HOPE MOOR
Wind Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment

Scoping Report Volume B: Appendices

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Fred. Olsen Renewables

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Appendix 2A Applicant's Position on Grid Connection Infrastructure

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1.0 Applicant's Position on Grid Connection Infrastructure

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Applicant has prepared this Technical Appendix to explain its approach to grid connection infrastructure in the application for development consent for Hope Moor Wind Farm (the Project). This submission considers the relevant legal framework, including established case law on "project" definition and cumulative assessment, and assesses the implications of that jurisprudence for the Project. In doing so, it demonstrates that the approach adopted by the Applicant is lawful and compliant with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) and provides a clear basis upon which the Examining Authority and Secretary of State may be satisfied that all environmental effects capable of meaningful assessment have been properly addressed within the application.

1.2 Introduction

1.2.1 The Project can be understood as comprising three distinct grid connection infrastructure or electrical cabling assets:

1) Onward transmission infrastructure: the wider transmission assets extending from an off-site substation to the national electricity transmission network; and
2) Grid connection infrastructure between on-site substation to off-site substation: the electrical infrastructure required to connect the generating asset (the wind turbines) to an off site substation.
3) Internal cabling within the proposed Order limits between turbines: the electrical connections between turbines, and to an onsite substation.

1.2.2 In relation to these elements, the Applicant proposes to go through the following staged approach:

1.2.2.1 Does the asset in question form part of the "project" in EIA terms? In particular, it will apply the considerations derived from *Wingfield*[1]:

a) Are the assets in common ownership? Where two sites are owned or promoted by the same person, this may indicate that they constitute a single project.

b) Are there simultaneous determinations in respect of the assets? Where two applications are considered and determined by the same committee on the same day and subject to reports which cross refer to one another, this may indicate that they constitute a single project.

[1] *R (Wingfield) v Canterbury City Council* [2020] JPL 154

c) Is there functional interdependence between the assets? Where one part of a development could not function without another, this may indicate that they constitute a single project.

d) Is the asset a standalone project? Where a development is justified on its own merits and would be pursued independently of another development, this may indicate that it constitutes a single individual project that is not an integral part of a more substantial scheme.

1.2.2.2 Is the development in question capable of meaningful assessment?

1.2.3 The Applicant's position for the three distinct assets is summarised overleaf.

Asset	Common Ownership?	Simultaneous determinations?	Functional interdependence?	Standalone?	Is it part of the project in EIA terms?	Is it capable of meaningful assessment?
Onward transmission infrastructure	No – transmission network infrastructure would be taken forward by a transmission licence holder, not the Applicant	No – the transmission network will be separately consented	No – the transmission infrastructure would function without the Project	Yes – the development would be justified for its wider benefits in its ability to serve other energy generation schemes	No	No – there is no information to enable a meaningful assessment as the point of connection is currently unknown, and the Applicant would be required to speculate on potential effects
Grid connection infrastructure between onsite substation to offsite substation	Potentially yes	No – it is proposed to consent this separately	Yes – the Project requires grid infrastructure to an offsite substation to distribute energy generated at the site	No – it would not be pursued in the absence of the Project	Potentially yes (see further below)	No – there is no information to enable a meaningful assessment as the point of connection is currently unknown, and the Applicant would be required to speculate on potential effects
Internal cabling	Yes	Yes – it is proposed to be included in the DCO application for the Project	Yes – the internal cabling is necessary for the generating stations of the Project	No – it would not be pursued in the absence of the	Yes	Yes

1.3 National Policy

1.3.1 The Applicant notes that the National Policy Statements (NPS) for energy infrastructure explicitly endorse the consenting of electricity network infrastructure separately from the generation asset element of the Project. Paragraph 4.11.8 of EN-1, after saying that applications can include both generation and electricity networks elements, goes on to say:

> *On some occasions it may not be possible to coordinate applications. For example, different elements of a project may have different lead-in times and be undertaken by different legal entities subject to different commercial and regulatory frameworks (for example grid companies operate within OFGEM controls) making it inefficient from a delivery perspective to submit one application. Applicants may therefore decide to submit separate applications for each element. Where this is the case, the applicant should include information on the other elements and explain the reasons for the separate application confirming that there are no obvious reasons for why other elements are likely to be refused.*

1.3.2 EN-3 and EN-5 both reiterate this at paragraphs 3.8.50 and 2.12.18 respectively:

> *EN-3 and EN-5 both reiterate this at paragraphs 3.8.50 and 2.12.18 respectively:*

1.4 Judicial and other precedents on the lawful approach

1.4.1 How grid connection infrastructure should be addressed from an EIA perspective in the context of planning applications has been the subject of significant judicial consideration. This is fundamentally concerned with whether a scheme's EIA is robust and whether there has been correct analysis of whether a scheme and its grid connection (or analogous supporting infrastructure asset) is part of a project for EIA purposes. Where schemes with connected elements have proposed to proceed separately through the consenting process, courts have considered whether there have been attempts to circumvent EIA obligations by "salami-slicing" the development into smaller sections and disregarding EIA in relation to some sections[2].

1.4.2 Firstly, the courts have recognised that a generating station and its grid connection may constitute a single project where the connection infrastructure is sufficiently defined and directly required for the operation of the generating asset. In the Irish authorities in particular, such as in *O'Grianna*[3], a clear principle has emerged that where the connection forms an integral and identifiable component of the project, it must be considered as part of the overall development for EIA purposes. In that case, the decision turned on the fact that the grid connection was both necessary and

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[2] Paragraph 78 of the *R (Ashchurch Rural Parish Council) v Tewkesbury BC)* [2023] EWCA Civ 101; [2023] Env LR 25 judgment details this position.

[3] *Ó Grianna v An Bord Pleanála* [2014] IEHC 632

sufficiently defined, such that a combined environmental assessment was feasible and required.

1.4.3 Importantly, subsequent authorities make clear that where uncertainty exists, the scope of assessment may lawfully be correspondingly limited. In *North Westmeath Turbine Action Group*[4], the grid connection was excluded from the planning application, albeit with an indicative route identified. The court held that this was sufficient to allow a lawful EIA of the integrated project. The absence of a definitive route did not invalidate the EIA, nor did it preclude the competent authority from carrying out a meaningful assessment on the basis of the information reasonably available at the time.

1.4.4 The principle was taken further in *Khan*[5], where the court confirmed that where genuinely insufficient meaningful information exists, it is neither possible nor appropriate to require environmental assessment of related but separate development. In that case, onward distribution pipelines were excluded from the EIA because there were no confirmed end users and therefore no known pipeline routes. The court concluded that, in those circumstances, it was entirely lawful for the environmental effects of the pipelines to be assessed at a later stage, as part of a subsequent application.

1.4.5 That approach accords with the broader principle that EIA requires a meaningful assessment, not absolute certainty. In *Caffyn v Shropshire Council*[6], the court stressed that an effect does not need to be assessed with detailed precision in order to be lawful. The judge was "*quite unable to say*" that the environmental effects in question were incapable of meaningful assessment and confirmed that, where information is limited, assessment at a higher level of generality may be entirely legitimate.

1.4.6 Numerous solar farm appeal cases in the UK Town and Country Planning Act 1990 context have also grappled with the position of off-site grid infrastructure not forming part of the application proposal. The Applicant particularly notes *Thaxted* solar appeal[7] where the Inspector expressly concluded that there was no requirement for a solar farm developer to include the cable route corridor within the planning application. This was, in part, because separate statutory powers exist for electricity undertakers to deliver transmission and distribution works, and the eventual routing is determined by the undertaker having regard to technical and regulatory requirements". That reasoning applies equally here. The position is much the same in Scotland – , in the context of *Raeshaw Farms Ltd v Scottish Ministers & Energiekonto UK Ltd [2026]*, the applicant's expert identified no fewer than 28 schemes in which he had been involved where the disaggregation of generating stations and grid connection infrastructure had been accepted, illustrating the established and commonplace nature of this practice.

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[4] *North Westmeath Turbine Action Group v An Bord Pleanála* 2025 IEHC 608

[5] *R (Khan) v London Borough of Sutton* [2014] EWHC 3663 (Admin)

[6] *R (Caffyn) v Shropshire Council [2025]* EWHC 1497 (Admin)

[7] *Thaxted* solar appeal (3319421 December 2023)

1.4.7 The courts have also provided clear guidance on the lawful assessment of cumulative effects where related projects progress sequentially. In *Together Against Sizewell C*[8], drawing on authorities such as *Larkfleet*[9] and *Forest of Dean*[10], the court reaffirmed the well-established principle that two connected projects may proceed separately, with cumulative effects assessed either in stages or entirely at the later stage, provided that those effects are assessed as soon as meaningful assessment is possible. The court acknowledged that this approach is often the most realistic and proportionate course, allowing necessary development to proceed without undermining the integrity of cumulative environmental assessment. Importantly, in R (On the application of Llandaff North Resident's Association) v Cardiff City Council North [2023], where a wider utility asset was being constructed, the potential it could be used for other developments supported the conclusion that it was a separate project in EIA terms.

1.4.8 Against this established legal backdrop, the Applicant's approach of excluding undefined grid connection infrastructure from the current DCO application, and concluding that no meaningful assessment is possible, is supported by persuasive and consistent lines of judicial authority.

1.5 Application to the transmission network infrastructure

1.5.1 Applying the factors from *Wingfield*, the Project (as the wind turbine generating asset) and the onward transmission network infrastructure are separate projects. In particular, the Applicant notes:

1.5.1.1 Common ownership – the Project will be developed by the Applicant and the transmission network will be developed by the relevant Distribution Network Operator (DNO).

1.5.1.2 Simultaneous determinations – there will not be simultaneous determinations of the Project and the grid connection. The Project (if consented) will be determined under the Planning Act 2008 as a DCO, whereas the network will be consented later under a separate application, which may be pursuant to different legislation.

1.5.1.3 Functional interdependence: whilst the Project would make use of the transmission network for onward transmission purposes, the onward transmission network does not rely on the Project.

1.5.1.4 Stand-alone projects – the Project and the transmission network infrastructure are separate development projects, being brought forward independently. The Applicant and the DNO, will need to

[8] *R (Together against Sizewell C Ltd) v Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero* [2023] EWCA Civ 1517; [2024] Env LR 22

[9] *R (Larkfleet Ltd) v South Kesteven DC* [2015] EWCA Civ 887; [2016] Env LR 4

[10] *R. (on the application of Forest of Dean (Friends of the Earth)) v Forest of Dean District Council*, [2015] PTSR Cf. *Wildland v Highland Council* wherein the Lord Ordinary rejected the contention that excluding visitor facilities from the EIA for a wider space hub project amounted to unlawful "salami-slicing". The court emphasised that those facilities would require a separate planning application, at which point the cumulative environmental effects could properly be assessed. The decision reinforces the principle that separating consenting routes is lawful where further development is genuinely distinct and where cumulative impacts will be examined at the appropriate future stage.

justify their own development, including its location. The Applicant is currently able to do this for the wind farm as part of its application for development consent but cannot do this for the project-specific connection infrastructure linking the generating asset to the off-site substation.

1.5.2 Within the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) regime, across both onshore and offshore energy contexts, it is commonplace for electricity generation projects and transmission infrastructure to be promoted and consented separately. In those circumstances, the onward transmission works are typically promoted by a separate statutory undertaker or independent network operator and progress through a separate consenting process. Well established precedents demonstrate this approach. By way of example:

- Brechfa Forest Wind Farm was consented under a Development Consent Order (DCO) in 2013 for 28 turbines, with the associated transmission infrastructure subsequently consented under a separate DCO, the Brechfa Forest Wind Farm Connection Order 2016;
- Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm was consented under a DCO in March 2026, while the associated transmission assets are being consented independently under the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms Transmission Assets DCO, presently under determination; and
- In the nuclear sector, Hinkley Point C Nuclear Power Station was promoted and consented in 2013 separately from the Hinkley Point C Connection Project consented in 2016, both proceeding through distinct DCO applications.

1.5.3 These precedents demonstrate that where onward transmission infrastructure is promoted separately, it is typically treated as cumulative development for the purposes of EIA, rather than as an intrinsic component of the generating project itself. Its potential environmental effects are still required to be considered, but only to the extent that sufficient information is reasonably available at the time, through cumulative impact assessment. Equally, when onward transmission infrastructure is brought forward for consent, the Proposed Development (as the generating asset) and the Project-specific connection infrastructure can form part of the cumulative assessment for that onward transmission infrastructure scheme, at which point the environmental effects of both elements can be assessed in greater detail on the basis of defined development and a more complete evidential baseline.

1.5.4 The Applicant's position, notwithstanding this conclusion, is that because there is insufficient information on the transmission network, it is not capable of assessment in the context of cumulative impacts which may arise.

1.6 Application to the grid connection between the onsite substation to the offsite substation forming part of the Project

1.6.1 Turning to the project-specific connection infrastructure linking the generating asset to the off-site substation, the Applicant considers that, although the position is finely balanced and depends on whether the connection is used for non-Project infrastructure may mean it is a distinct project, this infrastructure is, in principle, capable of forming part of the Project for EIA purposes on the basis that:

1.6.1.1 Common ownership – the grid infrastructure in question is likely (though not necessarily) to be developed by the Applicant, even if it is coordinated with the National Energy System Operator (NESO) and/or the relevant DNO.

1.6.1.2 Functional interdependence – it is clear from the precedents that grid infrastructure which is specifically required for the Project is integrally linked to the operation of the energy generating station.

1.6.1.3 Stand-alone projects – it is anticipated that the grid infrastructure in question would not be pursued in the absence of the Project but this Applicant is unable to confirm this in light of the uncertainty.

1.6.2 Nonetheless, and in any event, the Applicant does not currently have sufficient information to include the Project-specific grid connection infrastructure within the scope of the DCO application. There is no confirmed point of connection, and the location of the off-site substation will be influenced by a range of factors outside the control of the Applicant given that the siting process is the responsibility of the DNO. There is also the potential that any connection would serve more than one project (which would, in turn, lead to the conclusion it was a separate project in line with R (On the application of Llandaff North Resident's Association) v Cardiff City Council North [2023]).

1.6.3 The EIA regime does not permit speculative or hypothetical assessment. Most recently, the Supreme Court has confirmed that "*conjecture and speculation have no place in the EIA process*" (Finch [2024]).[11] The complete lack of any certainty as to where the proposed grid route will be, which substation the grid route will connect in to, and indeed whether it will be underground or overground makes it practically impossible to provide a meaningful assessment. In the absence of that information, it is not possible to identify a realistic cable route or to undertake a meaningful assessment of its environmental effects at this time.

1.6.4 The grid connection infrastructure would therefore, be subject to a separate process for its delivery in coordination with a DNO and NESO. The most appropriate consenting process will be determined at the appropriate

[11] Paragraph 77 of the *R (Finch v Surrey County Council)* [2024] UKSC 20; [2024] 4 All ER 717 judgment

stage once the location of the point of connection and potential cable route options thereto can be established.

1.6.5 For those reasons, and in line with national policy, the Applicant has taken the firm decision to progress an application for development consent for the generating asset alone, with the environmental effects of grid connection infrastructure to be assessed at the point at which sufficient information is available to enable meaningful assessment.

Consideration of *Raeshaw Farms Ltd v Scottish Ministers & EnergieKontor UK Ltd* [2026]

1.6.6 On 15 December 2022, Energiekontor UK Ltd submitted a planning application to Scottish Borders Council for permission to construct eight wind turbines and associated infrastructure at Wull Muir Wind Farm. The appellant, Raeshaw Farms Limited, which operates a nearby farm and estate, objected to the application, which was initially refused but subsequently granted on appeal by a reporter on 14 January 2025.

1.6.7 The case considered whether planning permission for a renewable energy wind farm project was lawfully granted in circumstances where the grid connection was excluded from the planning application. Further and more particularly, the case considered whether the wind farm construction and grid connection constituted a single project for the purposes of EIA, and whether the decision maker's evaluation was sufficiently reasoned and fact-specific.

1.6.8 Whilst Opinions of the Court of Session do not constitute legally binding precedent for courts in England, the Applicant accepts that they can nevertheless be persuasive. The Applicant has therefore considered possible implications of Raeshaw for the Project, noting that section 4.11 of EN-1 (which does not apply in Scotland) provides express support for the approach adopted.

1.6.9 Raeshaw does not establish a fixed rule that a generating station and its associated grid connection must always constitute a single project for EIA purposes. On the contrary, the Court of Session noted that “it cannot be said in absolute terms that the only permissible way in which a planning application for a windfarm can be made is to apply for the whole project to include the grid connection.” The judgment is therefore not an authority requiring the mandatory inclusion of grid connection infrastructure in all cases. Instead, the Court identified a series of material errors in the manner in which the issue had been addressed on the facts before it. The errors relating to EIA were as follows:

1) **Failure to conduct fact-specific evaluation** – The Court of Session considered that the reporter had erred in failing to conduct the necessary fact-specific evaluation of the proposal before reaching a conclusion on whether the wind farm and grid connection constituted a single project requiring an EIA report analysing the potentially significant cumulative effects of both aspects, which was a material error. The Court found there had been no attempt to consider the type of factors from *Wingfield* despite the issue of functional interdependence being clearly relevant.

2) **Inadequate reasoning –** the reporter materially misdirected himself regarding the definition of "salami-slicing" in a way that resulted in a failure to focus on the fundamental question of the interrelationship between the two phases and whether both required EIA at this stage. It was reaffirmed that the relevant benchmark for "salami-slicing" is the effect a project is likely to have on the environment, not whether there was an intention to circumvent EIA.

1.6.10 On the first ground, in this case, despite the limited information currently available regarding the grid connection, the Applicant is engaging with the question of whether the grid connection forms part of the Project and is addressing this in manner compliant with the EIA Regulations – an approach that was not evidence in *Raeshaw.* As demonstrated in the analysis in this submission, this is being undertaken in such a way that there can be no suggestion that a fact-specific evaluation has not been undertaken by the Applicant, nor that such an evaluation is incapable of being undertaken by the decision maker based *inter alia* on the Applicant's submissions in that regard.

1.6.11 On the second ground, the factual context in *Raeshaw* was materially different. In that case, the point of connection to the national electricity transmission system was known to the applicant, such that there was a clear evidential basis upon which assessment of the grid connection could have proceeded at an earlier stage. Further, a significant aspect of the reliance placed on excluding the grid connection related to potential financial implications and abortive costs under a connection agreement. Those factors materially contributed to the Court of Session's concern regarding the legitimacy of the approach adopted.

1.6.12 In contrast, for the Project, there is no identified point of connection and no defined or even indicative routing options currently available from the DNO. This absence of information is determinative. It is the reason why the grid connection infrastructure has been excluded from the application, not any desire to defer or avoid environmental assessment.

Application to internal cabling

1.6.13 The Applicant considers all of the factors (i.e., common ownership, functional interdependence, whether the element is 'standalone') lead to the conclusion that the internal cabling works form part of the Project in EIA terms. In contrast to the uncertainties around the other two elements, there is sufficient information which will allow a meaningful assessment.

1.7 Request for confirmation of scoping out grid infrastructure

1.7.1 The Applicant considers that the *Khan* line of authority is applicable: where genuinely insufficient meaningful information exists, it would not be possible or indeed appropriate to undertake an EIA of related but separate development. As noted in *Khan*[12], environmental effects arising from the

[12] Paragraph 133 of the *R (Khan) v London Borough of Sutton* [2014] EWHC 3663 (Admin) judgment details this position.

separate development can then be assessed at a later stage, as part of that planning application. In this case, there is no known point of connection and no such options for the same have been established by the DNO. Accordingly, it would be entirely premature, at this stage, to seek to reach any meaningful conclusions about the potential environmental effects of the grid connection based on information currently available to the Applicant. The Applicant therefore requests confirmation in the Scoping Opinion that in the Environmental Statement, where there is an absence of information about the grid connection and transmission network development, those works are scoped out. The Applicant further seeks confirmation on the staged approach it has taken in concluding, where relevant, those elements forming part of the offsite grid infrastructure do not form part of the Project in EIA terms.

1.7.2 The Applicant's approach is consistent with the EIA Regulations which require an Environmental Statement to include the information "reasonably required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the development on the environment, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment" (regulation 14(3)(b)). Schedule 4, paragraph 3 further provides that an Environmental Statement must describe the current environmental baseline and outline how that baseline is likely to evolve in the absence of the development. This forward projection is only required insofar as natural changes can be assessed with reasonable effort, based on the environmental information and scientific knowledge that is presently available. The emphasis in these provisions is on utilising the detail of environmental information that is currently available through using reasonable efforts of investigation.

Conclusion

1.7.3 The Applicant has carefully considered the extent to which it could carry out any meaningful environmental assessment, if the Examining Authority and/or Secretary of State were to adopt the view that the Project and the grid connection infrastructure assets constitute a single "project" in EIA terms. That assessment has been undertaken on a thorough fact-specific evaluation. It concludes the onward transmission infrastructure does not form part of the EIA project, while the grid connection infrastructure between the onsite and offsite substations exhibits factors pointing in both directions. Importantly, however, the Applicant's analysis demonstrates that, which approach is adopted, the substantive outcome is the same: the potential environmental effects of the grid connection infrastructure between the onsite and offsite substation, are currently not capable of meaningful assessment. In those circumstances, the Applicant's decision to exclude that infrastructure from the scope of the EIA is both appropriate and, on the basis of the information presently available, the only reasonable approach to take. The precedent and case law set out in this Appendix supports the legitimacy of consenting interrelated project components separately, and to require others would be wholly unrealistic and would risk undermining the British renewable energy mart and would run directly counter to the intention of national energy policy.

Appendix 3A Draft Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC)

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ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
Comm G-01	General	Micro-siting	A micro-siting allowance would be sought for the Project to allow for the accurate positioning of the proposed infrastructure, following the completion of detailed ground investigations undertaken prior to construction.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm G-02	General	Borrow Pits	On-site borrow pits would be used to provide aggregate for the construction of the various elements of the Project, such as access tracks, hardstandings and compound areas, subject to sufficient quality and quantity of stone being available.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm G-02	General	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The DCO application will include an outline CEMP, that will outline the construction related environmental measures to be applied during construction of the Project, including details of any mitigation and how it will be managed through the construction phase. Production of a final version of the CEMP would be secured by a requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version must be substantially in accordance with the outline CEMP. The purpose of the outline CEMP will be to set out the measures which will be taken to manage the potential adverse environmental impacts of the construction of the Project and limit the disturbance from construction activities such as Site preparation, material delivery and removal, works activities and Site reinstatement as far as is reasonably practicable. The CEMP would also define the roles and responsibilities of the environmental management personal, including the including the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW) and Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) who would provide oversight of environmental compliance, ecological protection and mitigation measures during the construction phase. The CEMP is likely to include a number of topic specific environmental plans as appendices, however this would be reviewed and updated as necessary through the EIA process: • Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan; • Soil Management Plan (SMP); • Materials Management Plan (MMP); • Dust Management Plan (DMP); • Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP); • Biodiversity and Invasive Non-native species Management Plan (BIMP); • Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan (PPEIRP); and • Bird Disturbance Management Plan (BDMP).	Standard	Construction
Comm G-03	General	Operation Phase Environmental Management Plan (OPEMP)	The DCO application will include an outline OPEMP, to describe the overarching principles and measures through which environmental impacts associated with the operational and maintenance phase, as identified in the EIA, would be appropriately managed. Production of a final version of the OPEMP would be secured by a requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version must be substantially in accordance with the outline OPEMP. The outline OPEMP is likely to comprise a suite of topic-specific management plans, which may include, but not be limited to, an Operational Phase Peat Management Plan (PMP), Operational Phase SMP, Operational Phase Waste Management Plan and Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) and any other relevant operational mitigation measures identified through the ES. Each plan would set out the principles for protecting environmental receptors, management operational risks and delivering mitigation and enhancement commitments.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
Comm G-04	General	Decommissioning Plan	A Decommissioning Plan, in outline form (outline Decommissioning Plan) would be produced, which would detail measures envisaged to be implemented to avoid or reduce impacts during the decommissioning phase and assessments to be undertaken where necessary. The outline Decommissioning Plan would be submitted with the application for development consent and secured in the DCO. Approval of a finalised version of the Decommissioning Plan would be controlled via a Requirement in the DCO as granted and would be adopted by the appointed contractor during decommissioning. The finalised Decommissioning Plan would address the relevant statutory requirements at the time; address any extant commitments with landowners / statutory authorities; and take account of any good practice in place at the time of decommissioning.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Lv-01	Landscape and Visual	Project Design	Create a design which is appropriate for the existing landscape character and visual features of the area.	Embedded	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Ar-02	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Micro-siting	The micro-siting of Project infrastructure, with due consideration for wider Site constraints and engineering practicalities, away from sensitive locations.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ar-03	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Fencing and Demarcation	The fencing off or marking out of known heritage assets or features in proximity to construction activity to avoid disturbance where possible.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ar-04	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Programme of Archaeological Work	A programme of archaeological work where required, such as an archaeological watching brief during construction activities in or in proximity to areas of archaeological sensitivity, or excavation and recording where impact is unavoidable.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ar-05	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Unexpected Finds Protocol	A working protocol to be implemented should unrecorded archaeological features be discovered.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Ar-06	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Settings Impacts	Alteration of the proposed wind turbine layout, where technically possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ec-01	Ecology	Infrastructure Siting	Careful turbine siting and track alignments to avoid key areas of ecological sensitivity, including wetland habitats (especially those associated with peat), wherever possible. Cabling to be installed within the earthworks extent: • At all watercourse crossings; and • In all areas where important habitat is crossed or occurs immediately adjacent. Cable routing to avoid the root protection zone (RPZs) of all retained trees and woodland.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ec-02	Ecology	Cable Routing	Cabling to be installed within the earthworks extent: • At all watercourse crossings; and • In all areas where important habitat is crossed or occurs immediately adjacent. Cable routing to avoid the root protection zone (RPZs) of all retained trees and woodland.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-03	Ecology	Bat Buffer	A 50 m bat buffer (distance between turbine blade tip and woodland) has been applied to all woodland and trees in respect of turbine locations, in accordance with NatureScot guidelines.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-04	Ecology	Micro-siting	Micro-siting of Project elements will be used to avoid important ecological features, where possible.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ec-05	Ecology	Fencing and Demarcation	Protective fencing will be installed around retained habitats of importance and retained trees located directly adjacent to working areas (in accordance with recommendations in BS 5837:2012).	Standard	Construction

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
Comm Ec-06	Ecology	Habitat Reinstatement	All working areas, including tracks, construction areas, and sloping verges will be reinstated to their original condition in terms of vegetation cover, except where they are to be enhanced.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-07	Ecology	Habitat Reinstatement	All disturbed habitats that will not be permanently lost will be reinstated as soon as possible after construction.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-08	Ecology	Vegetation Clearance	As advised by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) (see below) and where practically possible, cutting of vegetation (by strimming or flailing) to a height of 10 cm will be undertaken in all areas of suitable reptile habitat during the reptile active period of March to October, prior to works starting. All places of shelter shall be moved and checked for the presence of reptiles – log piles, rock piles etc. by hand where possible, with use of machinery only where objects are too heavy or unwieldy to move by hand and only under direct supervision of the ECoW. In exceptional cases, if work must start between November and March in areas that were not cut prior to the end of October, the vegetation should be cut under the supervision of the ECoW, taking care to locate and not to disturb any potential refugia. If refugia are present, they would be searched by the ECoW prior to their removal. If any reptiles are found, they would only be moved during suitable weather conditions and would not be moved when in a state of torpor.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-09	Ecology	Storage of Substances and Materials	All potentially dangerous substances or materials within the temporary construction compound would be carefully stored to reduce accidental pollution risk and prevent them causing any harm to otters or other mammal species which may enter the compound at night.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-10	Ecology	Excavation Measures	During construction, all excavations greater than 0.5 m depth would either be temporarily covered at night or designed to include a ramp to allow reptiles and other animals a means of escape should they fall in.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-11	Ecology	Construction Traffic Speed Limits	A speed limit of no greater than 15 mph would be implemented onsite to reduce the risk of road traffic collisions with wildlife.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-12	Ecology	ECoW	A suitably qualified ECoW team will be employed for the duration of the construction and reinstatement periods, to oversee the safeguarding of important habitats and species and the implementation of ecological mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures, although this may not necessarily be a full-time role throughout. The role of the ECoW team will include the following tasks: • Give toolbox talks to all staff onsite, so staff are aware of the ecological sensitivities on the Site and the legal implications of not complying with agreed working practices; • Agree and monitor measures designed to minimise damage to retained habitats; • Undertake pre-construction surveys and checks and advise on ecological issues where required; • During the construction period and in advance of work, undertake inspections of areas which require protected species mitigation (such as for reptiles or breeding birds) and carry out an appropriate level of supervision during vegetation clearance; and • Oversee vegetation and habitat reinstatement on areas subject to disturbance during construction. The ECoW team will also undertake additional roles, such as advising on drainage and reinstatement and establishing / monitoring appropriate exclusion areas. The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW would be defined within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ec-13	Ecology	Pre-construction Surveys	Pre-construction surveys for protected species whose distribution could have changed since the baseline surveys would be undertaken to update the baseline and inform the implementation of any mitigation necessary. Additional checks for the presence of badger, otter and other protected or notable species will also be carried out by the ECoW immediately prior to vegetation clearance.	Embedded	Construction

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
			In the unlikely event that protected species, not recorded at the Site previously, are identified during the pre-construction surveys and/ or ECoW checks, appropriate mitigation measures would be identified, agreed with Natural England (if licences are required) and implemented.		
Comm Ec-14	Ecology	Biosecurity	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with a Biosecurity and INNS Management Plan (BIMP). An outline BIMP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, which will set out the principles to be followed when the BIMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-15	Ecology	Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the measures contained within the outline CEMP, which will include a Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan (PPEIRP) setting out the pollution prevention measures, and emergency incident responses, which will be implemented by the Applicant and its contractors during construction. An outline PPEIRP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and will set out the principles to be followed when the final PPEIRP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-16	Ecology	Best Practice, CEMP	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and relevant good practice guidance including, but not limited to: • Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors CIRIA (C532) (CIRIA, 2001); • CIRIA – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015b); • No discharge to main river watercourses will occur without permission from the EA (SuDS Manual), or from the lead local water authority in the case of ordinary watercourses; • Wheel washers, or alternative measures to minimise the transfer of detritus onto the highway, and dust suppression measures (if required), to be used as appropriate to prevent the migration of pollutants (SuDS Manual); • Regular cleaning of roads of any construction waste and dirt to be carried out (SuDS Manual); and • Surface water drainage arrangements to be submitted for approval by the LPA as a requirement of the consent.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-17	Ecology	Pollution Prevention and Emergency Response	The operational wind farm will include machinery that contains potential pollutants which could include cooling oils, lubricants, fuels, greases, etc. The design, maintenance and operation of the facility will follow good practice in line with the prevailing/future guidance and legislation with regard to measures such as the storage and management of potentially polluting substances, emergency spill response procedures, clean up and control of any potentially contaminated surface water runoff and routine inspection to prevent or contain leaks of any pollutants.	Standard	Operation
Comm Ec-18	Ecology	Feathering	In line with current good practice, feathering, i.e. the reduction of rotation speed while the turbine is idling (based on the findings of Arnett *et al*. (2013)[2], will be implemented throughout wind farm operation. In respect of feathering the current NatureScot *et al*. guidelines state: *"The reduction in speed resulting from feathering compared with normal idling may reduce fatality rates by up to 50%. As this option does not result in any loss of output, as best practice, it is recommended wherever it is practically possible and there remains uncertainty over the risk posed to bats. It can be applied at any site with a blade pitch control system which can be automated using SCADA data"*.	Standard	Operation
Comm Ec-19	Ecology	LEMP	The production and implementation of a long-term compensation and enhancement measures for biodiversity (including ornithological as well as ecological interests) and agreed with relevant consultees, prior to the construction of the Project commencing. Outline details of these measures would be included within the outline LEMP), which will form part of the application for development consent. Production of a final version of the LEMP would be secured by a requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version must be substantially in accordance with the outline LEMP. A detailed Habitat Management Plan (HMP) may subsequently be prepared and secured as a Requirement	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
			linked to the LEMP, or form part of the LEMP, to provide detailed prescriptions for habitat management, monitoring and long-term biodiversity objectives during operation.		
Comm EC-20	Ecology	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to a Decommissioning Plan. An Outline Decommissioning Plan will be produced, which will detail measures envisaged to be implemented to avoid or reduce impacts during the decommissioning of the Project. An Outline Decommissioning Plan will be submitted with the application for development consent, and the production a final Decommissioning Plan will be secured via a Requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version of the Decommissioning Plan must be carried out substantially in accordance with the Outline Decommissioning Plan.	Embedded	Decommissioning
Comm Or-01	Ornithology	Disturbance Buffers	Baseline study findings have been used to identify ornithological constraints and define precautionary disturbance buffers for infrastructure siting, with reference to recognised disturbance guidance (e.g. Goodship and Furness, 2022).	Embedded	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Or-02	Ornithology	Underground Cables – Collision Risk	All connecting cables within the Site are proposed to be laid underground which will minimise potential collision risks (with other infrastructure) for bird species.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Or-03	Ornithology	ECoW	The appointment of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) for the duration of construction and reinstatement periods, to oversee the safeguarding of important habitats and species, implementation of ecological mitigation and to ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to avoid disturbance to birds and comply with environmental legislation. The ECoW will advise on all ornithological (and ecological) matters and where necessary (with the assistance of suitably qualified/licence ornithologists) will undertake pre-commencement surveys (or appoint such), monitoring and briefing with regards ornithological (and ecological) sensitivities. The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW would be defined within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Or-04	Ornithology	Bird Disturbance Management Plan	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with a BDMP secured as part of the CEMP. As outline BDMP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, that sets out the principles to be followed when the final BDMP is finalised. This will ensure that precautions are taken in order to comply with legislation in regard to the protection afforded to wild birds and be informed by pre-commencement surveys and/or consultations with relevant recording groups	Embedded	Construction
Comm Or-05	Ornithology	LEMP	The production and implementation of a long-term compensation and enhancement measures for biodiversity (including ornithological as well as ecological interests) and agreed with relevant consultees, prior to the construction of the Project commencing. Outline details of these measures would be included within the outline LEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent. The outline LEMP will identify proposed management prescriptions and monitoring requirements, that will demonstrate how any additional mitigation required to address potentially significant effects on ornithological features and provide habitat enhancement for specific bird species will be delivered over the lifetime of the Project. A detailed Habitat Management Plan (HMP) may subsequently be prepared and secured as a Requirement linked to the LEMP, or form part of the LEMP, to provide detailed prescriptions for habitat management, monitoring and long-term biodiversity objectives during operation.	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy-01	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Access Tracks - Watercourse Crossings	Existing access tracks and watercourse crossings will be utilised as part of the Project where technically possible, and any new tracks will be designed to limit the amount of watercourse crossings required.	Embedded	Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy-02	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Watercourse Buffer	A buffer of 50 m will be applied to watercourses shown on 1:10,000 scale mapping.	Embedded	Design, Construction,

