE 1083427, c.4.2 km to the south-east of Field F17; NHLE 1084028, c.1.38 km to the west-north-west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout; NHLE 1103394, c. 1.85 km to the south of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation; NHLE 1103401, 5 km to the south-south-west of the Site; NHLE 1103427, c. 1.15 km to the south of Land Area F; NHLE 1161844, c. 2.9 km to the east of Land Area C; NHLE 1162693, c. 3.6 km to the west of Field E13; and NHLE 1263780, c. 3.95 km to the north of Field B5); and
- Beverley North Bar (NHLE 1162565, c. 3.9 km to the west of Field E13).

5.4.79. The Grade II\* listed buildings consist of:

- Six churches (NHLE 1083422, 345 m to the south-south-east of Field B6; NHLE 1103341, c. 2.5 km to the south-west of the site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham; NHLE 1160744, c. 30 m to the south of the site access route along Meaux Lane, Routh; NHLE 1161425, c.5.3 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane; NHLE 1249378, c. 1.9 km to the north-east of Land Area B; and NHLE 1249769, c. 3.8 km to the north-east of Land Area B);
- Two dwellings (NHLE 1084008, c.3.75 km to the west of Field E13, and NHLE 1103364, c. 3.3 km to the south of the site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham;
- A shop (NHLE 1346350), c. 540 m to the north-east of Field E13; and
- A lantern turret (NHLE 1161446), 195 m to the south-east of the grid connection cable route to the west of Hull Road, Woodmansey.

5.4.80. The Grade II listed buildings consist of:

- Three market or roadside crosses (NHLE 1083428, c. 4.5 km to the south-east of Field F17; NHLE 1103454, c. 185 m to the north-east of Field B5; and NHLE 1249470, c. 3.9 km to the north of Land Area B);



- Four dwellings (NHLE 1084091, c. 3 km to the west of Field E14; NHLE 1161490, c. 3.55 km to the west of Field E13; NHLE 1164178, c. 3.8 km to the west of Field E13; and NHLE 1346996, c. 220 m to the north of Field F1);
- Two garden spires or turrets (NHLE 1084056, c. 2.9 km to the west of Field E14, and NHLE 1346320, c. 3.4 km to the west of Field E14); and
- Two boundary walls of friary precincts or dwellings (NHLE 1084063, c. 2.9 km to the west of Field E14, and NHLE 1390921, c. 2 km to the north-east of Land Area B).

5.4.81. Conservation Areas which include the extent of medieval as well as post-medieval settlements all lie within the town of Beverley. These are the North Bar Without, North Bar Within, Markets, Guildhall, Flemingate and Beckside and Railway Conservation Areas. The extent of their combined footprint lies c. 620 m – c. 3 km to the north-west to north-north-west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout.

5.4.82. There are 58 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating solely to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. These consist of:

- Two moated sites (MHU12269, c. 100 m from the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane, Routh, and MHU7464, c. 770 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common);
- Earthworks, c. 520 m to the north-west of Field D1 (MHU1565);
- The Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV) of Arnold (MHU3600), Arnold Grange (MHU3598), and a moated site at Arnold (MHU3603), c. 40 m – 785 m to the east and west of the proposed site access route along Black Tup Lane;
- A moated site (MHU3599), 'Butt Hills' (MHU3454), earthworks (MHU22939) and medieval archaeological remains (MHU19891, MHU19995, MHU24422, MHU24423, MHU24426, MHU24427, MHU24428, MHU24429 and MHU24430) in Long Riston, c. 270 m – 370 m to the north-east to south-east of the proposed site access route along Carr Lane;
- The site of Meaux deer park (MHU7905), located 605 m to the north of Field F6; the site of a deer park located c. 825 m to the west of the proposed site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham (MHU8801); and MHU697, a deer park boundary and park which borders the grid connection cable route at Figham Common;
- MHU24231, ridge and furrow, c. 650 m to the south of Land Area F;
- The course of Monk Dyke (MHU18519), which runs through the middle of Land Area B and the western side of Land Area C;
- The site of a gateway (MHU9077), c. 280 m to the east of the grid connection cable route near Woodmansey;
- Ridge and furrow (MHU24137) at Routh, c. 950 m to the north of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane;
- Ridge and furrow at Woodmansey (MHU24237), c. 280 m to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane, and Weel (MHU6559), c. 165 m to the south-east of Field E14;
- A ditch (MHU19784), c. 800 m to the west of the grid connection cable route;
- Enclosures (MHU1503) c. 755 m to the east of the grid connection cable route to the south of Long Lane;
- The site of a church (MHU612), a medieval port (MHU8192), a medieval tile factory (MHU7777) and archaeological features and finds of medieval date (MHU15436, MHU15855, MHU18067, MHU19657, MHU19659, MHU19833, MHU19913, MHU19914, MHU19961, MHU19962, MHU19973, MHU19991, MHU19993, MHU20165, MHU20166, MHU20185, MHU20187, MHU20406, MHU20678, MHU20683, MHU22235, MHU22922, MHU24373, MHU673 and MHU812) in Beverley, c. 200 m – 1 km to the north and west of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common;

- A findspot (MHU1379) at Park Farm, c. 725 m to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;

5.4.83. There are 26 additional known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relate to both the medieval and post-medieval periods within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. These consist of:

- The sites of the medieval – post-medieval villages or Shrunken Medieval Villages of Routh (MHU9666, c.95 m to the north of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane), Woodmansey (MHU9729, 640 m to the east of the grid connection cable route north of Long Lane) and Weel (MHU9883, c.485 m to the west of Field E14);
- the site of the medieval – post-medieval village of Long Riston (MHU3626) and Riston Grange (MHU3625), c.210 m to the west of the proposed site access route along Carr Lane and c.470 m to the east of Land Area B respectively;
- MHU12642, the site of North House hamlet, c. 145 m to the east of the grid connection cable route at National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;
- The sites of bridges, mills and old watercourses (MHU636, MHU637, MHU664, MHU8422 and MHU9474), the closest of which is located c.35 m to the west of the grid connection cable route south of Long Lane;
- Benningholme Grange (MHU8900), c.925 m to the south-west of Land Area C;
- MHU19045, cropmarks of a possible medieval – post-medieval trackway, 150 m to the east of Field E1 and MHU8498, the course of a medieval – post-medieval road, 345m to the west of Land Area F;
- Medieval – post-medieval features and findspots (MHU15811, MHU15812, MHU15824, MHU1836, MHU19702, MHU19963, MHU19965, MHU22451, MHU23172, MHU23173, and MHU8384), the closest located at Meaux Abbey Farm, 135 m to the east of Field D7.

5.4.84. Given current knowledge regarding medieval activity within the Site and study area, it appears that medieval occupation was centred on the modern settlements outside of the Site and that the Site was used largely as agricultural hinterland. However, the site of Meaux Deserted Medieval Village (MHU1514) is recorded within Field D18 of the Site (although the HER entry does not identify which source this derives from and may therefore be only a theory). Moreover, North House hamlet (MHU12642) is also recorded at c. 145 m from the Site. Below-ground archaeological remains relating to these assets may therefore extend into the Site and may be of up to regional importance.

5.4.85. Although, compared to the wider study area, there are few recorded heritage assets of medieval date within the Site, two relate to remains of up to regional or national importance (MHU1514 and MHU6615). Archaeological remains associated with MHU12642 may be of up to regional importance and may also extend into the Site. There is assessed to be medium – high potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

## Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE)

5.4.86. This period begins with the Dissolution of the Monasteries and is characterised by changes in religious and secular power bases within the country and the social and economic impacts of the Industrial Revolution, the discovery of the Americas, the British Empire and colonialism. With these, sweeping changes occurred to the economy, power structures, transport, industry, population distribution and material culture of Britain.

5.4.87. As in most of the rest of England, the development of Yorkshire during this period is closely related to the mechanisation of resource extraction and processing, primarily of lead, iron and coal. With this came the expansion of urban centres and the construction of new transport infrastructure such as canals and

the railway. However, some extended rural areas whose economies were primarily agricultural remained, relatively untouched. The Holderness Plain was one of those areas<sup>69</sup>.

- 5.4.88. The detailed post-medieval development of the study area is amply discussed in the Victoria County History for Holderness<sup>70</sup>. Of relevance to the Site are changes to local drainage systems, land ownership and the private enclosure and parliamentary inclosure of the land.
- 5.4.89. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the landholdings of Beverley Minster, Meaux Abbey and Swine Priory reverted to the Crown<sup>71</sup>. Some of the manors were then let to the newly-established Beverley Corporation, whilst others were let to noble families and private individuals<sup>72</sup>.
- 5.4.90. Of the post-medieval improvements to drainage, the construction of the Holderness Drain and the Leven Canal were of greatest importance to the Site and study area. The Holderness Drain runs along the western side of Land Area E and to the east of Land Area F, connecting with Monk Dyke (which runs through the middle of Land Areas B and C to the Leven Canal). The first Holderness Drainage Act was passed between 1761 and 1766 and the drain constructed by 1775<sup>73</sup>. A second Holderness Drainage Act relating to improvements to the Holderness Drain was passed in 1832<sup>74</sup> and the improvements carried out by 1840. Numerous other, smaller drainage improvements, by parliamentary act or private agreement, were carried out throughout the study area during the post-medieval period, particularly within Figham Common<sup>75</sup>. These improvements to the local drainage caused large-scale changes to the Site and study area, in terms of loss of agricultural land but also changes and improvements to agricultural practice and success<sup>76</sup>.
- 5.4.91. Enclosure of land by private agreement occurred within all areas of the Site and study area between the early 17<sup>th</sup> and mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Such enclosure in Rise is likely to have led to the extinguishment of the medieval deer park there. Parliamentary inclosure of the remaining common lands occurred between 1722 and 1732 in Skirlough and Catwick and between 1778 and 1796 in all other parts of the study area. Although areas of the medieval extent of Figham Common were inclosed during this period, Figham Common remains a notable element of common land within the wider landscape<sup>77</sup>.
- 5.4.92. Agriculture was the dominant industry of the Site during the post-medieval period, although small-scale industry such as sand and gravel extraction and local trades such as smithing were common. The Leven Canal Act, connecting Leven with the River Hull, was passed in 1801<sup>78</sup> and the canal, which runs east to west c. 1.2km to the north of Land Area B, constructed by 1805. The canal carried coal, lime, corn, bricks, and tiles and was closed in 1930<sup>79</sup>.
- 5.4.93. The earliest available mapping of the Site and study area dates to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. These consist of plans of Wawne (dating to 1773), Routh (dating to 1782), Weel (dating to 1786) and Meaux (dating to 1797). These are reproduced in Illus. 33 – 35.
- 5.4.94. The plan of the lordship of Wawne, dated 1773, demonstrates that Fields F3 – F6, F9 – F12 and F16 were in use as pasture at this date (Illus. 33). The remainder of the of the Fields of the Proposed Development are shown on this plan, indicating that they were enclosed and possibly under arable cultivation. Wawne Grange had not yet been built, although the rest of the historic buildings of Wawne are shown and the current local road network had been established.

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<sup>69</sup> Cranstone 2003

<sup>70</sup> Allison et al 2002

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> ERYRO ('East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office') AP/2/1, ERYRO AP/2/2 and ERYRO DDCC/143/135

<sup>74</sup> ERYRO AP/2/11

<sup>75</sup> Pollington and Pearson 2004

<sup>76</sup> ERYRO AP/2/16; Allison et al 2002

<sup>77</sup> Pollington and Pearson 2004

<sup>78</sup> ERYRO DDRI/47/20

<sup>79</sup> Allison et al 2002



- 5.4.95. On the plan of Routh dating to 1782 (Illus. 34), very little subdivision of Land Area B is depicted. The field names given for Land Area B and the parts of Land Area D shown (Fields D1 – D6) predominantly refer to carr, an Old English term for shrub- or alder-covered boggy land or swamp<sup>80</sup>. This, and the reference to pasture in one field name (corresponding to Field D1), strongly suggests that these parts of the Site were either in use as pasture or were not farmed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Also of importance is the depiction of some kind of machine in the south of Field B7, whose field name is Engine Hill. The site of this machine has been given its own identifier, HA16, as below-ground remains associated with it may be present in situ. The field name Pit Lings, lying within the proposed cable route between Land Areas A and B, may refer to the site of extraction pits. The remainder of the field names refer to topographic features<sup>81</sup>.
- 5.4.96. The Weel enclosure plan of 1786<sup>82</sup> shows very little of relevance to the Site apart from indicating that the western field boundary of Fields F15 and F16 was established at this time. Therefore, this plan is not reproduced here.
- 5.4.97. A map of the Crown estate of Meaux dated to 1797 (Illus. 35) demonstrates that the Crown, and therefore possibly Meaux Abbey before them, owned very little land within the Site. The only field shown as under their ownership within the Site is the western part of Field D18. Farmsteads are shown in the vicinity of modern Abbey Farm, Abbey Cottage and Wawne Grange Farm. At this date, Abbey Farm was called Cotehouse, and the woodland surrounding it was known as Cote Wood. Several other instances of woodland are also noted on the map: Tippet Wood, Arnold Wood and Meaux Wood, none of which lay within the Site, although whether woodland remained in these areas by 1797 or they refer to fossilised place names is unknown.
- 5.4.98. A map of Long Riston estate dating to 1809 (Illus. 36) depicts Field B4 as subdivided at this date, and shows HA6, interpreted from later OS maps as a possible extraction pit, as wooded. Whether or not HA6 was the site of an extraction pit, the feature's extremely circular shape indicates that the feature is man made.
- 5.4.99. By the time of the 1821 map of the township of Wawne (Illus. 37), Field F16 had been enclosed and presumably taken into arable cultivation. However, Fields F3 – F6 and F9 – F12 continue to be shown as unenclosed and therefore were likely still in use as pasture. A small building, likely relating to Wawne Grange, is shown.

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<sup>80</sup> Cavill 2018, 63

<sup>81</sup> Cavill 2018, 20, 164 and 255

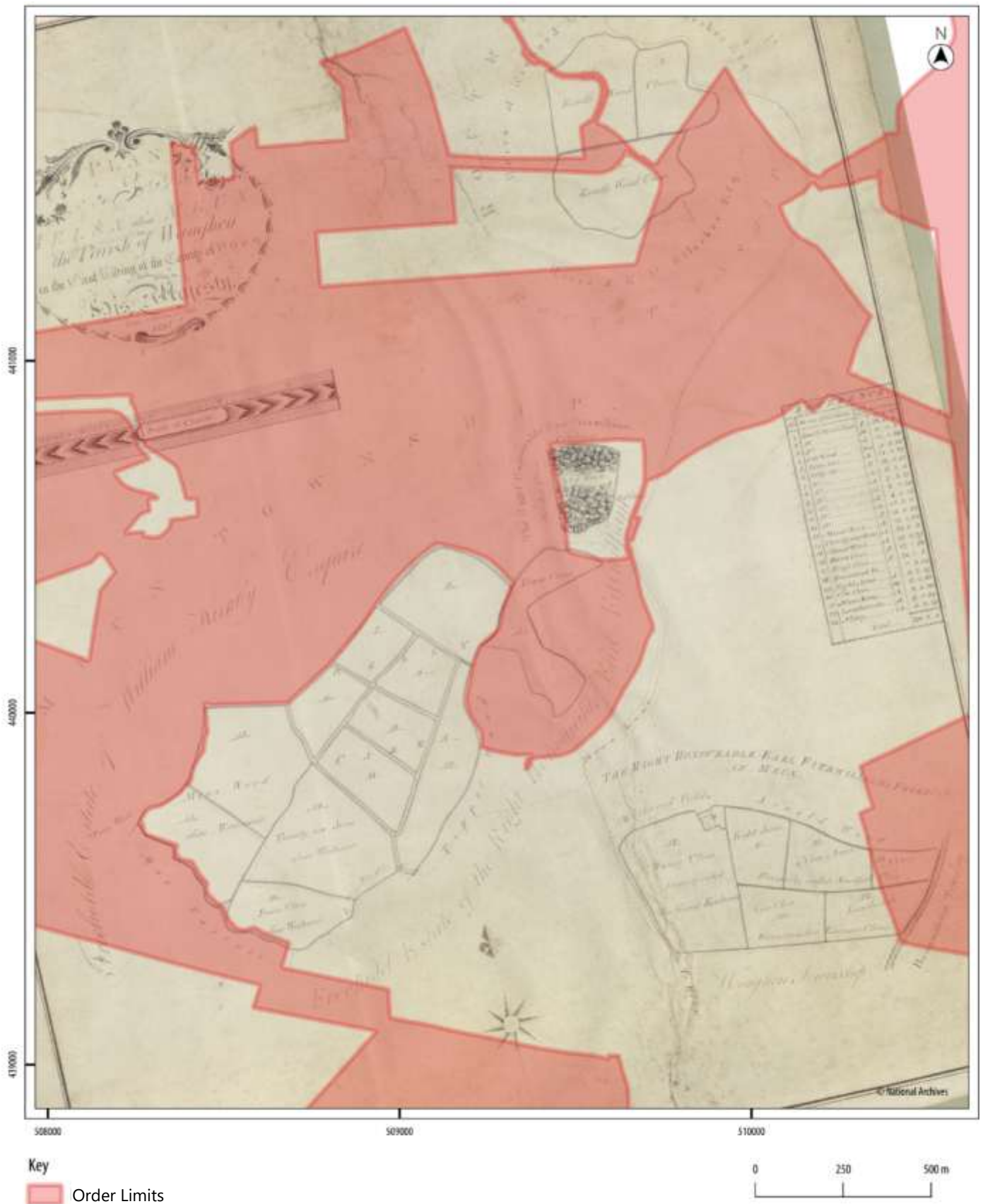
<sup>82</sup> ERYRO PE129-146



*Illus. 33. 1773 map of the lordship of Wawne (ERYRO DDBV/4)*







Illus 35. 1797 map of the Crown Estates in Meaux (TNA MPE 1/538)