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					Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy-03	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Floodplains	Avoid areas with significant floodplains or large extents shown to be at risk of flooding where possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Hy-04	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Private Water Supply	Design to avoid impacts on private water supply sources where possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Hy-05	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	GWDTE	Design to avoid impacts on areas of Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) where possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Hy-06	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Pollution Prevention	Development of, and adherence to, a Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan (PPEIRP), which would set out the pollution prevent measures, and emergency incident responses, which would be implemented during the construction phase of the Project. An outline PPEIRP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and will set out the principles to be followed when the final PPEIRP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-07	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Storage and Handling of Polluting Substances	Development of, and adherence to, principles for storage and handling of oils, fuels or other potentially polluting substances, which would be included in the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-08	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Erosion and Sedimentation	Development of, and adherence to, good practice measures for the management of erosion and sedimentation, which would form part of the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-09	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Water Quality Monitoring	Development of, and adherence to, water quality monitoring requirements before, during and immediately post-construction, which would form part of the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-10	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Drainage Principles	Development of, and adherence to, drainage principles, including the incorporation of SuDS and good practice in relation to the management of surface water runoff rates and volumes, which would form part of the CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-11	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	OPEMP	During operation, an OPEMP will be developed to describe the overarching principles and measures through which environmental impacts associated with the operational and maintenance phase, as identified in the EIA, would be appropriately managed. An outline OPEMP will form part of the application for development consent and will set out the principles to be followed when the final OPEMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation
Comm Hy-12	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to, a Decommissioning Plan, which would be prepared for the Project prior to decommissioning in accordance with the latest available guidance and legislation. An outline Decommissioning Plan will form part of the application for development consent and will set out the principles to be followed when the final Decommissioning Plan is finalised. The hydrology and hydrogeology measures would be consistent with those applied during construction but would be proportionate to the nature of the decommissioning activities.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Ge-01	Geology, Soils and Ground Conditions	Avoidance of Peat	Avoidance of impacts on peat wherever practicable through the prioritisation of by routing and micro-siting of infrastructure avoiding areas of deeper peat (greater than 1 m depth) where technically possibly, to minimise excavation volumes and ensure that any peat unavoidably removed is carefully handled, stored and reused on Site in accordance with recognised best practice.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ge-02	Geology, Soils and Ground Conditions	Reuse of Peat	Reuse measures may include reinstatement in areas identified for peatland restoration or to support habitat enhancement, which will be presented in the outline LEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Embedded	Design

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Comm Ge-03	Geology, Soils and Ground Conditions	Soil Management Plan	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline SMP which will set out how soils will be protected, handled, stored and reinstated during the construction phase of the Project and the principles to be followed when the SMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-04	Geology, Soils and Ground Conditions	MMP	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline MMP which will set out the approach to the handling, storage, movement and reuse of excavated soils and construction materials, so these activities are undertaken in a controlled, efficient and compliant manner throughout the construction phase. The outline MMP will set out the principles to be followed when the MMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-04	Geology, Soils and Ground Conditions	PMP	APMP will be prepared to outline the overall approach to minimising disruption to peatland present on Site. It will aim to identify and take forward all further opportunities to minimise peat disturbance and extraction during detailed design and construction of the Project. An outline PMP (a Stage 1 PMP), will be developed as part of the application for development consent to establish the peat management strategy for the Project and inform the EIA by identifying peat risks, sensitivities, and likely effects associated with the Project. A Stage 2 PMP would be developed prior to the construction phase of the Project.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Tr-01	Access, Traffic and Transport	Construction of Haul Road between Moor Lane and Barningham Road	The construction of a haul road between Moor Lane and Barningham Road which would remove construction-related vehicles from part of or all of the section of Moor Lane in the Study Area.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Tr-02	Access, Traffic and Transport	Borrow Pits	The feasibility of using on-site borrow pits to provide aggregate for use in the construction of the Project will be considered. Any aggregate that could be won on-site would reduce the amount of aggregate that would need to be imported from off-site quarries over the public highway network.	Embedded	Design
Comm Tr-03	Access, Traffic and Transport	Construction Traffic Management Plan	All construction work would be undertaken in accordance with a CTMP. An outline CTMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CTMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Tr-04	Access, Traffic and Transport	Public Access Management Plan	All phases of the Project would be undertaken in accordance with a PAMP. An outline PAMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm No-01	Noise and Vibration	Construction Hours	Key controls for construction noise and vibration such as core hours of works would be exerted through incorporation in a CEMP. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm No-02	Noise and Vibration	Control of Pollution	Site-specific mitigation measures will be outlined within the CEMP to reflect the principles of Best Practicable Means, as set out in the Control of Pollution Act 1974. The purpose of these measures will be to reduce construction noise and, where relevant, vibration impacts insofar as is reasonably practicable. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm No-03	Noise and Vibration	Operational Noise	Where predicted operational noise levels exceed the proposed noise limits at any wind speed, outline mitigation strategies will be proposed. Mitigation of operational noise, if required, may include an alternative selection of turbine, operating certain turbines in low noise modes under certain meteorological conditions, such as specific wind speeds and directions.	Embedded	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Av-01	Aviation, Radar and Telecommunications	Telecommunication Links	Design of the turbine layout to ensure that turbine blade tips are no closer than 100m from the centreline of any fixed telecommunications links.	Embedded	Design

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
Comm Av-02	Aviation, Radar and Telecommunications	Obstruction Warning Lights	Installation of obstruction warning lights on the proposed wind turbines as they will exceed 150 m to blade tip, in accordance with the ANO 2016 (Ref 14-2).	Embedded	Design
Comm Av-03	Aviation, Radar and Telecommunications	Aviation Lighting	Exploration of an aviation reduced lighting scheme, to minimise the visual impact of aviation lighting, subject to approval by the Civil Aviation Authority, where necessary.	Embedded	Design
Comm Sh-37	Shadow Flicker	Site Layout	The adoption of a design-led approach to ensure mitigation for shadow flicker is embedded throughout the design process for the Project to ensure potential effects on nearby receptors are minimised. Where practicable, wind turbines shall be positioned to maximise separation distances from residential properties and to avoid locations where the geometry of turbine blades and sunrise or sunset angles could result in prolonged period of shadow flicker. Modelling shall be undertaken to inform the refinement of wind turbine locations to reduced predicted shadow flicker exposure.	Embedded	Design
Comm Sh-38	Shadow Flicker	Shadow Flicker Protocol	A Shadow Flicker Protocol would be prepared to set out the procedures to be followed during the operational phase of the Project should a substantiated shadow flicker complaint be received from a receptor within the study area, and potential mitigation measures that may be employed. Outline details of the measures to be included within the Shadow Flicker Protocol would be provided in the ES.	Additional	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Aq-01	Air Quality	Dust Management Plan	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outlineDMP setting out mitigation measures identified during assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline DMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final DMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Aq-02	Air Quality	Materials Management Plan	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline MMP setting out mitigation measures identified during assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline MMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final MMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Aq-03	Air Quality	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to, a Decommissioning Plan, which would be prepared for the Project prior to decommissioning in accordance with the latest available guidance and legislation. An outline Decommissioning Plan will be prepared as part of the application for development consent and will set out the principles to be followed when the final Decommissioning Plan is finalised. The air quality input to the Decommissioning Plan would include mitigation measures commensurate with the size and scale of the decommissioning activities.	Standard	Decommissioning

Comm Ca-01	Carbon and Climate Change	Carbon-efficient Practices	At this stage of the Project, it is considered that measures adopted as part of the Project to mitigate climate change effects through the promotion of carbon-efficient practices will be set out in a series of environmental management plans that will be provided in outline form as part of the application for development consent. These include, but are not limited to, the following management plans, which will form part of the application for development consent:
			• An outline CEMP, which would also comprise of a:
			  ○ An outline MMP; and
			  ○ An outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).
			• An outline CTMP;
			• A Stage 1 PMP;
				Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
			• An outline OPEMP; and • An outline Decommissioning Plan.		
Comm Ma-01	Other Environmental Topics – Materials, Assets and Waste	MMP	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline MMP to set out the approach to the handling, storage, movement and reuse of excavated soils and construction materials, so these activities are undertaken in a controlled, efficient and compliant manner throughout the construction phase. The MMP will set out procedures for the segregation of materials to maximise reuse potential, minimise contamination, and avoid generating unnecessary waste. It will also include measures to reduce double-handling and optimise material movements to limit waste arisings and preserve material quality. The outline MMP will set out the principles to be followed when the MMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ma-02	Other Environmental Topics – Materials, Assets and Waste	SMP	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline SMP and will set out how soils will be protected, handled, stored and reinstated during the construction phase of the Project. The outline SMP will set out the principles to be followed when the SMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ma-03	Other Environmental Topics – Materials, Assets and Waste	Site Waste Management Plan	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline SSWMP outlining arrangements for the management of waste arising during construction in accordance with relevant legal and good practice requirements. The outline SWMP will set out measures for segregating waste at source, maximising ruse and recycling, and minimising material sent to disposal. It will establish appropriate storage, handling and monitoring procedures to prevent pollution and track waste movements. The outline SWMP will set out the principles to be followed when the outline SWMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ma-04	Other Environmental Topics – Materials, Assets and Waste	Operational Waste Management Plan	Development of, and adherence to, an OWMP, which will be prepared to outline how waste generated during operation will be managed efficiently and in compliance with relevant legislation. The outline OWMP will set out procedures for segregating waste, maximising reuse and recycling and ensuring sustainable storage and collection arrangements. This will support sustainable waste practices and minimise the environmental impact of the operational phase. At this stage, it is anticipated that the OWMP will form part on an OPEMP. An outline OPEMP will be provided with the application for development consent, which will set out the principles to be followed when the final OPEMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Ma-05	Other Environmental Topics – Materials, Assets and Waste	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to, a Decommissioning Plan, which would be prepared for the Project prior to decommissioning in accordance with the latest available guidance and legislation. An outline Decommissioning Plan will be prepared as part of the application for development consent and will set out the principles to be followed when the final Decommissioning Plan is finalised. The material asset and waste management input would describe how dismantling of the infrastructure, and restoration of the Site would be undertaken in a safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner. It will identify materials likely to arise, prioritise reuse and recycling, and set out procedures for segregating, storing and removing waste responsibly.	Embedded	Decommissioning
Comm Hu-01	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Good Practice	All development would be subject to standard good practice mitigation measures employed to avoid and minimise potential effects on community and recreational facilities.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-02	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	PAMP	All phases of the Project would be undertaken in accordance with a PAMP. An outline PAMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning

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Comm Hu-03	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Community Engagement	Continued community engagement and sharing of information relating to the Project would be undertaken to reduce the impacts on human health by enabling people to raise concerns and improve understanding of potential health effects.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-04	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	EMF	In order to reduce exposure electromagnetic fields (EMF), the Project would comply where reasonably practicable with exposure standards set out in the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Voluntary Code of Practice (Ref 19-18) and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) EMF guidelines (Ref 19-19). Adhering to the Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations 2016 (Ref 19-20) will also help to ensure safety to operational workers. Ensuring that these standards are met and that the public are aware, will help to reduce levels of fear and anxiety.	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-05	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Construction Site Security Guide	All construction work should be undertaken in accordance with the Secured by Design Construction Site Security Guide, 2021.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hu-06	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Air Pollution - dust	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline DMP setting out mitigation measures identified during assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline DMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final DMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hu-07	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Air Pollution – materials management	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline MMP setting out mitigation measures identified during assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline MMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final MMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hu-08	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Noise Pollution	Site-specific mitigation measures will be outlined within the CEMP to reflect the principles of Best Practicable Means, as set out in the Control of Pollution Act 1974. The purpose of these measures will be to reduce construction noise and, where relevant, vibration impacts insofar as is reasonably practicable. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hu-07	Other Environmental Topics – Human Health	Decommissioning Plan	A Decommissioning Plan, in outline form (outline Decommissioning Plan) would be produced, which would detail measures envisaged to be implemented to avoid or reduce impacts during the decommissioning phase and assessment would be undertaken where necessary. The outline Decommissioning Plan would be submitted with the application for development consent and secured in the DCO. Approval of a finalised version of the Decommissioning Plan would be controlled via a Requirement in the DCO as granted and would be adopted by the appointed contractor during decommissioning. The finalised Decommissioning Plan would address the relevant statutory requirements at the time; address any extant commitments with landowners / statutory authorities; and take account of any good practice in place at the time of decommissioning.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Ac-01	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Extreme weather	Wind turbines will be designed and operated in accordance with industry standards to ensure safe performance under extreme weather conditions. Embedded safety features include continuous monitoring systems, automatic shutdown controls (e.g. during high winds or icing), blade feathering and braking mechanisms to prevent overspeed, and integrated lightning protection. These measures form part of the inherent turbine design and operational control systems.	Embedded	Design

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
Comm Ac-02	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Collision Risk with Existing Road Users	The potential risk of major transport accidents during the construction phase of the Project would be managed through the implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). An outline CTMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CTMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ac-03	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Collision Risk with Existing Road Users	During decommissioning, vehicle movements would likely be fewer than during construction, however it is anticipated that similar mitigation measures to those identified for the construction phase would be employed to minimise the risk to other road users. Such mitigation measures would be detailed within, and implemented as part of, the Decommissioning Plan. The outline Decommissioning Plan would be submitted with the application for development consent and secured in the DCO. Approval of a finalised version of the Decommissioning Plan would be controlled via a Requirement in the DCO as granted and would be adopted by the appointed contractor during decommissioning.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Ac-04	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Utility Strikes	Utility strike risk will be managed through a design-led approach, using statutory undertaker data and baseline information to identify and avoid existing services through site layout and micro-siting. Where avoidance is not feasible, measures including targeted surveys, agreed crossing/protection solutions, and construction controls (e.g. permit-to-dig, risk assessments, method statements) will be implemented via the CEMP. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised. Relevant hazard information will be communicated in accordance with CDM Regulations through the Pre-Construction Information and Construction Phase Plan.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ac-05	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	UXO	The Site is considered to be at low risk of UXO; however, a detailed UXO Risk Assessment will be undertaken as a precaution, informed by nearby features (e.g. Feldom Ranges). UXO risks and procedures will be communicated through the CEMP and Decommissioning Plan, with training, risk assessments and method statements delivered by a competent specialist. In accordance with CDM Regulations, all relevant hazard information will be included within the Pre-Construction Information and Construction Phase Plan. An outline CEMP and outline Decommissioning Plan will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP and final Decommissioning Plan are finalised.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ac-06	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Mining	Evidence of historical underground coal and metal (lead) mining has been identified at the Site. A detailed Mining Risk Assessment (MRA) will be undertaken to inform project design, identify areas of potential instability, and define appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures. Findings will be incorporated into design and construction planning to manage risks associated with historical mining.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ac-07	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Subsidence / Unstable Ground	The Site is underlain in places by limestone with potential susceptibility to dissolution features (e.g. sinkholes), which may result in localised ground instability. A Geo-Hazards Risk Assessment (GHRA) will be undertaken to identify areas of elevated risk and historical subsidence, and to inform the design and siting of infrastructure to avoid such features. This will be supported by targeted ground investigation and geotechnical appraisal. Measures arising from the GHRA will be incorporated into project design to manage risks associated with ground instability.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ac-08	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Peat landslide	Peat soils are present across the Site, with areas of deeper peat identified in the western and central extents and shallower peat in the east. A Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment (PLHRA) will be undertaken, where required, to identify areas susceptible to peat instability and assess potential risks associated with the Project. The findings will inform site design and the application of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or manage peat landslide risk, supported by best practice guidance.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ac-09	Other Environmental Topics – Major	Flooding	Construction activities have the potential to increase surface runoff and downstream flood risk. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be undertaken to assess flood risk to and from the Project, and to identify measures to	Embedded	Design; Construction

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Project Stage
	Accidents and Disasters		manage runoff and maintain floodplain function over the Project lifetime, taking account of climate change. The FRA will inform project design and will be reported as a technical appendix to Chapter 9: Hydrology and Hydrogeology.		
Comm Ac-10	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Release of Chemicals	Only small quantities of chemicals will be stored on Site and will be contained within sealed or appropriately bunded areas. Standard pollution prevention and spill response measures will be implemented through the CEMP and Decommissioning Plan, including procedures for preventing, identifying, managing and reporting environmental incidents. An outline CEMP and outline Decommissioning Plan will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP and final Decommissioning Plan are finalised.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ac-11	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Fire	Fire risk will be managed through standard construction and operational controls. During construction and decommissioning, measures set out in the CEMP will include bunded fuel storage, plant maintenance, and provision of firefighting equipment. During operation, turbines and electrical equipment will be designed to relevant standards, incorporating fire detection/suppression, monitoring systems, and lightning protection. A fire risk assessment will inform detailed design and construction planning, and any on-site buildings will comply with Building Regulations. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Ac-12	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Construction / Decommissioning Activities	The Project will be designed, constructed and operated in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and associated regulations. Construction activities will follow HSE guidance, supported by task-specific risk assessments and method statements, and the use of suitably qualified operatives and maintained equipment. Site safety will be managed through measures such as fencing of hazardous areas, secure storage or immobilisation of machinery, and appropriate signage. Public access will be controlled through a Public Access Management Plan (PAMP), Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), and, where necessary, temporary or permanent route diversions. Equivalent measures will be implemented during decommissioning and presented within the Decommissioning Plan. An outline PAMP, outline CTMP and an outline Decommissioning Plan will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP, final CTMP and final Decommissioning Plan are finalised.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ac-13	Other Environmental Topics – Major Accidents and Disasters	Operational Activities, including Wind Turbine Collapse	The Project will be operated in accordance with relevant health and safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and associated regulations. Wind turbines will be designed, installed and maintained in line with recognised international and British standards to minimise the risk of structural failure or abnormal events. Public access to the Site during operation will be managed through a PAMP, incorporating clear signage, defined routes and safety measures to support safe use of the Site. An outline PAMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance

Appendix 6A Recorded Heritage Assets within the Site Boundary

NHLE / HER REFERENCE	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	PERIOD
Designated Heritage Assets			
NHLE 1017427	Cairn near the summit of a low ridge, 850m south west of Cocker Stake Nook, Hope Moor	Cairn	Prehistoric
Non-designated Heritage Assets			
H5714	Cocker Hill Cairn, Barningham Moor	Cairn	Prehistoric
H5715	Arndale Beck Cairn and Cist, Arndale Beck, Barningham Moor	Cist, Cairn, Burial Cairn	Prehistoric
H5716	Hope Moor Cist, Barningham Moor, Hope	Cist	Prehistoric
H5718	Cup and Ring Marked Stone, Osmaril Gill, Barningham Moor	Cup And Ring Marked Stone	Prehistoric
H5719	Prehistoric or Roman Settlement on Barningham Moor	Enclosed Settlement, Hut Circle, Stock Enclosure	Prehistoric
H5722	Arndale Beck Boundary	Boundary Ditch, Boundary Bank	Prehistoric
H61027	Three cairns, Blake Sike, Barningham Moor	Cairn	Prehistoric
H61028	Lithic Scatter, Arndale Beck, Barningham Moor	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
H61029	Lithic Scatter, Arndale Beck, Barningham Moor	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
H61031	Cairn, Arndale Beck, Barningham Moor	Cairn	Prehistoric
H61040	Cairn, High Moor, Barningham	Cairn	Prehistoric
H61045	Cairn, Arndale Beck, Barningham	Cairn	Prehistoric

NHLE / HER REFERENCE	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	PERIOD
H62151	Cup-marked boulder, Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor, Teesdale	Cup Marked Stone, Rock Art	Prehistoric
H62155	Cup-marked boulder, Scale Knoll, Barningham Moor, Teesdale	Cup Marked Stone, Non Antiquity, Rock Art	Prehistoric
MNY32538	Stone Cairn near Frankinshaw How	Round Cairn	Prehistoric
H5721	High Band Enclosures, Barningham Moor	Rectilinear Enclosure	Romano-British
MYD46255	N/A	Sheepfold	Medieval
MYD46256	N/A	Sheepfold	Medieval
H5723	Hope Moor Lead Workings	Lead Mine, Lead Workings	Post-medieval
H5724	Hope Moor Lead workings	Lead Mine	Post-medieval
H5725	Hope Moor Leadworkings, The Stang	Lead Mine	Post-medieval
H5726	Hush Head Lead Workings	Lead Mine	Post-medieval
H4577	High Band Lead Workings	Lead Mine	Post-medieval
H5728	Hope Moor Coal Workings	Coal Workings	Post-medieval
H5729	Hush Head Limestone Quarry, Barningham Parish	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval
H5733	Hush Head Limestone Quarries, Barningham Parish	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval
H5734	Hush Head Quarry	Quarry	Post-medieval
H5735	Cocker Hill Limestone Quarry, Barningham Parish	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61030	Trackways, Arndale Beck, Barningham Moor	Trackway	Post-medieval

NHLE / HER REFERENCE	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	PERIOD
H61032	Trackway, Cocker Hill	Trackway	Post-medieval
H61033	Quarry, Arndale Beck	Stone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61035	Quarries, Arndale Beck	Stone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61036	Quarry, Cocker Hill	Stone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61037	Shaft Mound, Arndale Beck	Shaft Mound	Post-medieval
H61038	Shaft Mound, Arndale Beck	Shaft Mound	Post-medieval
H61039	Shaft mound, Cocker Hill	Shaft Mound	Post-medieval
H61041	Quarry, High Moor	Stone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61042	Quarry, High Moor	Stone Quarry	Post-medieval
H61043	Stone Building, Arndale Beck	Building	Post-medieval
H61044	Sheep Fold, Arndale Beck	Sheep Fold	Post-medieval
H61046	Sheep Fold, Hope Moor	Sheep Fold	Post-medieval
H67462	Lead workings, Barningham Parish	Lead Workings	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67461	Site of limestone quarries, Barningham Parish	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval
H67461	Site of limestone quarries, Barningham Parish	Limestone Quarry	Post-medieval
H67463	Lead workings, Barningham Parish	Lead Workings	Post-medieval

NHLE / HER REFERENCE	ASSET NAME	ASSET TYPE	PERIOD
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67465	Lead workings, Barningham and Hope Parishes	Lead Workings, Hush	Post-medieval
H67462	Lead workings, Barningham Parish	Lead Workings	Post-medieval
MNY14871	Limekiln SouthWest of Carter House	Lime Kiln	Post-medieval
MNY37080	Area of lead mining on Holgate Moor	Lead Mine	Post-medieval
MYD46254	N/A	Mine Shaft/Leat/Dam	Post-medieval
MYD46341	N/A	Sheepfold	Post-medieval
MYD46345	N/A	Mine Shaft	Post-medieval
MYD46353	N/A	Field Boundary	Post-medieval
MNY25986	Aircraft crash site, Hampden, serial number P2072, on High Moor, south-west of Barningham	Hampden; Aircraft Crash Site	Modern
MNY14579	Lead Mine, Newsham	Lead Mine	Undated

Appendix 6B Heritage Appraisal Table

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments within 10 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1002299	Whorlton suspension bridge	2	8.5	South-west	This asset comprises the Whorlton suspension bridge, first constructed in 1829, as an addition to the Greta Bridge, spanning the River Tees. This asset is also a Grade II* Listed Building I both Whorlton Parish and Wycliffe with Thorpe Parish (**NLHE 1160013** and **NLHE 1322762**). The asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic interest. It comprises a single span, iron chained suspension bridge, first designed for horse and cart transportation of coal. The bridge's setting is primarily functional and is limited to its spanning of the River Tees at a north-east to south-western orientation to provide a crossing. Long-distance views are not intended to or from the bridge and as such, do not form a part of the asset's setting which contributes to its cultural significance. Up to two wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west. As long-distance views do not form an aspect of the asset's setting from which it derives its cultural significance, the Project is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the contributing elements to the asset's setting or have a significant negative effect on cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1002316	Roman Fort (Lavatrae)	23	7.1	South-east	This asset is comprised of the Roman fort Lavatrae. Constructed with timber ramparts in the early AD 70s,

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					following Governor Petilius Cerealis's campaign in the region, serving as a strategic waypoint along the northern extension of Roman Watling Street, the fort linked Luguvalium (Carlisle) with Eboracum (York) and routes further south. Positioned to oversee the eastern approach to the Stainmore Pass through the Pennines, it commanded views across the River Greta. By the 130s, the fort had been upgraded with stone walls, and a civilian settlement (vicus) had developed to its north. A bathhouse was also constructed to the south-east, reflecting the site's growing permanence and importance. The asset derives its cultural significance from its archaeological and historical interest though its material evidence of Roman occupation and military presence within the area in the first and 2nd centuries. The aspects of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are its defensive position overlooking the eastern approach to the Stainmore Pass, along the Roman road to the east and the River Greta. Key views from the asset are therefore primarily to the east along the road and watercourse, and to a lesser extent to the west along the same routes. Although up to 20 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible to the south-east, they would be present only in distant peripheral views when looking eastwards along the Roman road and the River Greta. Visibility of the wind turbines would therefore not form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the asset's

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					setting. As such, changes within the setting of the assets are not anticipated to be of such an extent that would have result in a negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset from further assessment.
NHLE 1002317	Roman shrine on Scargill Moor	0	4.2	South-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such, no significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset from changes within its setting is anticipated as a result of the Project, and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1002318	Bowes Castle	23	7.1	South-east	This asset is comprised of the remains of Bowes Castle, constructed between 1171-1187 by Richard, the engineer for King Henry II. In addition to being a Scheduled Monument, the castle is also a Grade I Listed Building (**NHLE 1121039**). The asset is the earliest of three Norman castles constructed along the strategic Stainmore Pass, which is a wide break in the Pennine Hills which, at that time, marked the border between England and Scotland. Together with Brough and Brougham, Bowes Castle occupies or adjoins the site of a Roman fort; in the case of Bowes Castle, it stands beside the Roman fort of Lavatrae (**NHLE 1002316**), highlighting the long-recognised strategic importance of the route.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic interest through its association with border controls between Scotland and England. As a defensive asset, it also derives its cultural significance from its setting which is a strategic position along the Stainmore Pass, which runs westward from the asset. The asset would have used its position to monitor and control movement along the gap from the west, with views in this direction forming the key element of its setting. Views of the asset on approach from the west also contribute to its setting, as the asset would have displayed dominance and control over the valley to those approaching from this direction. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be present in views from the asset to the south-west. Wind turbines would therefore be present in the extreme periphery of views when approaching from the west, but their positioning outside the focus of views towards the asset would not be considered to form a distraction to the ability to appreciate its strategic defensive location or dominance. As the primary outward views from the castle to the west would be entirely preserved, visibility of the Project to the south-east would not be anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate, understand or experience the setting of the asset as a whole. No

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					significant negative effects are anticipated. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1002319	Greta Bridge	21	6.2	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of Greta Bridge, constructed in 1773 to replace its predecessor, which was destroyed by the great flood of 1771. The placement of the bridge may date as early as the Roman Period, straddling the River Greta. The Greta Bridge Roman Fort (**NHLE 1019074**) also spans on either side of the river, with the bridge providing a link between the camps. The cultural significance of the asset derives from its architectural interest as an example of a well-preserved 18th century bridge within the area. It also has historic interest through its association as a long-standing river crossing which may have originated in the Roman period. It also has local historic interest through its association with the flood that ultimately required it to be built, and the impact the adverse weather would have had on the community. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include its intentional placement in the landscape, early associations with Roman development and road networks in the area. Given the functionality of the bridge, views to and from the bridge do not contribute towards its setting. The bridge's approach from Watling Street, a former Roman Road, to the north-west and south-east form the most contributing view towards

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					appreciating the functionality of the asset. Long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset. Up to 21 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-west of the bridge. The bridge's setting is primarily functional with no long-distance views contributing towards the aspects of its setting which contribute to its cultural significance. As such, the wind turbines to the south-west would not diminish the ability to appreciate the setting of the asset. Accordingly, there would be no significant negative effects on cultural significance. As such this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1002321	Deepdale Bridge	0	8.8	South	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no impacts to changes within the setting of the asset is anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1002353	Barnard Castle Bridge	18	8.6	South	This asset, a medieval road bridge comprising two segmental-pointed triple-stepped arches, derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as an example of an extant medieval bridge. This asset is also designated as a Grade I Listed Building in both Startforth Parish (**NHLE 1121647**) and Barnard Castle Parish (**NHLE 1201056**) for its architectural value. Believed to have been constructed in 1569 and repaired in 1771, the bridge continues to be in use.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The asset partly derives its cultural significance from its setting which is its functional placement across the River Tees, with views limited to its crossing from the west and east. Long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset. There are up to 18 wind turbines anticipated to be visible to the south of the asset. Given that there are no intended long-distance views to or from the asset, visibility of wind turbines to the south is not anticipated to diminish the ability to understand the setting of the asset. Accordingly, no significant negative effects on cultural significance are anticipated. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1003147	Packhorse bridge	13	6.1	North-west	This asset comprises Packhorse Bridge, also known as Pillimire Bridge, dating to the late 17th century, along a mining transport route. This asset is also a Grade II Listed Building (**NHLE 1318347**). The bridge derives its cultural significance from its historical and architectural interest supported by its preservation and as a material record of the asset functioning as a packhorse bridge for transporting goods across a watercourse, in this instance Marske Beck. The aspects of the bridge's setting from which it derives its cultural significance are limited to its functionality, allowing for transportation across Marske Beck, oriented west to east. Views are not intended to, or from the bridge. There are 13 wind turbines anticipated to be visible to the north-