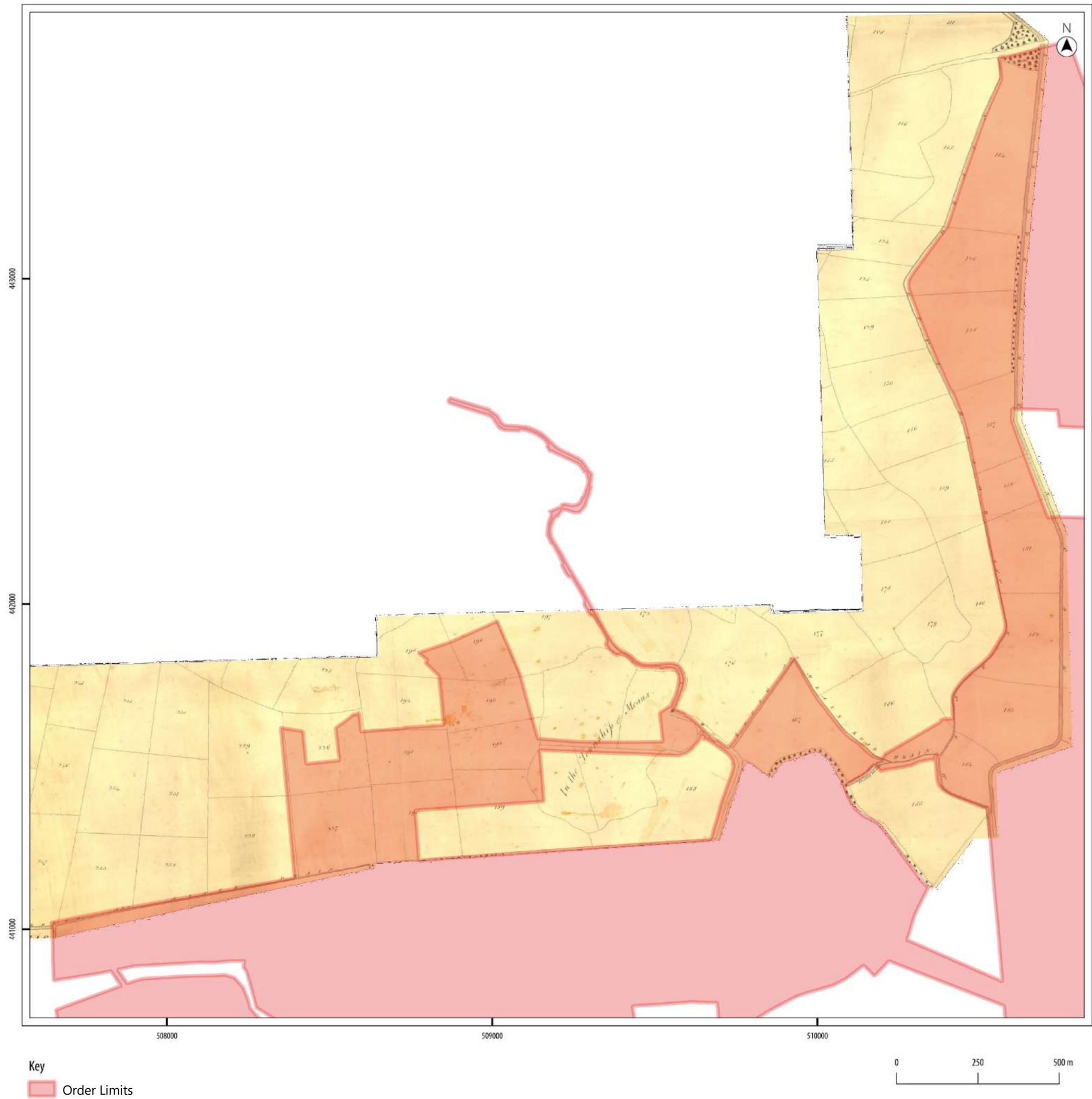
- 5.4.100. The Cottingham, Wawne, Weel and Routh tithe maps of 1838 – 1849 and plan of Routh (dating to 1844) (Illus. 38 - 41) demonstrate that the field system of the Site and study area has changed very little between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and now. Although many internal 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries have now been lost from Land Areas B – D (given the group identifier HA7), the outer boundaries of these Land Areas of the Proposed Development have not changed. In addition to Abbey Farm, Abbey Cottage and Wawne Grange Farm, farmsteads are shown on the site of or in the vicinity of Whitecross Cottage, Wawne Grange and Wawne Common Farm. Land use of the Land Areas of the Proposed Development also seem to have been comparable today; tree cover is shown in Fields B1 and B2, as today, but the remainder of the Land Areas are shown as farmed. According to the tithe apportionments, only four of the tithe plots of these parishes within the Site were grassed<sup>83</sup> (Wawne tithe plots 108, 130 and 131), two were pasture (Cottingham tithe plots 444 and 469); two were plantation (Routh tithe plots 113 and 128); two were meadow (Cottingham tithe plots 445 and 449); and the remainder were under arable cultivation.
- 5.4.101. Most of the names of the tithe plots given in their tithe apportionments refer to land ownership, use, size, shape or topography (including the elements 'carr', 'ings' and 'warth', referring to wet or boggy land<sup>84</sup>). However, several of the tithe plot names reference man-made features whose below-ground remains may still be present in situ. Within the Site, these are Routh tithe plot 184 (in Field B7), discussed above, and Routh tithe plot 191 (in Field D3), which references a stone structure<sup>85</sup>.

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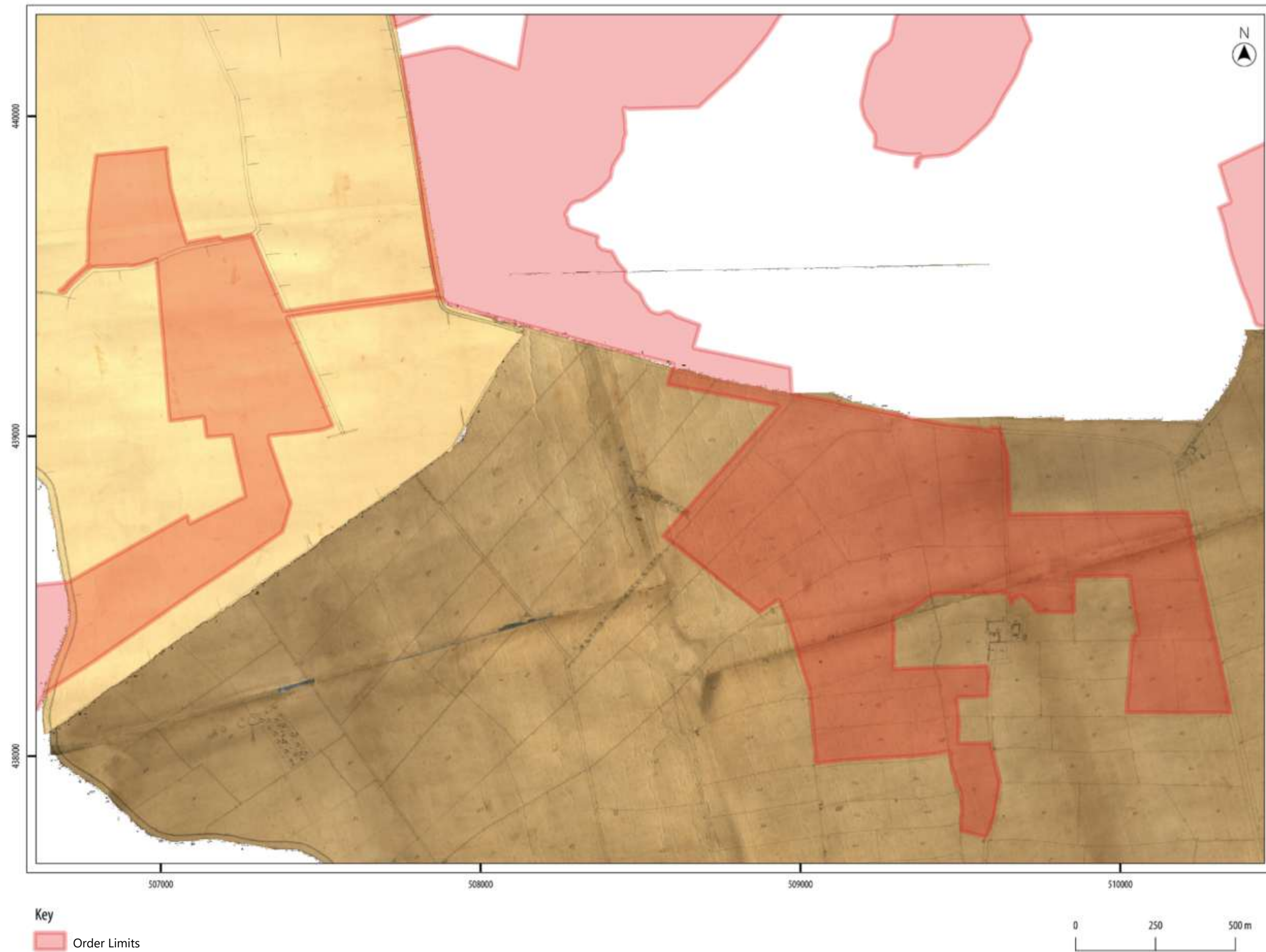
<sup>83</sup> The tithe apportionment for these tithe plots lists their land use as 'grass'. It is not known whether this refers to pasture, meadow, fallow land or grassed wasteland.

<sup>84</sup> Cavill 2018, 63 and 223

<sup>85</sup> Cavill 2018, 405

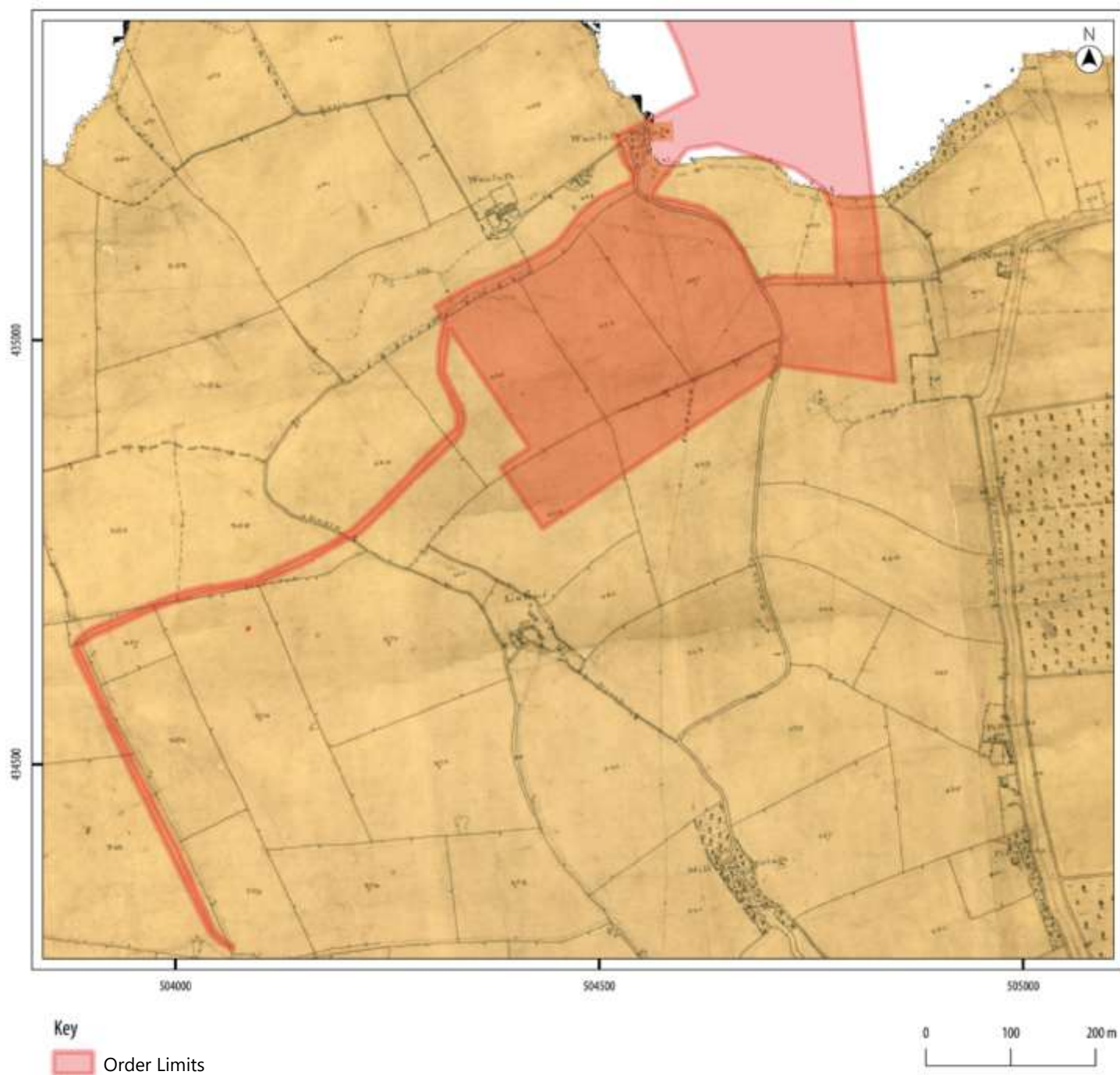


Illus 38. Rough tithe map of 1843 showing parts of Land Areas B and D



Illus 39. Wawne tithe map of 1846 and Weel tithe map of 1849, showing parts of Land Area E and all of Land Area F





*Illus 40. Cottingham tithe map of 1838, showing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation and the grid connection cable route*



5.4.102. Historic OS mapping produced between 1855 and 1894 shows the loss of some field boundaries in all Land Areas apart from Land Area F and throughout the proposed cable routes (Illus. 42 - 49). Heritage assets shown on these maps and newly-identified in this DBA consist of:

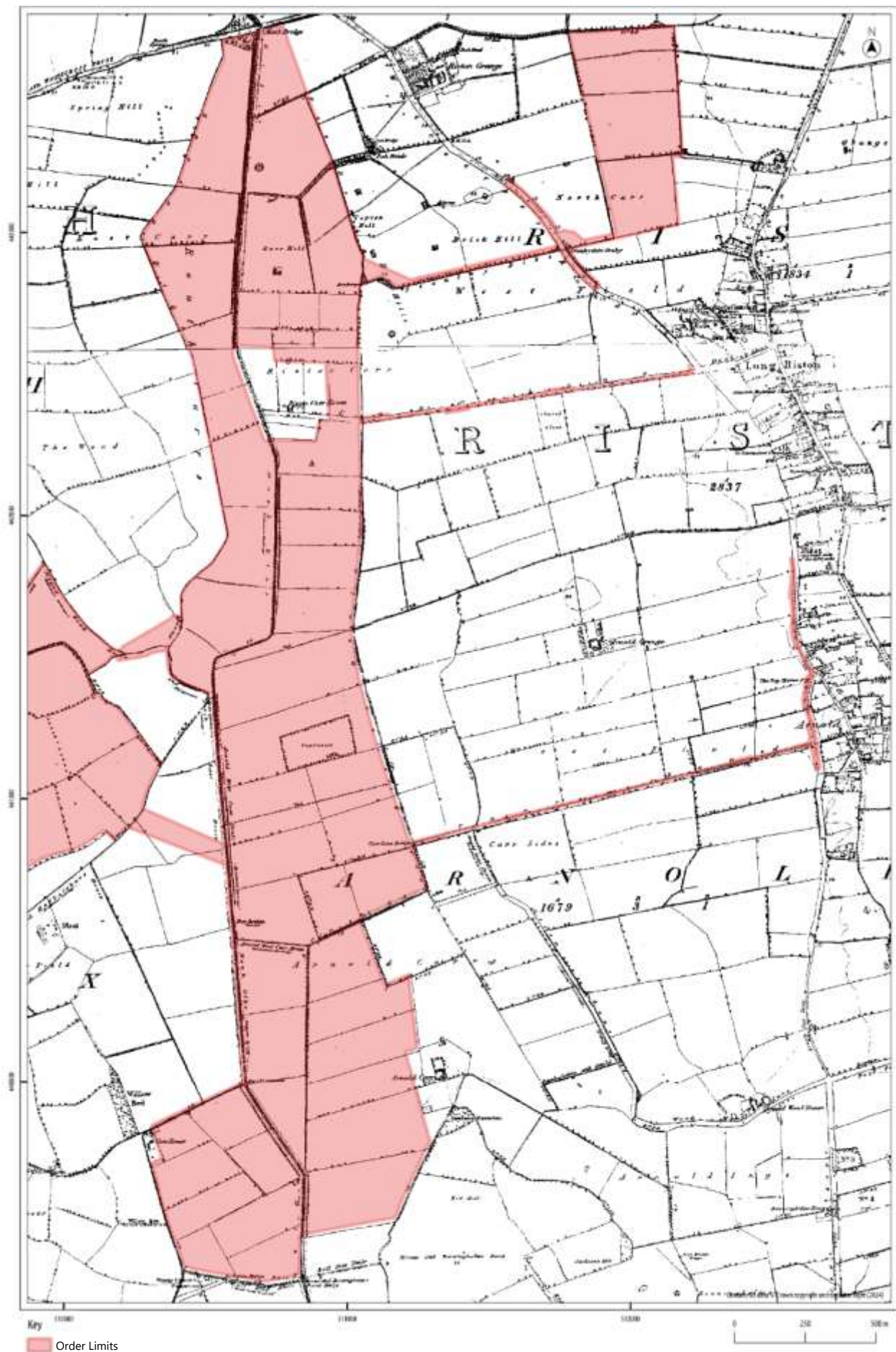
- HA5, the site of a fox covert<sup>86</sup> in Field C1 (shown on the 1855 1:10560 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map only);
- HA6, the site of a probable extraction pit in Field B3 (shown on historic mapping until 1956);
- HA8, the site of Carr House, just beyond the boundary of Field C7 (shown on mapping up to the 1980s);
- HA9, the site of a sand pit between Fields D16 and E8 (shown on the 1855 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 OS map only);
- HA10, the site of 'Little Decoy', located between Fields D16 and E8 (labelled on mapping up to the early 1990s);
- HA11, the site of a pond or extraction pit in Field E4 (shown on the 1894 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:10560 OS map only);
- HA12, the site of a probable pond in Field F15 which was also identified as a magnetic disturbance during the recent geophysical survey of the Site (shown on historic mapping until 1956); and
- HA14, the site of a probable pond in Field D11 (shown on the 1855 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:10560 OS map only).

No new heritage assets have been identified through historic mapping within the grid connection cable route.

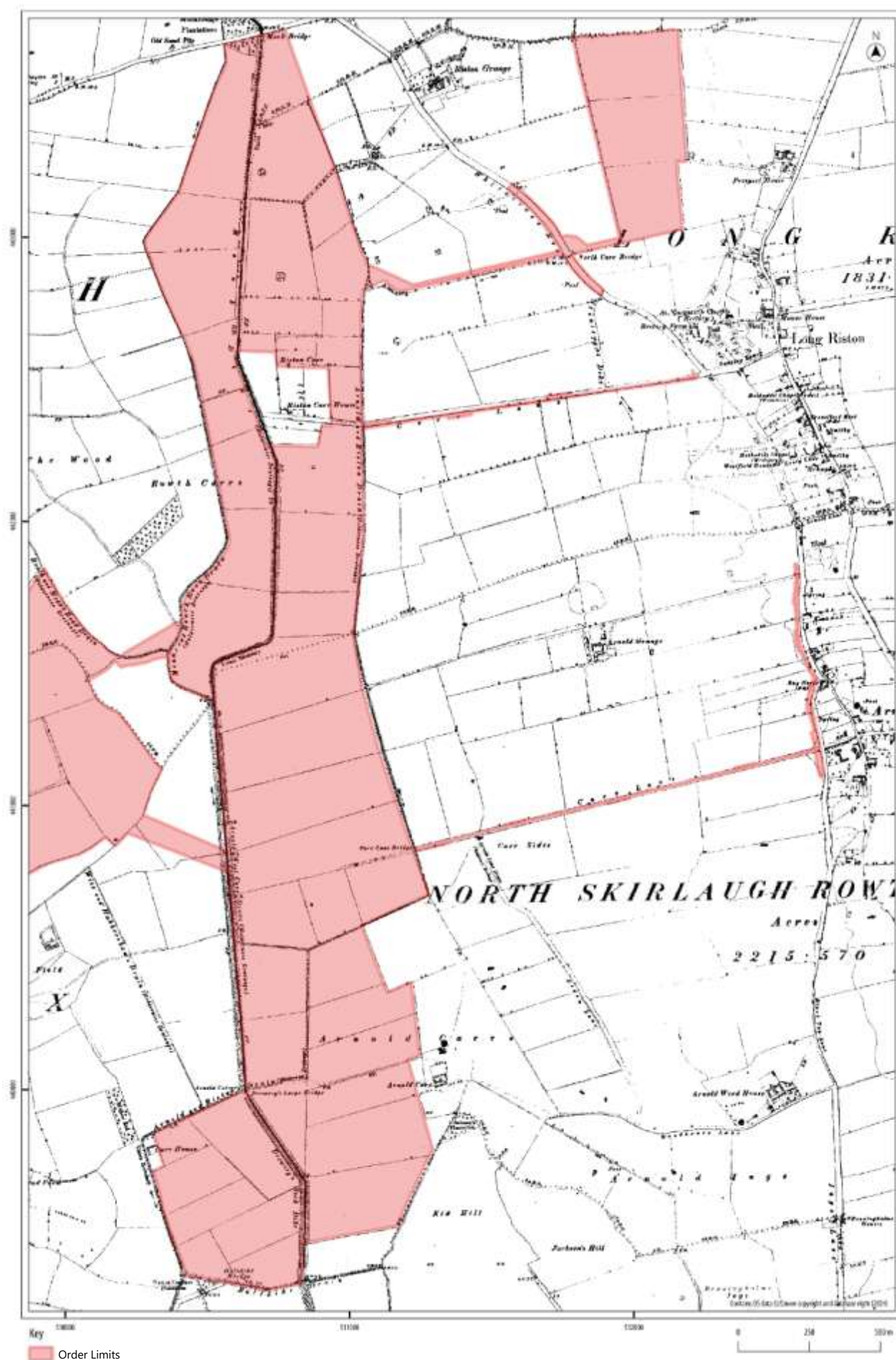
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<sup>86</sup> Defined by Cavill (2018, 155) as 'scrubland or land specially planted, serving as shelter for foxes'





Illus 42. 1855 1st edition 1:10560 OS map, showing Land Area B and C

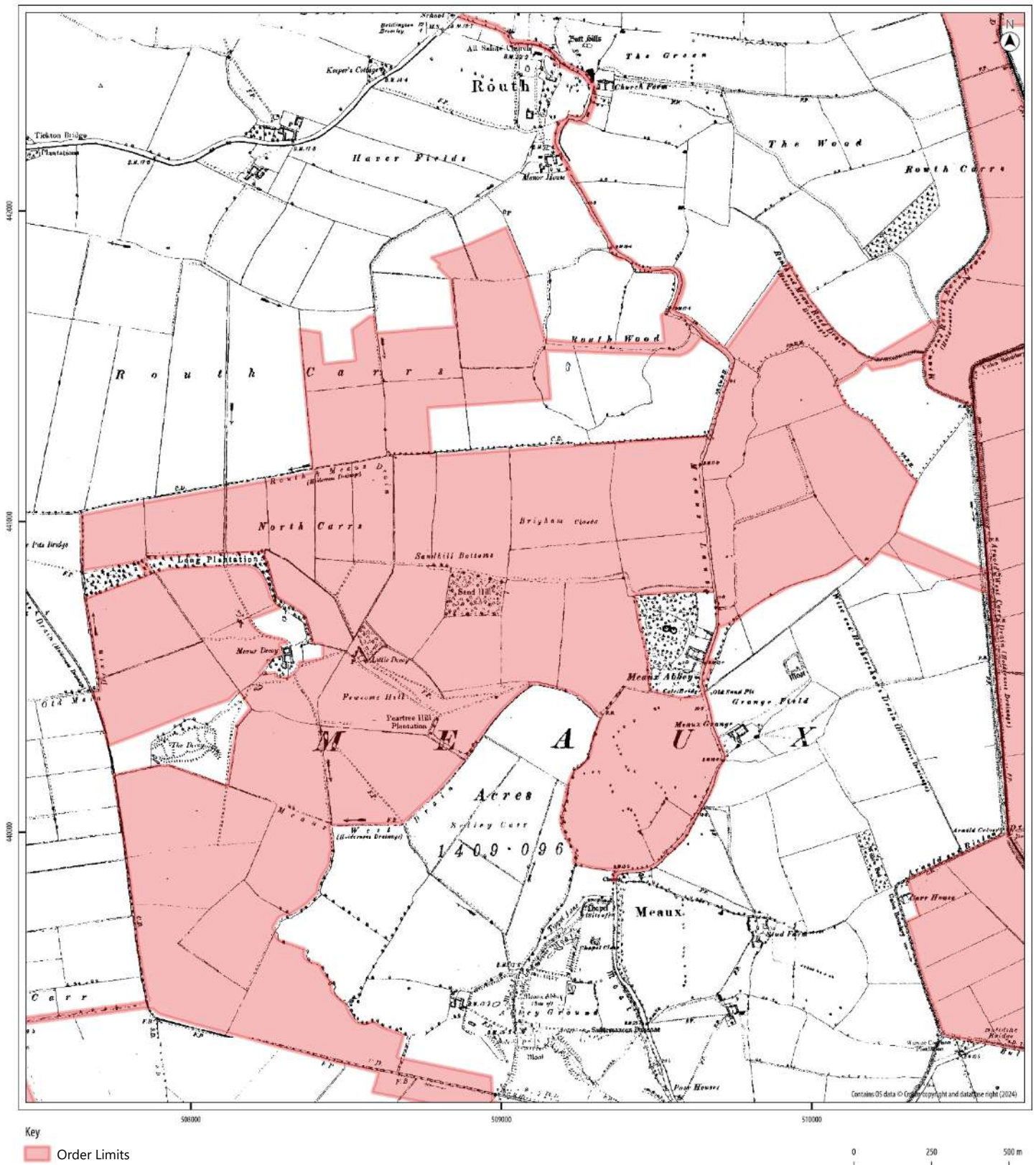


Illus 43 1894 2nd edition 1:10560 OS map showing Land Area B and C  
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

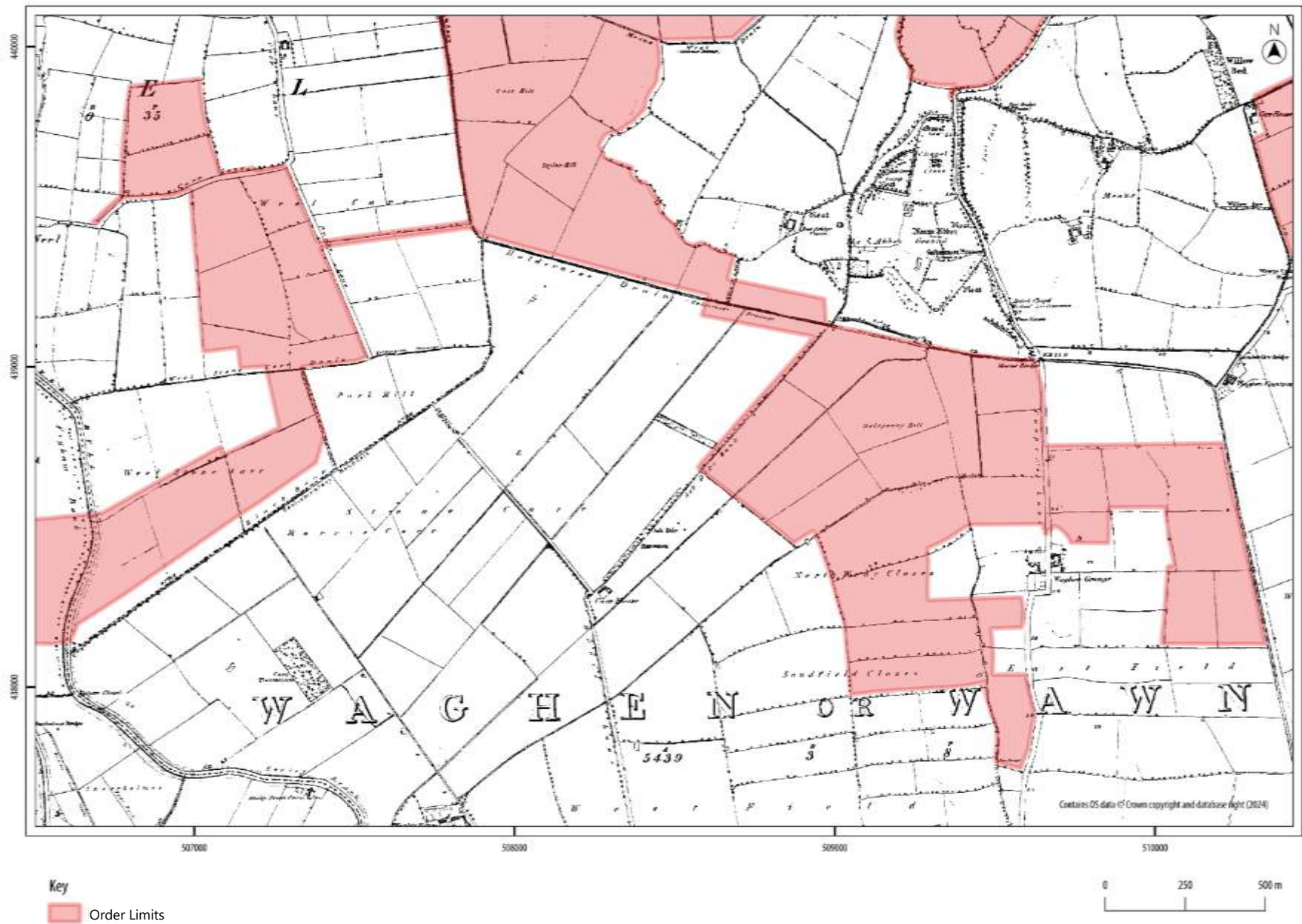






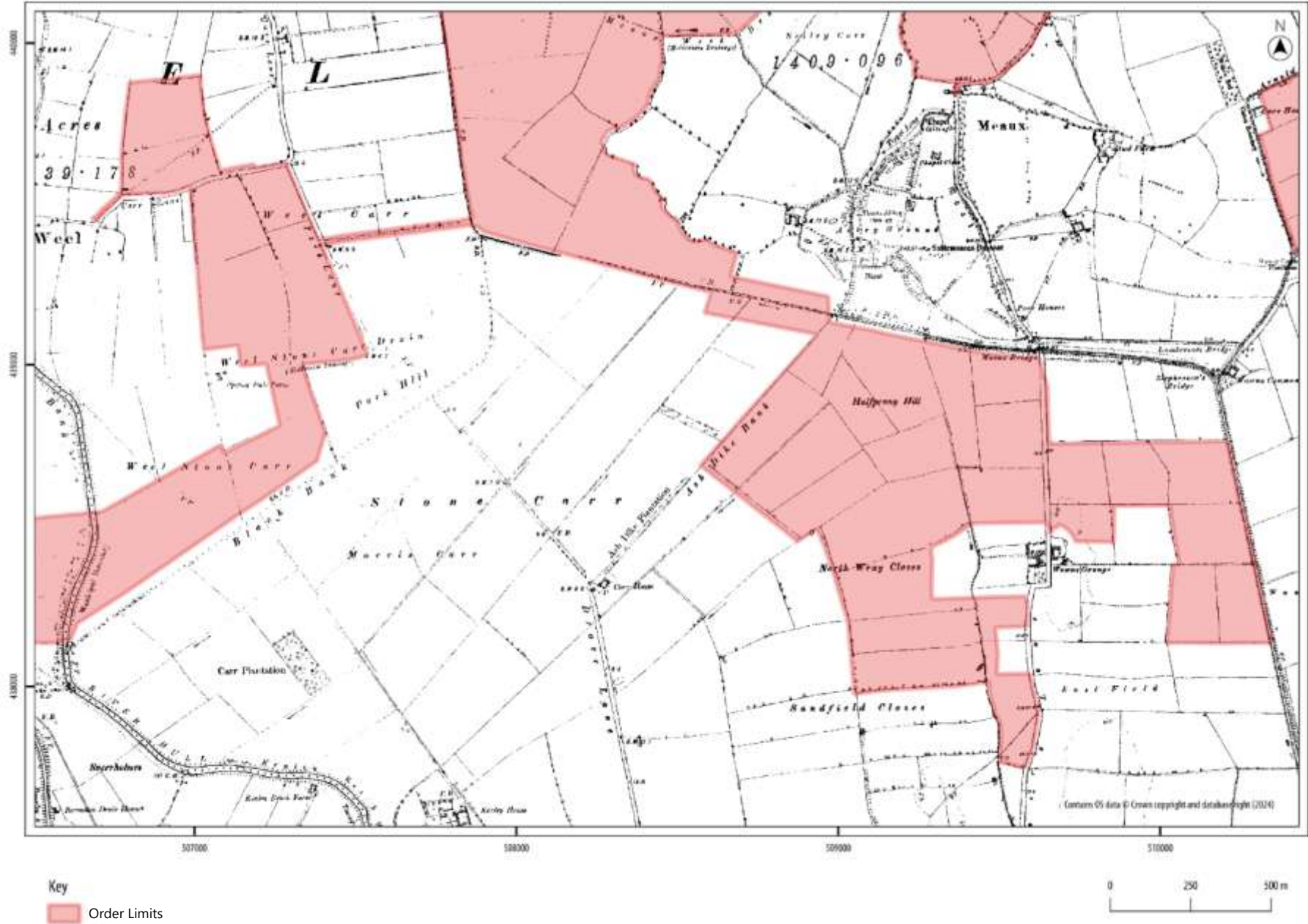


Illus 45. 1894 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1:10560 OS map, showing Land Area D and E



Illus 46. 1855 1st edition  
1:10560 OS map,  
showing Land Area E  
and F



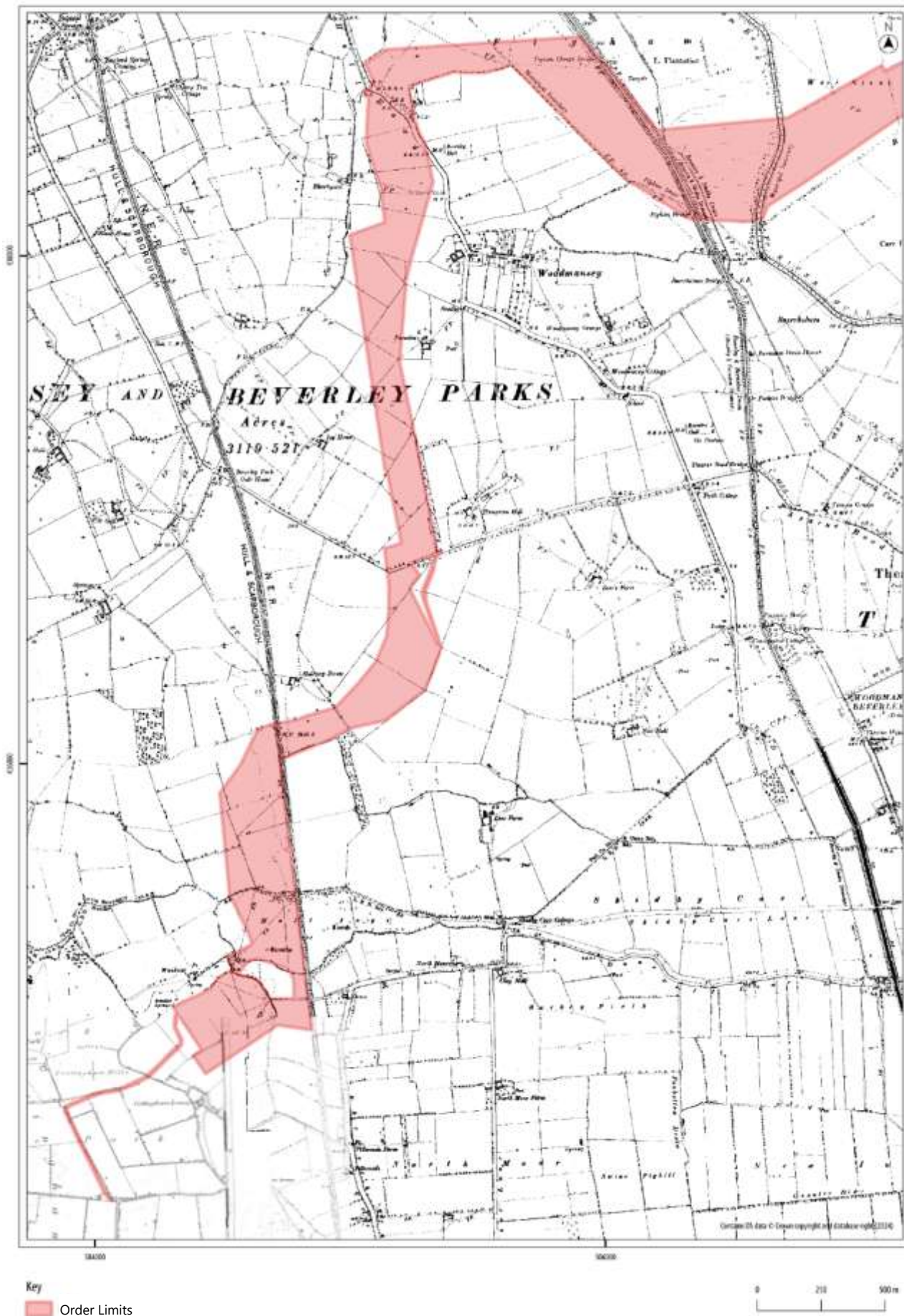


Illus 47. 1894 2<sup>nd</sup> edition  
1:10560 OS map,  
showing Land Area E  
and F





Illus 48. 1855  
1<sup>st</sup> edition  
1:10560 OS  
map,  
showing the  
grid  
connection  
cable route



Illus 49.  
1894 2nd  
edition  
1:10560 OS  
map,  
showing  
the grid  
connection



- 5.4.103. There are no known designated and seven known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. These consist of:
- MHU13278, the site of a toll gate within the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane;
  - MHU12271, MHU13215 and MHU13242, extant bridges just within the Order Limits of the Site along Meaux Road, along White Cross Road and at the northern edge of Land Area B respectively;
  - MHU12310, the site of Figham Bridge;
  - MHU13283, the site of a sluice in Field B3; and
  - MHU8811, the Hull to Scarborough Railway, which runs through the grid connection cable route.
- 5.4.104. Eleven previously unknown non-designated heritage assets have been recorded within the Pr Site as part of this DBA. These are the site of an 18<sup>th</sup> century engine in Field B7 (HA16) and a fox covert in Field C1 (HA5); the sites of recorded or probable quarries, sand pits and ponds in Fields B4, E4, D11, D16/E8 and F15 (HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12, and HA14); the site of a duck decoy between Fields D16 and E8 (HA10); the course of a probable drain in Fields E1, E2, D14 and D15 (HA15); numerous lost field boundaries (HA7); and the remains of ridge and furrow agriculture of either medieval or post-medieval date in Fields D18 and F9 – F10 (HA13).
- 5.4.105. There are 577 designated heritage assets within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. These consist of two Scheduled Monuments, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, five Grade I listed buildings, 35 Grade II\* listed buildings, 533 Grade II listed buildings and 23 Conservation Areas.
- 5.4.106. The Scheduled Monuments consist of NHLE 1015305, Meaux duck decoy, which lies between Fields E5, E7 and E9); and NHLE 1018600, Risby gardens and hall, c. 3.5 km to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.
- 5.4.107. The Registered Parks and Gardens consist of NHLE 1001419, Risby Hall, c. 3.5 km to the west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation and NHLE 1001520, Thwaite Hall, c. 2.15 km to the south of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.
- 5.4.108. The Grade I listed buildings consist of Beverley Guildhall (NHLE 1083960, c. 3.4 km to the west of Field E14); Norwood House and associated boundary walls and gates (NHLE 1318235 and NHLE 1346387, c. 3.5 km to the west of Field E13); a dwelling (NHLE 1084022, c. 3.5 km to the west of Field E14); and a market cross (NHLE 1346372, c. 3.55 km to the west of Field E14).
- 5.4.109. The Grade II\* listed buildings consist of:
- Twenty-seven dwellings, toll houses, shops or market halls, public houses or hotels, administrative buildings, schools and religious in Beverley (NHLE 1083923, NHLE 1083947, NHLE 1083948, NHLE 1083977, NHLE 1083989, NHLE 1084006, NHLE 1084035, NHLE 1084045, NHLE 1084046, NHLE 1084059, NHLE 1084060, NHLE 1084062, NHLE 1084089, NHLE 1160246, NHLE 1161054, NHLE 1161728, NHLE 1162157, NHLE 1162300, NHLE 1162666, NHLE 1163343, NHLE 1310370, NHLE 1346325, NHLE 1346358, NHLE 1346373, NHLE 1346385, NHLE 1346394 and NHLE 1346399), located c.2.6 km – c.4 km to the west of Fields E13 and E14;
  - Three churches (NHLE 1103393, c. 1.5 km to the south of the proposed site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham; NHLE 1103456, c. 1.5 km to the north of Land Area B; and NHLE 1249378, c. 1.9 km to the north-north-east of Land Area B);
  - Three dwellings outside of Beverley (NHLE 1161753, c.4.3 km to the east of Land Area B; NHLE 1197620, c. 4.2 km to the south-east of Creyke Beck substation; and NHLE 1310021, c. 2.1 km to the south of the proposed site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham);
  - Eske Manor (NHLE 1346994), c. 3.1 km to the north-west of the Land Area D; and
  - A mill (NHLE 1103339, c. 2.2 km to the south-west of the proposed site access route along Park Lane, Cottingham).
- 5.4.110. The Grade II listed buildings consist of:



- Four hundred and four dwellings, toll houses, shops or market halls, public houses or hotels, administrative buildings, buildings related to education and recreation, religious buildings, transport infrastructure (such as railways and bridges), utility infrastructure (such as gas holders and fountains), mills, memorials and lamp standards in Beverley<sup>87</sup>, located c.2 km – c.4.3 km to the west-north-west to west-south-west of Fields E13 and E14;
- Fifteen dwellings (NHLE 1197600, NHLE 1197601, NHLE 1197602, NHLE 1197603, NHLE 1197604, NHLE 1197619, NHLE 1208474, NHLE 1208518, NHLE 1208523, NHLE 1208556, NHLE 1208602, NHLE 1208611, NHLE 1293098, NHLE 1297035 and NHLE 1297063), a school (NHLE 1197606), a university lecture theatre (NHLE 1297065), a stirrup table (NHLE 1207915) and a footbridge (NHLE 1197595) in Kingston-on-Hull, located c. 2.6 km – c. 4.95 km to the south-east of the Site;
- Twenty-two houses and associated outbuildings (NHLE 1103388, NHLE 1103389, NHLE 1103391, NHLE 1103392, NHLE 1103395, NHLE 1103396, NHLE 1103397, NHLE 1161521, NHLE 1161528, NHLE 1161536, NHLE 1161541, NHLE 1161551, NHLE 1310022, NHLE 1310025, NHLE 1310054, NHLE 1310058, NHLE 1346981, NHLE 1346982, NHLE 1346983, NHLE 1347016, NHLE 1347017 and NHLE 1347018), two buildings relating to Cottingham Railway Station (NHLE 1103398 and NHLE 1103399), a school (NHLE 1310046) and a tower (NHLE 1103390) in Cottingham, located between c. 640 m and 2.6 km to the south-west and south of the Site;
- Seven likely associated buildings (including a church, dwellings and lodges, outbuildings and stables) related to Rise Hall (NHLE 1083418, NHLE 1083419, NHLE 1083420, NHLE 1083421, NHLE 1309928, NHLE 1346628, and NHLE 1346629), located c. 1.9 km – c. 3.3 km to the east of the proposed cable route along Black Tup Farm and c. 3.3 km – c. 4.9 km to the east of Land Area B;
- A bridge (NHLE 1346971), houses and associated outbuildings (NHLE 1103455, NHLE 1103458, NHLE 1160587, NHLE 1160608, NHLE 1160638, NHLE 1310509, NHLE 1310527 and NHLE 1346970), a public house (NHLE 1310532), an aqueduct (NHLE 1160616) and a gravestone (NHLE 1103457) in Leven, located c. 240 m – c.3.5 km to the north Site;
- Ten houses and associated outbuildings at Walkington (NHLE 1103361, NHLE 1103365, NHLE 1103366, NHLE 1103400, NHLE 1103416, NHLE 1103417, NHLE 1161437, NHLE 1161634, NHLE 1310082 and NHLE 1310085), located c.4.8 km – 5 km to the west of the grid connection cable route to the south of Beverley Bypass;
- Five houses or farms in Wawne (NHLE 1103425, NHLE 1103426, NHLE 1103428, NHLE 1346995 and NHLE 1346997). Four (NHLE 1103425, NHLE 1103428, NHLE 1346995 and NHLE 1346997) are located c. 1 km to the south of Land Area F but NHLE 1103426, Meaux Abbey Farm, lies c.125 m to the east of Field D17;
- Seven houses or farmhouses in Molescroft (NHLE 1103463, NHLE 1103464, NHLE 1310443, NHLE 1310449, NHLE 1310451, NHLE 1346974 and NHLE 1346975), located c. 4.8 km – 5 km to the west of Field E13;
- Four dwellings and farms in Long Riston (NHLE 1083423, NHLE 1083424, NHLE 1161810 and NHLE 1161831), located c.340 m – 1.2 km to the south-south-east of Field B6;
- Four buildings or structures related to the estate of Low Hall or Old Hall (NHLE 1103419, NHLE 1103420, NHLE 1310090 and NHLE 1346992) and White Hall (NHLE 1161458) in Woodmansey, located c.1 km – 1.2 km to the west of the grid connection cable route to the north of Long Lane;
- Five dwellings or farms in Skirlaugh (NHLE 1083425, NHLE 1083426, NHLE 1161881, NHLE 1161929 and NHLE 1309891), c. 2.5 km – 3.7 km to the east of Land Area C;

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<sup>87</sup> The NHLE listing numbers are not given here as this is such a large number, but the listing entries for each of the Grade II listed buildings can be found in the gazetteer.

- Three houses and associated outbuildings in Catwick (NHLE 1249379, NHLE 1249498 and NHLE 1249504), located c. 1.9 km – 2.1 km to the north-east of the Field B5;
- A house (NHLE 1249376), a rectory and associated coach house (NHLE 1249798 and NHLE 1263753), a hospital (NHLE 1249828), a public house (NHLE 1263779), a school (NHLE 1249487) and a gas lamp (NHLE 1096035) in Brandesburton, located c. 3.8 km – 4.1 km to the north of the Site;
- Two dwellings in Seaton (NHLE 1249759 and NHLE 1263751), c. 3.7 km – 3.8 km to the north-east of the Site;
- A house (NHLE 1249786), a former Sunday school (NHLE 1249399) and a rectory (NHLE 1263752) in Sigglesworth, located c.3.6 km – 3.8 km to the north-east of Field B5;
- A house at Bishop Burton (NHLE 1161275), located 5 km to the west of Field E14;
- A house and garage in Kirk Ella (NHLE 1347006), located just under 5 km to the south of the Site;
- Springhead pumping station (NHLE 1219405), located c. 4.85 km to the south of the Site;
- A mill complex (NHLE 1103423) and house (NHLE 1103465) in Tickton, located c. 1.4 km – 2.8 km to the west to north-west of Field D1;
- A house (NHLE 1103340) and the outbuildings to a mill (NHLE 1276984) in Skidby, located c. 2.3 km – 2.5 km to the south-west of the Site;
- A house in Burhill (NHLE 1249459), c. 4.6 km to the north of the Site;
- A farmhouse in Weel (NHLE 1103424), located 385 m to the west of Field E14;
- A church in Willerby (NHLE 1376808), located c. 3.25 km to the south-west of the Site;
- A house in Ellerby (NHLE 1083416), located c. 4 km to the east of the proposed site access route along Black Tup Lane;
- A farmhouse in Epplesworth (NHLE 1103342), c. 3.25 km to the south-west of the Site;
- A folly (NHLE 1161815), located c.3.2 km to the west of the grid connection cable route to the north of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation; and
- A bridge (NHLE 1310550), located c.3.55 km to the north-west of Field E1

5.4.111. The Conservation Areas consist of Avenues and Pearson Park and Beverley High Road, which lie c. 4.1 km – 5 km to the south and south-east of the Site; Cottingham, which lies c. 1.2 km to the south of the Site; Skidby, which lies c. 2.5 km to the south-west of the Site; Tickton, which lies c.1.4 km to the north-west of Field E1; Beverley Westwood, Minster, Markets, North Bar Within, North Bar Without, Flemingate and Beckside, Guildhall, Railway and Grosvenor Place, located between c. 2 km and 2.1 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at the A164/A1174 roundabout; Catwick, located c. 1.8 km to the north-north-east of the Site; Brandesburton, located c. 3.8 km to the north-east of the Site; Sigglesworth, located c.3.6 km to the north-east of Field B5; Long Riston, whose northernmost extent lies c.270 m to the south-east of Field B6; Leven, lying c. 1.6 km to the north of the Site; Swine, located c.4.1 km to the south-east of Field F17; Kirk Ella, located c. 4.8 km to the south of the Site; and Walkington, located c. 4.6 km to the west of the grid connection cable route.