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					west of the asset. Given that there are no long-distance views associated with the bridge's setting, the Project is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the setting of the asset. As such, no significant negative effects on cultural significance are anticipated. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1004043	Dyke 220yds (200m) W of Dyke House	1	7.1	North	The Grinton–Fremington Dykes survive as several individually scheduled components (**NHLE 1004043, NHLE 1004044, NHLE 1012602** and **NHLE 1012617**) of a large linear earthwork situated on the slopes to the south of the valley of the River Swale, with further unscheduled remains documented on the northern slopes. Over the years, many interpretations have been put forward regarding the purpose of the dykes: they may have been constructed by the Brigantes to resist Roman advance, later by British groups against the Angles, or perhaps as territorial boundaries of a 'Dark Age' or early medieval kingdom in Swaledale, or even as defences against Viking incursions. More recently, radiocarbon dating has prompted the suggestion that the Swaledale Dykes might instead represent a coordinated defensive system dating to the Viking Age. Though the dating of the assets remains debated, the consensus appears to be that they formed a line of defence along the valley. The dyke derives its cultural significance from its archaeological and historic interests as evidence of visible evidence of past human activity, in particular defensive
NHLE 1004044	Dyke 270yds (250m) E of Dyke House	0	7.3	North	
NHLE 1012602	Linear earthwork at High Harker Hill	23	8.5	North	
NHLE 1012617	Linear earthwork at Harker Mires	20	8.1	North	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					strategies. Historic interests are derived as the asset is material evidence of the local history of the area. As defensive assets, the primary aspect of their setting from which they derive their cultural significance is views along the valley of the River Swale to the east and west, allowing inhabitants of the valley to control and monitor approaches through the landscape. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the assets to the north, primarily from parts of those sections on the higher reaches of the slopes (**NHLE 1012602** and **NHLE 1012617**). Given that views from the assets are focused downwards towards the valley, and along it to the east and west, in order to monitor and control passage along it, visibility of wind turbines from limited parts of the assets in the backdrop of views to the north would not be considered to diminish the ability to appreciate and understand their defensive setting and therefore no significant negative effects on cultural significance are expected. As such, they are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1004080	How Hill, Low Whita late prehistoric defended settlement site	0	8.2	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such, the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1005566	Thorsgill Beck packhorse bridge	0	7.7	South-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such, the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1007505	Barnard Castle: ringwork, shell keep castle, chapel and dovecote	23	8.7	South-west	This asset is comprised of a 12th to 14th century shell keep castle with four wards or enclosures, a chapel and a dovecote, constructed atop an early 12th century ringwork. The asset's cultural significance derives from its architectural and historical interest as an example of a structure which originated in the 12th century and as a material record of structures of this type within the area. It is situated on a cliff overlooking the River Tees to the north-west and south-east, allowing for a strong defensive position, monitoring and controlling approaches along the watercourse from these directions. As a defensive asset, views in these directions are the primary contribution to the aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west. As views from the asset are focused to the north-west and south-east, the presence of wind turbines in long-distance views that do not contribute to the setting of the asset would not be considered to constitute a change in its surroundings that would diminish the ability to appreciate and understand the setting of the

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					asset. No significant negative effects on cultural significance are anticipated. It is therefore proposed to scope the asset out of further assessment.
NHLE 1008775	Arkle Beck stone circle	0	7.0	East	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1009320	Castle Steads slight univallate hillfort and associated outwork	18	4.8	West	This asset comprises the Castle Steads hillfort along with an associated outwork, divided into two distinct areas. The hillfort occupies a spur overlooking the steep valley of Dalton Beck to the west and north-west, with its east, west, and north sides naturally defended by the surrounding slopes. The principal entrance is located on the southern side, while a secondary entrance lies to the north. The earthwork which also forms part of the scheduling, lies c.0.27km to the south of the fort, and runs roughly east to west. The asset's cultural significance derives from its archaeological interest as it provides an opportunity to understand how hillforts were constructed and used within the area. It also has historic interest as a physical representation of prehistoric communities within the area. The primary aspect of the asset's setting which contributes to its cultural significance is its defensive positioning above the valley of the Dalton Beck, which would have allowed its

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					inhabitants to monitor and control the approach along the valley from the north-east and south-west. The primary approach from the south towards the main entrance also forms a contributing element to the cultural significance of its setting, as do views of the asset when approaching along the valley from the south-west and north-east, which would have displayed its dominance over the landscape. Up to 18 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be visible from the asset to the west. Wind turbines would therefore be present in the backdrop of views from the asset along the valley to the south-west, with all other views contributing to the setting of the asset being wholly retained. As such, the Project would form a minor distraction to the appreciation of the setting of the asset as a whole, and as such visibility of turbines in the backdrop of views towards the west would not be anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the asset within its setting. No significant negative effects are anticipated on cultural significance. Thus, it is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1010540	How Tallon round barrow and cup marked stones	23	0.4	East	**This asset has been scoped in for further assessment.**
NHLE 1011642	Egglestone Abbey Premonstratensian monastery: inner precinct, monastic	9	7.5	South-west	This asset is comprised of the standing remains and inner precinct of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St Mary and St John the Baptist, the surviving elements of the 16th-century house, created through the post-Dissolution

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	enclosures and post-medieval house				conversion of the former abbey buildings, together with several monastic enclosures that contain the remains of ancillary structures and associated features. The abbey was originally founded in the late 12th century and rebuilt in the mid and late 13th century, with further alterations made in the 15th century. The asset's cultural significance derives from its architectural interest as an ecclesiastical complex originating from the 12th century with elements which have been modified in the succeeding centuries, showing progression of the use of the complex throughout this time. It has historic interest as an ecclesiastical site within the area which symbolises the faith and cultural identity of the community over several centuries. The aspects of the asset's setting that partly contribute to its significance are primarily derived from its immediate surroundings, as the surrounding land would have been utilised in order to sustain the abbey. The secluded location of the abbey would also have contributed to its setting, allowing the inhabitants tranquillity and isolation, though this has largely been eroded by the growth of the nearby settlement of Barnard Castle. The abbey is also likely to have served the settlement of Barnard Castle for ecclesiastical purposes. The asset may also derive part of its cultural significance from its positioning on the banks of the River Tees, which is likely to have formed a routeway at the time Egglestone Abbey was active. This positioning would have allowed travellers and pilgrims to be guided to

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					the abbey, where they would have been offered shelter, food and spiritual guidance during their journey. Long-distance views outward are not considered to form a part of the asset's setting which contributes to its cultural significance. Up to nine wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west of the asset. Long-distance views are not considered to form an aspect of the asset's setting that contributes to its cultural significance, and all other aspects of its setting outlined above would be retained. As such, the asset would still be able to be appreciated and understood within its setting. It is not anticipated that the introduction of the Project would result in a significant negative effect on cultural significance. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012182	Marrick Priory: a Benedictine nunnery and later parish church with fishponds, mill mound, ironworks, longhouse, trackways and an Iron-Age house platform	0	7.9	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012598	Ring cairn on Gayles Moor	23	5.4	West	These assets have been scoped in for further assessment. It is proposed to assess these assets as a group, given

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1014322	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation, 360m ENE of Shooters Well	23	4.3	West	their shared setting, and the contribution intervisibility between the assets makes to the overall appreciation and understanding of their shared relationship.
NHLE 1014323	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation, 360m east of Shooters Well	23	4.3	West	
NHLE 1014324	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation, 365m east of Shooters Well	22	4.3	West	
NHLE 1014325	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation 370m ESE of Shooters Well	18	4.3	West	
NHLE 1014326	Cup marked stone 565m NNE of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	23	4.9	West	
NHLE 1014327	Cup and ring marked stone 440m NNE of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	22	4.9	West	

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NHLE 1014329	Ring cairn on Gayles Plantation, 390m ENE of Shooters Well	23	4.3	West	
NHLE 1014331	Cup and ring marked stone 585m SSW of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.0	West	
NHLE 1014332	Cup and ring marked stone 530m NNW of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	23	4.7	West	
NHLE 1014333	Cup marked stone 565m north of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	22	4.8	West	
NHLE 1014334	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation, 370m ENE of Shooters Well	23	4.3	West	
NHLE 1014335	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation, 440m ENE of Shooters Well	23	4.4	West	
NHLE 1014336	Cup marked stone on Gayles Plantation	23	4.4	West	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	490m ENE of Shooters Well				
NHLE 1014337	Cup marked stone 18m south of Stone Man Plantation	23	4.4	West	
NHLE 1014340	Cup marked stone 370m NNW of north corner of Folly Plantation	23	5.4	West	
NHLE 1014341	Cup and ring marked stone 650m SSE of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.2	West	
NHLE 1014342	Cup marked stone 620m south of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.1	West	
NHLE 1014343	Cup marked stone 495m south east of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.4	West	
NHLE 1014344	Cup and ring marked stone 435m south of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.1	West	
NHLE 1014345	Cup marked stone 525m SSW of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.0	West	

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NHLE 1014346	Cup marked stone 505m south east of Jenny's Plantation	23	5.4	West	
NHLE 1014360	Cup and ring marked stone 415m NNW of Folly Plantation	23	5.4	West	
NHLE 1014361	Cup and ring marked stone 520m north east of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	23	5.2	West	
NHLE 1014362	Cup and ring marked stone 350m north west of north corner of Folly Plantation	23	5.3	West	
NHLE 1014363	Cup and ring marked stone 465m NNE of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	23	5.0	West	
NHLE 1014364	Cup marked stone 495m NNE of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	23	5.0	West	
NHLE 1014365	Cup marked stone 490m NNE of the	23	5.0	West	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	triangulation point on Feldom Rigg				
NHLE 1014366	Cup and ring marked stone on Gayles Plantation 410m north of the triangulation point on Feldom Rigg	22	4.8	West	
NHLE 1014834	Cup marked stone 165m NNE of Folly Plantation	23	5.6	West	
NHLE 1012599	Bowl barrow at Swale Hall	0	7.0	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012600	Ring cairn at Cogden Gill, south east of Grinton Lodge	1	8.1	North	These assets are comprised of two ring cairns, likely of Early to Middle Bronze Age date, located on a north-east facing slope overlooking the Cogden Gill and its valley, as well as it's confluence with the River Swale, c.1.2km to the north-east. Burial cairns are often located close to watercourses, where their visibility from these natural routeways suggests they may have functioned as markers for movement or territorial boundaries. Cultural significance of these assets derives from their archaeological interest as they hold evidence of past
NHLE 1012601	Ring cairn at Cogden Gill, 200m south of Grinton Lodge	4	8.1	North	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					human activity which could contribute to furthering the understanding of prehistoric monuments and their relationship with the landscape. They also derive cultural significance from their historic interest as they symbolise faith and cultural identity of the population at the time of use. Views of the assets when travelling along the Cogden Gill and its valley, their prominence in the landscape, as well as the views outward across the watercourse, form the principal aspect of their setting, from which their cultural significance is derived. Intervisibility between the cairns, located c.70m apart from one another, oriented north-east to south-west, also forms an aspect of their shared setting which contributes to their significance. One turbine of the Project is predicted to be present in views to the north from **NHLE 1012600,** with up to four wind turbines predicted to be visible in the same direction from **NHLE 1012601.** As primary views from the assets are focussed to the north-east, the introduction of wind turbines in the periphery and backdrop of views in this direction would not form a distraction from the ability to appreciate and understand the contributing elements of their setting. Approaches to the cairns along the Cogden Gill would be sheltered from views of the Project by direction when approaching from the north-east, and by the surrounding landscape when approaching from the south-west, with only intermittent views of a small number of wind turbines present on this approach. This change is

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					therefore not considered to form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the asset’s setting as the elements of setting which contribute to the asset's cultural significance, detailed above, will be uncharged by the proposals. No significant negative effects from the Project are predicted and it is therefore recommended to scope out the asset from further assessment.
NHLE 1012603	Ring cairn on Fremington Edge 650m north east of White House	13	5.3	North	This asset comprises a well-preserved ring cairn, situated on a gentle south-west facing slope on the edge of a long escarpment above the Arkle Beck. The cairn partially derives its cultural significance from its preservation and contribution to prehistoric rituals. The asset’s cultural significance derives from its archaeological interest as it holds evidence of past human activity which is worthy of investigation to further our understanding of prehistoric cultural practices in this area. It also holds historic interest as it symbolises the faith and cultural identify of those who erected and interacted with these assets. The aspects of the asset’s setting which contribute to its cultural significance includes the prominent ridgeline in which it is located, with views intended on looking out over the landscape and valley to the west and south-west through which Arkle Beck flows. Long-distance views would have included those to the west and south, with views towards the cairn limited to its immediate approach from the north and south along Fremington Edge.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Intervisibility with an additional ring cairn on Fremington Edge (**NHLE 1012611**), c. 1.3km to the north-west forms another aspect of the asset's setting, suggesting a relationship between the two, given their shared form and potential temporal relationship, in which they both form part of a wider ritual prehistoric landscape. There are 13 wind turbines anticipated to be visible to the north of the asset. As such, views to the north-west overlooking (**NHLE 1012611**) would have turbine visibility in the periphery; visibility of wind turbines in peripheral views would not be considered to diminish the ability to appreciate the relationship between the cairns and their placement within a wider prehistoric landscape. All other aspects of the asset's setting remain intact. No significant negative effects are predicted on cultural significance. As such, the cairn is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012604	How Hill large univallate hillfort	23	8.9	North-west	This asset comprises a large univallate hillfort situated on an isolated hill overlooking the open valley to the north-west, through which the River Swale flows, and Thorn Hill, Seat How and Sourmoor Hill to the north-east and south-east. The rampart and ditch have been identified on the western and northern slopes of the fort, with the southern and eastern sides damaged during medieval ploughing. The asset's cultural significance derives from its archaeological interest as further study of such assets can inform the knowledge and understanding of the use and construction of such assets.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The aspects of the hillforts that contribute to its cultural significance setting include the lowlands and valley to the north and west, which the inhabitants would have controlled and monitored access along, with Thorn Hill, Seat Howe, and Sourmoor Hill framing views from the east, round to the south. Views of the valley through which Gill Beck water flows are to the west and framed by the north-eastern slopes of Whit Fell. The views towards the hillfort from the valley to the north contribute to the asset’s dominance, defensibility, and control from which it derives its cultural significance. The upland positioning of the hillfort would have afforded clear visibility along the valley through which the River Swale flows. The Project is located to the north-west of the hillfort, with up to 23 wind turbines anticipated to be visible in this direction. Any visibility of turbines in outward views to the north-west would not cause harm to the ability to appreciate the asset’s control over the landscape to the north and, as such would not harm the ability to understand the hillfort's setting. Views in this direction are limited by intervening hill ranges. The views towards the hillfort are primarily focused from the approaches along the River Swale to the north-east and south-west and are therefore not focused in the direction of the Project, and as such would not diminish the ability to appreciate its dominance in the landscape. Views

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					from the asset remain unimpacted to the east, south, and west. As such, the Project would not be considered to diminish the ability to appreciate and understand the asset and its setting. No significant negative effects on cultural significance are anticipated, and the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012609	Maiden Castle prehistoric defended settlement and adjacent round barrow	10	7.7	North-east	This asset is comprised of an Iron Age hillfort with, on the eastern extent of the avenue, a round barrow of likely Neolithic to Bronze age. The asset lies on a north-facing slope on the lower flanks of High Harker Hill, overlooking the junction of two major valleys. Its location appears to have been deliberately chosen to take advantage of a natural stream gully, which had created a hollow in the hillside and was later levelled. The asset's cultural significance is derived from its archaeological interest as representing past human activity and is worthy of continual investigation to determine how it was used, built and evolved over the centuries. It also has historic interest as a monument which has been a dominant feature in the landscape for centuries and therefore holds meaning and a sense of collective experience of place for the local and wider communities. Burial cairns are frequently positioned near watercourses, where their visibility from these natural routeways suggests they may have served as markers for movement or territorial boundaries. The asset's prominence when viewed from the River Swale and its valley, along with its

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					outward views across the watercourse, forms the principal component of its setting, from which its cultural significance is derived. As a defensive asset, the positioning of the hillfort, overlooking the River Swale, its valley and its confluence with the Barney Beck and its valley, c.0.65km to the north-west, and the Arkle Beck and its valley, c.2km to the north-east, is likely intended to allow for expansive views along these watercourses and valleys. These views would have allowed inhabitants to monitor and control access to and along the valleys. Its prominent position would have shown its dominance over the surrounding landscape to those approaching through the valleys. The primary aspects of both assets' setting from which they derive their cultural significance are views of the watercourses and their valleys to the north, north-east and north-west, as well as reciprocal views of the monuments from these directions. Up to 10 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the north-east. Though views in this direction do contribute to the asset's setting, views in this direction would be focused downwards, monitoring the valley below, rather than along the ridge of the opposite slope where views of wind turbines are likely to be present. All other aspects of the asset's setting would remain intact. As such, the Project is not predicted to have a significant

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					negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012611	Ring cairn on Fremington Edge Top	23	4.4	North	This asset comprises a prehistoric ring cairn with a subcircular stone bank 2.5m wide and an overall diameter of 13m. Situated on the south-western-facing slope on the edge of a long escarpment above the Arkle Beck, the cairn is prominently placed with intervisibility with another cairn on the Fremington ridge (**NHLE 1012603**) is c.1.3km to the south-east, and two adjacent ring cairns of Riddings Rigg (**NHLE 1012615**) are c. 1.6km to the south-west. The asset derives its cultural significance from its archaeological interest as a prehistoric monument which has good preservation and has the potential to further our understanding of prehistory within the area. It also has historic interest as it symbolises wider cultural and faith identities of past populations. It has intervisibility with additional prehistoric assets, contributing to the understanding of the prehistoric landscape in northern England. Aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance focus on views to the south-west, south and south-east along the valley through which Arkle Beck flows. These views are likely reciprocated due to the prominent placement of the cairn, with views from the valley looking up to the ridgeline contributing to the approach of the cairn and its placement within the landscape.

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					Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the north-east. Given that views from the asset focus toward the opposite direction to the Project, there is no anticipated harm to the ability to appreciate the cairn's setting. Additionally, the ZTV does not predict that views from the two adjacent ring cairns to the south-west will have visibility of the Project. The views towards **NHLE 1012603** are to the south-east and outside of the turbine visibility. Reciprocal views from **NHLE 1012603** would have peripheral visibility of the development, although this would not diminish the ability to appreciate the asset's setting, nor would it impact the ability to understand the relationship between the two cairns and their contribution to a wider prehistoric ritual landscape. It is not predicted to result in a significant effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012612	Embanked small stone circle at Harker Mires on Harkerside Moor	22	8.0	North	This asset is comprised of an embanked stone circle, located within dense heather on a north-facing slope above the lower reaches of Swaledale on Harkerside Moor. It comprises a substantial stone bank up to 3 m wide, with its inner edge defined by seven upright stones standing between 0.3 m and 0.6 m high. The overall diameter of the monument is c.20m, with an entrance to the east. The purpose of stone circles is not fully known. Some circles appear to have been aligned to mark solar or lunar events, suggesting a calendrical role, while others

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					are suggested to have acted as gathering places for distinct social groups. The asset's cultural significance is derived from the furthering of the ability to understand prehistoric funerary rites and customs. The preservation of the monument and its retention for archaeological remains could further this. The aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its significance comprise its positioning overlooking the Swaledale valley to the north, east and west, and the Grinton River c.0.6km to the south-east. Intervisibility with two further assets which may be of contemporary date, both comprised of ring cairns (**NHLE 1012600** and **NHLE 2022601**), located c.1.4km and 1.3km to the south-east respectively, may also contribute to the asset's setting. Up to 22 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the north. Though views in this direction contribute to the asset's setting, views would be focused downwards along the valley, rather than towards the peaks of the opposite slopes. All other contributing elements of the asset's setting would remain unaffected. As such, the Project would not be considered to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, it is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012613	Ring cairn and adjacent round cairn on Low Moor, 460m NNW of High Eskeleth	9	3.8	North-east	This asset comprises two adjacent prehistoric cairns, a ring cairn consisting of a circular stone bank, measuring a maximum of 10.5m in diameter. To the north-east is a small cairn, 6.8m in diameter. The asset is situated on the

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					south-facing slope of Kitley Hill, overlooking Arkle Beck to the south-west. The asset forms part of a wider prehistoric landscape, with two adjacent ring cairns (**NHLE 1012614**) located c. 180m to the south-west. The asset's cultural significance is derived from its archaeological value of the preservation of the monuments environmental remains as well as its association with other prehistoric monuments in the landscape. These elements can further the understanding of prehistoric funerary rites. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance include views overlooking the valley to the south-east, the western and eastern ridgelines in which it sits at the junction of, alongside reciprocal views with **NHLE 1012614**. Views overlooking the watercourses, valleys, and **NHLE 1012614** contribute to the asset's wider prehistoric ritual landscape from which the asset derives its significance. Additionally, views towards the cairns primarily include the valley to the south-west with long distance reciprocal views between the valley and the cairn contributing to its setting. Up to nine wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the north-west. Primary views overlooking the valley to the south-west fall outside the visibility of the wind turbines. Views overlooking the valley to the east would have peripheral visibility of the wind turbines, but this would not distract from the ability to appreciate the asset's setting and relationship with the surrounding valleys. No wind

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					turbines are anticipated to be visible in views towards the ring cairn from the eastern and western valley nor between the valley and **NHLE 1012614**. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. The asset can therefore be scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012614	Two adjacent ring cairns on Low Moor, 310m north-west of High Eskeleth	0	3.9	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1012615	Two adjacent ring cairns on Riddings Rigg, Reeth Low Moor	1	5.5	North-east	This asset comprises the remains of two prehistoric ring cairns situated on a north-facing slope overlooking Arkle Beck to the north-east. The smaller ring cairn joins to the larger one on the north-eastern side, with the larger cairn measuring 16m in diameter and the smaller 6m in diameter. The asset's cultural significance is derived from its archaeological value of the preservation of the monuments environmental remains as well as its association with other prehistoric monuments in the landscape. These elements can further the understanding of prehistoric funerary rites. The asset's prominent placement affords intervisibility between the cairns and two ring cairns on Fremington Edge Top (**NHLE 1012611** and **NHLE 1012603**), c. 1.6km north-east and c. 2.2km south-west respectively,

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					suggesting a relationship between these assets which contributes to their cultural significance. The contributing elements of the cairn's setting which contribute to its cultural significance consists of the valley to the north-east and south-east, through which Arkle Beck flows, as well as long-distance views towards **NHLE 1012611** and **NHLE 1012603.** One wind turbine is anticipated to be visible from the asset to the north-east. The views overlooking the valley through which Arkle Beck flows would remain unimpacted, as do views to the west and south which are away from the direction of the development. Views towards **NHLE 1012611** and **NHLE 1012603** form the boundary for long-distance views to the north-east and south-east. As such, while views towards **NHLE 1012611** are to the north-east, visibility of one wind turbine would not distract from the ability to appreciate the relationship between the two assets. As such, the Project would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1013087	Ravensworth motte and bailey castle, water defence features, park pale and shrunken medieval village	19	7.8	West	This asset is comprised of the remains of Ravensworth motte and bailey castle, thought to date to the 11th century, as well as its associated water defence features, park pale and shrunken medieval village. The asset occupies a low platform that is separated from the higher ground to the north by a ditch, with additional

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					earthworks enclosing the marshy terrain surrounding the site and further features extending down the slope to the south. The surrounding marshland appears to have served as the primary defensive element, supplemented by a series of moats and channels designed to manage and control drainage. The primary entrance to the castle is from the north-west, over a bridge spanning the defensive ditch. The asset's cultural significance is derived from both its archaeological and architectural value with the preservation of the monument which may further our understanding of motte and bailey compositions as well as the daily and defensive functions of these assets. The asset's setting comprises its strategic position on a low spur overlooking surrounding marshland, where natural topography and extensive medieval water-management systems, moats, channels, dams, and a man-made shallow lake, formed an integral defensive landscape, forming the primary aspect of its setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Its setting also includes interrelated medieval features such as the possible hunting park to the south and earthworks of the shrunken village of Ravensworth to the north, which illustrate the castle's role as the centre of a wider seigneurial estate. The asset appears to be primarily defending from approaches from the north and north-west,

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					where the higher ground lies and attackers were most likely to approach. Up to 19 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be visible from the asset to the west. As such, wind turbines would be present in peripheral views when looking along the approach to the asset. All other aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance, would remain intact. The introduction of wind turbines in peripheral long-distance views in one aspect of the asset's setting would not be considered to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, it is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1014347	Cairn on Holgate How	23	1.0	North-west	**This asset has been scoped in for further assessment**
NHLE 1014348	Cairn at West Moor Bottom, Mudbeck	0	6.9	South-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1014764	Medieval cross base known as Plague Stone, 750m WSW of High Scales	23	9.1	North-west	This asset comprises the remains of a plague stone, measuring 1m by 0.75m. Situated at the intersection of three parishes and the junction of Jagger Track and the Richmond to Ravensworth Road. The cultural significance of the asset derives from its placement and functionality. The asset derives its cultural significance from its placement and function, serving potentially as a boundary for providing goods to quarantined plague victims or as a

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					memorial for those who perished from the disease. Views towards the asset are concentrated along Spring Lane to the north-west and south-east. Views from the stone are limited to either its proximity to surrounding settlements or a burial site, if it were a memorial marker. No long-distance views contribute towards the asset's setting. As such it is not anticipated that changes to the setting will result in a significant negative effect on cultural significance of the asset as a result of the Project. This asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015411	Surrender lead smelt mill	23	7.4	North-east	This asset comprises the remains of Surrender lead smelting mill, dating to 1839. Two Grade II Listed Buildings are included within the scheduled area, representing the remains of the smelt mill (**NHLE 1318271)** and peat store **(NHLE 1295674**). The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural preservation, contributing to the understanding of industrial smelting processes. The aspects of the mill's setting which contribute to its cultural significance are primarily functional, comprising the surrounding landscape utilised for mining and industrial processes. As such, the placement of the mill was strategic in order to utilise the natural resources necessary for industrial processes. Therefore, no intended views are associated with the mill and visibility of the Project would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.

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1015418	Roman fort and prehistoric enclosed settlement 400m west of Carkin Moor Farm	23	9.9	South-west	This asset comprises a Roman fort situated on the summit of a small flat-topped hill, cut through at a north-west to south-east orientation by the current A66 and former Roman Road. To the south of this road are the remains of a prehistoric rectangular enclosure. The asset derives cultural significance from its archaeological value as well as the wider relationship it has with other Roman features in the landscape. Further to this the setting of the monument would contribute to its cultural significance. The aspects of the assets' setting from which derives its cultural significance are primarily related to its placement in the landscape and the combination of differing features across multiple periods. The primary setting of the fort comprises the Roman road, which dissects the asset. Views along this road would have formed a primary route for the Romans with strategic placement ensuring the monitoring and control of the road. Intended views towards the asset would have been limited to the road, from the north-west and south-east. The enclosure's setting is agricultural in nature, likely associated with crop or stock, with its setting limited to its immediate surrounding landscape. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Long distance views contribute to the dominance, control and defensibility of the Roman fort, with monitoring along this route forming a primary aspect

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					of its setting. Wind turbines would therefore be visible in the periphery but would not distract from the ability to appreciate the asset's setting, which is focused along the road to the north-west and south-east. All other views remain intact. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and therefore, it is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015824	Marrick ore hearth lead smeltmill	10	6.3	North-west	This asset comprises the remains of two lead ore hearth smeltmills and a pair of peat stores, alongside the earthwork remains of another smeltmill and dams. The first smeltmill (Low Mill) was constructed during the 16th century and was repurposed in the mid-19th century. A second smeltmill was built in the mid-17th century (High mill) and was also continuously in use and repair up until 1861, with smelting ceasing across both mills in 1868. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic interest as an example of industrial buildings and activity from the 16th century within the local area. This is supported by the level of preservation, including that of the two large peat stores, furnace arches, slag-hearth remains, and three dams. The aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its significance are primarily functional, comprising its immediate landscape, which is utilised for mining. As such, no long-distance views to or from the asset contribute towards its setting, and the Project will not result in a

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					significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015830	Gunnerside Gill lead mines and ore works	0	9.9	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015854	Lead mines and smeltmills at Moulds Side west of Langthwaite	23	5.5	North-east	This asset comprises the Mould Side monument in Arkengarthdale, which includes the remains of 17^{th} to early 19^{th} century lead mining and smelting practices, alongside hushes, dams, miners' huts, shaft mounds and adits. The asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its historical interest which includes its preservation and contribution to the understanding of post-medieval industrialisation in northern England. Long-distance views to do not contribute towards its setting, which is primarily functional and associated with the exploitation of its immediate landscape for mining and natural resources essential for the industrial processes. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the north-east. As long-distance views in this direction do not contribute to the setting of the asset, visibility of wind turbines will not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset and is scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1015855	The Blakethwaite Dams	0	9.8	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015857	Blakethwaite Smelt Mill and dressing floors	0	9.9	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1015860	Lead mines, ore works and smeltmills at Old Gang on Reeth High Moor	15	8.0	Northeast	This asset comprises the remains of the Old Gang smeltmill complex, one of the best-preserved lead smelt mills. This asset is also a Grade II listed building (**NHLE 1015860).** Two mills survive, the upper mill to the north and the lower mill to the south, with the former dating to the late 18th century and the latter to the mid-19th century. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historical interests which include its level of preservation and contribution to the industrial developments taking place in post-medieval England. The smeltmill's setting is primarily functional, utilising the natural landscape and resources for mining, processing, and waste management. Consequently, there are no intended views to or from the smelt mills.

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					Up to 15 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the northernmost section of the asset. As long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and as such, is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1016203	Grinton ore hearth lead smelt mill, flue, fuel store and associated earthworks	23	9.1	North	This asset comprises the mid-18th century to early 19th century Grinton smelt mill in Lemon Gill. The asset includes the remains of furnace structures, bellows house, an arched flue, alongside an adjacent peat store, smithy remains, and dams. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic interest. It is one of the best-preserved ore hearth smelt mills in the Yorkshire Dales and contributes to the understanding of the post-medieval technological and industrial revolution. Views to and from the asset do not contribute towards its setting, given its primarily functional nature. The strategic location of the mill and associated industrial landscape provided the necessary resources for such industrials process and advancements. Up to 23 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the north of the asset. Long distance views do not contribute towards the ability to understand the asset’s setting, given the asset’s functionality and strategic placement within the landscape. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on cultural significance of

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					the asset and is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1016464	Roman signal station 190m north west of Vale House Farm	23	9.7	South-east	This asset comprises a tower, associated with a Roman signal station, with the original entrance to the asset recorded to the south. The assets cultural significance is derived from its archaeological preservation as well as its association with other assets of a similar nature and its setting. Situated on top of a small spur, adjacent to the modern A66 (previously a Roman Road), the tower's placement and association with long distance communication, surveillance, military control, and supporting fort networks form the primary aspects of its setting which contribute to its cultural significance. The asset's setting focuses on views overlooking the road to the south-east and south-west, alongside the open landscape to the south, with a Romano-British settlement (**NHLE 1459288**) to the south-east and Roman fort at Lavatrae (**NHLE 1002316**) further east along the Roman road. As such, views were concentrated along this travel route. Up to 23 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-east of the asset. There are no intended long-distance views in this direction. The long-distance views to the east and west along the Roman road remain intact. Views to the east would have peripheral visibility of the wind turbines, although this would not distract from the ability to understand the strategic military placement and

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					function of the asset. Long distance views to the east and south-east, in the direction of the development, do not contribute to the asset's setting. As such, the Project would not form a distraction from the cultural significance of the asset. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1016607	Cairn on a low ridge on the east side of Ravock, Bowes Moor, 860m west south west of West Stoney Keld	7	9.7	South-east	This group of assets is comprised of three cairns (**NHLE 1016607, NHLE 1016608** and **NHLE 1016611**) two cairn fields (**NHLE 1016609** and **NHLE 1016610**) and a Roman aqueduct, prehistoric field systems, cairnfield, enclosure and round cairn (**NHLE 1021117**), all located along the ridge of Ravock Hill. With the exception of the Roman aqueduct, these assets together form part of a prehistoric domestic and ritual landscape. Burial cairns are typically positioned in prominent locations within the landscape and often near watercourses, suggesting a possible role as territorial or routeway markers. This siting indicates that long-distance views to and from the cairns were significant. The prehistoric assets derive their cultural significance from the archaeological and ritual nature which would enhance the ability to understand prehistoric funerary practices. The aspects of the prehistoric assets setting which contribute to their cultural significance, therefore, include intervisibility with one another within their north-east to south-west alignment and their positioning above the River
NHLE 1016608	Cairn on a prominent knoll and cairnfield to its south east on Ravock, Bowes Moor	23	9.4	South-east	
NHLE 1016609	Cairnfield on Ravock, 880m north west of Rovegill House	23	9.5	South-east	
NHLE 1016610	Cairnfield on Ravock, 600m south east of Ravock Castle, Bowes Moor	23	9.7	South-east	
NHLE 1016611	Cairn on the north side of Ravock, Bowes	3	9.8	South-east	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	Moor, 600m west of West Stoney Keld				Greta and its valley, which also runs north-east to south-west. The cairns would likely have been highly visible from the valley below, within which two further prehistoric settlements, **NHLE 1459289** and **NHLE 1449374** are located, also forming part of the setting of this group of prehistoric assets which may share a temporal relationship. The prehistoric settlement element of **NHLE 102117,** though primarily deriving its setting from the immediate surrounding landscape, which it would have utilised for agricultural purposes, may also have shared a relationship with these settlements to the south. The Roman viaduct element of the same designation derives its cultural significance from its preservation and functional design of the asset. Part of the aqueduct's cultural significance is derived from its setting, which is the immediate surrounding landscape, utilising nearby watercourses in order to function. The aqueduct supplied water to the Roman fort Lavatrae, located c.2.3km to the south-east, with views between the two unlikely to contribute to setting significantly, given the functional nature of the asset. Between three and 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the assets to the south-east. As such wind turbines would be present in the distant backdrop of views from the cairns over the River Greta and the prehistoric settlements **NHLE 1459289** and **NHLE 1449374.** As views towards the river and the potentially

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					associated assets would be focused downwards into the valley, this is unlikely to constitute more than a minor distraction to the ability to appreciate the relationship between the cairns and the watercourse or settlements. All other contributing elements to the setting of the assets included within this group would remain intact. As such, the ability to appreciate the setting of any of the assets will be retained with the introduction of the wind turbines, and thus no significant effect on the cultural significance of the asset is predicted. Accordingly, they have been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1016875	Remains of St Michael's Church, 50m north west of Dairy Bridge, Rokeby Park	23	7.4	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of the medieval St Michael's church and churchyard. Associated with Rokeby Hall, the church derives its cultural significance from its level of preservation and insight into the local parish it served from as early as the 12th century. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value and preservation from the 12th century. The aspects of the church's setting from which it derives its significance include the Rokeby Parish in which it is located and served. Additionally, the asset's intentional placement along the River Tees would have provided access to the church via those travelling along the river. A chalybeate spring, recorded to the north-east, may have formed another aspect of the church's setting, acting as a potential spiritual or religious pool.