5.4.112. There are 137 known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating solely to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. These consist of:

- Fifty-five extant buildings (including churches and chapels, houses, cottages and halls, public houses, former schools, former industrial buildings or complexes and wharfs and locks) centred on or close to:
  - Woodmansey (MHU12313, MHU12314, MHU12682, MHU12688, MHU5016 and MHU6980), c.130 m – 610 m to the west of the grid connection cable route;

- Leven (MHU13091, MHU13093, MHU13095 and MHU3625), all lying at a distance of c. 430 m – 835 m of Land Area B;
- Kenley Reach Farm (MHU12681), c. 860 m to the south-east of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common;
- Carr House Farm, (MHU12693), c.295 m to the north-east of Field E13;
- Dunswell (MHU14114, MHU14115, MHU14116, MHU14117, MHU14118, MHU14120, MHU14121 and MHU15141), c. 135 m – 785 m to the east of the grid connection cable route;
- Beverley (MHU12142, MHU12144, MHU12146, MHU12147, MHU12273, MHU12276, MHU12287, MHU12288, MHU12291, MHU12292, MHU14394, MHU16497 and MHU20163), c.500 m – 980 m to the west and north-west of the grid connection cable route;
- Tickton, c.965 m to the north-west of Field E1 (MHU13055);
- Corporation Farm (MHU12699), c.465 m to the north of Field D1;
- Halfway House (MHU13002) and Ivy House (MHU13006), c.165 m - c.255 m to the west of the grid connection cable route;
- Routh, c.45 m – 875 m to the north, west and south of the proposed cable route along Meaux Lane (MHU13204, MHU13206, MHU13208 and MHU20817) and c. 845 m – 995 m to the north-west of Land Area B (MHU13209 and MHU13280);
- Weel (MHU8447), c. 370 m to the west of Field E14; and
- Long Riston and Arnold (MHU12326, MHU12332, MHU12333, MHU12336, MHU12337, MHU12338, MHU13216, MHU13218, MHU20773, MHU20774 and MHU20775), c.80 m – c.600 m to the east of the proposed site access routes along Arnold Lane West, Carr Lane and Whitecross Road.
- Thirty-five sites of buildings and structures (including houses, public houses, toll bars, industrial buildings or complexes, religious buildings, schools, mills, wells, pinfolds, bridges, docks and landings, and sheds), centred on or close to:
  - Beverley (MHU10121, MHU12277, MHU12278, MHU12279, MHU12280, MHU12281, MHU12282, MHU12283, MHU12284, MHU12285, MHU12286, MHU12289, MHU12290, MHU12293, MHU14413, MHU4902 and MHU7907), c.500 m – 980 m to the west and north-west of the grid connection cable route;
  - Woodmansey (MHU12309, MHU12315 and MHU12317), c. 260 m – c. 445 m to the south or east of the grid connection cable route;
  - Wawne (MHU12296, c. 110 m to the north of Land Area F; MHU12300 and MHU9781, c. 950 m - 995 m to the south of Land Area F; and HA8, c. 10 m to the west of Field C7);
  - Long Riston (MHU11415, MHU12331, MHU12334 and MHU14415), c.80 m – c.600 m to the east of the proposed site access route along Arnold Lane West, Carr Lane and Whitecross Road;
  - Routh (MHU12270), c. 80 m to the north-east of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane;
  - Weel (MHU12294 and MHU12698), c.430 m – 500 m to the west of Field E14;
  - Cottingham (MHU11481, c.830m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU12371, c.115 m to the south of Creyke Beck substation; and MHU16584, c. 55 m to the north-west of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation).
- Two aqueducts or dykes (MHU13024, c.680 m to the west of the grid connection cable route and MHU13098, c. 840 m to the north of the Site;



- A causeway (MHU12701), c.610 m to the north-west of Field D1;
- A firing range (MHU20162), c. 295 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common;
- Eleven sites of extant or demolished transport infrastructure such as railways, roads, bridges, milestones or mileposts and boundary markers located in or close to:
  - Routh, c.110 m to the south-west of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane (MHU11409) and c.10 m - c. 485 m to the west of Fields B1 and B2 (MHU13212 and MHU13242);
  - Meaux (MHU12271, under 10 m to the north of Field D18);
  - Woodmansey, c. 680 m – 960 m to the south of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common (MHU12307 and MHU12308);
  - Figham Common, bordering the grid connection cable route to its north (MHU12311);
  - Long Lane, c.600 m to the west of the grid connection cable route (MHU13005); and
  - Leven (MHU13094, MHU13100 and MHU13285) c. 455 m – 915 m to the north of Site.
- Sixteen sites of mid- to small-scale industry, such as tanneries, vitriol works, bleaching yards, smithies, extraction pits (sand, gravel or clay), saltings and osier beds, centred on or close to:
  - Wawne, c. 885 m to the south of Land Area F (MHU12341);
  - Leven, c. 130 m – c.960 m to the north-west and north of the Site (MHU13096, MHU13097, MHU13213, MHU13205, MHU13210, MHU13211 and MHU13281);
  - Beverley, c.210 m – c.935 m to the north-west and west of the grid connection cable route (MHU11491, MHU12120 and MHU12584);
  - Long Riston, c.500 m – c.535 m to the south-east of the proposed site access route along Carr Lane (MHU12335 and MHU12339);
  - Dunswell (MHU12381 and MHU13004, c. 340 m – c. 335 m to the west of the grid connection cable route);
  - Routh (MHU13207, c.230 m to the north of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane).
- Four sites of fishponds, ponds and pumps or pumping houses (MHU13007 and MHU15144, c.630m – c.880 m to the west of the grid connection cable route; MHU13214, c.155 m to the west of Field B3; and MHU14362, c. 600 m to the south of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation);
- Cropmarks of probable post-medieval date, c. 180 m to the west of Field B7 (MHU13330) and c. 810 m to the west of Field E1 (MHU22250);
- Excavated post-medieval remains in or near Beverley (MHU17258, c.980 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common), Cottingham (MHU23691, c. 575 m to the south of the Site), Long Riston (MHU22929, c.380 m to the east of the proposed site access route along Carr Lane), Routh (MHU24138, c. 940 m to the north of the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane), and Dunswell (MHU24211, c. 80 m to the south of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation); and
- The findspots of coinage, pottery, musket balls and jewellery, in Beverley (MHU19915, MHU15857, MHU20188 and MHU20406, c.540 m – c.855 m to the north and west of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common), Weel (MHU15858, c.390 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common) and Woodmansey (MHU6165, c.90 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane).

There are 26 additional known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to both the medieval and post-medieval periods within the study area, which have been discussed above.

- 5.4.113. Given current knowledge regarding post-medieval activity within the Site and study area, it appears that post-medieval occupation was focussed on the modern settlements outside of the Site and that the Site was used largely as agricultural hinterland.
- 5.4.114. Although there was clearly substantial post-medieval activity within and around the Site, known heritage assets within the Site are of negligible or Low (Local) importance. Any currently unknown heritage assets within the Site are likely to be of negligible or Low (Local) importance. There is therefore assessed to be low – medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

### Modern (1900CE – present)

- 5.4.115. The modern development of the study area, including changes to land administration and land ownership is discussed in the Victoria County History for Holderness<sup>88</sup>. During the modern period, Figham Common was used for military training as well as arable cultivation and livestock grazing<sup>89</sup>.
- 5.4.116. The modern expansion of the villages and suburbs of the Site and study area can be traced through historic OS mapping produced during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although small-scale loss of 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundaries continued throughout the Site during this period, no significant changes took place within the Site or study area outside of the established settlements. Historic OS mapping dating to this period is therefore not reproduced here.
- 5.4.117. Very little additional information to that already recorded on the HER or gleaned from the recent archaeological investigations of the Site can be extracted from LiDAR imagery (Illus. 50 - 53). It is possible that below-ground remains related to the Figham Common field system (HER MHU8202) are visible. LiDAR imagery clearly shows the localised area of high ground on which HA2 (an area of probable below-ground archaeological remains in Fields B4/B8 corresponding to HER entry MHU3593) sits and which may have made this locale attractive for settlement. No such high ground can be inferred in the area of HA3, an area of probable below-ground archaeological remains in Fields F6 and F9 - F11). However, throughout the remainder of the Site, LiDAR imagery shows little other than the courses of natural water features and modern field drains; even HA13, historic ridge and furrow agriculture clearly visible on aerial photographs, cannot be seen.
- 5.4.118. The only new heritage asset identified through aerial photography is HA13, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture in Fields D18 and F9 – F11 (Illus. 54).
- 5.4.119. There are no known designated and one known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the Site. This is MHU22295, the site of a WWII searchlight battery in Field D10. The recent geophysical survey of the Land Areas of the Proposed Development did not identify anomalies that could relate to MHU22295.
- 5.4.120. There are 41 designated heritage assets relating to this period within the 5 km study area for designated heritage assets. These consist of one Scheduled Monument, six Grade II\* listed buildings, 29 Grade II listed buildings and 5 Conservation Areas.
- 5.4.121. The Scheduled Monument is a Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite NHLE 1019186, lying at c. 3.4 km to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane.
- 5.4.122. The Grade II\* listed buildings consist of university halls built by Gillespie in the 1960s in an area known as The Lawns in Cottingham (NHLE 1103343, NHLE 1103344, NHLE 1103345, NHLE 1103346, NHLE 1232675 and NHLE 1276987). They lie c. 750 m – 900 m to the south of the Site.
- 5.4.123. The Grade II listed buildings consist of:

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<sup>88</sup> Allison et al 2002

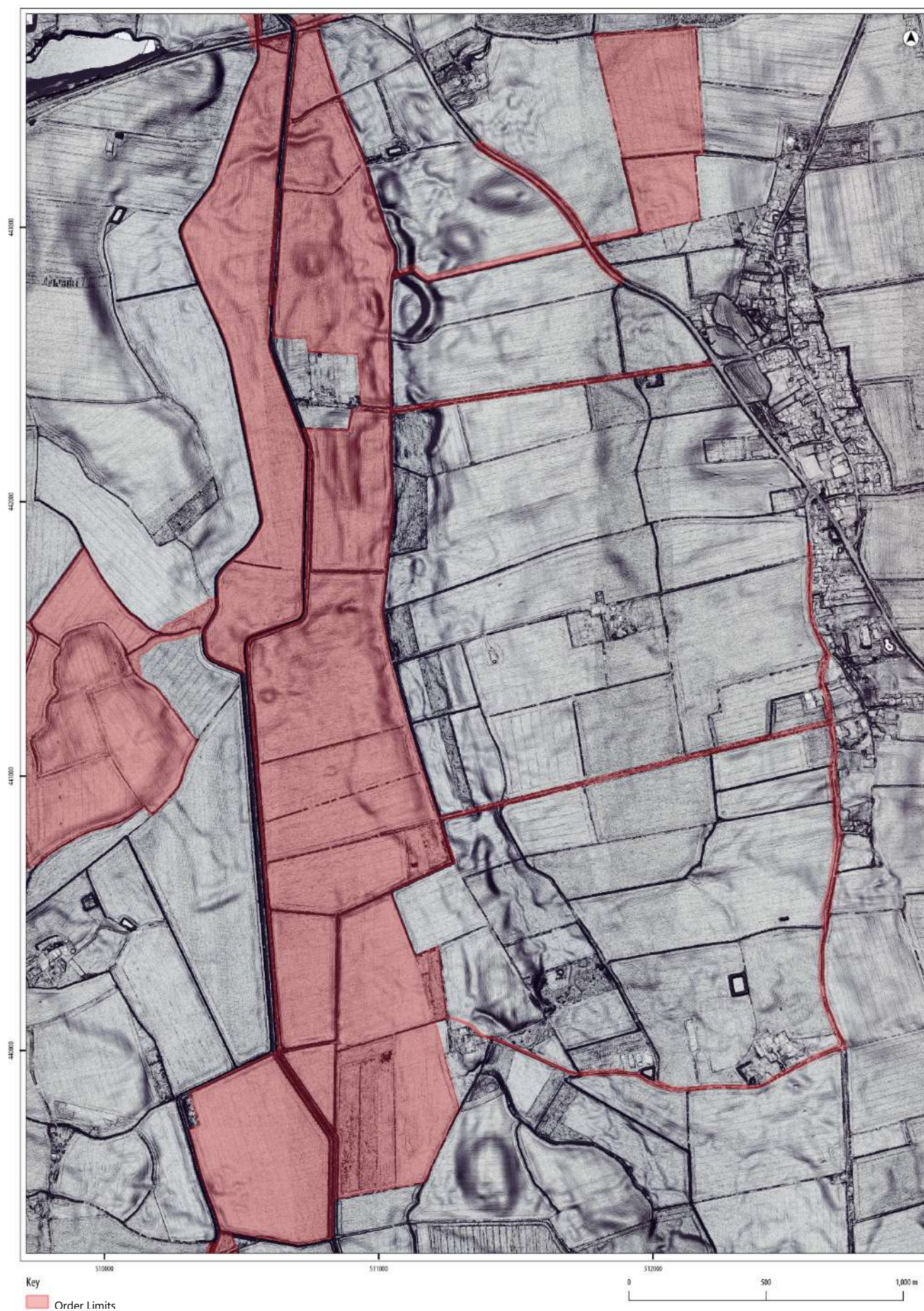
<sup>89</sup> Pollington and Pearson 2004

- Twenty-three extant residential, recreational, educational, religious or industrial buildings and structures, 20 of which lie in Kingston-on-Hull (NHLE 1197596, NHLE 1197597, NHLE 1197598, NHLE 1197599, NHLE 1197605, NHLE 1197629, NHLE 1197694, NHLE 1208622, NHLE 1219200, NHLE 1219223, NNHLE 1283099, NHLE 1293039, NHLE 1293068, NHLE 1297064, NHLE 1297066, NHLE 1297067, NHLE 1382106, NHLE 1419695, NHLE 1427682 and NHLE 1439347), c. 3.4 km – c.4.9 km to the south of the Site, and three of which lie in Beverly (NHLE 1161948, NHLE 1346378 and NHLE 1440484), c.3.2 km – c.3.8 km to the west of Field E14;
- Two war memorials in Kingston-on-Hull (NHLE 1293274 and NHLE 1297038), located c. 4.3 km to the south-east of the Site, and one war memorial in Leven (NHLE 1391919), located c. 1.5 km to the north of the Site;
- A K8 telephone kiosk (NHLE 148273), just over 1 km to the south of Land Area F;
- A stables (NHLE 1249400), c. 3.7 km to the north-east of the Site; and
- A signal box (NHLE 1084065), located c.2.9 km to the west of Field E14.

5.4.124. The Conservation Areas consist of Avenues and Pearson Park and Beverley Grovesnor Place (discussed above) and Cottingham Road, Newland Park and Newland, all located within Kingston-on-Hull and between c. 4.3 km and 5 km to the south-east of the Site.

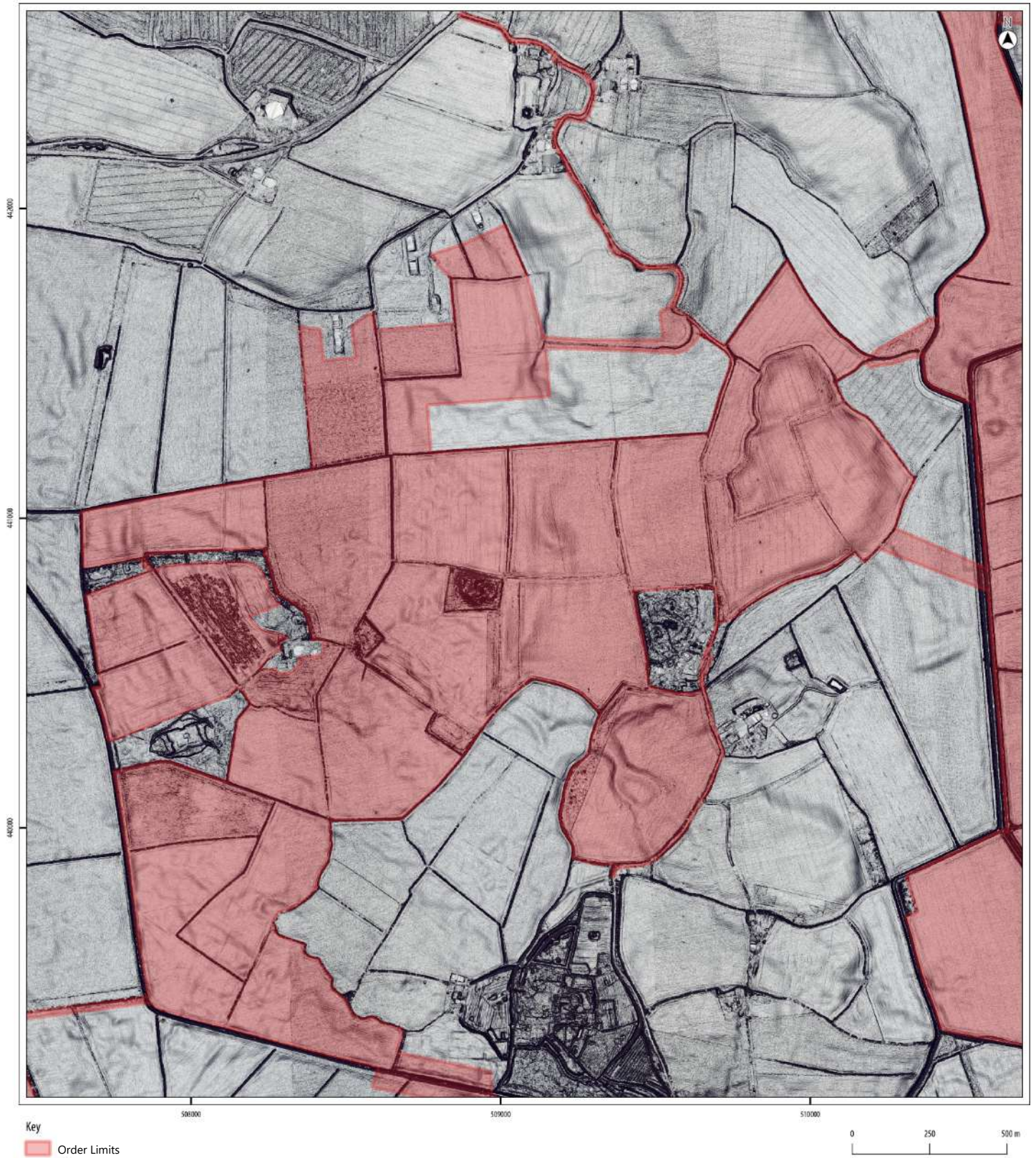
5.4.125. There are five known non-designated heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets. All bar one are military in nature, consisting of two WWII crash sites (MHU19894, c. 845 m to the north of the Site, and MHU19895, c. 485 m to north of the Site); an anti-aircraft battery (MHU12998, 405 m to the east of Field D18); and a Prisoner of War (POW) camp (MHU19947), c.160 m – c.175 m to the west of the grid connection cable route at Long Lane. The final heritage asset of this date is the site of modern land drains and a pit (MHU24167) found c. 570 m to the south of the Site.





*Illus 50. LIDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution, processed with colour ramp and hillshade, showing Land Area B and C*





*Illus 51. LIDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution, processed with colour ramp and hillshade, showing Land Area D and E*





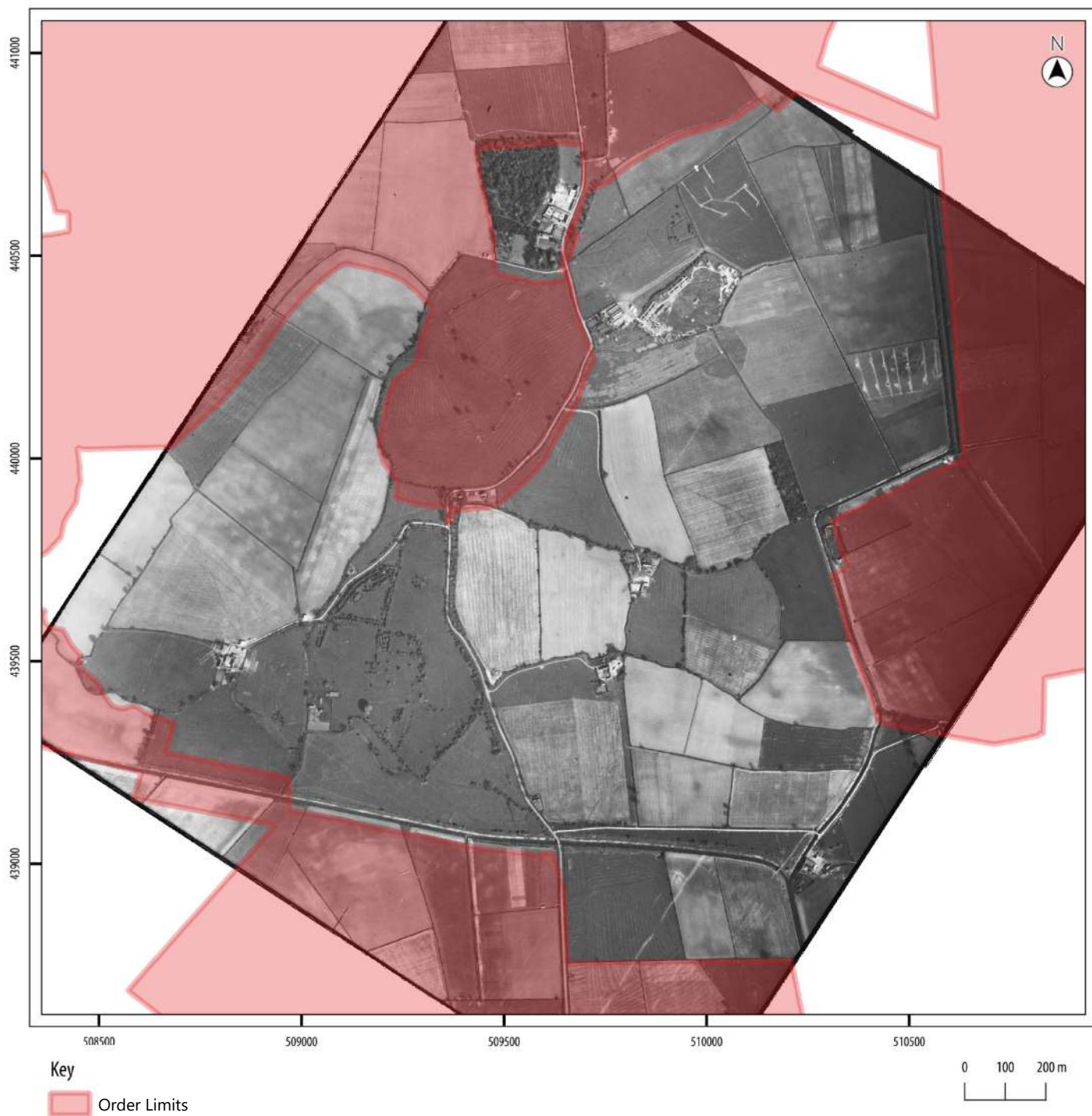
*Illus 52. LIDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution, processed with colour ramp and hillshade, showing Land*





Illus 53.  
LIDAR DTM  
imagery at  
1m  
resolution,  
processed  
with colour  
ramp and  
hillshade,  
showing the  
grid





*Illus 54. Aerial photograph showing Land Areas D and F dated 13<sup>th</sup> April 1945 (© Historic England)*

- 5.4.126. Given current knowledge regarding modern activity within the Site and study area, it appears that that the Site was used largely as agricultural hinterland throughout the period.
- 5.4.127. Only one non-designated heritage asset of Low (Local) importance (MHU22295) is recorded within the Site. Any currently unknown heritage assets within the Site are likely to be of negligible or Low (Local) importance. There is therefore assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the Site (cf. Table 3).

## Unknown but likely historic date

- 5.4.128. There are an additional three known heritage assets within the study area which are of unknown date but thought most likely to be historic due to their asset type and/or HER entry descriptions. They consist of MHU17953, the findspot of a possible clothes fastener 105 m to the north of the grid connection cable route to the south of Long Lane; MHU2552, the findspot of pottery, glass bottles and a skeleton, c.540 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common; and MHU6617, an old watercourse 55 m to the east of the grid connection cable route to the south of Long Lane.

## Unknown date

- 5.4.129. There are 16 known heritage assets which could be either prehistoric or historic in date. Unless stated below, these are cropmarks of field or ditch systems, possible watercourses, embankments and other feature types such as pits and findspots which could relate to either period, as well as one cropmark associated with likely historic ridge and furrow agriculture.
- 5.4.130. There are six such known heritage assets recorded by the HER within the Site. These are MHU24331 (lying within Field D7), MHU3590, MHU3593 and MHU3628 (all of which lie Fields B4, B5 and/or B8), HA4 (present within Land Areas B – D and E) and HA18 (present in Fields B1, B4, B5, B8, C5, C7, D7, D8, D17, E8 and F7).
- 5.4.131. The remaining 10 known heritage assets within this category are located within the study area:
- One lies c. 455 m to the south-south-east of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation (MHU20523);
  - Three lie c.55 m – c.470 m to the west of Fields B2 - B4 (MHU10203, MHU19094 and MHU19095);
  - One lies c.265 m to the south-east of Field B6 (MHU13249);
  - One lies c.165 m to the west of Field B7 (MHU13330);
  - One lies c.640 m to the north of the grid connection cable route at Figham Common (MHU2588, a possible occupation site);
  - One lies 390 m east of the proposed cable route along Beverley Road, Leven (MHU19096); and
  - Two lie 430 m – 600 m to the east of the grid connection cable route between Figham Common and Long Lane (MHU863 and MHU8840).

## 5.5. Disturbance

- 5.5.1. In addition to the drainage systems constructed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, geophysical survey of the Site has demonstrated the presence of 19<sup>th</sup> and/or 20<sup>th</sup> century land drains throughout the Site. Post-medieval and modern drainage of the Site may have truncated, if not entirely destroyed, any below-ground archaeological remains within the footprints of the drains. However, the identification of two areas of probable below-ground archaeological remains (HA2 and HA3) and several discrete or groups of possible below-ground archaeological remains (HA4) within Land Areas containing numerous land drains indicates that archaeological remains survive in situ to some degree despite post-medieval and modern drainage improvements.
- 5.5.2. Historic mapping and aerial photography of the Site demonstrate that most of the Site has been under arable cultivation since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but that most of Land Area B and parts of Land Areas D and F were in use as pasture or were unfarmed land during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is probable that arable farming only became common within the Site following the Holderness Drainage act of the 1770s. Nonetheless, there is a high risk that 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century ploughing has disturbed at least the upper layers on any below-ground archaeology.



## 5.6. *Important Hedgerows*

### Parish Boundaries

- 5.6.1. No historical or modern parish boundaries pass through or bound the site. No 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criterion 1 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations will be impacted by the Proposed Development.

### Heritage Assets

- 5.6.2. There are no known designated or non-designated heritage assets located within or bounding the site. No 'important' hedgerows' in accordance with Criteria 2 and 3 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations will be impacted by the Proposed Development. However, the southern hedgerow of Field E6 and the northern hedgerows of Fields F1, F4, F5 and F6 lie within c.10m of the boundaries of Scheduled Monuments (NHLE 1007843, the site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey, and NHLE 1015305, Meaux Duck Decoy).

### Estate Boundaries

- 5.6.3. No boundaries have been identified as estate boundaries which would clarify as 'important' under Criterion 4 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

### Pre-Inclosure Field Boundaries

- 5.6.4. Numerous field boundaries bordering or within the Site (Fields B1, B7, D7, D16, D17, D18, E8, E11, E12, E15, E16, F2, F7, F14 and F15) are shown on 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping (see Illus. 40 – 48) and therefore qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

## 5.7. *Palaeoenvironmental potential*

- 5.7.1. The available geological evidence indicates that the Site has been wetland since the end of the Palaeolithic period. Peat deposits have also been found in two boreholes taken from Figham Common and within the footprint of the grid connection cable route.
- 5.7.2. The below-ground remains of numerous water courses which may be of prehistoric and/or historic date were identified throughout the Site during recent geophysical survey.
- 5.7.3. There are two known non-designated heritage assets within the study area recording the locations of waterlogged timber of prehistoric and/or historic date (MHU5776 and MHU19993).
- 5.7.4. In addition, there is substantial cartographic and place name evidence for the wetness of the Site during the historic period.
- 5.7.5. There is therefore assessed to be high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains of all eras to be encountered within the Site

## 6. Statement of significance and importance

### 6.1. *Known and potential heritage assets within the Site*

6.1.1. Within the Site, there is one designated and 41 non-designated heritage assets. These are:

- Ten singular or groups of enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date identified through excavation, aerial photography or geophysical survey (MHU1498, MHU24331, MHU3590, MHU3593, MHU3595, MHU3597, MHU3628, MHU6600, HA2 and HA3);
- Several discrete or groups of anomalies of unknown but possible archaeological origin identified through geophysical survey (HA4) in Fields B1, B3, B7, D8 - D10, D16 and E16;
- the cropmarks of Bronze Age barrows and enclosures and a possible Bronze Age tumulus (MHU6618 and MHU833, both within the grid connection cable route), and the findspot of a Bronze Age axes (MHU1521, within Field F4);
- four groups of cropmarks of enclosures and field ditches of Iron Age – Romano-British date, the former of which also includes a trackway (MHU22248, MHU3591, MHU6706 and MHU6713, within the grid connection cable route and Fields D16 and D10 respectively);
- three pits containing Iron Age - Romano-British pottery found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA17);
- the site of Meaux Deserted Medieval village (MHU1514, within Field D18) and an area of medieval ridge and furrow (MHU8202, within the grid connection cable route);
- four demolished or extant bridges (MHU12271, within the proposed site access route along Meaux Road; MHU12310, within the grid connection cable route; MHU13215, within the proposed site access route along White Cross Road; and MHU13242, at the northern edge of Field B2);
- the site of a post-medieval sluice (MHU13283, within Field B4);
- the site of the post-medieval Routh Bar toll gate (MHU13278, within the proposed site access route along Meaux Lane);
- the post-medieval Hull to Scarborough Railway (MHU8811, within the grid connection cable route);
- the site of a post-medieval duck decoy (HA10, between Fields D16 and E8);
- Five sites of probable post-medieval extraction pits or ponds within Fields B3, D11, between D16 and E8, E4 and F15 (HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14);
- The route of a probable post-medieval drain running through Fields E1, E2, D14 and D15 (HA15);
- The site of a post-medieval engine in Field B7 (HA16) and the site of a fox covert within Field C1 (HA5);
- Numerous lost post-medieval field boundaries (HA7, within all areas of the Site);
- Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture within Fields D18 and F9 – F10 (HA13);
- the site of a World War II searchlight battery (MHU22295, within Field D10); and
- Six ditches, seven pits and a posthole found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA18).

6.1.2. The following assets within the Site are of a type which is identified as an agenda item in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework<sup>90</sup>. They therefore may be of up to Medium (Regional or National) importance:

- The cropmarks of Bronze Age barrows, enclosures and tumuli (MHU6618 and MHU833) and enclosures and field ditches of Iron Age – Romano-British date (MHU22248, MHU6706 and MHU6713). These are of archaeological and historic interest as a source of information about prehistoric and historic monumental building, settlement patterns, agriculture and technical capability.
- Meaux Deserted Medieval village (MHU1514). This is of archaeological and historic interest as a source of information about historic settlement patterns, social hierarchy and technical capability.

These assets also have group interest with surrounding contemporary assets. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated.

6.1.3. The post-medieval duck decoy within the Site (HA10) is of archaeological and historic interest as a source of information about historic land use and resource exploitation. The asset also has group interest with surrounding contemporary assets. Its setting, discussed below, contributes to its significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the asset would have operated. HA10 appears to survive as below-ground remains only, unlike Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux duck decoy), and is an asset type which is not identified as an agenda item in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework<sup>91</sup>. However, it does retain the potential to contain new information about the local post-medieval landscape and resource exploitation. It is therefore of Low (Local) importance.