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					Views from the Church would have primarily been functional, associated with the local parish and watercourse to the north-west and north-east. Intended views towards the asset are from Rokeby to the south and along the River Tees to the north-west and north-east, in which the church spire would have formed a marker in the landscape, contributing to the asset's setting which contribute to its significance. Up to 22 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be visible to the south-west of the asset. Given that the church's setting is primarily associated with its local parish, there are no intended long-distance views which contribute towards its setting. As such, the ability to understand and appreciate the asset's setting will remain intact with the introduction of wind turbines unlikely to result in a significant negative effect on the assets cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1016877	Medieval church site and churchyard cross, 10m south and 40m south east of St Michael's Church	18	3.8	South-west	This asset comprises the building platform on which Barningham medieval church was located, including four medieval recumbent gravestones dating to 1503. Additionally, a socket stone of a churchyard cross is situated in the churchyard alongside the platform. Remaining in their original positions, the socket stone and the inscribed recumbent gravestone contribute to the understanding of medieval churchyard layout. The recumbent gravestone and socket stone are also Grade II

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					listed (**NHLE 1016877**), and the asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its historical and archaeological interest which is supported by its preservation and contribution to medieval ecclesiastical architecture in northern England. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance includes its local parish, Barningham, as well as approaches from the north-east and north-west along Cowclose Lane and Low Lane. Views from the medieval church site would have been limited to the parish, with reciprocal views also contained within these parameters. Views towards the asset which contribute to its cultural significance include views from Barningham, as well as on approach from the west along the primary road into the village in which the church spire would have formed a marker in the landscape. Up to 18 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible to the south-west. Given that long-distance views in this direction do not contribute to the assets setting, visibility of the wind turbines to the south-west would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1017320	Scargill fortified house, medieval settlement and associated field system	23	3.0	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a medieval fortified house, settlement and part of a field system associated with the surrounding fields of Castle Fram and Scargill Farm. The asset is also Grade II* listed (**NHLE 1017320**)

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					and derives its cultural significance from its contribution to early medieval fortified structures and settlement activity. First constructed in the 13th century, with later 15th century alterations, the castle now survives as a ruin with features of the gatehouse still visible. The asset derives its cultural significance from its archaeological value its association with the agricultural land surrounding it. The asset's setting includes its immediate surrounding agricultural landscape, Chapel Lane to the south, Scargill and Gregory Beck to the west, and the River Greta to the north. Long distance views along the road to the south-east and south-west, and the River Greta to the north-east and north-west contribute to the defensive and monitoring aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its significance. The approach to the asset is also from the road to the south, with additional reciprocal views from the road and river, which would have also contributed to the control and dominance of those who occupied the castle. There are up to 23 wind turbines anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Long distance views to the north and east remain intact. Views of the wind turbines would be visible in the periphery when looking south-west along Chapel Lane, although this would not distract from the ability to understand or appreciate the placement of the fortified house. Views overlooking the fields and watercourses to the west, north and east remain intact.

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					The approach from the south is also in the opposite direction from the development. Views towards those approaching from the south would have turbine visibility in the backdrop. Long distance views to the south do not contribute to the asset's setting. As such, the Project would not have a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset and is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1017408	Carved rock 380m ENE of Bragg House, Barningham Moor	21	2.9	South-west	**These assets have been scoped in for further assessment.**
NHLE 1017409	A rock with three grooves and five cups with rings, in Scale Knoll Allotment, 800m WSW of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	18	1.3	South-west	
NHLE 1017410	A cup marked rock with 13 cups and a groove, on a knoll in Scale Knoll Allotment, 700m north east of Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor	17	1.1	South-west	
NHLE 1017411	A rock with cups and rings in Scale Knoll	17	1.2	South-west	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	Allotment, 790m WSW of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor				
NHLE 1017412	A cairn and a rubble bank in Scale Knoll Allotment, 510m WSW of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	20	1.4	South-west	
NHLE 1017413	A cairn and a carved rock on a prominent knoll, south of the road from Barningham to East Hope, 690m WSW of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	19	1.3	South-west	
NHLE 1017414	A cairn on a knoll east of Woodclose Gill, in Scale Knoll Allotment, 785m north east of Black Hill Gate	18	1.3	South-west	
NHLE 1017415	A cup and groove marked rock, east of Woodclose Gill, 645m north east of Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor	17	1.1	South-west	

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NHLE 1017416	Cairn, 625m SSE of Bragg House, Barningham Moor	23	2.2	South-west	
NHLE 1017417	A carved rock between The Stang Forest boundary wall and Woodclose Gill, 750m south east of Far East Hope, Barningham Moor	14	0.8	South-west	
NHLE 1017418	A carved rock within a large enclosure, 800m north east of Badger Way Stoop, Barningham Moor	23	1.2	South-west	
NHLE 1017419	Cairnfield and associated remains, 250m south east of Bragg House, Barningham Moor	17	2.7	South-west	
NHLE 1017420	Cairn, 545m ESE of Bragg House, Barningham Moor	4	2.7	South-west	
NHLE 1017421	Carved rock and Romano-British	19	2.2	South-west	

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	settlement known as Greystone, 250m south of Moorcock Farm, Barningham Moor				
NHLE 1017422	Carved rock and cairn in Rowley Intake, 410m south east of Cowclose House, Barningham Moor	19	2.0	South-west	
NHLE 1017423	Unenclosed settlement, 260m south east of Cowclose House, Barnigham Moor	17	2.1	South-west	
NHLE 1017424	Ring cairn 350m east of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	18	1.8	South-west	
NHLE 1017425	Ring cairn at the northern end of Scale Knoll Allotment, 750m WNW of Haythwaite	17	1.7	South-west	
NHLE 1017426	Cairn on the summit of Arndale Hill, Hope Moor	23	0.2	North-east	

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NHLE 1017427	Cairn near the summit of a low ridge, 850m south west of Cocker Stake Nook, Hope Moor	23	0.2	North-east	
NHLE 1017428	Cairn, 650m SSE of Bragg House, Barningham Moor	23	2.2	South-west	
NHLE 1017429	A carved rock with one cup, at the east side of Woodclose Gill, in Scale Knoll Allotment, 500m north east of Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor	17	1.0	South-west	
NHLE 1017430	A carved rock and boulder walling, near the south wall of Scale Knoll Allotment, 500m north east of Black Hill Gate	14	1.0	South-west	
NHLE 1017431	A cairn, a carved rock, and a rubble bank, in the south west corner of Scale Knoll Allotment, 800m south	16	0.9	South-west	

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	east of Far East Hope, Barningham Moor				
NHLE 1017432	A cairn on the summit of a knoll, in the south-west corner of Scale Knoll Allotment,800m south east of Far East Hope, Barningham Moor	17	0.9	South-west	
NHLE 1017433	A rock with a cup and a groove, in the south west corner of Scale Knoll Allotment, 790m south east of Far East Hope, Barningham Moor	14	0.8	South-west	
NHLE 1017434	A cairn and a carved rock west of Cowclose Gill, in Scale Knoll Allotment, 460m west of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	15	1.7	South-west	
NHLE 1017435	Cairnfield partly enclosed by a bank, on the east side of Woodclose Gill, Scale	13	1.3	South-west	

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	Knoll Allotment, Barningham Moor, 550m south of Hurst Hill				
NHLE 1017436	Prehistoric enclosure 530m and a rubble bank 500m east of Haythwaite in Scale Knoll Allotment, Barningham Moor	14	1.4	South-west	
NHLE 1017437	Prehistoric enclosure on the west side of Scale Knoll Gill, 400m WSW of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	6	1.6	South-west	
NHLE 1017438	A cairn, east of Scale Knoll Allotment, 260m south west of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	22	1.5	South-east	
NHLE 1017439	Carved rocks, cairnfield and rubble banks on the terrace south of Scale Knoll Allotment, immediately	15	0.8	South-west	

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	east of Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor				
NHLE 1017440	Carved rock and prehistoric enclosure on west side of Scale Knoll Gill, 410m south west of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	19	1.5	South-west	
NHLE 1017441	Prehistoric settlement and associated remains including carved rocks and a stone circle 400m north west of How Tallon Cairn, Barningham Moor	16	0.5	South-east	
NHLE 1017442	Prehistoric carved rocks and associated remains including cairns and a field system 800m south of Haythwaite, Barningham Moor	23	1.0	South-west	
NHLE 1017443	Carved rock north of Washbeck Green, 570m south of	13	1.2	South-east	

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	Haythwaite, Barningham Moor				
NHLE 1017444	Cairn south of Cross Gill, 645m south east of Black Hill Gate, Barningham Moor	23	0.3	South	
NHLE 1017445	Cairnfield on a small knoll at Badger Way Stoop, Barningham Moor	23	0.4	South-west	
NHLE 1017450	Marrick Cupola lead smeltmill, 160m east of Reels Head Farm	0	6.9	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

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NHLE 1018247	Carved rock 160m north west of Abbey Farm	14	7.6	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a prehistoric rock art on a low and flat rock, situated 160m north-west of Abbey Farm, 0.2km east of the River Tees, and 33m north of Thorsgill Beck. The asset derives its cultural significance from its archaeological and historic interest in its contribution to understanding prehistoric rock art in northern England. It has a complex design, comprising of four cups with single rings, one cup with traces of two rings, alongside several grooves, some lightly pecked, and at least 14 further cups. The aspects of the asset's setting that contribute to its cultural significance are localised to its immediate environment, including the south/south-eastern facing ridgeline it is situated on, and the surrounding watercourses. There are no long-distance views intended towards the asset, with its flat section to be viewed upon its immediate approach. This would be from Thorsgill Beck to the east and west. Views beyond are limited to the natural pathways, including the River Tees to the north and Thorsgill Beck to the south. Due to the placement of the asset, long distance views are concentrated along Thorsgill Beck to the south-west and south-east up to the confluence in the east where it joins the River Tees. Up to 14 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Views to the north, east and west remain intact. Views to the south-west are focused along Thorsgill Beck, As such, although wind turbines would be visible in

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					views along the watercourse, these views would be focused downwards along the valley, with long-stance views of turbines forming no more than a minor distraction to the ability to appreciate this aspect of the asset's setting.as such, visibility of the Project would not be anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1018248	Carved rock in West Pasture 385m south west of The Rigg	23	9.4	South-east	These assets comprise a series of carved rocks to the south, south-east, and south-west of the Rigg, namely **NHLE 1018248**, a prehistoric carved rock partly covered by grassy turf; **NHLE 1018249**, two prehistoric carved rocks; **NHLE 1018250**, four carved outcrop areas; **NHLE 1018251**, an area of carved bedrock; **NHLE 1018252**, an area of carved outcrop; and **NHLE 1018253**, carved sandstone bedrock Together the assets listed above form part of a shared prehistoric ritual landscape, forming the primary aspect of their setting, which contributes to their cultural significance. The range and variety of different rock carving show a wider prehistoric complex associated with this portion of the landscape. There is a shared relationship between the assets, although their placements are not prominent enough to have been visible from any distance beyond
NHLE 1018249	Two carved rocks east of West Pasture, 335m south west of The Rigg	23	9.4	South-east	
NHLE 1018250	Four areas of carving on a rock outcrop 200m south west of The Rigg	23	9.3	South-east	
NHLE 1018251	Carved bedrock with cups and grooves 170m south east of The Rigg	23	9.3	South-east	

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NHLE 1018252	Carved rock with one cup and four grooves 260m south west of The Rigg	23	9.2	South-east	their immediate proximity. As such, their settings are localised to their contained environment along the ridgeline. It is unlikely that the asset's settings included any long-distance views outside of visibility of one another. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-east. The asset's settings being primarily associated with their spatial distribution and shared relationship, with no long-distance views contributing to their cultural significance. As such the Project is not considered to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the assets. Therefore, all assets in this group are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1018253	Area of carved bedrock 120m south of The Rigg	23	9.3	South-east	
NHLE 1018335	Romano-British enclosed settlement 340m north east of East Applegarth at Whitcliffe Scar	0	8.1	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such the Project is not it is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect through changes within setting and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1019074	Greta Bridge Roman fort, vicus and section of Roman road	23	6.3	South-west	This asset comprises Greta Bridge Roman fort, vicus and a section of Roman road. the assets cultural significance derives from its archaeological preservation and wider setting along the River Greta. The Roman fort is situated on a raised bank to the west of the River Greta and north of 'The Street', which cuts through the scheduling and has its origins as a Roman road. The Roman road forms part of the wider settlement associated with the fort, the vicus and the main Roman

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					road, which travels from the south-east up to the north-west. The vicus demonstrates the wider Roman settlement within the area, utilising the River Tees as a transport link and natural resource. Thus, views along the river also form an aspect of the asset's setting, as the river would have served as an important routeway through the landscape. There is also evidence of cremation burials, which contribute to the wider ritual and funerary aspects of the Roman occupation during northern advancements. The asset’s setting comprises primarily defensive elements, utilising the Roman road and travel route through the landscape and natural water and soil resources in the area. Monitoring and controlling these passageways form the primary views from the asset, which form part of the defensive aspects of the asset’s setting. At most, views overlooking the road and the immediate lowlands around the fort would have formed an aspect of the asset’s setting. There are no intended views beyond the road towards the fort. This prominent placement of the fort reinforces the dominance, defensibility and control of the asset’s setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. Wind turbines would therefore be present in the backdrop of views along the River Greta to the south-west. This would form a minor distraction to the appreciation of the fort’s dominance and control along the river. Given that all other views which contribute towards the asset’s setting would remain unimpacted by turbine

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					visibility. Therefore, the visibility of wind turbines in views which contribute to one aspect of the asset's setting would not be anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1019154	Ellerton Priory: a Cistercian nunnery including fishponds, water management system, mill, field systems and Ellerton medieval settlement	0	8.6	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1019282	Medieval settlement remains immediately south east of Hutton Hall	23	8.2	South-west	The asset comprises the buried and earthwork remains of part of the medieval Hutton Magna settlement. Three discrete groups of earthworks are visible, demonstrating the rectangular-shaped buildings that are associated with medieval long houses, enclosures, and yards, alongside a churchyard. The combination of earthworks and detailed records for the village contributes to the asset's cultural significance. The cultural significance of the asset it derived from its archaeological value as well its location to the watercourse to the north to assist in its agricultural nature. The asset's south-facing orientation likely supported agricultural activity by maximising sunlight exposure. Additionally, the Hutton Beck located c.42m to the north

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					would have provided essential fresh water for domestic, livestock, and farming use. These environmental features form a primary aspect of the asset's setting, from which it derives part of its cultural significance. Given the agricultural nature of the settlement, the asset's setting is contained within the parameters of Hutton Magna, with long-distance views unlikely to have significantly contributed to the asset's function or setting. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to the south-west. These would not be expected to affect the ability to understand the asset's agricultural setting. As such, the Project would not be predicted to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1019579	Medieval chapel 350m south east of Castle Farm	23	3.1	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a medieval chapel, 350m south-east of Castle Farm. This asset is also designated as a Grade II listed building (**NHLE 1019579**). The chapel is associated with the Scargill medieval fortified house settlement and field system (**NHLE 1017320**). The chapel is oriented east to west and was entered from the south. The asset derives its cultural significance from its archaeological and architectural interest as an example of a well preserved medieval religious building within the north of England. The aspects of the assets setting which contribute to its cultural significance include Scargill Parish, which it would

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					have served, as well as Chapel Lane, a medieval travel route, which runs east to west through the landscape. The chapel's setting comprises the fortified Scargill house (**NHLE 1017320**) and Scargill parish to the west. Views of the chapel would have been visible from the parish, with the road connecting the chapel and Scargill Parish forms the primary approach and point of appreciation for the asset. Any setting associated with the Chapel does not include long distance views. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. Primary views to the east and west would therefore have no turbine visibility and would wind therefore not form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the relationship between the asset and the road, Scargill village, and fortified house as these are concentrated to the west and north-west. As such, the Project would not be anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1020321	18th century copper mill 80m north west of Copper Mill Bridge	0	7.9	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1449374	Late prehistoric walled settlement 200m south-south-east of	0	7.8	South-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine Visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine (km)	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	East Mellwaters farmhouse				anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1459287	Late prehistoric ditched, scarp-edge settlement 400m south-south-west of East Mellwaters farmhouse	0	7.8	South-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1459288	Romano-British settlement site to the east and south-east of East Mellwaters farmhouse	0	7.9	South-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Table 2: Grade I Listed Buildings within 10 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121039	Bowes Castle	23	7.1	South-east	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1002318**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.**
NHLE 1121647	Barnard Castle Bridge, Over The River Tees	12	8.6	South	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1002318**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.**

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121680	Rokeby Park And Attached Stables	23	7.1	South-west	This asset comprises Rokeby Park country house and its associated stables, with the house having been constructed between 1725-1731 incorporating earlier fabric from a previous building in its location. The asset derives its cultural significance primarily from is architectural and artistic interest as a well-preserved example of a mid-18th century country house within the area. The asset is situated within an associated Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of the same name (**NHLE 1000733),** with views of the surrounding designed landscape forming the primary aspect of the asset's setting. The principal views from the asset are primarily south facing, focussing on the tree-lined designed parkland forms the southern part of the gardens. A second principal view is positioned to the north, over the formal entrance court, framed by towers and stable yards, with views over further parklands and the River Greta c.0.17km to the north. These outwards views form part of the setting from which the asset derives its cultural significance. Views of the country house on approach also contribute to the setting of the asset, forming points of appreciation of the house when approaching along the tree-lined paths from the south-east and south-west. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west, based on the bare-earth ZTV. Views of wind turbines would therefore potentially be present in peripheral views when looking

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					from the southern principal view in this direction. However, the bare-earth ZTV does not account for the historic woodland which bounds the designed landscape, which would largely screen visibility of the development. In addition, views from these windows are primarily focused downwards over the designed parkland, suggesting intermittent views of the wind turbines would form only a minor distraction from the ability to appreciate the enclosed parkland. Views along the drive, which approaches from the south-west, would be similar screened by the historic trees which line this approach. All other contributing elements to the asset's setting would be retained. As such, the Project would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset as a whole, and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1160832	Mortham Tower	23	7.2	South-west	This asset is comprised of a fortified manor house with a hall, solar, north-west wing, and possibly a south-east range dating from the 14th century; a tower added in the late 15th century; and a south-west range, courtyard wall, and gateway built in the early 16th century. The solar was later remodelled as a Great Chamber in the late 16th century. Cultural significance of the asset is derived from is architectural and historic interest as an example of a later medieval fortified manor house within the area which has been modified throughout the years.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The asset is situated on a south-west facing slope within Rokeby Park Registered Park and Garden, overlooking the River Greta c.0.17km to the south-west, in close proximity to its confluence with the River Tees, located c.0.31 to the north-east, and the A66, which has its roots as a Roman road, c.0.65km to the south-west. As a defensive asset, the manor house would have monitored and controlled access to and along these routes, forming the key aspect of its setting from which it derives its cultural significance. Views from these directions would also have contributed, with the manor being prominent when travelling along these approaches, displaying its dominance and control over the landscape. The asset also derives part of its cultural significance from its immediate surrounding landscape, which the inhabitants would have owned and utilised for agricultural purposes. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west according to the bare earth ZTV. Whilst views in these directions contribute to the primary defensive elements of the asset’s setting which contribute to its significant, the ZTV does not account for the historic woodland which lies between the asset and these views, which are part of the Rokeby Park Registered Park and Garden and would largely screen the Project from views in this direction. Though wind turbines may still be present in these views, the original aspect of this setting, focussed along the routeways of the River

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Greta and the former Roman road (modern A66) is also interrupted by the tree plantation and partially erodes views in this direction. All other aspects of the asset's setting would remain intact, and the Project would therefore be unlikely to result in a significant adverse effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such it is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1166522	Ravensworth Castle And Park Wall	12	7.9	South-west	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1013087**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.**
NHLE 1201056	Barnard Castle Bridge (That Part In Barnard Castle Civil Parish) And Attached Wall To South East	18	8.6	South	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1002318**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.**
NHLE 1201313	Blagraves	23	8.5	South	This asset is comprised of a former house, now in use as a restaurant, with original elements dating back to the 16th century, with later alterations from the 17th, 18th and 20th century. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural value, reflecting material changes over multiple centuries. The aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its significance are entirely localised to the town of Barnard Castle, in which it lies, with long-distance views screened by the settlement and forming no contribution to its setting. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south. As the asset has no

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					views in this direction due to its location within Barnard Castle, no significant negative effects are anticipated from the Project on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1201323	Market Cross	23	8.6	South	This asset comprises of the Barnard Castle Market Cross, constructed in 1747. This asset has function in various roles since its construction, with its open, arcaded ground floor providing a sheltered marketplace ideal for trading goods such as butter and produce. Its enclosed upper storeys offered flexible civic rooms that allowed it to operate as a Town Hall, court room, lock-up, and later a fire station. The asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its historic interest as a physical representation of market trading in the town. The aspects of the assets setting which contribute to its significance are entirely localised, comprising its central placement within the town of Barnard Castle, allowing it to function in its various roles. Long-distance views do not contribute to the asset's setting. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south. As the asset has no views in this direction due to its location within Barnard Castle, no significant negative effects are anticipated on cultural significance of the asset as a result of the Project. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1218235	Terrace Walls And Steps, And Heraldic Beasts, To South Of Bowes Museum	23	8.5	South	This asset comprises the retaining walls and steps to the terrace in front of Bowes Museum, constructed by J Pellechet around 1885. This asset derives its significance almost entirely from its architectural and artistic value, with its setting highly limited to its direct environment and appreciation on approach from the south, given it is a primarily functional asset. Long-distance views do not contribute to its cultural significance. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be present in long-distance views from the asset to the south. As long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset, no significant negative effects are anticipated on the cultural significance of the asset as a result of the Project.
NHLE 1218277	Church Of St Mary	23	8.5	South-west	This asset is comprised of the Church of St Mary, originally constructed in the 12th-14th century, with later alterations in 1680 and the 19th and 20th centuries. It is situated within the town of Barnard Castle, serving the associated parish. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as an example of a medieval ecclesiastical building with evidence of later modifications. It also has historic value through its association with the town and community which it has served since the 14th century and therefore is within the collective community memory.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance are largely contained within the town and parish it serves, which its central location allowing easy access for worshippers. Given the asset is surrounding by the settlement of Barnard Castle, long-distance views are not considered to contribute to the setting of the asset. As prominent landmarks, church towers and spires are often visible from great distances, even within settlements, and the tower of St Mary's is likely to have been intended to be visible from both within and outside Barnard Castle. Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west according to the bare earth ZTV. The ZTV does not account for the screening effect of the settlement of Barnard Castle, which would block views of the Project from much of the village when looking towards the asset in a south-western direction. Though intermittent views of wind turbines may be possible when appreciating the prominence of the asset on approach, the appearance of wind turbines in long-distance views would not result in a significant negative effect on the ability to appreciate this prominence. All other aspects of the asset's setting would remain intact, as views of the Project would be screened by the settlement itself, resulting in no effect on the assets cultural significance. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1218822	The Castle	23	8.7	South	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1007505**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments**.
NHLE 1292074	Bowes Museum With Steps And Railings Attached	23	8.6	South	This asset is comprised of Bowes Museum and its associated steps and railings. The asset primarily derives its significance from its architectural value as a grand late-19th-century chateau-style museum designed by J. Pellechet for John Bowes, featuring an elaborate ashlar façade with richly modelled pavilions, Corinthian-columned entrance, and a complex pseudo-Mansard roofscape. Its interior is equally distinguished for its lavish marble decoration and notable staircases, alongside historic architectural fragments that enhance its heritage value. The asset is located within the Grade II Listed Bowes Museum Registered Park and Garden (**NHLE 1000728)**, which forms the primary aspect of the assets setting from which it derives its cultural significance, with views from the asset intended over the gardens to the south. The designed park and gardens feature a formal terrace and parterre along the south side of the site in front of the museum, complemented by more informal grassed mounds to either side. Mature trees planted around the perimeter frame views of the building from the road. Views of the asset from the gardens and the road therefore also contribute to the setting of the asset, forming points of appreciation.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south. Wind turbines would therefore be present in the backdrop of views over the gardens to the south. As the views from the asset are primarily focused on the gardens surrounding it, visibility of wind turbines in distance backdrops would not be considered to cause a significant negative effect on the ability to appreciate these views, or the relationship between the asset and the surrounding designed landscape. All other aspects of the asset's setting would remain entirely uninterrupted. The Project is therefore not predicted to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1301472	Church Of St Peter And St Felix	15	7.6	West	This asset is comprised of the Church of St Peter and St Felix, located within the small village of Kirby Hill and the parish of the same name. The asset derives its significance primarily from its historical and architectural value as a multi-period church, originating in the 12th century and expanded through to the 19th, notable for its complex evolution and rich blend of Romanesque, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular features. Its tower, porches, arcades, and chancel exhibit finely crafted medieval masonry and distinctive details, including carved motifs, historic monuments, and reused architectural fragments. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance lie primarily within the village and parish it

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					serves, its central position ensuring easy access for worshippers. As prominent landmarks, church towers and spires are often visible across long distances, even within settled areas, and the church tower here was likely intended to be seen from the surrounding landscape and by those travelling along what is now Priest Gill Bank, which runs roughly east–west through the area. Up to 15 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the west. Views of wind turbines in distance views would not cause harm to the ability to appreciate the asset's relationship with its immediate surrounding of the village of Kirby Hill and the parish it served. Given the distance between the asset and the Project, it is also not anticipated that the wind turbines would compete for dominance in prominence within the skyline when approaching along the Priest Gill Bank from the east, with wind turbines only predicted to be intermittently visible on approach from this direction. No significant negative effects are predicted on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1301991	Church Of St Andrew	0	7.1	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1322741	Ruins Of Egglestone Abbey	9	7.6	South-east	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1011642**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.**
NHLE 1322763	Church Of St Mary	0	8.8	South-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Table 3: Grade II* Listed Buildings within 10 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121660	Thorpe Hall	23	8.0	South-west	Thorpe Hall country house is located to the south of the River Tees and north-east of the modern A66. This asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural design, which incorporates early medieval masonry, classical mid-18th century designs, and later 19th-century additions. Rebuilt in 1743 by Christopher Wilkinson, the home features an impressive principal Georgian-style staircase, fireplaces, moulded cornices and parapets, contributing to its unique preservation of upper-class Georgian architecture. Its cultural significance primarily derives from its architectural importance. The aspects of the asset’s setting which contribute to its cultural significance comprise the non-registered Thorpe

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Hill estate in which it is located, with its primary approach from the north, consisting of a northern, north-eastern, and western entrance, all of which lead to the front of the country house and courtyard. This northern front and entrance to Thrope Hall is secluded by a historic treeline, limiting any long-distance views in this direction. As such, the primary point of appreciation for the asset's architectural design is from the immediate northern courtyard entrance, and from the designed gardens to the south and west. There are no long-distance views associated with the house's setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. This is not anticipated to cause harm to the ability to appreciate views towards the house from the gardens, nor would the immediate approach have any visibility of the wind turbines due to the secluded nature of the estate. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, the house is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121673	Church Of St Mary	23	6.5	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a late 18th century parish church, designed by Sir Thomas Robinson, with further additions taking place throughout the 19th century. The asset primarily derives its significance from its architectural design, including a distinctive bellcote, chancel, organ chamber, and vestry. The church's setting is primarily functional, serving the Rokeby Parish in which it is located. Situated along the

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					former Roman road (modern A66) and a major travel route, forming an aspect of the asset's approach and point of appreciation. Additionally, the footpath from Rokeby Park (**NHLE 1121680**) forms a direct link with the walk between the two assets, c. 0.7km long to the east, forming a primary point of appreciation and contributing to the asset's setting, with the church spire likely having formed a marker for parishioners and travellers such as pilgrims. As such, there are intended views from Rokeby Park to the east and from the A66 in the south. These views towards the church would have formed the primary aspect of the asset's setting, with views outwards concentrated along the road to the west and Rokeby Park to the east. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. The intended views to Rokeby Park to the east fall outside turbine visibility. Views along the A66 to the west would not fall within the immediate backdrop of views towards the church, and as such any peripheral wind turbine visibility would not compete with the church spire for prominence within the landscape, nor form a distraction to its prominence. The views towards the church from Rokeby Park would have wind turbines visible in the periphery, although the curated path between the two limits the distraction any potential wind turbines may cause. The Project is therefore not predicted to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. It is thus scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121712	Stable Block To North West Of Barningham Park	7	3.7	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of an 18th century stable block, deriving its cultural significance from its architectural design. Features include rusticated round arches, architrave openings, moulded eaves cornice, and a surviving ridge bellcote. The high status associated with the stables further contributes to its significance. The stable setting is primarily functional, working within the parameters of Barningham Park and the Barningham conservation area. As such, there are no views associated with the stables, and their primary point of appreciation is from the northern and eastern approach. There are 23 turbine tips predicated to be visible to the south-west, which may be visible when approaching the stables from the north and east. Given that the stable's setting is limited to its immediate approach, any distance views of the Project will not encroach on understanding the architectural features of the stables. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121820	Scargill Castle	23	3.1	South	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (**NHLE 1017320**) and is therefore discussed in **Table 1: Scheduled Monuments**.
NHLE 1130810	Blackburn Hall	0	7.1	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130821	Marrick Priory Farmhouse	0	7.9	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130838	Old Powder Magazine	0	4.3	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131319	The Old Grammar School And Grammar School House And Attached Wall And Railings	16	7.6	West	This asset comprises the remains of mid-16th century educational and hospital foundation. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through preservation and later design additions throughout the 18th,19th and 20th centuries. Features include chamfered mullioned windows, a projecting gabled stair turret, and the 18th century Master’s House, which consists of 16-pane sashed windows and a sundial. The asset’s approach and primary point of appreciation is to the north-east from Priest Gill Bank road. Views are contained to the grounds of the school and from the eastern entrance; as such, no long-distance views contribute towards the asset’s setting. Up to 16 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the west.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					As long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset, visibility of wind turbines to the west would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore, scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131326	Downholme Bridge	18	8.1	North-west	This asset comprises Downholme Bridge, a 17th century single-lane bridge which carries Cat Bank over the River Swale before joining up with the A6108. The bridge derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through its preservation of original features such as arches with triangular cutwaters, ashlar stonework and saddleback coping on the parapets. The asset's setting is entirely functional, limited to its spanning of the River Swale, with the views limited to the east and west when crossing the bridge. As such, no long-distance views contribute to the asset's setting. Up to 18 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the north-west. As long-distance views do not contribute to the setting of the asset, the Project, while visible in peripheral views when crossing from the east, is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset as such, the asset can be scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131349	Dalton Hall	5	5.2	South-west	This asset consists of the remains of a fortified manor house, dating to the 15th century, with later alterations throughout the 16th, 17th, and 19th centuries. The hall