6.1.4. The following assets within the Site are of a type which is not identified as an agenda item in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework<sup>92</sup>. However, they retain the potential to contain new information about the local post-medieval landscape and society and are therefore of Low (Local) importance:

- The site of the post-medieval Routh Bar toll gate (MHU13278).
- The sites of extant or demolished post-medieval sluices and drains (MHU13283 and HA15).
- The sites of extant or demolished post-medieval bridges (MHU12271, MHU12310, MHU13215 and MHU13242).
- The extant post-medieval Hull to Scarborough Railway (MHU8811).
- Medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow (MHU8202 and HA13), now-lost post-medieval field boundaries (HA7) and the sites of post-medieval ponds (HA12 and HA14).
- The sites of post-medieval fox covert HA5 and engine HA16.
- The sites of probable post-medieval extraction pits HA6, HA9 and HA11.
- Iron Age – Romano-British recorded during archaeological trial trenching whose unexcavated elements remain present in situ (HA17).
- The site of World War II searchlight battery MHU22295.

These assets are of archaeological and historic interest as a source of information about historic settlement patterns, water management and land improvement, agriculture, transport infrastructure, small-scale industry, resource exploitation, military infrastructure and technical capability. Assets which include above-

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<sup>90</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27, 30 and 36

<sup>91</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2007

<sup>92</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27, 30 and 36



ground built remains are also of architectural interest as a source of information about vernacular building construction methods and layout.

These assets have group interest with surrounding contemporary assets. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated.

- 6.1.5. Findspot MHU1521 is of negligible importance as no in situ below-ground remains offering information about the past survive.
- 6.1.6. MHU1498, MHU24331, MHU3590, MHU3591, MHU3593, MHU3595, MHU3628, MHU6600, HA2 – HA4 and HA18 are of unknown date and therefore their significance can only be defined in high-level terms. As below-ground remains, they are of archaeological and historic interest. They may also have group interest with contemporary assets. As the exact date and function of these assets is unknown, the exact extent and nature of their setting and therefore the contribution of this setting to their significance is also unknown. For the same reasons, their importance is unknown, particularly as their possible contribution to the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework research agenda is currently not clear. However, applying the precautionary principle, they may be of up to Medium (Regional or National) importance<sup>93</sup>.
- 6.1.7. Currently unidentified heritage assets within the Site are likely to take the form of either prehistoric or Romano-British cut features and findspots; historic small-scale industrial, occupation or agricultural remains; or palaeoenvironmental remains of prehistoric or historic date. Any archaeological prehistoric or Romano-British remains are likely to be of negligible (Local) to Medium (Regional or National) importance whilst any historic remains are likely to be of negligible to Low (Local) importance. Any palaeoenvironmental remains are likely to be of Low (Local) to Medium (Regional or National) importance.

## 6.2. *Known and potential heritage assets within the study area*

- 6.2.1. A total of 701 designated heritage assets are present within the 5 km study area and outside of the Site, consisting of 35 Scheduled Monuments of Neolithic to modern date, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of post-medieval date, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date, 51 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, of medieval – modern date, 573 Grade II Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date and 26 Conservation Areas of early medieval to modern date.
- 6.2.2. Within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets and outside of the Site, there are 322 non-designated heritage assets. These consist of the sites of possible Neolithic - Iron Age funerary monuments; the sites of possible Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field systems; excavated Iron Age – post-medieval occupation sites and discrete archaeological features; the sites of possible or probable medieval granges, moated sites, Deserted Medieval Villages and Shrunken Medieval Villages; extant and demolished post-medieval buildings, industrial sites and transport networks; World War II crash sites and defensive sites; findspots of Neolithic – post-medieval date; and the cropmarks of enclosures, linear and circular features, ditches and trackways of unknown date.
- 6.2.3. The significance of the Scheduled Monuments derives from their historic, archaeological and/or architectural interest as a source of information about prehistoric and historic funerary rites, settlement patterns, religious beliefs, social hierarchy, economic systems, agriculture, military infrastructure and technical capability. In the case of the moated sites and Meaux duck decoy, they are also valued for their palaeoenvironmental potential. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated. As Scheduled Monuments, they are of High (National) importance.
- 6.2.4. The significance of the Registered Parks and Gardens derives from their historic, aesthetic, archaeological and architectural interest as a source of information about historic settlement patterns, social hierarchy

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<sup>93</sup> For example, if they relate to prehistoric funerary practices or prehistoric or Romano-British occupation and agricultural practices (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27 and 30).

and beliefs regarding beauty and aesthetics. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated. As Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, they are of Medium (Regional or National) importance.

- 6.2.5. The significance of the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas derives from their historic, aesthetic, archaeological and architectural interest as a source of information about historic settlement patterns, religious beliefs, vernacular rural architecture, social hierarchy, economic systems and technical capability. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated. Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings are of High (National) importance, whilst Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are of Medium (Regional or National) importance.
- 6.2.6. The significance of the non-designated heritage assets within the study area derives from their archaeological and historic interest as sources of information about prehistoric and historic settlement patterns, agriculture, water management and land improvement, agriculture, resource exploitation, travel and transport, vernacular architecture, technological capabilities, religion, military infrastructure and industry. They also have group interest with surrounding contemporary assets. Their settings, discussed below, contribute to their significance by providing relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which the assets would have operated. Asset types which are identified as agenda items in the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework - such as prehistoric funerary monuments, Iron Age – Romano-British occupation and agricultural sites and medieval granges and deserted or shrunken settlements - and the World War II crash sites are of up to Medium (Regional or National) importance<sup>94</sup>. The remainder of the assets of known date within the study area, apart from findspots and archaeological features of all periods which have been investigated, recorded and/or removed, are of Low (Local) importance, as they do not inform regional research objectives but retain the potential to contain new information about past landscapes and societies. Findspots and archaeological features of all periods which have been removed are of negligible importance as no in situ below-ground remains offering information about the past survive. Archaeological features of all periods which have been investigated and recorded but have elements which may still be present in situ are also of negligible importance, as their date, form and function are already known. Assets of unknown date and purpose are of unknown importance.

### 6.3. *Setting of archaeological heritage assets*

#### Within the Site

- 6.3.1. Bronze Age and Iron Age funerary monuments such as barrows and tumuli are often located on or just below the crests of the elevated areas to allow visibility across the wider area. The most widely-cited theory as to why this may be is that such locations were chosen for religious or territorial reasons due to their prominence and wide ranging visibility in the landscape. Non-designated heritage assets MHU6618 and MHU833 conform to this profile. Elevation heat maps produced through LiDAR imagery suggest that their settings may have included the valley of the River Hull, to their east, which runs through Woodmansey, Thearne and Dunswell (Illus. 55). Much of their original settings have been lost due to modern development (particularly Creyke Beck Substation, Dunswell and the Beverley Bypass). Currently, their settings are the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located and the more mixed modern industrial landscape further afield. The assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.2. The settings of the cropmarks of Iron Age – Romano-British square barrows, enclosures and ditch systems (MHU22248, MHU6706 and MHU6713) are likely to have originally included their local settlement and field patterns, transport networks such as roads, and the surrounding agricultural land with which they

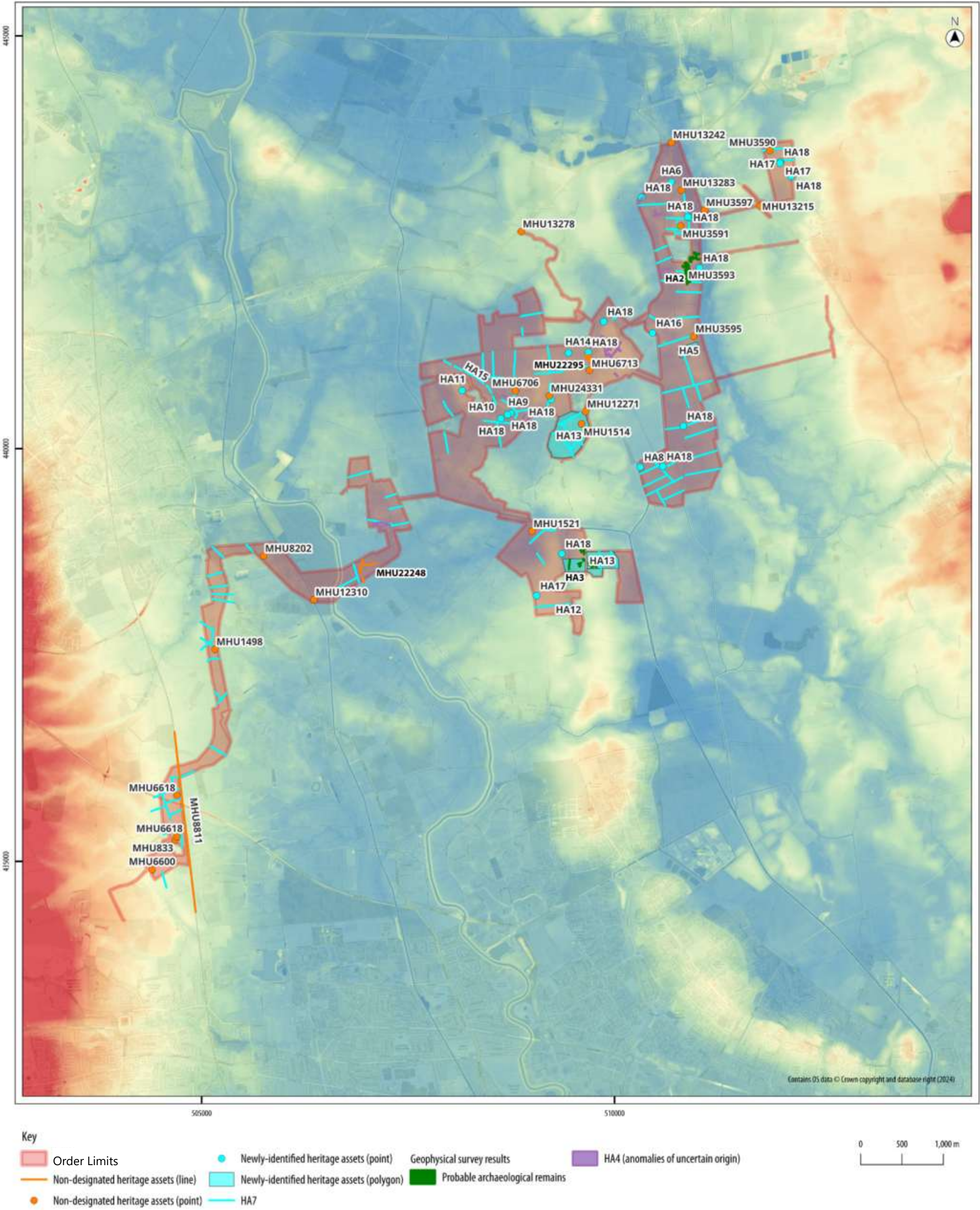
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<sup>94</sup> Roskams and Whyman 2007, 27, 30 and 36; Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)

were associated. However, the exact extent of this original setting is unknown and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. Currently, their settings are limited to the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located and the more mixed modern industrial landscape further afield. They are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.

- 6.3.3. The settings of all Medieval – post-medieval assets are their local settlement and field patterns, transport networks such as road systems, and surrounding agricultural land with which they are associated. This may include contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which they are directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which they served and the transport networks which connected them to such places. Currently, these assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.4. The setting of World War II searchlight battery, MHU22295, is the undeveloped land in which it sits. Its setting could also be said to include contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which it is directly related, such as other World War II military infrastructure or the settlements which it defended (for example, Beverley and Kingston-on-Hull). Currently, the asset is best appreciated in its immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.5. As MHU1498, MHU24331, MHU3590, MHU3591, MHU3593, MHU3595, MHU3628, MHU6600 and HA2 – HA4 are of unknown date and function, their settings are unknown. However, from their form, it has been postulated that they are related to prehistoric – Romano-British occupation and agriculture rather than religious or funerary practices. If this is the case, their settings are likely to have included their contemporary surrounding settlement pattern and agricultural land, although the extent of these is unknown. Currently, these assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.6. Findspot MHU15125 has been removed from their original locations. Therefore, although aspects of its original setting (such as its associated rural or urban landscape) remain in situ, the asset is primarily understood notionally rather than experientially.





Illus 55. Location of known heritage assets within the Proposed Development in relation to their elevation (shown as a heat map derived from LIDAR DTM imagery at 1m resolution)

## Within the study area

### Scheduled Monuments

- 6.3.7. Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1013990, NHLE 1013991, NHLE 1013992, NHLE 1013993, NHLE 1013994, NHLE 1013995, NHLE 1013996, NHLE 1013997, NHLE 1013998 and NHLE 1014000 relate to prehistoric funerary monuments and are located on the elevated plateau of Westwood Common. Views across this plateau are possible to its north, west and south, but intervening topography means that low structures constructed on this plateau would not be visible from the Site or study area to the east. This may indicate that either these monuments were meant to be viewed from within Westwood Common and surrounding areas on a comparable elevation, or, if prehistoric settlement was focussed on the River Hull and its floodplain, that the choice of an elevated and non-visible location relates to prehistoric beliefs surrounding the separation of the worlds of the living and the dead. In either case, the Site and study area would not fall within the original setting of these monuments. Historic and modern development has removed any experiential relationship between the assets and the study area that may have once existed (although this relationship can still be appreciated notionally). Currently, these assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.8. The Scheduled Monuments of Neolithic – Bronze Age barrows NHLE 1007731 and NHLE 1008038 are located within low-lying areas. This may suggest that wide-ranging visibility to and from the monuments was a lesser factor in the choice of their locations. Instead, their location within a flood plain may have been important, as such places are thought to have been seen as ‘liminal’ during prehistory and therefore perhaps reflect the separation of worlds of the living and the dead. Alternatively, they may have been more ‘domestic’ nature, possible relating to the occupants of a nearby settlement. NHLE1007731 lies only 80 m from the Site and therefore it is probable that the Site formed part of its original setting. It is likely that some of their original settings have been lost due to modern development (particularly National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, Dunswell and the Beverley Bypass). Currently, their settings are limited to the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located. The assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.9. Scheduled Monuments relating to Romano—British enclosures, NHLE 1013999 and NHLE 1014001, are also located on Westwood Common. Their original settings are likely to have included the local settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and the surrounding agricultural land with which they were associated. However, the exact extent of this original setting is unknown and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. Currently, their settings are limited to the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located. The assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.10. Scheduled Monuments relating to historic ecclesiastical institutions (NHLE 1003598, NHLE 1007750, NHLE 1007843, NHLE 1013402 and NHLE 1019825) have differing settings depending on their locations. Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1003598 and NHLE 1013402 are located in and around Beverley and were built to serve the medieval communities there. Their settings therefore include the medieval townscape of Beverley, much of which is likely to have been lost due to modern development. Their current settings are therefore restricted to their immediately surrounding townscape, including contemporary features, and they are best appreciated from their immediate vicinity. Scheduled Monument NHLE 1019825, Haltemprice Augustinian priory, is shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic mapping as being located within a largely rural area, close to but clearly separate from surrounding settlement. Much of this original setting has been lost due to modern development. Its current setting is therefore restricted to its immediately surrounding rural landscape, including contemporary features, and it is best appreciated from its immediate vicinity. The remainder of the Scheduled Monuments of this type were and continue to be located within rural areas. Their settings therefore include the local settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which they are associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which they are directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which they served and the transport networks which connected them



to such places. The Site is likely to fall within the setting of NHLE 1007843, Meaux Cistercian Abbey. The assets are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.

- 6.3.11. The Scheduled Monuments of Beverley sanctuary stones (NHLE 1012589, NHLE 1012590 and NHLE 1012591) and a market cross (NHLE 1014002) are located along major road networks running out of Beverley (in the case of the former three assets) or the village of Brandesburton. This reflects their respective purposes: in the case of the sanctuary stones, demarcating the limit of the Liberty and Sanctuary of Beverley Minster, and in the case of the market cross, highlighting the location of the local market. Their wider settings can therefore be said to include the local settlement pattern and road network. However, they are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinities.
- 6.3.12. Scheduled Monuments relating to historic moated sites, castles, manors and magnate's residences (NHLE 1008039, NHLE 1008043, NHLE 1008122, NHLE 1015312, NHLE 1015819, NHLE 1016068, NHLE 1018600 and NHLE 1019823) are located on elevated sites. This elevation gave them local, if not regional prominence, which reflects their purpose as either defensive structures or status symbols. Baynard Castle, NHLE 1019823, is located within the urban area of Cottingham and therefore is likely to have lost much of its original setting to modern development. It is currently best appreciated within its immediate vicinity. Although elements of the original settings of the remainder of these Scheduled Monuments may have been lost due to modern development, they are currently located within large areas of undeveloped agricultural land. It is possible that they can therefore be appreciated from within a wider radius that just their immediate vicinity, although very unlikely that this extended as far as the Site.
- 6.3.13. NHLE 1005216, a Scheduled Monuments relating to the historic settlement of Eske, has a setting which includes the local settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it is associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which it is directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places. The asset is currently best appreciated in its immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.14. In order to lure in and trap wild fowl, Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy) was likely sited so as to be away from immediate human activity, and therefore noise, but close enough to local settlement that the caught wild fowl could be quickly brought home. Vegetation surrounding the decoy, as is currently present, would also have had a noise-dampening effect. This asset is therefore likely to have had an original setting which included the undeveloped land in which it sat and the local settlement pattern of at least Meaux, if not also Wawne and Weel. Although some of its original setting may have been lost due to modern development, it is thought most likely that much of it survives. The Site may lie within this setting. The asset is currently best appreciated in its immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.15. Scheduled Monument NHLE 1019186, an Heavy Anti-Aircraft site, was constructed to defend the British Isles against strategies bombing during World War II. Such sites were located close to the coasts, large cities and other industrial and military targets. It is unsurprising, therefore, that NHLE 1019186 is located between Beverley and Kingston-on-Hull. Its setting could be said to extend across the area which it defended, including Beverley and Kingston-on-Hull. Neither the Site nor the study area form part of this setting. These asset is currently best appreciated in its immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.16. Further detail regarding the settings of these assets and the contribution their settings make to their significance are given in the screening exercise (Appendix 3).