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through preservation of a three-storey tower, quoins, double-chamfered mullion windows, and the remains of two rooms originally heated on the first floor. The structure contributes to our understanding of medieval domestic and defensive buildings. As a defensive asset, the primary aspects of its setting which contribute to its cultural significance are its positioning along High Lane, which is the primary route from Dalton in the south to Newsham in the north. Additionally, the asset has visibility of Sprent Beck to the north, monitoring movement along the watercourse to the north-west and north-east. The asset’s setting includes the entrance from the north, with this road forming a routeway onwards to High Dalton Hall, which is to the west of the asset. The primary point of appreciation for the asset’s architecture is from within the Hall, looking out over the land historically associated with the ownership of Dalton Hall. This is limited to the c.100m surrounding the hall to the south and west. Long-distance views along High Lane to the north and south, and along Sprent Beck to the east and west, contribute to the control and defensibility of the asset’s setting. There are five wind turbines predicted to be visible to the south-west. Views overlooking the main defensive routeways remain intact with no peripheral distraction from the wind turbines. Views from the asset overlooking the land to the south-west do not comprise long-distance

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					views. The primary approach from the west also remains unimpacted. There would be turbine visibility in the periphery when approaching from the north, although five wind turbines are not anticipated to distract from the ability to understand, appreciate, and experience the asset's setting. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset and as such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1157772	Marske Hall	16	6.6	North-west	This asset comprises the remains of a late 16th, early 17th century house constructed for the Hutton family. The house primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through preservation or original features such as ashlar dressings, stone slate roofs, and Venetian windows to the rear. The primary aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its cultural significance are appreciated from the south-eastern approach, the surrounding grounds, and Marske village. The south-eastern approach is sheltered by a historic treeline, providing shelter from view to and from the asset and creating a sense of privacy. The primary point of appreciation for the hall's architecture is from the east, with the building oriented in a north-western to south-eastern direction. Views from the asset include those overlooking the grounds to the south-west, south-east, and west. Views outward are all framed by an outer historic woodland, suggesting there are no intended long-

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					distance views beyond the boundary of Marske Hall's garden. Up to 16 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the north-west. The approach from the south-east would have wind turbines in the backdrop, although given the historic woodland and secluded channel concentrating visibility of the hall, it is unlikely that the wind turbines will cause distraction to an extent that adversely affect the asset's setting. All remaining views would be intact. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, Marske Hall is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1160013	Whorlton Bridge	2	8.5	South-west	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1002299) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.
NHLE 1160430	Greta Bridge	22	6.2	South-west	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1002319) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments
NHLE 1161242	Girlington Hall Farmhouse	23	9.2	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a medieval manor house, comprising architectural features dating back to as early as the 14th century, with later alterations taking place up to the 19th century. The early architectural preservation features a chamfered medieval doorway and a two-lighted mullioned window, both blocked. The reconstruction phases demonstrate how buildings were structured and altered for repurposing, contributing to our understand of building practices during this period.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Accordingly, the asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest. The farmhouse's setting is functional, located within proximity to Peg Beck, a natural watercourse, with the fertile soils suitable for agricultural practices. The original manor setting would have occupied a larger land coverage with the house demonstrating the elite status of the owners and its visibility therefore forming an aspect of its setting. Alongside the surrounding landscape, the southern approach to the prior manor forms a primary point of appreciation for the asset's architectural design. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. There are no longer intact long-distance views associated with the prior manor's setting. Views towards the manor would have represented a status symbol of the inhabitants; this approach from the south remains and is outside turbine visibility. At most, wind turbines would be present in the periphery when approaching from the east. This visibility, and therefore the Project would not be considered to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1179437	Church Of Saint Michael And All Angels	0	8.6	North-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1201331	Chapel Immediately East Of Barnard Castle School	23	8.6	South	This asset comprises the remains of a Barnard Castle School Chapel, dating to the early 20th century. The chapel derives its cultural significance from its architectural design, featuring a waggon roof and arched rib structure, a carved wood perpendicular-style altar, two principal memorial stained-glass windows, a baroque painted case and a later terracotta and Welsh slate floor. The primary aspect of chapel’s setting from which it derives part of its cultural significance comprises the Barnard Castle School, located c.30m to the southwest and grounds in which it is located. This functionality of the chapel’s setting reduces any intended views beyond the structure and immediate grounds to the north and east, and the entrance to the south. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south of the asset. Given the chapel’s primary approach is from the south, the turbine visibility falls outside of this primary point of appreciation for the asset’s architecture. Additionally, there are no long-distance views in this direction which contribute towards its setting. As such, visibility of the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect cultural significance of the asset, and the asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1201332	Entrance Gates And Lodges To Bowes Museum	23	8.5	South	This asset consists of the remains of the late 19th century French baroque style entrance gates and lodges to Bowes Museum. Primarily deriving its cultural significance from its architectural design, the lodges are built in sandstone ashlar and include high pecked plinths, cross-casement windows, and low-pitched Lakeland slate roofs. The gates, gate piers and boundary walls feature low walls with chamfered coping, squared piers, and shaped-head railings. The primary aspect of the asset's setting that contributes to its cultural significance is its functional relationship to Bowes Museum (NHLE 1292074). Forming a barrier between those entering the museum, the gates and lodges also frame the approach to the museum. As such, their setting is limited to their immediate approach, with views from Newgate Road looking towards the museum in the north forming the primary point of appreciation. There are no long-distance views associated with the asset. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. As contributing views to the setting of the asset are focused upon the museum to the north, views to the south do not contribute towards the asset's setting., As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the entrance gates and lodges are scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1201335	Hopper Tomb Approximately 2 Metres South Of Church Of St Mary	23	8.5	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a sandstone ashlar chest tomb, dating to the early 18th century. The assert derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest including features such as a plinth with ovolo and cavetto mouldings, gadroon-moulded cornice, raised fielded lid with carved acanthus leaves and putti. The tomb details the death of George Hopper, who died in 1725, aged 23. The tomb's setting is primarily functional, as a memorial to the dead within sacred ground, with no intended views beyond its immediate viewing from the church grounds in which it is located. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west. Visibility of wind turbines in distant views would not diminish the ability to appreciate the memorial and architectural features of the asset. As such, there is no anticipated significant negative effects on the asset's cultural significance. Thus, the tomb is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1201355	6, 6a, 6b, 8 And 8a, Market Place	23	8.6	South-west	These assets comprise a series of post-medieval structures associated with a portion of the conservation area of Barnard Castle. They are distributed along the main through roads, including The Bank, Market Place, and Horsemarket. As such, the majority of their cultural significance is derived from their appreciation within the conservation area and their architectural preservation,
NHLE 1201356	10 And 12, Market Place	23	8.6	South-west	
NHLE 1217861	2 And 4, Market Place	23	8.5	South-west	
NHLE 1218764	34, The Bank	23	8.4	South-west	

<table>
<tr><th>Designation Reference</th><th>Designation Title</th><th>Turbine visibility</th><th>Distance to Nearest Turbine</th><th>Direction to Nearest Turbine</th><th>Appraisal Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>NHLE 1218873</td><td>Thorngate House And Attached Railings</td><td>15</td><td>8.3</td><td>South-west</td><td rowspan="4">with the conservation area forming the boundary of their setting. For all assets, the town of Barnard Castle forms their shared setting. The assets positioning within the town would have allowed inhabitants to access the local services that the buildings housed. As such, there are no assets contained within this group for which long distance views contribute to their setting, all have a localised setting within Barnard Castle conservation area.

There are between 15 and 23 wind turbines anticipated to be visible from the assets in views to the south-west. This prediction is based on a bare earth ZTV, which does not account for the screening effect of the other buildings within the town.

Intermittent visibility of the wind turbines in long distance views is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the assets within the setting of the town. There are no intended long-distance views which contribute to the assets' settings, and visibility of the wind turbines would significantly diminish the ability to appreciate the relationship of the assets within the Barnard Castle conservation area.

Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the assets cultural significance. Thus, all assets within this group have been scoped out of further assessment.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NHLE 1291777</td><td>38-44, The Bank</td><td>23</td><td>8.4</td><td>South-west</td></tr>
<tr><td>NHLE 1292208</td><td>15 And 17, Market Place</td><td>23</td><td>8.6</td><td>South-west</td></tr>
<tr><td>NHLE 1292565</td><td>21, Galgate</td><td>23</td><td>8.9</td><td>South-west</td></tr>
<tr><td>NHLE 1301436</td><td>Church Of St Edmund King And Martyr</td><td>0</td><td>6.5</td><td>North-west</td><td>This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are</td></tr>
</table>

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1301785	Paradise	0	9.6	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1310824	Abbey Bridge	0	7.5	South-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1317107	Draycott Hall	0	6.6	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1318580	Grinton Smelting Mill And Watercourse	23	9.1	North	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1016203) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.
NHLE 1322760	Thorpe Farmhouse And Adjacent Outbuildings	0	6.2	South-west	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1322762	Whorlton Suspension Bridge, Over The River Tees	2	8.4	South-west	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1002299) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments
NHLE 1322784	Wycliffe Hall	23	9.0	South-west	This asset derives the remains of a country house dating back to as early as the 13th century, with contributions and alterations taking place up to the mid-20th century. The listing includes the remains of a 13th century cross slab, medieval service doorways, surviving masonry, and later Venetian stair window, panelling and ceilings, and a barrel-vaulted cellar. These features contribute to the asset's cultural significance through their architectural and artistic interest. The primary aspect of Wycliffe Hall's which contributes to its setting includes its associated non-registered designed landscape, including parkland and gardens, which are framed by a historic woodland to the west, woodland and Peg Beck to the east, the River Tees to the north and a country road to the south. The primary approach to the country house from the south remains intact and shielded by historic woodland before opening up to a designed garden and immediate approach facing the house from the west. This forms the primary point of appreciation for the asset's architectural preservation. Views from the asset are limited to its grounds in all directions but do not frame any long-distance vistas. Up to 23 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Given that long-distance views do not significantly contribute to the asset's cultural significance, any visibility of wind turbines would not diminish the ability

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					to appreciate the asset's architectural design. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset and therefore, the hall is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1338635	Barningham Park	4	3.7	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a country house, dating as early as the late-medieval period, with ongoing alterations taking place throughout the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic interest through its material preservation and association with Barningham conservation area. The contributing aspects of the asset's setting to its cultural significance comprises the approach from the north-west, which is sheltered from the road by historic woodland, creating a sense of privacy, this continues past the stable blocks before revealing the structure and forming the primary point of appreciation when facing the building from the north or eastern entrances. There are limited intended views from the asset which contribute towards its setting, these are associated with the gardens to the south of the house and are also sheltered by historic woodland. Up to four wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-west of the asset. As the setting of the asset is primarily limited to the surrounding designed landscape, the Project, whilst predicted to be visible in the periphery when looking over the southern gardens, is not anticipated to result in a

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1462332	Low Whita (Bells) Farm (west)	0	8.5	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1463837	Low Whita (Bells) Farm (east)	0	8.5	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Table 4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 5 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121070	Bowfield Cottage	23	4.8	South	This asset comprises the remains of a 19th century Tudor style cottage, situated to the east of Rutherford Lane and north of the River Greta. The cottage derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as a vernacular building from the 19th century which is in good preservation. The setting of the asset, which partly contributes to its cultural significance is its sense of seclusion and privacy within a historic woodland. The

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					house's primary approach and point of appreciation from the western entrance from Rutherford Lane. A historic woodland encompasses the house, offering a sense of privacy and preventing any intended views into or from the cottage. Though visibility of up to 23 wind turbines of the Project is predicted from the asset, this is based on a bare-earth model and does not account for the screening effect of the surrounding historic woodland, which would greatly reduce visibility of the Project from the asset. As long-distance views do not form a part of the asset's setting which contributes to its cultural significance, intermittent views of the Project in the backdrop of views over the surrounding gardens would not be considered to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. Therefore, the cottage is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121686	Old Limekiln On East Side Of Primrose Gill	21	3.2	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a limekiln, dating to the early 19th century. The asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historical interest as an example of early 19th century vernacular architecture in the local area. It is situated to the west of Nor Beck and now incorporated into the Primrose Gill Plantation. The limekilns' setting is limited to its immediate surroundings and historic function and association with the previous quarry pits. There are no long-distance views associated with the limekilns setting. As such, although up to 21 wind turbines are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					predicted to be present in views to the south-west, the Project is not predicted to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the limekiln is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121687	Old Cottage and Farmbuildings to the west of Park House Farmhouse	17	3.1	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of late18th century cottage and farm buildings, situated to the north of Spring Beck. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through its material preservation and alterations throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, contributing to the understanding of post-medieval farmstead materials and construction designs. The asset's setting is primarily functional, associated with the surrounding farmland and natural water sources utilised for domestic and cultivation practices. As such, there are no intended long-distance views associated with the asset's setting. Therefore, although up to 17 wind turbines are anticipated to be present in views to the south-west, it is not anticipated that the Project will result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121695	Churchyard Wall Around Old Church Of St Mary	7	5.0	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of an 18th century or earlier churchyard wall surrounding the former St Mary Church in Brignall. The rectangular wall is entered at the west end of the south wall via two monolith piers, which support a wrought-iron gate with looped bars. The wall derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through its preservation and contribution to

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					medieval or post-medieval churchyard buildings. The setting is primarily associated with its function as a boundary wall and the former site of the St Mary's Church. There are no views associated with the wall's setting; as such, visibility of seven wind turbines of the Project to the south-west is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121697	Brookside With Adjacent Outbuildings	23	4.9	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of an 18th century house and adjacent outbuilding. The asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural value, with excellent preservation and later additions, featuring sash windows, coped gables and banded end chimney stack. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance are limited to its immediate landscape, which comprises agricultural land and the Brignall settlement. As such, there are no long-distance views which contribute to the asset's setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Given that views in this direction do not form part of the asset's setting and all remaining views are intact, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on cultural significance of the asset. As such, the house and outbuilding are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121698	Anvil House	23	4.8	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a former schoolroom and master's house dating to the late 18th century.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Situated to the south of Brignall Lane, the asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural and historic preservation as an example of a vernacular school building which would have served the community within which it is located. The asset's setting is limited to its immediate surroundings, including Brignall Lane, which forms the primary approach and point of appreciation for the asset's architectural design. Additionally, the asset's setting consists of its function, which is associated with the services it would have provided to the surrounding community; as such, there are no intended long-distance views. Though up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west, views in this direction do not contribute to the setting of the asset and would therefore not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121709	Badger Way Stoop, 700 Metres North West Of Byers Hill	23	0.5	South-west	This asset comprises a boundary stone called 'Badger Way Stoop', dating to the late 18th to early 19th century. The asset derives its significance from its historic function, acting as both a waymarker and boundary stone for travellers along the route of the Badger Way. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historical interest as a physical marker which denoted a boundary. The aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its significance are primarily related to its function and as

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					such are entirely confined to its visibility upon approach along the Badger Way from the north-west and south-east, as well as its location between the parishes of Newsham Parish and Barningham Parish. Views are intended towards the asset, with outward views forming no contribution to its setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west. Though wind turbines would therefore be present in views when approaching the asset from both the north-west and south-east, the wind turbines would be present only in peripheral views, leaving the ability to appreciate and understand the role of the asset as a boundary stone and waymarker intact. The Project is therefore not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121713	Gate Piers At Main Entrance To Barningham Park	8	3.8	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of 18th century gate piers forming the entrance to Barningham Park. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural and artistic interests as an example of local ironwork craftsmanship which has good preservation and has a wider association with Barningham Park. The gate piers' setting is functional, contributing to the primary approach and entrance to Barningham Park. As such, the asset’s primary point of appreciation is from its immediate northern and southern approach when entering and leaving Barningham Park, which forms the primary aspect of its setting from which it derives its cultural

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					significance. Long-distance views do not contribute to the asset's setting. Up to eight wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west, although views in this direction do not contribute to the asset's setting. Therefore, visibility of wind turbines would not result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the gate piers are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121715	Ice House 250 Metres South East Of Barningham Park	3	3.8	South-west	This asset consists of the remains of a late 18th, early 19th century ice house, featuring roughly squared stone with cut dressings and a single rectangular chamber, 250m south-east of Barningham Park. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural interest as a well-preserved example of an ice house and through its association with Barningham Park, with the elements of its setting which contribute to its significance, limited to its immediate Adam Hill location and approach from Barningham. As a functional asset, there are no long-distance views associated with the ice house's setting. Therefore, no significant negative effects are anticipated by the Project on the asset's cultural significance, and as such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121710	Garden Wall And Attached Outbuildings To West Of Barningham Park	4	3.7	South-west	These assets comprise elements of Barningham Conservation Area. These Grade II listed buildings are large components of the Conservation Area and its

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121711	Park Cottage, With Yard Walls To Rear	4	3.7	South-west	setting. Most of these assets are situated on Cowclose Lane; the historical spine of the village. These assets are formed of houses, as well as functional buildings which serve the town, such as churches, a village school, and former coaching inn and smithy. These buildings mostly date to the post-medieval period with the exception of the Church of St. Michael (NHLE 1121721) and associated assets including a group of three grave slabs (NHLE 1121722), Kipling headstone (NHLE 1160122), Hawden headstone (NHLE 1322712), and the message grave slab (NHLE 1160134). Both the burial assets (NHLE1160134) and (NHLE 1121723) date to the medieval period and are assessed as Scheduled Monuments in Table 1 (NHLE 1016877 & NHLE 1016877), respectively. The listed buildings within the conservation area derive their cultural significance from their architectural interest as vernacular buildings which are well preserved, with the Barningham village forming their shared setting The asset's positioning within the town, alongside the cottages for residents, would have allowed ease of access to the different services. The setting for these assets is limited to the boundary of the Barningham conservation area, with no views intended beyond the parameters of this area. All assets' settings are localised to Barningham. The primary points of appreciation for the architectural design of the assets, including those associated with Barningham Park,
NHLE 1121714	Ha Ha Wall And Gates To East And South East Of Barningham Park	2	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1121716	Holly Cottage Ivy Cottage Rose Cottage Woodbine Cottage	8	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121717	Shaw House, With Attached Outbuildings To North West	7	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121718	Heatherlands	15	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121719	The Yews	15	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121720	Coach House To North Of The Old Rectory, With Attached Walls	15	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1121721	Church Of St. Michael	18	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1121722	Group Of 3 Grave Slabs 15 Metres North	18	3.8	South-west	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	West Of St Michael's Churchyard Entry				are limited to their immediate setting. The assets along the main street lead up to Barningham House in the northern portion of the conservation area, showing the natural passage through the village being south-west to north, passing the differing listed structures. As such, the elements of the assets' settings are internal and primarily focused on the visual and historic links between the segments and structures within the village. Between zero and 18 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views from these assets to the south-west. This prediction is based on a bare earth ZTV, which does not account for the screening effect of other buildings within the village. Due to long distance views not contributing to any of the assets' settings, any turbine visibility would not distract from the ability to understand and appreciate the assets' settings within Barningham. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the assets. Thus, all assets within this group have been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1121723	Cross Socket By South East Entrance Of St Michael's Churchyard	16	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1121724	Virginia Cottage	12	3.9	South-west	
NHLE 1121725	Front Wall And Gatepiers To Barningham Village School	4	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121726	Newby House And Attached Wall To West	8	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121727	Former Methodist Chapel	5	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1160039	The Laurels	7	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1160041	Gillbeck House	15	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1160047	Elim Cottage	15	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1160055	Front Walls And Gatepiers To Heatherlands, Gillbeck House And The Yews	5	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1160065	The Old Rectory	15	3.8	South-west	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1160080	Garden Walls And Attached Outbuilding To West Of Glebe Farmhouse	15	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1160122	Kipling Headstone 12 Metres West Of St Michael's Churchyard Entry	18	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1160134	Message Grave Slab 17 Metres South Of Church Of St Michael	18	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1160150	Church View	13	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1160164	The Hollies	15	3.9	South-west	
NHLE 1160175	Barningham Village School	4	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1322711	Glebe Farmhouse	15	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1322712	Hawden Headstone 5 Metres North West Of St Michael's Churchyard Entry	18	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1322713	The Milbank Arms	13	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1322714	Barningham House	16	3.9	South-west	
NHLE 1322715	Old Smithy And Adjacent Cottage	8	3.6	South-west	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1310659	Wall And Culvert Entrance To North Of Newby House	3	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1310664	Pair Of Outbuildings Flanking Gateway To West Of Old Smithy	4	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1310727	Gateway, Approach Walls And South Wall To St Michael's Churchyard	10	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1310922	Wellhead 80 Metres East Of Barningham Park	0	3.8	South-west	
NHLE 1338636	Westoe	15	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1338637	Manor House Farmhouse	10	3.7	South-west	
NHLE 1365642	Pant On Village Green	4	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1391699	K6 Telephone Kiosk	4	3.6	South-west	
NHLE 1121822	Rutherford Bridge	0	4.5	South	This asset, any third points of appreciation, including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no harm to the setting of the asset is anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1121820	Scargill Castle	23	3.1	South-west	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1017320) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.
NHLE 1130817	Chimney	23	3.2	North	These assets comprise the remains of two late 19th century chimney's, constructed of rubble and built to serve a steam pumping engine. The assets derive their cultural significance from their historical interests through their contribution to industrialisation advancements in Britain and their association with the Hurst Lead Mines. The assets' settings are functional with no intended views. At most, their setting incorporates the wider mining remnants in their approximate proximity. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the north. Long distance views do not contribute to the assets' setting given their functionality, in which they derive their cultural significance, visibility of wind turbines would not result in a significant negative effect on the ability to appreciate the assets within their setting. Thus, the chimneys are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1179480	Chimney	23	3.3	North	
NHLE 1130818	Methodist Chapel	23	2.9	North	This asset comprises an early 19th century methodist chapel, situated in Marrick Parish. The chapel derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest through its level of preservation and contribution to ecclesiastical architecture in post-medieval Britain. Features include its watershot rubble materials, central doorway with sandstone ashlar surrounding the semi-circular head, as well as sashes with glazing bars.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					The chapel's setting would have been limited to its direct access from Goats Road to the south, with those working in the old shafts and agricultural land up to Washford forming the parameters of those attending the church. Intended views towards the chapel would have contributed to its cultural significance as a place of worship. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the north, although turbine visibility would be apparent in the approach, the chapel stands as a more prominent structure than the wind turbines, and the ridge in the background does not form part of the chapel's setting. As such, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the ability to appreciate the asset's setting. Thus, the chapel is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130819	Washfold Cottage	0	3.0	North	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131290	Holgate Farmhouse and Attached Farm Building To Right	5	1.8	North-west	This asset comprises the remains of Holgate farmhouse (NHLE 1131290), its associated farm buildings (NHLE 11318367), and Usher house (NHLE 1131291), all dating

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1318367	Farm Building Dated 1632 Approximately 20 Metres East of Holgate Farmhouse	5	1.8	North-west	to the 17th and 18th centuries and deriving their cultural significance primarily from their architectural interest as examples of vernacular design. The building's intentional placement within the landscape would have utilised Holgate Beck, located c. 0.2km to the west, for essential fresh water for domestic, livestock, and farming use. These environmental features form a primary aspect of the assets' settings from which they derive their cultural significance. Given the agricultural nature of the assets, long-distance views do not contribute to their setting. south-west Between five to eight wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the assets to the north-west. As views in this direction do not contribute to the setting of the assets, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the ability to appreciate the assets' relationship to the immediate surrounding landscape which forms their setting. As such, all three buildings are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131291	Usher House Approximately 8 Metres North-East of Farm Building Dated 1632	8	1.8	North-west	
NHLE 1301370	Hill Top	18	4.9	South-west	These assets comprise the remains of Hill Top farmhouse (NHLE 1301370) and associated outbuilding and coach house (NHLE 1131297). The outbuilding dates to the late 17th century with alterations throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The house dates to the late 18th, early 19th century. Both buildings derive their cultural significance from their architectural interest as examples of vernacular
NHLE 1131297	Outbuilding Approximately 8 Metres South of Hill Top	18	4.9	South-west	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					domestic and agricultural buildings with original features and good levels of preservation. The asset's setting is primarily functional and associated with the agricultural parcels of land to the north, west, and south. Additionally, Sker Burn is located 1.7km to the south and would have provided an essential natural water source for domestic, livestock, and agricultural use. As such, there are no long-distance views associated with the building's settings. Therefore, whilst there are 18 wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the south-west, visibility of these wind turbines is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the ability to appreciate the assets' functional settings. Thus, both assets are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131298	Earby Hall	12	4.8	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a previous 17th century farmhouse. The asset includes later 18th and 19th century additions and derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest supported by good levels of preservation. The asset's setting includes that of the land surrounding the hall, with the boundary framed by a historic woodland. The southern approach to the asset is sheltered by a historic tree line, which opens up to frame the house from the north. This northern view forms the primary point of appreciation for the asset's architectural significance. This northern approach was also a historical approach from the north and north-west via footpaths through the land. Views from the asset would have focused on overlooking the land to the north, east and

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					garden to the south. There are no long-distance views associated with the asset's setting beyond the boundary once belonging to the hall. There are up to 12 wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the south-west. The southern approach remains unimpacted and the primary point of appreciation for the assets' architecture from the north would have peripheral visibility of the wind turbines. Due to the enclosed nature of the asset's setting, the wind turbines are not anticipated to distract from the ability to appreciate the asset's architectural preservation and setting. Given that long distance views do not contribute to the asset's setting, there is no anticipated significant negative effect from the Project in retaining to the overall ability to appreciate the setting of the hall. As such, the hall is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1159690	Monument on Adam Hill, South East of Barningham Park	23	3.8	South-west	This asset comprises a late 19th century monument constructed out of polished shap granite on a sandstone base. The monument measures 2.5m in height and commemorates the Milbank family who lived in the late 18th to late 19th centuries. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural, and historic interest as an example of a 19th century monument and its association with a prominent local figure. Situated on the summit of Adam Hill, the aspects of the asset's setting from which it derives its cultural significance include Adam Hill and Barningham Park to the north-west.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					Views outward from the monument overlooking Barningham contribute towards its setting, with primary points of appreciation towards the monument concentrated along the footpaths leading from Barningham up towards the monument. These footpaths are distributed across Adam Hill, with the immediate surrounding views around the monument contributing towards its setting. There are no intended long-distance views associated with the asset beyond Barningham, which is primarily focused towards the north-west and south-west. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the south-west. Views towards the monument remain unimpacted by turbine visibility and views outward are limited to Adam Hill and Barningham. Therefore, due to the asset's setting not comprising long distance views, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the ability to appreciate the setting of the asset and its wider architectural and historic associations. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1160281	Cowclose House and Adjacent Byre	20	2.2	South-west	The asset comprises the remains of Cowclose House and the adjacent byre, dating to the 17th century, with later alterations taking place in the early 19th century. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as an example of 17th century agricultural buildings with good levels of preservation. The primary aspect of the asset's setting which contributes to its

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					cultural significance is the surrounding agricultural field, which has been altered to the immediate east into the Gordale Gill reservoir. There are no long-distance views that contribute to the asset's setting. Up to 20 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the south-west. Given that long distance views in this direction do not contribute, it is not anticipated that significant negative effects would result in the ability to understand the asset within its setting as a result of visibility of the Project. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1160407	Ivy Cottage And Adjacent Outbuilding To South	23	5.0	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a former pair of cottages and outbuilding, dating to the 18th and early 19th century. Situated to the north of Brignall Lane, the asset primarily derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as an example of domestic, local buildings from the late 18th/early 19th century. The aspects of the setting of the asset which contribute to its cultural significance are limited to Brignall and do not extend beyond its immediate landscape and Brignall Lane. There are no long-distance views associated with the cottage and outbuilding. Though up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are predicted to be visible from the asset to the south-west, this would not be considered to result in significant negative effects on the ability to appreciate the setting of the asset within the immediate landscape. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1160420	Front Garden Walls To Brignall Farmhouse	23	4.9	South-west	This asset consists of post-medieval garden walls, likely 18th century in date. There are gateways on the south and west, and the architectural interest associated with the wall design contribute to the wall's cultural significance. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its cultural significance are functional, with it representing the boundary of the garden associated with Grade II Brignall Farmhouse (NHLE 1322739). There are no intended views associated with the asset beyond the boundary of Brignall Farmhouse. As such, though up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be visible to the south-west, the presence of wind turbines in long distance views would not result in significant negative effects on the ability to appreciate the asset's functional setting and therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1160424	Brignall Grange	23	4.9	South-west	This asset consists of Brignall Grange Rectory, dating to the 17th century, with later additions in the 18th and 19th centuries. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural interests as an example of an ecclesiastical/domestic building with good levels of preservation and associated with St Mary's Chapel. The rectory is situated within Brignall, north of a spring water source and c.60m south-east of St Mary's Chapel (NHLE 1160398). The asset's proximity to the chapel forms the primary aspect of the asset's setting from which it derives its cultural significance. Due to the function of the rectory, views are associated between the chapel and Brignall, in which the religious structures form the central location

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					within the parish, with no intended long-distance views beyond the village's boundary. As such, given the proximity of the Project, there are no significant negative effects anticipated to the ability to appreciate the asset's setting. Therefore, the building is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1161319	Castle Farmhouse And Byre With Loft To Left	23	3.1	South	These assets comprise the remains of Castle Farmhouse (NHLE 1161319) and associated byre (NHLE 1161336), and garden wall (NHLE 1121821). The cottage, farmhouse, and garden wall date to the post-medieval period, from the 18th and 19th centuries. Situated to the north-east of Scargill, the assets primarily derive their cultural significance from their historic and architectural interests as domestic and agricultural structures with good levels of preservation. As agricultural buildings the aspects of the assets setting from which they derive their cultural significance are primarily functional and limited to the farm steading. Views from the farmhouse overlooking agricultural land to the north and north-east form the extent of the asset's setting. There are no intended long-distance views associated with the assets. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the south. Due to the functionality of the assets' settings and there being no intended long-distance views in the southern direction, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the ability to appreciate the asset's setting and therefore, are scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1161336	Cottage, Byre And Loose Boxes, 10 Metres North Of Castle Farmhouse	23	3.1	South	
NHLE 1121821	Garden Wall To South Of Castle Farmhouse	23	3.1	South	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1166422	Foxgrove	15	4.8	South-west	This asset consists of a house likely to have originated as a 17th century longhouse, with later alterations taking place up to the 20th century. Situated to the west of Newsham, the building derives its cultural significance from its architectural interest as a well-preserved example of a longhouse which had continued use and modifications over the 18th to 20th centuries. The eastern approach to the building from Moor Lane forms the approach and primary point of appreciation for the asset's cultural significance. As such, views towards the asset contribute towards its setting from its immediate approach, with no long-distance views contributing towards the asset's setting. Up to 15 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the south-west. As long-distance views in this direction do not contribute towards the asset's setting, the Project is not anticipated to result diminish ability to appreciate the asset's setting and no significant negative effects are predicted on cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1179484	Hall Farmhouse, Cottage And Outbuildings	23	3.2	North	These assets comprise the remains of Hurst farm buildings (NHLE 1179484) and hurst hall outbuildings (NHLE 1318607). The assets comprise post-medieval farmhouses and outbuildings associated with the agricultural land to the north and derive their cultural significance from their agricultural interest as agricultural, vernacular buildings. As agricultural assets, the aspects of their setting that contribute to their cultural significance are
NHLE 1318607	Hurst Hall And Outbuilding	23	3.2	North	

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					primarily functional, related to the agricultural activity to the north, east, and south (prior to post-medieval mining activity). A series of old shafts associated with lead mining borders the south of the assets and intrudes on their agricultural setting. Views towards the assets are associated with their immediate eastern approach with the primary point of appreciation for the structure's architecture from the north. Due to the functionality of the asset's settings, there are no intended long-distance views which contribute to their cultural significance or setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the north. Given that long-distance views in this direction do not contribute towards the assets' settings given their functionality, visibility of the Project are not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the asset's settings, and therefore, both are scoped out of further assessment as no significant effects on cultural significance are anticipated.
NHLE 1301910	Green Dragon Farmhouse And Outbuilding	15	3.0	North	This asset comprises a mid-18th century farmhouse and associated outbuildings, referred to as Green Dragon. The asset's cultural significance is derived from its architectural interest through its original features and good levels of preservation. Setting also contributes in part to the asset's cultural significance with the southern approach remaining a primary point of appreciation for the asset's architectural features. Views from the farmhouse are associated with its agricultural function, overlooking fields to the north and north-west. There are no long-

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					distance views associated with the asset's setting. As such, while 15 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible to the north, this will not encroach on the immediate landscape associated with the farmhouse's setting and would not result in a negative significant effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1301914	Prys House	23	3.4	North-west	This asset comprises an early 19th century farmhouse with later 20th century additions. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic preservation. The isolated placement of the farmhouse demonstrates its entirely functional setting, with the contributing elements to its cultural significance being the agricultural activity primarily to the south and south-east. There are no long-distance views which contribute to the asset's setting. Though up to 23 wind turbines of the Project are anticipated to be present in views from the asset to the north-west this will not encroach on the immediate landscape associated with the farmhouse's setting and would not cause harm to the ability to appreciate it. Thus, Prys House is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1310178	Foundations And Fragment Of A Chapel	13	3.1	South	This asset is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019579) and is therefore discussed in Table 1: Scheduled Monuments.
NHLE 1130836	C B Yard	0	4.3	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130837	Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Gates And Gate-Piers About 20 Metres West Of Church	0	4.5	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130840	Stable Block Of West House	0	4.2	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1130841	Plantation Houses	0	4.3	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131537	Raw Croft New Farmhouse And Attached Farm Buildings	0	4.3	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1131538	Old Castle Farmhouse And Attached Byre	0	4.7	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

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					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1179517	Raw Croft Old Farmhouse	0	4.4	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1318615	Church Of St Mary The Virgin	0	4.5	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1318616	Church Of St Mary The Virgin, Barningham Memorial About 10 Metres South-West Of Church	0	4.5	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1318617	West House And Cottage	0	4.2	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1318618	Limekiln 200 Metres South-East Of Low Sealhouse Farm	0	4.3	North-east	This asset, any third points of appreciation including contemporary assets with intervisibility, fall outside the ZTV. As such no significant negative effects are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					anticipated as a result of the Project and this asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1322716	Monument And Adjacent Stone 300 Metres South-West Of Moor Gate	16	3.0	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of a late 19th century monument, featuring shap granite and measuring 3m in height. The monument was erected by Lady Millbank in memory of her husband, Sir Frederick Milbank. The monument commemorates August 20th, 1872, a day of great grousing achievements for Sir Fredrick Milbank. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic interest through its association with a prominent local figure. The aspect of the asset's setting which contributes to its cultural significance is associated with the ground itself where the event took place, with its primary point of appreciation directly associated with its immediate surroundings. The monument has been moved since its first erection; as such, the original setting of the asset can no longer be appreciated. Up to 16 wind turbines are predicted to be present in views to the south-west. Due to the asset's setting no longer being within its original context and therefore appreciable, the Project is not predicted to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the monument is scoped out of further assessment.