## Registered Parks and Gardens

- 6.3.17. Risby Hall (NHLE 1001419) lies within a rural landscape whilst Thwaite Hall (NHLE 1000137) lies within the suburbs of Kingston-on-Hull. The setting of Risby Hall is therefore the local settlement pattern, transport networks such as road systems, and surrounding agricultural land with which it is associated. The setting of Thwaite Hall is therefore its immediately surrounding townscape. The Site does not form part of any of these settings. The assets are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.



- 6.3.18. Further detail regarding the settings of these assets and the contribution their settings make to their significance are given in the screening exercise (Appendix 3).

### Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 6.3.19. The settings of the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are their surrounding townscapes, villagescapes and farmland, and/or road networks, including other contemporary buildings and structures. This illustrates their historic function and provides relevant context in understanding the hinterlands that each listed building or medieval – post-medieval settlement would have operated.
- 6.3.20. Further detail regarding the settings of these assets and the contribution their settings make to their significance are given in the screening exercise (Appendix 3).

### Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.3.21. The original settings of possible or probable prehistoric funerary monuments are unknown but could have included a wide area, as with those known within the Site. Currently, their settings are limited to the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located. The assets are best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.22. The settings of extant or above-ground and demolished below-ground archaeological remains of prehistoric and historic settlement (including the sites of granges and deserted or shrunken villages), small-scale industry and agriculture are the local settlement pattern, transport networks such as road systems, and surrounding agricultural land with which they are associated. This may include contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which they are directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which they served and the transport networks which connected them to such places. The assets are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.23. The settings of assets relating to WWII military infrastructure differ according to their form. The primary setting of rural sites such as crash sites, the POW camp and anti-aircraft defences are the open agricultural fields in which they sit, and the primary setting of urban defences are the street- and townscape which they form part of. The wider settings of these assets are the contemporary features and remains with which they are directly associated. The assets are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.24. The settings of the assets of unknown date cannot be positively identified as their dates and functions are unknown. However, it is likely that they are comparable to that of the assets of unknown date within the Site, discussed above. The assets are currently best appreciated in their immediate vicinity.
- 6.3.25. Assets which are recorded as findspots or excavated archaeological remains, have been removed from their original locations. Therefore, although aspects of their original setting (such as their associated rural or urban landscape) remain in situ, these assets are primarily understood notionally rather than experientially.

## 7. Proposed Development

- 7.1.1. Full details of the Proposed Development can be found in ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development [EN010157/APP/6.1]. A summary of the Proposed Development is presented here.
- 7.1.2. The Proposed Development is for a solar PV development and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (Illus. 2 – 12). The design life of the Proposed Development is expected to be up to 40 years.
- 7.1.3. The main elements of the Proposed Development include:
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and associated mounting structures (groupings of solar PV modules are referred to as 'arrays');
  - On-site supporting equipment including inverters, transformers, direct current (DC)-DC converters and switchgear;
  - A battery energy storage system (BESS) including batteries and associated enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables and fire safety infrastructure;
  - Two on-site 132 kV substations, including transformers, switchgear, circuit breakers, control equipment buildings, control functions, material storage, parking, as well as wider monitoring and maintenance equipment;
  - Low voltage and 33 kV interconnecting cabling within the Land Areas to connect the solar PV modules together and to transmit electricity from the solar PV modules and BESS to one of the two on-site 132 kV substations;
  - 132 kV underground cables (two 132 kV export cables) connecting the on-site substations to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;
  - Works at the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation to facilitate the connection of the 132 kV underground cabling into the substation;
  - Associated infrastructure including access tracks, parking, security measures, gates and fencing, lighting, drainage infrastructure, storage containers, earthworks, surface water management, maintenance and welfare facilities, security cabins and any other works identified as necessary to enable the development;
  - Highways works to facilitate access for construction vehicles, comprising passing places where necessary to ensure that heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) can be safely accommodated amongst existing traffic, new or improved site accesses and visibility splays;
  - A series of new permissive paths connecting to the existing public right of way network;
  - Environmental mitigation and enhancement measures, including landscaping, habitat management, biodiversity enhancement and amenity improvements; and,
  - Temporary development during the construction phase of the Proposed Development including construction compounds, parking and laydown areas.
- 7.1.4. Possible enabling or construction activities which may impact upon the known and potential heritage resource of the Site include:
- Establishment of and / or works to site access point(s);
  - Installation of any temporary / permanent culverts under water courses / ditches;
  - Ground clearance activities;
  - Construction of any internal roads and laydown areas within the Site;
  - Establishment of construction compounds;
  - Establishment of mobilisation areas, running tracks and temporary construction compounds for cable installation;

- Erection of security fencing around the Proposed Development's perimeter, as well as access gates;
- Solar PV module installation;
- Installation of supporting infrastructure, such as inverters, transformers, battery stations and switchgear;
- Installation of the BESS;
- Construction of the on-site substations;
- Installation of storage containers;
- Cable installation;
- Site clearance activities such as stripping of topsoil, trenching (if required), storage and capping of soil;
- Installation of construction drainage with pumping (if required);
- Installation of cabling;
- Reinstatement works where necessary; and
- Landscaping and planting.



## 8. Conclusions

- 8.1.1. This desk-based assessment has presented the baseline data for the known heritage resource of the Site and study (including identification of their importance, significance and settings) and assessed the potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the Site, in accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance. Impacts of the Site on the known and potential heritage resource of the Site will be assessed and appropriate mitigation strategies presented in the forthcoming Environmental Statement for the Site.
- 8.1.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding the potential heritage constraints to the Site and whether further investigation and mitigation is required.
- 8.1.3. Within the Site are no designated heritage assets and 41 non-designated heritage asset. By period, these are:

### Bronze Age

- the cropmarks of barrows and enclosures and a possible tumulus (MHU6618 and MHU833) and the findspot of an axe (MHU1521).

### Iron Age – Romano-British

- four groups of cropmarks of enclosures and field ditches (MHU22248, MHU3591, MHU6706 and MHU6713).
- three pits containing Iron Age - Romano-British pottery found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA17).

### Medieval

- the site of Meaux Deserted Medieval village (MHU1514) and an area of medieval ridge and furrow (MHU8202).

### Post-medieval

- the Hull to Scarborough Railway (MHU8811);
- four demolished or extant bridges (MHU12271, MHU12310, MHU13215 and MHU13242);
- site of one sluice (MHU13283);
- the site of Routh Bar toll gate (MHU13278);
- the site of a post-medieval 'engine' (HA16);
- the site of a duck decoy (HA10);
- Five sites of probable extraction pits or ponds (HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14);
- The route of a probable drain (HA15);
- The site of a fox covert (HA5);
- Numerous lost field boundaries (HA7); and
- Areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture (HA13).

### Modern

- the site of a World War II searchlight battery (MHU22295).

### Unknown date

- Ten singular or groups of enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date identified through excavation, aerial photography or geophysical survey

(MHU1498, MHU24331, MHU3590, MHU3593, MHU3595, MHU3597, MHU3628, MHU6600, HA2 and HA3);

- Several discrete or groups of anomalies of unknown but possible archaeological origin and like prehistoric date identified through geophysical survey throughout the Site (HA4); and
- Six ditches, seven pits and a posthole found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site (HA18).

8.1.4. A total of 701 designated heritage assets are present within the 5 km study area and outside of the Site, consisting of 35 Scheduled Monuments of Neolithic to modern date, two Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens of post-medieval date, 14 Grade I Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date, 51 Grade II\* Listed Buildings, of medieval – modern date, 573 Grade II Listed Buildings of medieval – modern date and 26 Conservation Areas of early medieval to modern date.

8.1.5. Within the 1 km study area for non-designated heritage assets and outside of the Site, there are 322 non-designated heritage assets. These consist of the sites of possible Neolithic - Iron Age funerary monuments; the sites of possible Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field systems; excavated Iron Age – post-medieval occupation sites and discrete archaeological features; the sites of possible or probable medieval granges, moated sites, Deserted Medieval Villages and Shrunken Medieval Villages; extant and demolished post-medieval buildings, industrial sites and transport networks; World War II crash sites and defensive sites; findspots of Neolithic – post-medieval date; and the cropmarks of enclosures, linear and circular features, ditches and trackways of unknown date.

8.1.6. The potential for currently unknown heritage assets to be present within the Site has been assessed as low for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, early medieval and modern periods; low – medium for the post-medieval period; medium for the medieval period; and high for the Neolithic – Romano-British periods. There is assessed to be high potential for palaeoenvironmental remains of all eras to be present within the Site.

## 9. GLOSSARY

### Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>"A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest."</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	"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"



Term	Definition
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.</p>
Setting: NPPF	"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 the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)

## Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Early medieval	The period of human activity between c.410 BCE and 1066 BCE
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.

Term	Definition
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character (HLC)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.

Term	Definition
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Roman/Romano-British	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CE	Common Era
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
ES	Environmental Statement



HA	Headland Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)

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## Historic maps

1773	Plan of the lordship of Wawne
1782	Plan of Routh
1786	Weel Enclosure plan
1797	Plan of an Estate at Melsa alias Meaux in the Parish of Waughen in the East Riding of the County of York belonging to His Majesty
1809	Long Riston Estate Plan
1821	Plan of the township of Wawne
1838	Cottingham tithe map
1843	Routh tithe map
1844	Plan of Routh 'belonging to Hon Edward Mainwaring Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow'
1846	Wawne tithe map
1849	Weel tithe map
1855	1:10 560 County Series 1st Edition OS map
1893-1894	1:10 560 County Series 1st Revision OS map
1911	1:10 560 County Series 2nd Revision OS map
1925-1952	1:10 560 County Series 3rd Revision OS map
1956	National Grid 1:10 560 1st Imperial Edition map
1970	National Grid 1:10 560 1st Revision map
1971-1985	National Grid 1:1250 1st Edition map



1973-1983 National Grid 1:10 000 1st Metric Edition map

1984 National Grid 1:10 000 map

1989-1993 National Grid 1:10 000 map

## Archives

Archives held by the National Archives (TNA) and East Riding of Yorkshire Record Office (ERYRO)

Archive Reference	Date	Frame Numbers
ERYRO AP/2/1	1764	Holderness Drainage Act
ERYRO AP/2/2	1766	Holderness Drainage Act
ERYRO DDBV/46/2	1773	Plan of the lordship of Wawne
ERYRO DDCC/143/135	1781	The Two Acts of Parliament for the Holderness Drainage and Copy of Arrangement : with an Index and Plan. By A. Bower
ERYRO DX-132	1782	Plan of Routh
ERYRO PE129-146	1786	Weel Enclosure plan
TNA MPE 1/538	1797	Yorkshire: Wawne. 'Plan of an Estate at Melsa alias Meaux in the Parish of Waughen in the East Riding of the County of York belonging to His Majesty'
ERYRO DDRI/47/20	1801	Leven Canal Act
ERYRO AP/2/16	1805	Leven Drainage Act
ERYRO DDX1143-1	1809	Long Riston Estate Plan
ERYRO DDBV/46/3	1821	Plan of the township of Wawne
ERYRO AP/2/11	1832	Holderness Drainage Bill and Act
ERYRO DX/133	1844	Plan of Routh 'belonging to Hon Edward Mainwaring Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow'

## Aerial Photographs

Prints held by Historic England

Library Reference	Sortie	Date
raf_106g_la_212_rp_3113	RAF-106G-LA-212	April 13 1945
raf_106g_uk_1666_rs_4280	RAF-106G-UK-1666	July 23 1946

## Appendix 1: Site visit photographs



*Illus 56. Field B1 from its western side, looking north to south*





*Illus 57. Field B2 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 58. Field B3 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 59. Field B4 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*



*Illus 60. Field B5 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 61. Field B6 from its south-western corner, looking north to east*





*Illus 62. Field B7 from its western side, looking north to south*



*Illus 63. Southern end of Field B7 from its south-western corner, looking north to east*





*Illus 64. Field B8 from its south-western corner, looking north to east*



*Illus 65. Field C1 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 66. Field C2 from its western side, looking east*



*Illus 67. Field C3 from its western side, east*





*Illus 68. Field C4 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 69. Field C5 from its southern side, looking north*



*Illus 70. Field C6 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*



*Illus 71. Field C7 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 72. Field C8 from its north-western corner, looking south-east*



*Illus 73. Field C9 from its north-eastern corner, looking west to south*





*Illus 74. Field D1 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*



*Illus 75. Field D2 from its north-western corner, looking south-east*





*Illus 76. Field D3 from its north-eastern corner, looking south-west*





*Illus 77. Field D4 from its north-western corner, looking south-east*



*Illus 78. Field D5 from its northern side, looking east to west*



*Illus 79. Field D6 from its north-eastern corner, looking south-west*





*Illus 80. Field D7 from its southern side, looking west to east*



*Illus 81. Field D8 from its southern side, looking north*





*Illus 82. Field D9 from its western side, looking north to south*





*Illus 83. Field D10 from its southern side, looking south-west to north-east*



*Illus 84. Field D11 from its north-western corner, looking south to east*



*Illus 85. Field D12 from its north-eastern corner, looking south to east*





*Illus 86. Field D13 from its southern side, looking west to east*



*Illus 87. Field D14 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 88. Field D15 from its southern end, looking west to north*



*Illus 89. Field D16 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 90. Field D17 from its eastern side, looking south to north*



*Illus 91. Field D18 from its north-western corner, looking south-west to south-east*





*Illus 92. Field E1 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 93. Fields E1 and E2 from their northern side, looking east to west*





*Illus 94. Fields E3 and E4 from the north-western corner of Field E4, looking east to south*



*Illus 95. Field E5 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 96. Field E6 from its northern side, looking north-east to south-west*



*Illus 97. Field E7 from its south-western corner, looking north-east*





*Illus 98. Field E8 from its eastern side, looking north-west*



*Illus 99. Field E9 from its northern side, looking east to west*





*Illus 100. Field E10 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 101. Field E11 from its southern side, looking north*



*Illus 102. Field E12 from its north-western corner, looking south-east*





*Illus 103. Fields E13 and E14 from their south-western corner, looking north to east*



*Illus 104. Field E15 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 105. Field E16 from its south-western corner, looking north to east*





*Illus 106. Field E17 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*



*Illus 107. Fields F1 and F2 from the northern side of Field F1, looking south-west*





*Illus 108. Fields F2 and F3 from their southern side, looking south-west to north*



*Illus 109. Field F4 from its south-western corner, looking north-west to south-east*





*Illus 110. Field F5 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 111. Field F6 from its north-western corner, looking east to south; Field F5 in far right of image*





*Illus 112. Field F7 from its south-western corner, looking north-east*



*Illus 113. Field F8 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*





*Illus 114. Fields F9 and F10 from the north-western corner of Field F9, looking east to south*



*Illus 115. Field F11 from its south-eastern corner, looking west to north*





*Illus 116. Field F12 from its north-eastern corner, looking south to west*



*Illus 117. Field F13 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*





*Illus 118. Field F14 from its western side, looking east to Wawne Grange*





*Illus 119. Field F15 from its north-western corner, looking east to south*



*Illus 120. Field F16 from its south-western corner, looking north to east*





*Illus 121. Grid connection cable route from the eastern side of Tokenspire Business Park, looking east to south-east*



*Illus 122. Grid connection cable route through Figham Common from the A1174, looking east*



*Illus 123. Grid connection cable route from Long Lane, looking north*



*Illus 124. Grid connection cable route from Long Lane, looking south*





*Illus 125. Grid connection cable route north of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, looking north*



*Illus 126. Grid connection cable route Immediately north of National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, looking north*