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1322736	Old Bridge Over Nor Beck, On East Side Of Road	19	4.2	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of an 18th century bridge, featuring a single arch. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural features, as a good example of a single arch bridge from this period. Spanning Nor Beck, the bridge crosses from north to south and carries the Norbeck Bank road across the watercourse. The bridge's setting is solely functional and localised to its crossing, not including any views beyond its crossing at Nor Beck. There are 19 wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the south-west. Due to the bridge's setting not comprising of any long-distance views, the Project is not anticipated to distract from to the ability to understand and appreciate its function and architectural preservation and therefore will not result in a significant negative effect on its cultural significance. Thus, the bridge is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1322737	Barn At East End Of The Banks	22	3.7	South-west	This asset comprises the remains of an 18th century barn, situated to the west of Shaw Lane and associated with Barningham village. The barn primarily derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural interest as an example of an agricultural building from the 18th century with a good level of preservation. The aspects of the asset's setting which contribute to its significance are related to its functional role as an agricultural building. Long distance views are not considered to contribute to its setting. Up to 22 wind turbines are predicted to be present

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					in views to the south-west. Due to the functionality of the asset's setting and there being no intended long-distance views, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the assets cultural significance. As such, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1322738	Brignall Mill House	6	3.4	South	This asset comprises the remains of Brignall Mill and the miller's house, dating to the post-medieval period. The building was remodelled during the early 19th century and again in the late 20th century, deriving its cultural significance from its historic and architectural interest through good levels of preservation and links to an important, local industry. Features of the mill's machinery and original layout remain intact. Intentionally placed within the landscape so as to utilise the River Greta, the mill's setting is primarily functional, with access via Moor House Farm to the north-east. The industrial process and utilisation of surrounding natural resources contribute to the asset's setting from which it derives its cultural significance. Given this functionality, there are no intended long-distance views associated with the asset's setting. There are six wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the south. Due to the functionality of the asset's setting and there being no intended long-distance views, the Project is not anticipated to result in significant negative effects on the cultural significance of the mill

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					house. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1338634	Boundary Stone 550 Metres North Of Byers Hill	23	1.0	South-west	The asset derives its significance from its historic interest through its function as a boundary stone marking the division between Newsham Parish and Barningham Parish. The aspects of its setting that contribute to this significance are therefore confined to views towards the asset when approaching along the Badger Way from the north-west and south-east, with outward views making no contribution. Although up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible to the south-west, they would not affect the ability to appreciate or understand the asset's role as a parish boundary marker. The Project is therefore not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset, and it is consequently scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1391654	Cordilleras Farmstead, Marske Training Area Nr Richmond	23	3.7	North-west	This asset comprises Cordilleras farmstead, constructed in the early 19th century for Thomas Hutton and now is used for MOD training exercises. The asset derives its cultural significance from its architectural features and historic preservation, with an in-depth record of the farm steading's land use and occupation, including that of apple orchards, limited arable farming and cattle breeding associated with the steading. This contributes to the understanding of post-medieval agricultural practices in northern Yorkshire. The aspects of the assets setting which contribute to its cultural significance include the surrounding agricultural

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					landscape which utilises the natural freshwater sources to the east and west, including a confluence of Clapgate Beck, c. 0.8km west, and Marske Beck, c. 1.2km south-west. Providing freshwater for domestic, agricultural, and pastoral activities, the functionality of the asset's setting forms a primary aspect of its setting. Given this functionality, there are no intended long-distance views which contribute to the asset's setting. As such, while there are 23 wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the north-west, these would not cause detract from to the ability to appreciate and understand the setting and functionality of the farmstead to the extent it would result in a significant negative effect on cultural significance. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.

Table 5: Registered Parks and Gardens within 10 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
NHLE 1000733	Rokeby Park	II*	23	6.5	South-west	This asset comprises the 18th century Rokeby pleasure grounds and park, situated to the north of Greta Bridge and south of the River Tees. The River Greta runs through the eastern side of the park, from the north to the south, merging with the River Tees in the north-eastern corner. Mortham

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						Wood is located to the east of the River Greta and borders the registered area. Belonging to the Rokebys during the medieval period, prior to its sale in 1610 to William Robinson and later to J S Morritt in 1769, the registered park contributes to the understanding of elite land ownership and the development of gardens and parks in post-medieval landscape designs. There are 25 listed buildings within the registered park and garden, with Grade I listed Rokeby Park at the centre (**NHLE 1121680**) and the main entrance from Barnard Castle road to the west, featuring a Grade II Listed 19th century lodge and gate piers (**NHLE 1322734**). This entrance forms the primary approach into the park. An additional entrance to the north of the A66 features a Grade II 18th century stone gate piers (**NHLE 1160738**), as well as a third entrance to the south-east of the park. The south-eastern entrance includes an early Grade II 19th century lodge and screen walls (**NHLE 1121678** & **NHLE 1160819**), which are situated within the hamlet of Greta Bridge. This entrance has now been separated from the registered park by the modern A66, with the northern driveway approach through the park now a treeline avenue, with this approach forming a primary aspect of the asset's setting which contributes to its setting. The cultural significance of the RPG derives from its artistic interest as a designed landscape which has been modified over time, and through its historic interest through its links with high-status land ownership in the local area. It also has architectural interest through its examples of well-preserved

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						listed buildings which contribute to the overall character of the RPG. The additional associated listings within Rokeby Park comprise medieval and post-medieval structures from farmhouses, cottages, outbuildings, a sundial, an artificial cave, a Roman milestone and altars, a series of eight decorative urns, an ice house, a gunroom, a foot bridge, and the church of St Mary's to the west of the grounds. There are also the remains of St Michael’s church (**NHLE 1016875**) located in the north-eastern area of the park, and Greta Bridge Roman Fort (**NHLE 1019074**) extends into the southern corner of the registered park. The cultural significance of the RPG derives from its artistic interest as a designed landscape which has been modified over time, and through its historic interest through its links with high-status land ownership in the local area. It also has architectural interest through its examples of well-preserved listed buildings, which contribute to the overall character of the RPG. The primary points of appreciation, which form the aspects of the asset’s setting from which it derives its significance, include views towards the lawns to the east of Rokeby Park, which display a series of Roman artefacts. Additionally, there is a featured path to the north-east of the house, crossing the River Greta via Dalry Bridge and continuing south towards Sir Walter Scott’s Grotto. This woodland walk features views along the river to the north and south, as well as views to the east overlooking the house and parkland. A kitchen garden

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						is also situated to the south-west of the house, and parkland surrounds Rokeby Park, with views to the north overlooking the River Tees. A footpath from Rokeby to the Church of St Mary, c. 0.7km west, is included in the registration. As such, views from the house comprise those of its surrounding parkland, the River Tees to the north, the curated woodland walks and path to St Mary's. The boundary of these external views is sheltered to the west, south, and east by historic woodland. Views towards and from within the park are contained to the grounds, river walk, and Rokeby Park House. There are no long-distance views which contribute to the asset's setting. There are 23 wind turbines predicted to be present in views to the south-west. Surrounding views contribute to the asset's setting in all directions, although long distance views from within the registered park are limited by the sheltering historic woodland to the east, south, and west. As such, the Project is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the designed landscape and key views within Rokeby which contribute to its setting. Views within the grounds are also contained by the historic woodland. While there would be intermittent visibility of the wind turbines to the south-west when looking through the woodland from the north-east towards Rokeby or across the parkland, this is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the cultural significance of the asset. Therefore, due to the containment of contributing views within the registered park and garden's setting, the Project is not anticipated to result in a significant negative effect on the

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						cultural significance of the asset. Thus, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
NHLE 1001056	Aske Hall	II*	23	9.8	North-west	This asset comprises the remains of Aske Hall pleasure grounds, dating to the 17th century. Aske Hall has changed ownership since the medieval period, firstly owned by the De Aske family, passing to the Bowes in 1552, and then sold to Sir Thomas Wharton in 1627. Sold to Sir Conyers D'Arcy in 1727, then to Sir Lawrence Dundas in 1763, who consulted Lancelot Brown for the landscape designs. The cultural significance of the RPG derives from its artistic interest as a designed landscape which has been modified over time, and through its historic interest through its links with high-status land ownership in the local area. Furthermore, it also derives cultural significance through its association with an important 18th century garden designer. It also has architectural interest through its examples of well-preserved listed buildings which contribute to the overall character of the RPG. Situated north of Richmond and sandwiched between Whashton Road to the west and the B6274 to the east, the c.165ha site comprises rural and agricultural land, woodland, the China Plantation, Mauldron Plantation, and Aske Beck, which flows to the south. There are 16 listed buildings associated with the registered park and garden and three entrances. The Grade I Listed Aske Hall (**NHLE 1157422**) and Grade I The Temple (**NHLE 1157439**) form the centre of the estate, approached from the north-east, south-east, and south-west via a series of paths which travel through a

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						historic woodland which shelters any inward or outward views. The Temple dates to the 28th century and Aske Hall pre-dates the development of the registered park and garden. The primary points of appreciation towards the temple are from the approach to the north-east, which curves to the south-east. Views towards the temple from the hall to the south-east contribute to the design of the garden and landscape. Aske Hall is approached from the south-east, with additional entrances to the south-west. Views towards Aske Hall form a core centre for which the designed landscape is oriented. This overall landscape design around the two Grade I structures forms the primary points of appreciation for which the asset derive sits cultural significance and loci for setting. The primary entrance is from the north-east and consists of a Grade II gateway (**NHLE 1157764**) and Grade II Lodge (**NHLE 1131967**) dating to the late 18th century. The south-eastern Grade II entrance (**NHLE 1318355**) includes a mid to late-19th century gate and a gateway, made of ashlar sandstone. Finally, an eastern approach via Grade II Aske Bridge (**NHLE 1301579**), dating to the 18th century, comprises a single segmental arch, spanning Aske Beck. This route joins up with the southern approach and also continues west, spanning the estate and linking up with additional avenues across the grounds. Views from within the registered garden include those from the hall towards the oval pond in the south-eastern direction. There are intended views from the hall and garden towards the Temple, north-west of the Hall. These views are

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Grade	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
						reciprocal between the Temple and Aske Hall. Additionally, the pathways leading to the summerhouse and outwards towards China Plantation contribute towards the asset's setting. The periphery of the estate is lined with a historic woodland, except to the east, where the B6274 and High Street pass. The rural setting of the estate's location contributes to the asset's setting with long distance views framing this isolated setting. Up to 23 wind turbines are predicted to be visible from the most north-western part of the gardens. Within the central portion of the estate, there is no predicted turbine visibility, and therefore none of the key contributing views associated with Aske Hall and The Temple are harmed by the Project. Visibility of the wind turbines is only distributed within a small portion of the gardens and would not impact the rural setting of the registered park and garden from which it derives its significance of setting as a whole. Long distance views outside the estate are further limited due to historic woodland, which will screen any potential turbine visibility. All other views are retained within the Aske Hall estate. As such, the Project is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate and experience the asset's setting and therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment as no significant negative effects are anticipated on cultural significance.

Table 6: Conservation Areas within 5 km

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
	Barningham	21	3.3	South-west	This asset comprises Barningham village, situated on the edge of the Pennines close to the southern border of County Durham. Recorded in the Domesday Book, the village's history is associated with agricultural activity and limited mining, unlike surrounding settlements. Little alterations have taken place within the village, retaining its historic preservation. The asset derives its cultural significance from its historic and architectural interest, supported by its rural setting and preservation, contributing to the understanding of medieval and post-medieval rural village structure and activities. There are 42 listed buildings within the conservation area. These are predominantly built of locally sourced stone, stone flag roofs, Welsh slate and some pantiles, creating a strong sense of visual cohesion within rural settlements and farmsteads. The historic woodland, surrounding moorland to the south, farmland to the north and proximity to Nor Beck and Dyson Beck also contribute to the wider setting of the conservation area through reinforcing the rural nature of the village and the local natural water sources that would have been utilised for domestic, agricultural, pastoral, and later mining activities. There are 21 wind turbines anticipated to be visible to the south-west. Views of the wind turbines are anticipated to the south-west, although views to the south are limited to the moorland on which the wind turbines are not located. The predicted turbine visibility within Barningham will not harm the setting of the historic settlement pattern and buildings,

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					nor will it harm views overlooking the tranquil agricultural landscape to the north, west, east, and south-east. As such, the wind turbines are not anticipated to cause harm to the rural setting from which the asset's setting derives its cultural significance. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to diminish the ability to appreciate the asset's setting and aspects of the conservation area which contribute to its historic preservation. Therefore, no significant negative effects on cultural heritage are anticipated. Thus, the conservation area is scoped out of further assessment.
	Swaledale and Arkengarthdale barns and walls	23	2.3	North-east	This asset comprises the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Barns and Walls Conservation Area, situated in Richmondshire, in the north-eastern corner of the Yorkshire Dales National Park. Extending along the full length of these two dales, the conservation area is defined by its dispersed upland settlement pattern and its intact historic field systems, where isolated field barns and remote linear farmsteads survive largely unaltered. Designated primarily for its distinctive barns and extensive drystone wall networks associated with pastoral upland farming, it encompasses the highest density of field barns in the National Park, with Swaledale averaging fourteen per square kilometre. The result is a predominantly rural, living cultural landscape of exceptional beauty and historic significance, supported by a wider archaeological and landscape context that includes anciently enclosed land, areas of unenclosed common moor, large-scale parliamentary enclosures, and later incremental enclosure. Its long historic development is

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					evidenced in traces of Mesolithic activity, possible Neolithic features such as Maiden Castle, Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age and Romano-British field systems, and a notable absence of Roman military infrastructure. The area is further experienced through a series of key views that reveal its characteristic barns-and-walls scenery, dramatic landform, and the sequential unfolding of the two dales. Together, these remains illustrate a multi-period upland landscape in which successive agricultural, industrial and settlement activities have left visible, overlapping layers of human activity. The archaeological features, from prehistoric cairns on the moorland edges to medieval and later field patterns, mining earthworks, and abandoned farmsteads, reflect the long-term shaping of the dale landscape and its evolution from early pastoral use through monastic and medieval farming, to the dominance of the lead industry and later upland agriculture. As such, cultural significance is derived from its archaeological and historic interests. The aspects of the assets setting which contribute to its cultural significance are primarily its rural nature, with the key views that contribute to this sense of isolation being focused along the valleys in which much of the archaeological remain exists. Key viewpoints are situated atop the higher reaches of the dales and are focused downward into the areas of agricultural activity and settlement. Up to 23 wind turbines are anticipated to be visible from the conservation area from elevated areas within the designation to the north-east, with the areas within the

Designation Reference	Designation Title	Turbine visibility	Distance to Nearest Turbine	Direction to Nearest Turbine	Appraisal Comments
					valley falling entirely outside the ZTV. Views from those areas in closest proximity to the Project would be focused in the opposite direction, namely down the south-west facing slopes into the area contained within the conservation area, and would therefore not form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the rural character of the landscape. Similarly, from those areas which fall within the ZTV on the opposing reaches of the dale, as views would be focused downwards along the valley to the north-west and south-east, with wind turbines forming a minimal distraction from the ability to appreciate and experience the historic aspects of the landscape. Only very small areas relative to the entirety of the designated area would have any visibility of wind turbines, with the majority of the conservation area falling outside of the ZTV. As such, the Project would not be considered to distract from the ability to appreciate, experience and understand the historic elements of the conservation area, and it is therefore scoped out of further assessment as no significant effects on cultural heritage are anticipated.

Appendix 7A Desk Study Details

NEYEDC Environmental Information Search (PUBLIC VERSION)

Our Reference	NE/E09943
Your Reference	Hope Moor
Requested By	[redacted] SLR Consulting Limited
Data Users	[redacted], plus other ecologists in the SLR Ecology and Biodiversity Team.; [redacted] plus other staff in the SLR geospatial team.; Fred Olsen staff - relevant staff working on the Hope Moor project.
Search Date	09/03/2026 14:53
Expiry Date	09/03/2027 (may be extended on request)
Search Type	Chargeable enquiries

Important Information

- Use of the data is governed by NEYEDC's Terms & Conditions.
- Data marked as confidential or sensitive must not be released into the public domain, with the exception of the Public Version of the PDF report, which has had sensitive information removed or restricted.
- You should not amend any part of the downloaded records.
- Unless otherwise agreed, use of the data is valid until the Expiry Date (09/03/2027).
- Past records of presence of a habitat or species do not guarantee continued occurrence; absence of records does not imply absence of a species, merely that no records are held by NEYEDC; NEYEDC cannot guarantee the accuracy of supplied data; copyright of records remains with the original recorder.
- The Dataset ID associated with each record can be used to find information about the provenance of the data. See the NEYEDC Metadata page for more information.
- Verification Levels are given for each record and indicate whether the record has been assessed by an expert.
- Please contact us if you have any questions about using the data or wish to add further Data Users.

Notes

- Records with 1km, 2km, 5km, 10km or 100km grid references (where present) are highlighted with, for example, (1km) next to the distance to indicate that the distance should not be considered to be exact given the vague nature of the grid reference.
- Records shown in **bold** typeface are sensitive species records, and some details have been restricted in this public version of the report.

Verification Levels

- **UA:** Unassessed
- **Un:** BSBI Unchecked
- **P:** Plausible
- **A:** TRS Accepted
- **CC:** Considered Correct
- **CE:** BSBI Confirmed Externally
- **Co:** BSBI Confirmed
- **KC:** Known Correct
- **UC:** Unconfirmed
- **NA:** Not Required
- **BP:** BTO Pipeline Confirmed
- **PR:** Probable

Species Categories

- **All Other Species:** Any species not included in other categories
- **Legally Protected Species:**
- **Priority species:**
- **INNS:** Invasive non-native Species

Status List Abbreviations

BAP - UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, **BDir1** - EU Birds Directive Annex 1 - Birds which are the subject of special conservation measures, **BDir2.1** - EU Birds Directive Annex 2.1 - Birds which may potentially be hunted, **BDir2.2** - EU Birds Directive Annex 2.2 - Birds which may potentially be hunted within certain member states, **Bern1** - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Appendix 1 - Strictly protected flora species, **Bern2** - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Appendix 2 - Strictly protected fauna species, **Bern3** - Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and

Natural Habitats, Appendix 3 - Protected fauna species, **Bonn2** - Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Appendix 2 - Migratory Species to be the subject of agreements, **CHS2** - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Schedule 2 - European Protected Species of Animals, **CHS5** - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, Schedule 5 - European Protected Species of Plants, **CITES-A** - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Annex A - Species threatened with extinction, **CITES-D** - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Annex D - Monitoring list, **GBNNSIP** - Great Britain Non-native Species Inventory Portal Checklist of Non-native Species, **HDir2** - Habitats Directive, Annex II - Species requiring designation of Special Areas of Conservation, **HDir4** - Habitats Directive, Annex IV - Species in need of strict protection, **HDir5** - Habitats Directive, Annex V - Species where population management is decided by individual countries, **INNS** - Invasive Non-native Species, **PBA** - Protection of Badgers Act 1992, **RDB-N** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Notable, **RDB-NB** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Notable B, **RDB-NR** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Nationally Rare, **RDB-NS** - Red Data Book listing (not based on IUCN guidelines) - Nationally Scarce, **RL-CR** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Critically Endangered, **RL-DD** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Data Deficient, **RL-EN** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Endangered, **RL-NT** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Near Threatened, **RL-VU** - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species - Vulnerable, **S41** - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 41), **UKBA** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern - Amber list (not based on IUCN criteria), **UKBR** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern - Red list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WBA** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales - Amber list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WBR** - RSPB/BTO Birds of Conservation Concern in Wales - Red list (not based on IUCN criteria), **WCA1.1** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 1.1 - Birds which are protected at all times, **WCA5** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 - Animals which are protected, **WCA8** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 8 - Plants which are protected, **WCA9** - Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 9 - Animals and plants which may not be released/planted or allowed to escape/grow in the wild

Data Description

Distance	Indicates the distance, in metres, between the grid reference of the record (using the central point of the grid square) and the search location. For any Sensitive Species Records, this should not be released into the Public Domain.
Species Name	Name of the taxon (usually identified to species level) using the binomial system.
Grid Reference	Grid reference based on the Ordnance Survey grid system.
Date	Date on which the record was made. In some cases this might be a date range, or a vague date such as 'Summer 2010'.
Recorder(s)	One or more people who made the original observation and recorded it in some way. It may have subsequently been included in a data collation by another person or it may have been submitted to the LERC directly.
Abundance	Number of individuals recorded. Where not specified it is assumed that at least one was present.
Record Type	A description of the type of record.
Site Name	The site name (if one has been supplied). For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
Notes	Any additional notes about the sighting. For any Sensitive Species Records, this cannot be released into the Public Domain.
Dataset ID	ID of this dataset. See 'Important Issues' for more details.
Lists	Any local, national or international conservation statuses or legal protection which apply to this species and whether it is included in any Local Biodiversity Action Plans. See 'Abbreviations' for more details.
V	An indicator showing the level of confidence held in the record's correct identification.

Dataset Information

The records in these results are drawn from the following datasets. Use the Dataset ID next to each record to find its dataset.

Dataset ID	Title	Acknowledgements	Type
D0027/001/01	Initial Records Import	Various	Species
D0028/002/01	Barrett Environmental - Barrett Environmental 2023	Barrett Environmental D0028, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2024)	Species
D0045/003/01	Derek Whiteley - Derek Whiteley 2023-2024	Derek Whiteley D0045, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025)	Species
D0078/001/01	Ecological Consultant Records - Ecological Consultant Records 2006 - 2021	Various ecological consultancies	Species
D0097/009/02	The Wild Watch - The Wild Watch - Miscellaneous (Owls)	The Wild Watch D0097, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025)	Species
D0129/001/01	Ian Bond - Ian Bond Personal Records 2016 - 2024	Ian Bond D0129, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2024)	Species
D0129/002/01	Ian Bond - Ian Bond Personal Records 2025	Ian Bond D0129, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025)	Species
D0151/001/01	Sustainable Swaledale - Sustainable Swaledale - Hirundines 2022-2024	Sustainable Swaledale D0151, North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025).	Species
D0159/001/01	Yoredale Natural History Society - Yoredale Natural History Society 2023	Yoredale Natural History Society D0159, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025)	Species
D0171/001/01	Mammal Society - NBN Mammal Mapper App Sighting Records	Mammal Society [2025] Mammal Mapper App Sighting Records Mammal Society D0171, North and East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre (2025)	Species
D0002/001/02	North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINCs - North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINCs	North Yorkshire and York SINC panel	Sites
D0011/001/05	Sites of Special Scientific Interest - Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Sites
D0013/001/02	National Parks - National Parks	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Sites
D0014/001/02	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Sites
D0035/001/02	North Yorkshire SINC - Deleted SINCs - North Yorkshire SINC - Deleted SINCs	North Yorkshire and York SINC panel	Sites
D0148/001/01	Buglife B-lines - Buglife B-lines	Buglife	Sites

D0015/001/04	Ancient Woodland Inventory - Ancient Woodland Inventory	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Habitats
D0022/001/04	Priority Habitat Inventory - Priority Habitat Inventory	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Habitats
D0133/001/02	Ancient Tree Inventory - Ancient Tree Inventory	The Woodland Trust	Habitats
D0185/001/01	Great Crested Newt Risk Zones - Great Crested Newt Risk Zones	Natural England Open Data Geoportal	Habitats

Contact Us

North & East Yorkshire Ecological Data Centre
Unit 7 Hassacarr Close, Chessingham Park, Dunnington, York, YO19 5SN
Tel: 01904 641631 **Email:** info@neyedc.co.uk **Website:** www.neyedc.org.uk **X:** twitter.com/TeamNEYEDC

Search Location	Grid Reference
NZ0519906429	NZ0519906429

Legally Protected Species										
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Recorder(s)**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Alauda arvensis (Skylark)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	7	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBR, WBA	NA
Alauda arvensis (Skylark)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	9	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBR, WBA	NA
Alauda arvensis (Skylark)	NZ0805	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	displaying	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBR, WBA	CC
Alauda arvensis (Skylark)	NZ0904	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Auditory record/Field observation	Gayles Moor	singing	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBR, WBA	CC
Alauda arvensis (Skylark)	NZ0704	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Auditory record/Field observation	Holgate Pasture	singing	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBR, WBA	CC
Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	NA
Anguis fragilis (Slow-worm)	NZ0712804747	04/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Dead/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult female	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	54	D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	30	D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Anthus pratensis (Meadow Pipit)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	displaying	D0045/003/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	CC
Apus apus (Swift)	NZ0301	18/07/2024	Sustainable Swaledale	2 Individuals	In flight/Field observation	Fremington	Flying over (high)	D0151/001/01	RL-EN, UKBR, WBA	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0027/001/01	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	NA
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	29/06/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0027/001/01	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	NA
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0027/001/01	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	NA
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0027/001/01	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	NA
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	29/06/2000	Andrew Weston		Live Sighting/Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0097/009/02	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	CC
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Live Sighting/Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0097/009/02	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	CC
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Live Sighting/Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0097/009/02	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	CC
Asio flammeus (Short-eared Owl)	NZ00	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	-Withheld-	-Withheld-	D0097/009/02	BDir1, Bern2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBA, WBR	UC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0689206708	22/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0664605865	04/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0645705821	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	2yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0645905820	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0663705857	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0663905858	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Bufo bufo (Common Toad)	NZ0535206549	06/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult male	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Calidris alpina (Dunlin)	NZ0306	31/12/1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	0	D0027/001/01	Bern2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, UKBR, WBR	NA
Cinclus cinclus (Dipper)	NZ087035	10/07/2007	Martin Hammond		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 10/07/2007.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	NA
Cinclus cinclus (Dipper)	NZ063041	31/05/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Rispey Gill - 31/05/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	NA
Corvus frugilegus (Rook)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	42	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2, RL-NT, UKBA	NA
Corvus frugilegus (Rook)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	17	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2, RL-NT, UKBA	NA
Cuculus canorus (Cuckoo)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1994**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1994**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1994**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1994**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1994**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ10	**31/12/1996**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1984**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**1984**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
***Falco columbarius* (Merlin)**	NZ00	**31/12/1996**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-EN, UKBR, WBA, WCA1.1**	**NA**
***Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine)**	NZ00	**25/07/2020**	**Richard Baines**		**Live Sighting/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BDir1, Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, WCA1.1**	**UC**
Falco tinnunculus (Kestrel)	NZ052050	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 25/07/2020. Moresdale Beck Grassland		D0027/001/01	Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-VU, UKBA, WBR	UC
Falco tinnunculus (Kestrel)	NZ044049	05/08/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 05/08/2020. Low Easegill Grassland		D0027/001/01	Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-VU, UKBA, WBR	UC
Falco tinnunculus (Kestrel)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	Bern2, Bonn2, CITES-A, RL-VU, UKBA, WBR	UC
Gallinago gallinago (Snipe)	NZ0306	1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	0	D0027/001/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	NA
Gallinago gallinago (Snipe)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	4	D0027/001/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	NA
Gallinago gallinago (Snipe)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	flushed up from wet area	D0045/003/01	BDir2.1, Bonn2, RL-NT, UKBA, WBA	CC
Haematopus ostralegus (Oystercatcher)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley	1 Pair	Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	a pair on territory	D0045/003/01	BDir2.2, UKBA, WBA	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1992	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		bffffb67-2253-4140-91d9-cda09d227862	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1988	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		aa429e8a-aa2b-476c-9248-b1724690c74e	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1987	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		80f04945-cb07-4ff6-b681-6c4066a6e188	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	2002	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		750037a2-94d0-41d4-aee4-0e4411e16c76	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1995	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		668a8f47-a95f-459d-877c-639f5fc228fd	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1987	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		37727447-5a8c-4858-ae8c-566fef44550f	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0102	1990	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		0d0f446f-f4bc-49e7-b5d9-5712e8751a47	D0027/001/01	WCA8	CC
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0511	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks SSSI NZ0511		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ051109	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks, Henning Wood		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0510	21/07/2013	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Wood		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0411	09/04/2006	C. O'Reilly; John O'Reilly		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks nature reserve (part of site)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	23/04/2006	C. O'Reilly; John O'Reilly		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Beck/Hardy Wife Wood (site)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0804	18/05/2015	Janet Owen; Tim Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Waitgate Wood, acid Oak woodland (NZ00X)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0804	18/05/2015	Janet Owen; Tim Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Waitgate Wood, below outside wood (NZ00X)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	10/07/2014	David Earl; Joyce Earl		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Beck Wood		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0909	12/05/2015	Beryl Armstrong; Janet Owen; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Newsham, Moor Lane verge (NZ00Z)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0711	April 2015	Linda Robinson; Rita Mark		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Greta Bridge, Tebb Wood upstream from (NZ01Q)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	23/04/2006	Clare O'Reilly; John O'Reilly		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Beck/Hardy Wife Wood (site)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0411	15/03/2017	Tim Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Mill, up and downstream (NZ01K)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ063041	31/05/2000	Andrew Weston	F DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Rispey Gill - 31/05/2000.		D0027/001/01	WCA8	NA
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ052050	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward	LD DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	WCA8	NA
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0710	26/05/2008	John Drewett		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Barningham, Low Lane monad (NZ01Q)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0408	1985	Gordon Simpson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. The Stang	Imported from BSBI	D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0711	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks SSSI		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0411	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks SSSI NZ0411		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	26/05/2008	John Drewett		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Beck/Hardy Wife Wood (site)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	21/07/2013	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Gill Wood		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0610	21/07/2013	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Hardy Wife Wood		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0411	09/04/2006	Clare O'Reilly; John O'Reilly		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks nature reserve (part of site)		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0611	21/07/2013	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks	Hardy Wife tributary area.	D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ039112	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un
Hyacinthoides non-scripta (Bluebell)	NZ0611	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks		D0027/001/01	WCA8	Un

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Larus argentatus (Herring Gull)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, RL-DD, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Linaria cannabina (Linnet)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BAP, Bern2, RL-NT, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
***Linaria flavirostris* (Twite)**	NZ00	**29/06/2000**	**Andrew Weston**		**Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, S41, UKBR, WBR**	**NA**
Lissotriton helveticus (Palmate Newt)	NZ0672105811	22/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult male	D0078/001/01	Bern3, WCA5	CC
***Lutra lutra* (Otter)**	NZ0603	**01/03/1999**	**Unknown (YOARP)**		**Live Sighting/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BAP, Bern2, CHS2, CITES-A, HDir2, HDir4, S41, WCA5**	**NA**
***Lyrurus tetrix* (Black Grouse)**	NZ00	**09/04/1992**	**Unknown**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**BAP, BDir2.2, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR**	**NA**
***Meles meles* (Badger)**	NZ10NW ***(GPS Reading)***	**23/04/2020**	**Jonathan Pounder**	**1 Individual**	**Live Sighting/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0171/001/01	**Bern3, PBA**	**KC**
Motacilla cinerea (Grey Wagtail)	NZ069028	10/08/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Shaw Beck Mines - 10/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, RL-NT, UKBA	NA
Motacilla cinerea (Grey Wagtail)	NZ087035	10/07/2007	Martin Hammond		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 10/07/2007.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, RL-NT, UKBA	NA
Muscicapa striata (Spotted Flycatcher)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	BAP, Bern2, Bonn2, S41, UKBR, WBR	UC
***Myotis* (Myotis Bat species)**	NZ00NE ***(Centroid)***	**July 2023 to August 2023**	**Barrett Environmental Ltd (Surveyor)**		**Live Sighting/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0028/002/01	**Bern2, Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, WCA5**	**CC**
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	5	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ059014	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Stelling Farm Pasture - 07/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ0306	31/12/1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	24	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	8	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ0904	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Auditory record/Field observation	Gayles Moor	calling	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	CC
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	displaying	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	CC
Numenius arquata (Curlew)	NZ0805	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	displaying	D0045/003/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, S41, UKBR, WBR	CC
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ052050	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 25/07/2020. Moresdale Beck Grassland		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	UC
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ044049	05/08/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 05/08/2020. Low Easegill Grassland		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	UC
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ044049	12/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 12/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA
Oenanthe oenanthe (Wheatear)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck		D0045/003/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	CC
Phoenicurus phoenicurus (Redstart)	NZ052049	12/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Kexwith, Kexwith 2 & 3, Marrick - 12/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA, WBA	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Phylloscopus trochilus (Willow Warbler)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	UKBA, WBR	UC
***Pipistrellus pipistrellus* (Common Pipistrelle)**	NZ00NE ***(Centroid)***	**July 2023 to August 2023**	**Barrett Environmental Ltd (Surveyor)**		**Commuting/Foraging/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0028/002/01	**Bonn2, CHS2, HDir4, WCA5**	**CC**
Rana temporaria (Common Frog)	NZ0689706742	22/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	Bern3, HDir5, WCA5	CC
Rana temporaria (Common Frog)	NZ0675305801	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	Bern3, HDir5, WCA5	CC
Rana temporaria (Common Frog)	NZ0640006887	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	Bern3, HDir5, WCA5	CC
Saxicola rubetra (Whinchat)	NZ069028	10/08/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Shaw Beck Mines - 10/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, RL-NT, UKBR	NA
Strix aluco (Tawny Owl)	NZ052049	12/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Kexwith, Kexwith 2 & 3, Marrick - 12/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, CITES-A, RL-NT, UKBA	NA
Strix aluco (Tawny Owl)	NZ052049	12/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Live Sighting/Field observation	Kexwith, Kexwith 2 & 3, Marrick		D0097/009/02	Bern2, CITES-A, RL-NT, UKBA	CC
***Trichomanes speciosum* (Killarney Fern)**	NZ01	**29/11/1999**	**A.D. Headley**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**Bern1, CHS5, HDir2, HDir4, RDB-NR, WCA8**	**Un**
***Trichomanes speciosum* (Killarney Fern)**	NZ01	**29/11/1999**	**Unknown (BSBI Recorder)**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**Bern1, CHS5, HDir2, HDir4, RDB-NR, WCA8**	**Un**
***Trichomanes speciosum* (Killarney Fern)**	NZ01	**29/11/1999**	**A.D. Headley**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**Bern1, CHS5, HDir2, HDir4, RDB-NR, WCA8**	**Un**
***Trichomanes speciosum* (Killarney Fern)**	NZ01	**29/11/1999**	**A.D. Headley**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**Bern1, CHS5, HDir2, HDir4, RDB-NR, WCA8**	**Un**

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
***Trichomanes speciosum* (Killarney Fern)**	NZ01	**29/11/1999**	**A.D. Headley**		**Field record/Field observation**	**-Withheld-**	**-Withheld-**	D0027/001/01	**Bern1, CHS5, HDir2, HDir4, RDB-NR, WCA8**	**Un**
Tringa totanus (Redshank)	NZ0306	31/12/1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-NT, RL-VU, UKBA, WBA	NA
Tringa totanus (Redshank)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-NT, RL-VU, UKBA, WBA	NA
Troglodytes troglodytes (Wren)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, UKBA	NA
Troglodytes troglodytes (Wren)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	near waterfall	D0045/003/01	Bern2, UKBA	CC
Turdus philomelos (Song Thrush)	NZ052050	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 25/07/2020. Moresdale Beck Grassland		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBA, WBA	UC
Turdus philomelos (Song Thrush)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, S41, UKBA, WBA	UC
Turdus torquatus (Ring Ouzel)	NZ052050	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 25/07/2020. Moresdale Beck Grassland		D0027/001/01	BAP, Bern2, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	UC
Turdus torquatus (Ring Ouzel)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	BAP, Bern2, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	UC
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ044049	12/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 12/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ059014	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Stelling Farm Pasture - 07/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ0306	31/12/1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	0	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Vanellus vanellus (Lapwing)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	11	D0027/001/01	BAP, BDir2.2, Bonn2, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41, UKBR, WBR	NA
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ084037	17/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 17/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	NA
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0576705321	22/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0663605860	22/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature male	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0514206520	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult female	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0570806198	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0647005876	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0675805795	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0676005766	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0717604551	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor		D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0717704551	23/07/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0645905821	04/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	neo	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0491805244	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult male	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0496306591	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult male	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0499806436	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult male	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0502406525	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0506906527	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	neo	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0513306516	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0514106519	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0568006641	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	neo	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0574205245	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0625306684	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0657505869	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature female	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0688005697	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0688005698	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0710404510	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0714804522	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	neo	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0716204528	05/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0514006519	06/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	Adult female	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0540406512	06/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	immature	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC
Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard)	NZ0566005414	06/08/2009	Unknown (CGO Ecology)		Live Sighting/Field observation	Holgate Moor	1yr	D0078/001/01	BAP, Bern3, S41, WCA5	CC

Priority species										
Species Name	**Grid Reference**	**Date**	**Recorder(s)**	**Abundance**	**Record/Sample Type**	**Site Name**	**Notes**	**Dataset ID**	**Lists**	**V**
Anaptychia ciliaris (Eagle's Claws)	NZ084029	07/11/2014	Sue Knight	R DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Marske Beck - near Helwith	7826b253-4766-4551-af05-a42ef035f14e	D0027/001/01	BAP, RDB-NS, RL-EN, S41	CC
Anguilla anguilla (Eel)	NZ083053	01/01/1997	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Gilling West	3d4d27fd-d3ea-4c89-a65f-26e8bc2835f6	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-CR, S41	CC
Anguilla anguilla (Eel)	NZ083053	1997	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Gilling West	d4638e8b-9edc-4fe2-a22f-50040cdea927	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-CR, S41	CC
Anoscopus albifrons	NZ0903	18/08/1990	John Newbould; William Ely		Field observation	track between woods, Cordilleras, Feldom		D0027/001/01	RDB-NB	UC
Anthonomus ulmi	NZ0610	04/10/1985	William Ely		Field observation	Gill Wood, Barningham Moor		D0027/001/01	RDB-NB	UC
Atheta aquatilis	NZ0903	18/08/1990	John Newbould; William Ely	1 Count of Female	Field observation	track between woods, Cordilleras, Feldom		D0027/001/01	RDB-N	UC
Blysmus compressus (Flat-sedge)	NZ0950404490	24/08/2015	Tim Laurie; Eileen Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Feldom Ranges, nr. Cordilleras Farm (Sect F3) (NZ00X)	patch 1m diameter	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41	Un
Blysmus compressus (Flat-sedge)	NZ0950504495	24/08/2015	Tim Laurie; Eileen Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Feldom Ranges, nr. Cordilleras Farm (Sect F3) (NZ00X)	covering an area c. 4m diameter	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41	Un
Blysmus compressus (Flat-sedge)	NZ0950104484	24/08/2015	Tim Laurie; Eileen Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Feldom Ranges, nr Cordilleras Farm (Sect. F3) (NZ00X)	patch 1m diameter	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41	Un
Blysmus compressus (Flat-sedge)	NZ0951404481	24/08/2015	Tim Laurie; Eileen Laurie; Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Feldom Ranges, nr. Cordilleras Farm (Sect. F3)(NZ00X)	Patch 4 x 3 m	D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41	Un
Buteo buteo (Buzzard)	NZ084037	17/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 17/07/2000.	Probably nesting at Thringill	D0027/001/01	Bonn2, CITES-A	NA
Buteo buteo (Buzzard)	NZ087035	10/07/2007	Martin Hammond		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 10/07/2007.		D0027/001/01	Bonn2, CITES-A	NA
Buteo buteo (Buzzard)	NZ063041	31/05/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Rispey Gill - 31/05/2000.	Heard	D0027/001/01	Bonn2, CITES-A	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Buteo buteo (Buzzard)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	Bonn2, CITES-A	NA
Centaurea cyanus (Cornflower)	NZ0810	29/08/2010	Linda Robinson		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Barningham, among sown wildflower seeds on village green		D0027/001/01	BAP, GBNNSIP, S41	Un
Cladonia cariosa	NZ0402	30/07/2014	Janet Simkin; Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	cb2106b3-44b2-45b8-91fe-546abb4373d5	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. ciliata	NZ044022	22/07/2012	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	ba3188e1-638f-479e-b0e7-a734ff52007f%0Alead mine spoil	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	NZ0602	27/08/2014	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Prys	6c7d6e72-b99b-45f6-a4d4-b93ad2d434be	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	NZ0306	18/07/2016	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - The Stang - Arndale Beck	291ae4e1-74df-4095-b2f2-f34c2799a323	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	NZ0102	20/09/2015	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Slei Gill	e4f15bee-25fe-4646-9637-6519374e3dbb	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	NZ0402	30/07/2014	Janet Simkin; Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	2017f168-ee65-4b8e-9307-665e4acb1361	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia ciliata var. tenuis	NZ0104	20/03/2016	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Peat Moor Hill	9a5689dc-4e3b-4a42-aa91-f4e0b46f0a4a	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia coccifera s. lat. (Scarlet-Cup Lichen)	NZ0804	22/08/1969	Brian Coppins		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Richmond - Waitgate Wood	fdd78c39-86f8-4ea5-b284-c894a94c1e61%0As. lat.	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-DD	CC
Cladonia coccifera s. lat. (Scarlet-Cup Lichen)	NZ0301	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Fremington Edge	2fdd3808-4581-44da-9b85-4255d615b783	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-DD	CC
Cladonia coccifera s. lat. (Scarlet-Cup Lichen)	NZ0401	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Hurst	1dc1936f-f923-4caf-8443-4227d46be23e	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-DD	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Cladonia coccifera s. lat. (Scarlet-Cup Lichen)	NZ0505	09/11/2014	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Holgate Moor	09a620e3-9200-471e-abd0-9eabfb2c786a	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-DD	CC
Cladonia coccifera s. lat. (Scarlet-Cup Lichen)	NZ0204	20/03/2016	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Booze Moor	dba874f7-cf6b-482c-8cf9-143800aa7e06	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-DD	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ044022	22/07/2012	Les Knight; Sue Knight	F DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	e5ef4a84-31be-4bd9-a09e-7d63bb5ee3eb%0Alead mine spoil	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0804	22/08/1969	Brian Coppins		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Richmond - Waitgate Wood	824b7548-0760-4ddb-8bae-bcc0df41c4f2	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0306	18/07/2016	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - The Stang - Arndale Beck	24155972-2aa1-433c-9c16-96d4e535a098	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0102	20/09/2015	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Slei Gill	64457916-c4bc-4e98-9b01-2071eba224dc	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0301	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Fremington Edge	b9e97d29-80bd-4aed-881b-c5eb33d5f8a6	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0302	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Hurst	5348707d-ff55-4e54-8479-11138d0fda52	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0401	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Hurst	231b51cf-c460-4e05-b104-7c961f53d7de	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0005	11/01/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Stang Mine	18f388fe-0b75-4939-ba78-437f5d164cc3	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0104	20/03/2016	Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Peat Moor Hill	3ba7a1b5-0df8-4c6e-9bbd-8b6357864062	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Cladonia portentosa	NZ0402	30/07/2014	Janet Simkin; Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	a053a75e-c415-4850-a3ce-17cecd7aa56a	D0027/001/01	HDir5	CC
Coenonympha pamphilus (Small Heath)	NZ0208	07/07/2005	Martin Greenland	1 Count of Butterfly	Field record/Field observation	The Strang Forest.		D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-NT, S41	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Coenonympha pamphilus (Small Heath)	NZ0903	18/08/1990	John Newbould; William Ely		Field record/Field observation	E part of field W of track, Cordilleras, Feldom		D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-NT, S41	UC
Coenonympha pamphilus (Small Heath)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines	6 Count of Individuals	Live Sighting/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-NT, S41	UC
Coloeus monedula (Jackdaw)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	BDir2.2	NA
Coloeus monedula (Jackdaw)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	4	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2	NA
Contacyphon punctipennis	NZ009061	15/05/2004	Martin Hammond	2 Count of Absent	Field record/Field observation	Stang House (pond), SE of Hoove	916c3d9a-d877-40c4-aafd-7e96c49a1ea5	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Corvus corone (Carrion Crow)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2	NA
Corvus corone (Carrion Crow)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	4	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2	NA
Dactylorhiza viridis (Frog Orchid)	NZ047022	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Road Quarry		D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-VU, S41	NA
Gentianella campestris (Field Gentian)	NZ047022	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston	L DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Nungate Quarry		D0027/001/01	BAP, RL-EN, RL-VU, S41	NA
Hydroporus ferrugineus	NZ009059	13/09/2000	R. Merritt	1 Count of Absent	Field record/Field observation	Stang Gill (stream), SE of Hoove	26d6a1a7-d7e4-4da4-83f9-77e1c4055035	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Illosporiopsis christiansenii	NZ089088	09/11/2014	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Stainmore - Barningham Moor	723cfd1d-168c-4d49-82f9-c2a09b1d58e4%0APhyscia tenella	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Illosporiopsis christiansenii	NZ084084	09/11/2014	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Stainmore - Barningham Moor	3515d3ce-fed3-4629-b67f-3426fed23e43%0APhyscia tenella	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Illosporiopsis christiansenii	NZ069067	09/11/2014	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Long Green	5d6aacd9-9d01-42c7-929b-aae31d7ea57b%0APhyscia tenella	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Lagopus lagopus (Red Grouse)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	6	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41, WBR	NA
Lagopus lagopus (Red Grouse)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	BAP, S41, WBR	NA
Lagopus lagopus (Red Grouse)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41, WBR	NA
Lagopus lagopus (Red Grouse)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	Rake Beck	displaying	D0045/003/01	BAP, S41, WBR	CC
Lecanora handelii	NZ0402	30/07/2014	Janet Simkin; Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	3e398f47-af80-4621-af6f-58fdb204cd23	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	CC
Lepraria nivalis	NZ0301	27/02/2013	Les Knight; Sue Knight	O DAFOR of Lichen	Field record/Field observation	Arkengarthdale - Fremington Edge	8da82fc1-a61d-48ac-9b18-0fd7e5bd907e	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Lepus europaeus (Hare)	NZ058105	16/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	NA
Lepus europaeus (Hare)	NZ064105	19/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	NA
Limonia trivittata	NZ0903	18/08/1990	John Newbould; William Ely		Field observation	W part of field W of track, Cordilleras, Feldom		D0027/001/01	RDB-N	UC
Menyanthes trifoliata (Bogbean)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	CITES-D	NA
Menyanthes trifoliata (Bogbean)	NZ052050	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	CITES-D	NA
Mustela erminea (Stoat)	NZ080105	22/02/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	Bern3	NA
Mustela erminea (Stoat)	NZ063106	01/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Gill Beck.		D0027/001/01	Bern3	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Myosotis stolonifera (Pale Forget-me-not)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	NA
Noccaea caerulescens (Alpine Penny-cress)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	NA
Peltigera neckeri	NZ0402	30/07/2014	Janet Simkin; Les Knight; Sue Knight		Field record/Field observation	Swaledale - Hurst	a4cfbaf9-7a77-4939-87e5-55917eadf9ed	D0027/001/01	RDB-NS	CC
Pica pica (Magpie)	NZ1005	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	2	D0027/001/01	BDir2.2	NA
Picus viridis (Green Woodpecker)	NZ084037	17/07/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 17/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, WBA	NA
Picus viridis (Green Woodpecker)	NZ087035	10/07/2007	Martin Hammond		Field observation	Dicky Edge - 10/07/2007.		D0027/001/01	Bern2, WBA	NA
Pluvialis apricaria (Golden Plover)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	BDir1, BDir2.2, Bonn2, WBR	NA
Pluvialis apricaria (Golden Plover)	NZ0306	31/12/1982	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	27	D0027/001/01	BDir1, BDir2.2, Bonn2, WBR	NA
Pluvialis apricaria (Golden Plover)	NZ0606	31/12/1996	Unknown		Field record/Field observation	Richmondshire District.	1	D0027/001/01	BDir1, BDir2.2, Bonn2, WBR	NA
Sabulina verna (Spring Sandwort)	NZ086028	01/08/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Marske Pasture - 01/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	NA
Sabulina verna (Spring Sandwort)	NZ064022	26/07/2004	Deborah Millward	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Mine Spoil Heaps near Prys Lead Mine - 26/07/2004.		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	NA
Sabulina verna (Spring Sandwort)	NZ047022	29/06/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Road Verge		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Sabulina verna (Spring Sandwort)	NZ069028	10/08/2000	Andrew Weston	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Shaw Beck Mines - 10/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	NA
Sabulina verna (Spring Sandwort)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward	A DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	RDB-NS, RL-NT	NA
Salmo trutta (Brown/Sea Trout)	NZ083053	01/01/1997	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Gilling West	84bdbf79-b9cb-4962-9a70-96f066a2aca6	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	CC
Salmo trutta (Brown/Sea Trout)	NZ074028	02/06/2005	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Marske Beck at Helwith	8ac09627-ae12-45ff-8cbd-fef3173b6504	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	CC
Salmo trutta (Brown/Sea Trout)	NZ053049	15/06/2010	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Marske Beck at Kexwith	ea772b8b-14f3-47a1-969e-95f676245359	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	CC
Salmo trutta subsp. fario (Brown Trout)	NZ083053	1997	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation	Gilling West	80f81ae9-ee11-45b9-8fd3-a7659aaded9a	D0027/001/01	BAP, S41	CC
Sphagnum (Bog Moss)	NZ052050	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	HDir5	NA
Sphagnum (Bog Moss)	NZ052050	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Field record/Field observation	Moresdale Beck Grassland - 25/07/2020. Marshy grassland, Moresdale Beck Grassland		D0027/001/01	HDir5	UC
Sphagnum (Bog Moss)	NZ044048	02/06/2004	Deborah Millward		Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 02/06/2004.		D0027/001/01	HDir5	NA
Thaumatomyia rufa	NZ0903	18/08/1990	John Newbould; William Ely		Field observation	track between woods, Cordilleras, Feldom		D0027/001/01	RDB-N	UC

INNS										
Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Alchemilla mollis (Garden Lady's-mantle)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Field record/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Broadleaved woodland, Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	UC
Blitum bonus-henricus (Good-King-Henry)	NZ048111	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin	1 Count of Individuals	Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks SSSI NZ0411	NZ048111, on stony banks of river.	D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, RL-VU	Un
Epilobium brunnescens (New Zealand Willowherb)	NZ053055	20/06/2000	Andrew Weston	L DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Lockey Wood - 20/06/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS	NA
Epilobium brunnescens (New Zealand Willowherb)	NZ063041	31/05/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Rispey Gill - 31/05/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS	NA
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum (Variegated Yellow Archangel)	NZ0711	April 2015	Linda Robinson; Rita Mark		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Greta Bridge, Tebb Wood upstream from (NZ01Q)		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	Un
Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum (Variegated Yellow Archangel)	NZ0411	16/05/2014	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Brignall Banks SSSI NZ0411		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	Un

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Lolium multiflorum (Italian Rye-grass)	NZ0102	2012	Withheld (NBN Atlas)		Field record/Field observation		b6cdec42-7d12-4a37-9c42-0c11a13c32a7	D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Lonicera involucrata (Californian Honeysuckle)	NZ086028	01/08/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Marske Pasture - 01/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Lonicera nitida (Wilson's Honeysuckle)	NZ086028	01/08/2000	Andrew Weston		Field observation	Marske Pasture - 01/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Mentha spicata (Spear Mint)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ053055	20/06/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Lockey Wood - 20/06/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ083032	20/06/2000	Andrew Weston	L DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Gill Wood - 20/06/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ084037	17/07/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Dicky Edge - 17/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ061026	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Tongue Hill Meadows - 07/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ047022	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Road Quarry		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ064022	26/07/2004	Deborah Millward	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Mine Spoil Heaps near Prys Lead Mine - 26/07/2004.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ047022	27/08/2004	Deborah Millward	O DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Spoil Heaps		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ053055	25/07/2020	Richard Baines		Field record/Field observation	Lockey Wood - 25/07/2020. Acid grassland, Lockey Wood		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	UC
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ044049	05/08/2020	Richard Baines		Field record/Field observation	Low Easegill Grassland - 05/08/2020. Mixed grassland, Low Easegill Grassland		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	UC
Myosotis arvensis (Field Forget-me-not)	NZ069028	10/08/2000	Andrew Weston	R DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Shaw Beck Mines - 10/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ082103	13/02/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ064104	24/02/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ072101	08/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ047113	09/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	River Greta.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ074097	10/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0004	30/07/2023	Ian Bond		Dead on road/Field observation	Arkengarthdale		D0129/001/01	GBNNSIP	CC

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0005	30/07/2023	Ian Bond		Dead on road/Field observation	Arkengarthdale		D0129/001/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0705	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley	>1 Individuals	Live Sighting/Field observation	near Rake Beck	rabbits on moorland	D0045/003/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0705 *(Centroid)*	03/06/2023	Derek Whiteley		Live Sighting/Field observation	near Rake Beck	rabbits on moorland	D0159/001/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0202 *(Estimated (Centroid of Site))*	02/02/2025	Ian Bond		Droppings/Field observation	Booze, Arkengarthdale	Also scrapes	D0129/002/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)	NZ0301 *(Estimated (Centroid of Site))*	02/02/2025	Ian Bond		Droppings/Field observation	Fremington	Also scrapes	D0129/002/01	GBNNSIP	CC
Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	NZ063041	31/05/2000	Andrew Weston	L DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Rispey Gill - 31/05/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	NZ047022	29/06/2000	Andrew Weston	F DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Hurst Complex - 28/06/2000 - 28/08/2000. Hurst Road Verge		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce)	NZ086028	01/08/2000	Andrew Weston	L DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Marske Pasture - 01/08/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP	NA
Reynoutria sachalinensis (Giant Knotweed)	NZ061026	07/07/2000	Andrew Weston	LF DAFOR of Individuals	Field observation	Tongue Hill Meadows - 07/07/2000.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	NA
Rhododendron ponticum	NZ0208	10/07/2014	David Earl; Joyce Earl		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Hope Forest		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	Un
Rhododendron ponticum	NZ024085	11/07/2012	John Newbould		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. Stang Forest, Doorgill Bridge		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	Un
Rhododendron ponticum	NZ0208	05/03/2012	John Liam Durkin		Field record/Field observation	North-west Yorkshire. The Stang	The Stang	D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, INNS, WCA9	Un

Species Name	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Abundance	Record/Sample Type	Site Name	Notes	Dataset ID	Lists	V
Sciurus carolinensis (Grey Squirrel)	NZ062113	18/02/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, WCA9	NA
Sciurus carolinensis (Grey Squirrel)	NZ062105	08/03/2005	Michael Murphy		Field record/Field observation	Barningham.		D0027/001/01	GBNNSIP, WCA9	NA

International Sites - 0 records

Local Sites - 17 records	
North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINCs intersecting 5000m buffer	Stelling Farm Pasture (NZ00-13) (4789m), Tongue Hill Meadows (NZ00-17) (3786m), Dicky Edge (NZ00-22) (4035m), Owlands Pasture, Marrick (NZ00-06) (4789m), Marske Pasture (NZ00-21) (4906m), Moresdale Beck Grassland (NZ00-32) (1301m), Dalton Beck Grasslands (NZ00-34) (4417m), Shaw Beck Mines (NZ00-15) (3989m), Rispey Gill (NZ00-18) (2146m), Hurst Complex (NZ00-03) (3851m), Low Easegill Grassland (NZ00-33) (1655m), Mine Spoil Heaps Near Prys Lead Mine (NZ00-29) (4357m), Waitgate Pastures (NZ00-01) (3906m), East Bank (NZ00-20) (3381m), Lockey Wood (NZ00-24) (763m)
North Yorkshire SINC - Deleted SINCs intersecting 5000m buffer	Lummas House Meadows (NZ00-25) (3544m), Low Greenas Pasture (NZ00-16) (4836m)

National Sites - 5 records	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest intersecting 5000m buffer	Brignall Banks Sssi (1003659) (3378m), Shaw Beck Gill Sssi (1003168) (4153m)
National Parks intersecting 5000m buffer	Yorkshire Dales (2324m)
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty intersecting 5000m buffer	North Pennines (4088m)
Buglife B-Lines intersecting 5000m buffer	B-Lines (1428m)

North Yorkshire SINC - SINC and Candidate SINCs

Site Code	Site Name	Status	Evaluation	Grid Ref
NZ00-13	Stelling Farm Pasture	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural neutral grassland. Acid grassland.	NZ059014
NZ00-17	Tongue Hill Meadows	Ratified SINC	Semi-natural grassland that scores within 20% of grassland thresholds and lies within 500m of an existing grassland statutory site or designated SINC.	NZ061026
NZ00-22	Dicky Edge	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland. Acid grassland. Mixed fen.	NZ086035
NZ00-06	Owlands Pasture, Marrick	Ratified SINC	Mixed grassland.	NZ051013
NZ00-21	Marske Pasture	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural neutral / calcareous grassland.	NZ086028
NZ00-32	Moresdale Beck Grassland	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural neutral grassland.	NZ052050
NZ00-34	Dalton Beck Grasslands	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland. Acid grassland.	NZ101071
NZ00-15	Shaw Beck Mines	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural neutral grassland. Acid grassland.	NZ069028
NZ00-18	Rispey Gill	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural woodland.	NZ063041
NZ00-03	Hurst Complex	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland.	NZ047022

Site Code	Site Name	Status	Evaluation	Grid Ref
NZ00-33	Low Easegill Grassland	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland. Enclosed upland acid grassland.	NZ044048
NZ00-29	Mine Spoil Heaps Near Prys Lead Mine	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland.	NZ065021
NZ00-01	Waitgate Pastures	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural neutral and calcareous grassland.	NZ088046
NZ00-20	East Bank	Ratified SINC	Old, established semi-natural calcareous grassland. Acid grassland.	NZ086053
NZ00-24	Lockey Wood	Ratified SINC	Ancient semi-natural woodland. Mixed grassland.	NZ053055

North Yorkshire SINC - Deleted SINCs

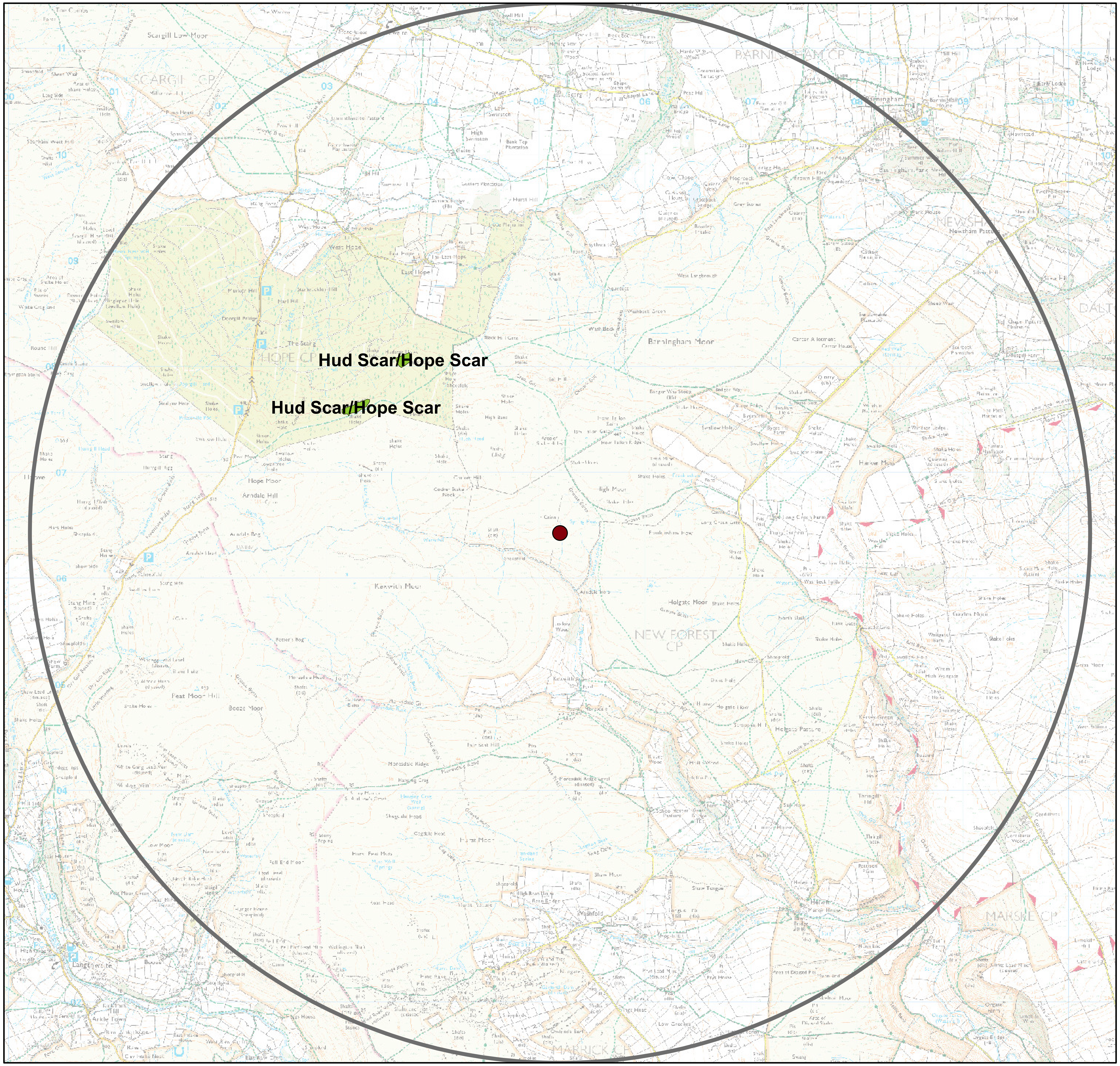
Site Code	Site Name	Status	Evaluation	Grid Ref
NZ00-25	Lummas House Meadows	Deleted SINC		NZ073034
NZ00-16	Low Greenas Pasture	Deleted SINC		NZ066017

Ancient Woodland Inventory				
The Ancient Woodland Inventory identifies over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in England. Ancient woodland is identified using presence or absence of woods from old maps, information about the wood's name, shape, internal boundaries, location relative to other features, ground survey, and aerial photography.				
Habitat	**Distance**	**Area**	**Coverage**	**At Search Location**
Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	763m - 4958m	88.522ha	1.128%	No
Ancient Replanted Woodland	4514m - 4922m	21.646ha	0.276%	No

Priority Habitats Inventory				
This is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance.This replaces Natural England's previous separate BAP habitat inventories.				
Habitat	**Distance**	**Area**	**Coverage**	**At Search Location**
Upland heathland	0m - 4979m	2163.64ha	27.559%	Yes
Blanket bog	114m - 4882m	1216.004ha	15.489%	No
Grass moorland	1561m - 4585m	195.046ha	2.484%	No
Deciduous woodland	2027m - 4990m	101.683ha	1.295%	No
Good quality semi improved grassland	2402m - 4733m	62.992ha	0.802%	No
Upland calcareous grassland	1959m - 4973m	55.238ha	0.704%	No
No main habitat but additional habitats present	1493m - 4995m	36.082ha	0.46%	No
Lowland fens	1301m - 4907m	22.051ha	0.281%	No
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	3547m - 4836m	15.94ha	0.203%	No
Lowland calcareous grassland	3208m - 4590m	5.03ha	0.064%	No
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	765m - 1482m	1.088ha	0.014%	No
Lowland meadows	1449m	1.074ha	0.014%	No
Upland hay meadow	4923m	0.804ha	0.01%	No
Lowland heathland	3271m	0.088ha	0.001%	No
Upland flushes fens and swamps	4022m	0.056ha	0.001%	No

Ancient Tree Inventory				
The Ancient Tree Inventory is a citizen science project that maps the location of special trees, managed and owned by the Woodland Trust. The Ancient Tree Inventory database is not complete and is always being updated. NOTE: to display trees in eMapper, points where trees appear have been buffered. Please disregard the 'Area' field in your information download for the Ancient Tree Inventory.				
Habitat	**Distance**	**Area**	**Coverage**	**At Search Location**
Veteran tree	311m - 4996m	0ha	0%	No
Ancient tree	624m - 4998m	0ha	0%	No

Great Crested Newt Risk Zones				
Identifies areas where the distribution of Great Crested Newts (GCN) has been categorised into district zones relating to GCN occurrence and the level of impact development is likely to have on this species, split into Red, Amber, and Green zones.				
Habitat	**Distance**	**Area**	**Coverage**	**At Search Location**
Green Zone	0m	5073.19ha	64.62%	Yes
Amber Zone	3859m - 4823m	35.49ha	0.452%	No



ECOLOGICAL DATA SEARCH - NON STATUTORY SITES

HOPE MOOR

SLR CONSULTING

PLOT PRODUCED: 10 March 2026

NZ0519906429
5000m Search Area
Durham Local Wildlife Sites

Produced by

Environmental Records Information Centre North East

Great North Museum: Hancock
Barras Bridge
Newcastle upon Tyne
Tyne & Wear
NE2 4PT

SITE NAME	Hud Scar/Hope Scar
DISTRICT	Teesdale
AREA	2ha
SITE NUMBER	6.6
GRID REFERENCE	NZ 037081
OS MAP NUMBER	NZ 00 NW
HABITAT(S)	Calcareous grassland and crags
GEOLOGY	Carboniferous
SOIL	
ALTITUDE	380-457m
DATE	1991
ASPECT	North facing
SLOPE	Steep to precipitous
LAND USE	Forestry
ADJACENT LAND USE	Forestry (Coniferous plantation)
SURVEYOR	M. J. Owen

Description of Ecological Interest

Limestone crags within Stang Forest supporting calcareous grassland including a number of uncommon species. Blue moor-grass (*Sesleria albicans*) is abundant and other species present include biting stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), wild thyme (*Thymus praecox*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*), mossy saxifrage (*Saxifraga hypnoides*), rue-leaved saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*) and meadow saxifrage (*Saxifraga granulata*). Crevices within the crags support a number of fern species such as maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes*), wall-rue (*Aspleniugi ruta-muraria*) and brittle bladder-fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*).

Other comments

The site boundary includes part of the adjacent forest, which has been clear felled. Parts of Hope Scar have been colonised by conifers, their removal is recommended.

Hud Scar/Hope Scar
NZ 037081
NZ 033076
Site No: 6.6
316
325
East Hope
The Stang
Stang Gill
385
448
Hope Edge
Hope Scar
High Band
Mine Workings (dis)
Cocker Hill
475
Arndale

Appendix 7B Kexwith Fish Survey Report (EPS Limited (2025))

eps

MacArthur Green

Kexwith

Fish survey report

EPS GENERAL NOTES

Title: Kexwith – Fish Survey Report

Client: MacArthur Green

Date: 25/02/2025

Office: Blackett Street, Manchester, M12 6AE

Status: Version 1

Author	[redacted]	**Technical reviewer**	[redacted]
Signature		Signature	
Date:	10/04/2025	Date:	10/04/2025
Project manager	[redacted]	**Quality reviewer**	[redacted]
Signature		Signature	
Date:	10/04/2025	Date:	10/04/2025

Contents

Executive Summary

A semi-quantitative electric-fishing assessment of the fish assemblage in the Arndale Beck and Moresdale Gill catchment, North Yorkshire was carried out by Eps Ltd in June 2024 on behalf of MacArthur Green Ltd. The principal aims of the study were to ascertain the fish assemblage present within the watercourses in the area that could potentially be impacted by the proposed Kexwith Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development) which is shown in **Figure 1**.

A total of two watercourses (Arndale Beck and Moresdale Gill), ranging from 350 m to 440 m elevation, were electric-fished in accordance with Environment Agency protocol for semi-quantitative methods for fisheries classification. The main findings were as follows:

- the survey showed that the watercourses on site contain healthy populations of brown trout;
- populations of brown trout have undergone recruitment in each of the last three years;
- presence of potentially three juvenile year classes of brown trout would suggest that the watercourses are an important spawning habitat for salmonid fish; and
- trout populations are separated for significant parts of the year by dry valley section typical of the underlying karst limestone geology.

Provided that the recommendations made in this report are implemented in full, most ecological impacts associated with the works can be managed and reduced through a combination of avoidance or mitigation such as appropriate timings of works, non-licensed method statements, fish rescues, the implementation of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and toolbox talks, where necessary.

1 Introduction

Background and Survey Objectives

Eps Ltd was commissioned by MacArthur Green to complete a desk study and fish survey to ascertain the fish assemblage present within the watercourses in the area that could potentially be impacted by the Proposed Development which is shown by the red line boundary in **Figure 1**.

The findings of the desk study and surveys will be used to inform the impact assessment, proposed mitigation and enhancement opportunities for fish within the Proposed Development. Details of the impact assessment and mitigation will be included within a Technical Appendix of the Ecology Chapter of the Environmental Statement for the Proposed Development.

Arndale Beck and Moresdale Gill are tributaries of the River Swale in Lower Swaledale, North Yorkshire. The source of both watercourses rise on Kexwith as upland flushes and create upland streams over bedrock where the underlying geology allows. In the lower reaches, the streams merge to create Holgate Beck which joins Marske Beck and flows through agricultural land to the confluence with the River Swale downstream of the village of Marske.

Site Description

The Proposed Development is an area located in North Yorkshire, near the village of Marrick in Richmondshire. Situated in lower Swaledale on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the site lies approximately 9 miles west of Richmond. The moor is dominated by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), along with bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus)*, cotton grass (*Eriophrum* sp*.),* and sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum* sp*.)*, which thrive in the acidic, peat-rich soils. Some areas contain patches of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and upland grasses such as purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Much of the moor is managed for grouse shooting, which influences its ecology through controlled burning of heather to encourage new growth. This management can benefit certain bird species but can also impact biodiversity. Grazing sheep is another key factor shaping the landscape, affecting plant composition and limiting woodland regeneration.

Description of the Proposed Development

The client proposes the construction of a wind farm comprising 20 turbines with associated access and infrastructure / ancillary structures. At the time of writing, turbine layout has been drafted but turbine design and other infrastructure has not been finalised.

Study Area

Guidance on ecological assessments recommends that all ecological features that occur within a zone of influence (ZoI) for a proposed scheme are investigated. The potential ZoI includes;

- areas to be directly impacted by land take for the proposed scheme and access that could cause loss or degradation of suitable aquatic habitat; and

- aquatic habitat which could be indirectly affected by the scheme such as through changes in water levels, including any habitat hydrologically connected to the construction area.

Effectively, the survey area equates to the boundary of the Proposed Development.

2 Survey Methods

Desk Study

The aim of the desk-study was to review any available, pre-existing data that provides background information regarding the fish communities within the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**). Sources of information included NBN Atlas.

Fish Habitat Walkover Survey

A walkover fish habitat survey was carried out along watercourses within the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**). The aim of the survey was to identify potentially sensitive areas of fish habitat within the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**). Sensitive habitat may include those used by protected fisheries interests at sensitive life stages such as spawning or juvenile habitat. This information is used to inform the wind farm design process and the ecological assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report.

Table 1. Habitat Classification.

Habitat Type	Classification
Salmonid spawning gravel	Stable gravel up to 0.3 m deep that is not compacted or contains excessive silt. Optimal substrate size with a diameter of 80 mm to 100 mm. Typically at the tail end of pools with accelerating water flow.
Silted salmonid spawning habitat	Salmonid spawning gravel that is compacted or contains excessive silt.
Salmonid fry habitat (0+)	Shallow (<0.2 m) riffle-run habitat dominated by gravel (16 – 64 mm) and cobbles (64 – 256 mm).
Salmonid parr habitat (1+)	Riffle – run habitat that is generally faster and deeper than fry habitat (0.2 – 0.4 m). Substrate consists of gravels (16 – 64 mm), cobbles (64 – 256 mm) and increased boulder cover (> 256 mm).
Mixed juvenile salmonid habitat (0+/1+)	A mix of fry and parr habitat, suited to both age classes in combination – the deeper, faster, larger substrate areas used by parr, and the shallower, slower, smaller substrate areas used by fry.
Glide	Smooth laminar flow with little surface turbulence and generally greater than 0.3 m deep.
Pool	No perceptible flow and often greater than 1 m deep.
Flow constriction	Where physical features provide a narrowing of the channel resulting in increased velocity and depth (often combined with a localised increase in gradient and bedrock substrates).
Migration obstacle	A structure identified as a potential obstruction to fish passage (e.g. impassable falls, weirs, bridge aprons, shallow braided river sections preventing upstream migration during low flows). May be flow dependent.
Eel habitat	Substrate dominated with cobbles (64 – 256 mm) and boulders (> 256 mm), presenting multiple places for refuge including features such as gabion baskets and high growth of instream vegetation.
Lamprey spawning habitat	Similar habitat to that of spawning salmonids; stable gravel up to 0.3 m deep that is not compacted or contains excessive silt.
Ammocoete habitat	Stable areas of silt and sand, shallow with low velocity and organic detritus present, often in still/marginal areas (Harvey & Cowx, 2003).

The results of the walkover survey were used to select suitable sites for electric fishing surveys.

Electric Fishing Surveys

The Environment Agencies protocol for semi-quantitative electrofishing was used for this survey, this consisted of a 5-minute timed survey of the reaches of the Arndale Beck and Moresdale Gill where suitable habitat had been identified during the walkover surveys. A single electric fishing unit (E-fish 500W) was used on each section by a single operator, fished in an upstream direction, for 5 minutes active fishing time (not including stopping time for fish handling etc). All fish caught were netted and had their biometrics recorded. scale ageing was not undertaken. For each section fished, pH, temperature and conductivity of the stream water were measured using a hand probe (Hanna Instruments). Wet width and length of the fished sections were also recorded as well as altitude in metres, which was taken from the OS MAP application.

Limitations /constraints

There are no significant limitations to the work undertaken. All surveys were undertaken in favourable weather conditions and within an optimal season for survey.

3 Results

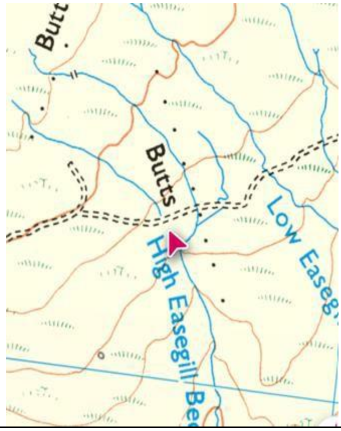
Desk study

A data search of the NBN Gateway was conducted focusing on the Proposed Development and the area within 5 km of the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**). The data search returned the following records; bullhead (*Cottus gobio),* brown trout (*Salmo trutta),* European eel (*Anguilla Anguilla)* and Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar).* None of the records returned were associated with watercourses within the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**).

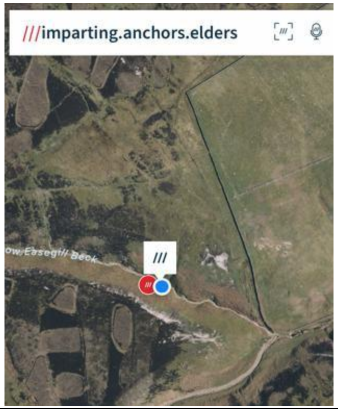
Habitat walkover survey

The results of the habitat walkover survey are presented in **Table 2**.

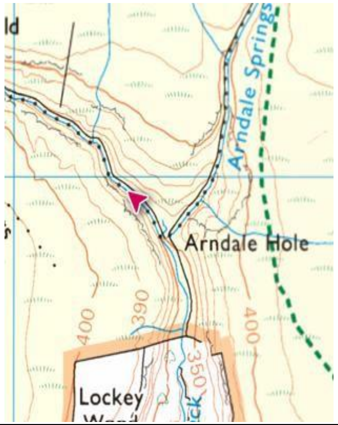
Table 2. Results of Habitat Walkover Survey.

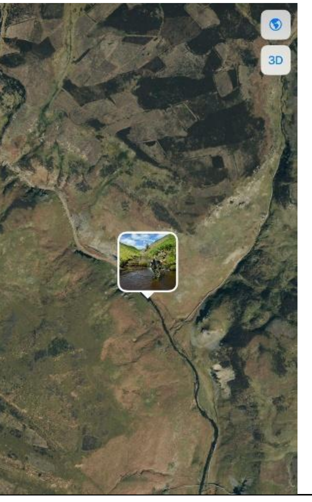
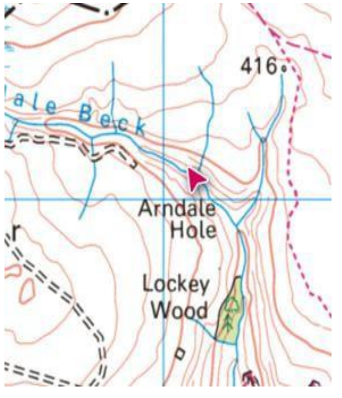
Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
1	**NZ 03688 05226**			Dry tributary devoid of fish. **Scoped out for further survey.**
2	**NZ 03792 04881**			Ephemeral/low flow tributary devoid of fish. **Scoped out for further survey.**

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
3	**NZ 03835 04716**			Section of Moresdale Gill above the dry valley reach, Boulders, cobbles and gravels over bedrock dominate. Some good salmonid habitat. **Scoped in for further survey.**
4	**NZ 03856 05342**			Ephemeral tributary of Moresdale Gill. Lacking fish. **Scoped out of further survey.**

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
5	**NZ 04177 04969**			Dry valley section. **Scoped out of further survey.**
6	**NZ 04253 04789**			Dry valley section. **Scoped out of further survey.**

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
7	**NZ 03894 04771**			Looking upstream at Moresdale Gill. The downstream extent of the fishable survey reach. **Scoped in for further survey.**
8	**NZ 03925 04777**			Looking downstream at the sink hole where Moresdale Gill becomes a dry valley section. **Scoped out of further survey**

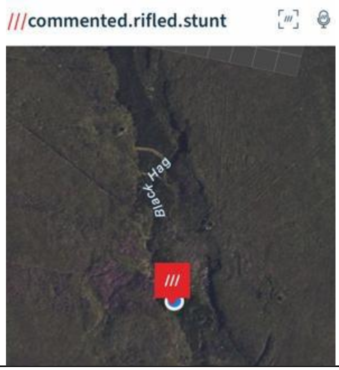
Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
9	**NZ 03778 04785**			Moresdale Gill above the confluence of High Easegill Beck. Upstream extent of the survey reach. **Scoped in for further survey.**
10	**NZ 05250 05974**			Looking upstream to the dry valley section of Arndale Beck. Upstream section lacking fish. **Scoped out of further survey.**

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
11	**NZ 05282 05949**			Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring. Spring fed stream with good water quality. Cascades and pool over bedrock. **Scoped in for further survey.**
12	**NZ05136 06093**			Dry valley section of Arndale Beck. Devoid of fish. **Scoped out of further survey.**

eps

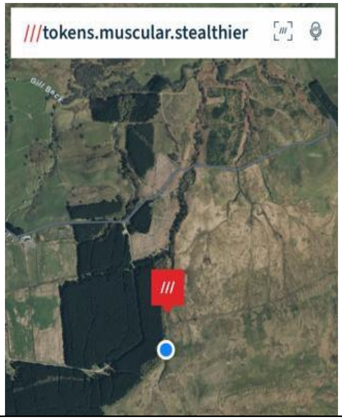
Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
13	**NZ 04888 06193**			Dry valley section of Arndale Beck. Devoid of fish. **Scoped out of further survey.**
14	**NZ 04827 06254**			Upstream reach of Arndale Beck above the dry valley section. Cobbles and boulders dominate with finer gravels. **Scoped in for further survey.**
15	**NZ 02659 06261**			Dry flush. Lacking suitable habitat. **Scoped out of further survey.**

eps

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
16	**NZ 02435 06262**			Wet flush in headwaters. Lacking suitable habitat. **Scoped out of further survey.**
17	**NZ 02430 06375**			Black hag is an upland flush, lacking suitable fish habitat. **Scoped out of further survey.**
18	**NZ 03361 06505**			Headwater of Arndale Beck, watercourse is suffering from iron pollution, most likely leaching from old mine workings. **Scoped out of further survey.**

eps

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
19	**NZ 03363 06607**			Black Sike is a heavily iron stained tributary of Arndale Beck. Unsuitable habitat. **Scoped out of further survey.**
20	**NZ 03507 06536**			Heavily stained section in the headwaters of Arndale Beck. Potentially good habitat but polluted. **Scoped in for further survey.**

Location Number (Figure 1)	National Grid Reference	OS Map	Photo	Comments
21	**NZ 03605 06511**			Heavily stained section in the headwaters of Arndale Beck. Potentially good habitat but polluted. **Scoped in for further survey.**
22	**NZ 04581 08604**			Moorland flush devoid of suitable fish habitat. **Scoped out of further survey.**

Electric fishing surveys

The four survey reaches (survey locations 3, 9, 11, 14, 20 and 21) that were identified with suitable habitat were electric fished using a semi-quantitative electrofishing method which consisted of a 5-minute timed survey. A single electric fishing unit (E-fish 500W) was used on each section by a single operator, fished in an upstream direction, for 5 minutes active fishing time.

Detailed results of the surveys can be found in the **Appendices 3** to **8**. In summary the main findings are shown below.

Table 3. E-Fishing Summary

Site	Species	Number	Size Range (fork length in mm)
Moresdale Beck (survey locations 3, 7 and 9)	Brown Trout	18	55 - 210
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring (survey location 11)	Brown Trout	28	80 - 210
Lower Arndale (survey location 14)	Brown Trout	14	30-170
Upper Arndale to Waterfall (survey locations 20 and 21)	No fish caught	0	n/a

- The survey showed that three of the survey reaches, on site contain populations of brown trout (*Salmo trutta).*
- Populations of brown trout have undergone recruitment in each of the last three years.
- The presence of three juvenile year classes of brown trout would suggest that the watercourses are an important spawning habitat for salmonid fish.

4 Recommendations

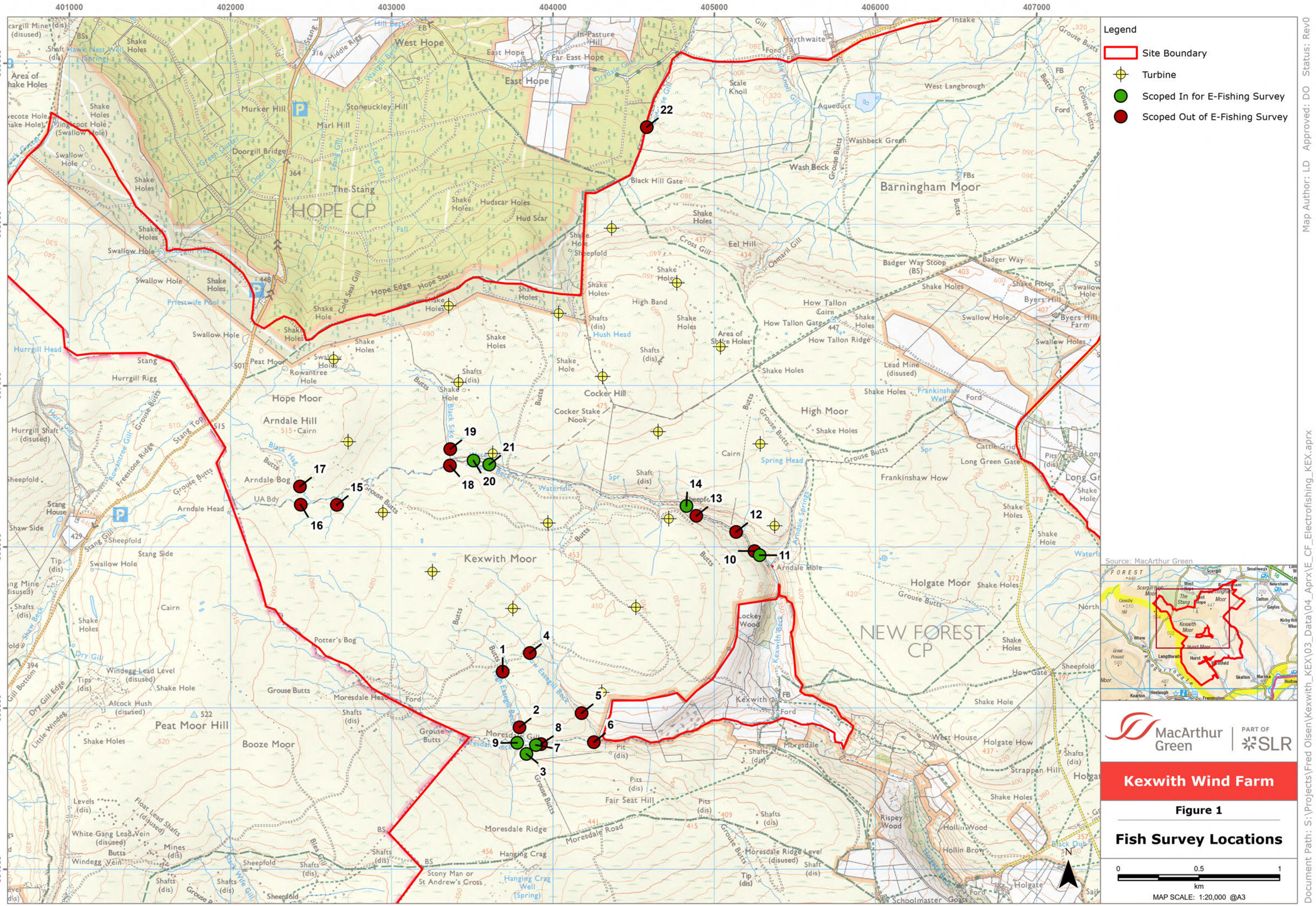
In the absence of appropriate mitigation and pollution prevention, the Proposed Development has the potential to adversely affect the fish populations within the site. The main effects include, but are not limited to:

- Loss/reduction of water quality due to polluting effects during enabling and construction work;
- Silting of spawning gravels and juvenile substrates caused by ground disturbance and instream works;
- Loss of sensitive habitat (spawning habitats) from instream works;
- Direct injury or mortality of fish during instream works;
- Habitat fragmentation from the creation of new water crossings;

- Barriers to fish movement or migration from poorly installed culverts or bridges;
- Introduction of invasive and non-native species (INNS);
- While the potential for these effects exists, the Proposed Development also offers opportunities to enable significant habitat improvements. Some recommendations to consider include:
    - Utilising existing watercourse crossings and correcting perched culverts to enable free passage of fish in upstream and downstream directions; and
    - Consideration of riparian planting along the banks more established watercourses to provide stabilisation, some channel shading and increased allochthonous production.

Beyond the above considerations, standard mitigation in relation to maintaining the baseline level of fisheries interests should also be considered including:

- Timing all instream works on sensitive watercourses containing suitable spawning substrates within the vicinity of the crossing locations to avoid peak fish spawning and emergence periods (October-April) unless further survey and assessment is undertaken and advice provided by a suitably qualified ecologist in advance of works;
- Ensuring all instream or de-watering works in watercourses known to contain resident fish, have a pre-construction fish rescue and relocation carried out;
- Implementation of a water quality monitoring programme to monitor any possible pollution effects of the proposed development considering both chemical and biological indices;
- Implementation of agreed pollution prevention and construction environmental management plans (CEMP) (detailing procedures including but not limited to refuelling, spill response, invasive non-native species, and waste);
- Implementation of suitable and appropriate Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs); and
- Appointment of an ECoW to ensure that all mitigation plans and environmental legislation are adhered to during the construction phase.



Datum: OSGB 1936, Projection: British National Grid

Date: 14/05/2025

5 References

Harvey, J. & Cowx, I. (2003). Monitoring the River, Brook and Sea Lamprey, Lampetra fluviatilis, L. planeri and Petromyzon marinus. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 5, English Nature, Peterborough.

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Water Framework Directive - United Kingdom Advisory Group (WFD- UKTAG) (2015). UKTAG River Assessment Method, River continuity. Barrier to fish migration method (Scotland). ISBN: 978-1-906934-60-6.

Wentworth, C. K. (1922). A scale of grade and class terms for clastic sediments. The Journal of Geology, 30(5), 377-392

Appendix 1: Legal Protection

Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*)

Atlantic salmon is protected under Annex II and V of the EC Habitats Directive, and the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003. Atlantic salmon are also listed as a UKBAP priority species.

The following text relates to offences under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003. Under Section 23, Subsection 1, Paragraphs (a) it is an offence to:

• Knowingly take, injure or destroy young salmon (smolt, parr, fry, or alevin) and spawning beds.

Under Section 23, Subsection 2, Paragraphs (a) and (b) it is an offence to:

• Knowingly injure or disturb any salmon spawn; or

• Disturb any spawning bed or any bank or shallow in which the spawn of salmon may be.Under Section 23, Subsection 3 it is an offence to:

• Obstruct or impede salmon in their passage to any such bed, bank or shallow during the annual close time.

The life cycle of an Atlantic salmon involves migration from freshwater to saltwater during the smolting process, and back to freshwater to spawn as a mature adult: this is termed anadromous. In their freshwater phase they are found throughout the UK, particularly Scotland. Spawning takes place in clean, silt free gravel nests, terms 'redds', between October and November. Once hatched (in spring), salmonid parr require clean, shallow, fast flowing (high oxygen saturation) waters; moving into deeper waters as they get older. During the freshwater phase, salmon feed on invertebrates. In Scotland, juvenile salmon usually remain in freshwater for 2-3 years.

Brown/sea trout (*Salmo trutta*)

Like many other freshwater fish, brown/sea (anadromous form) trout are protected from certain methods and seasons of exploitation, however, do not receive extensive protection within conservation legislation. Brown/sea trout are, however, listed as a UKBAP priority species, and, like other salmonids, act as an important vector for the upstream migration of freshwater pearl mussel.

European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)

The population of European eels has diminished by approximately 95% within the past 30 years, largely to the exploitation of juvenile eels (glass eels, elvers, and yellow eels) and consequently, appropriate legislation has been designed to reverse this trend. In 2007 the European Commission implemented Council Regulation (EC) No 1100/2007 to establish measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel, requiring member states to construct Eel management plans, limiting the exploitation of eels and maximising the migration capacity of rivers for eel. Eels are also listed in Appendix II of CITES and listed as a UKBAP priority species.

Lamprey spp.

River lamprey (*Lampetra fluviatilis*)

River lamprey are protected under Annexes II and V of the EU Habitats Directive, Appendix III of the Bern Convention, and are on the UKBAP Priority List. River lamprey migrate up rivers to spawn between April and May, sharing similar spawning habitat to salmonids.

Brook lamprey (*Lampetra planeri*)

Brook lamprey are protected under Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive and Appendix III of the Bern Convention. Brook lamprey are the smallest of our native lamprey species, and unlike other lamprey they do not feed during their adult phase. Brook lamprey are entirely freshwater, although upstream/downstream migration within the river do occur. The metamorphosed adults migrate upstream in the autumn where they remain until spring, ready to spawn in nests created in gravel beds, similar to that used by salmonids (Maitland, 2003). Once hatched the ammocoete (larvae) drift down stream to burrow in silty sand and remain in the area for approximately six years (Maitland, 2003).

Sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*)

Sea lamprey are protected under Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive Appendix III of the Bern Convention and are on the UKBAP Priority List. Sea lamprey is the largest of the UKs native lamprey species and migrate up rivers to spawn spring and early summer after up to two years feeding parasitically at sea on marine fish. Sea lamprey spawn in gravel/cobble substrates, similar to that of salmonids (Maitland, 2003).

Freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)

Freshwater pearl mussel (FWPM) is given full protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

• kill, injure or take a wild invertebrate listed on Schedule 5;

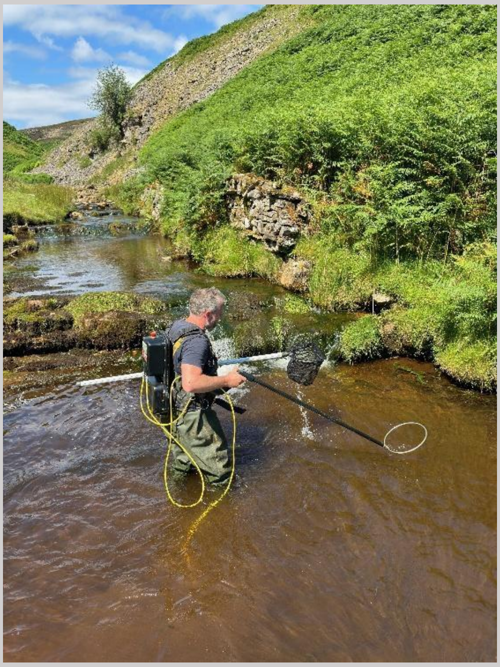
• damage, destroy or obstruct access to any structure or place which such an animal uses for shelter or protection; and

• disturb such an animal when it is occupying a structure or place for that purpose.

It is also an offence to:

• possess or control, sell, offer for sale or possess or transport for the purpose of sale any live or dead invertebrate listed on Schedule 5.

Appendix 2: Photographs

Juvenile brown trout.	Third year class brown trout.
	
Survey team in Arndale Beck.	**Brown trout from survey reach.**
	

Appendix 3: Site Details

Site Name	Site NGR	Lat	Lon	EVENT_DATE	SURVEY_RANKED_NGR	SURVEY_RANKED_EASTING	SURVEY_RANKED_NORTHING	SURVEY_LENGTH	SURVEY_WIDTH	SURVEY_AREA	FISHED_WIDTH	FISHED_AREA	SURVEY_METHOD	SURVEY_STRATEGY	NO_OF_RUNS	ZERO_CATCH	SURVEY_STATUS	IS_SPECIES_SELECTIVE	SURVEY_INSERT_DATE
Moresdale Beck	NZ 03431 04780	54.438422	-1.9486104	23/07/2024	NZ 03431 04780	403431	504780	50.00	2.00	100	2.00	100	PDC ELECTRIC FISHING	SINGLE CATCH SAMPLE	1.00	No	Completed	No	23/07/2024
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	NZ 05335 05881	54.448301	-1.9192358	23/07/2024	NZ 05335 05881	405335	505881	50.00	2.00	100	2.00	100	PDC ELECTRIC FISHING	SINGLE CATCH SAMPLE	1.00	No	Completed	No	23/07/2024
Lower Arndale	NZ 04806 06257	54.451685	-1.9273877	23/07/2024	NZ 04806 06257	404806	506257	50.00	2.00	100	2.00	100	PDC ELECTRIC FISHING	SINGLE CATCH SAMPLE	1.00	No	Completed	No	23/07/2024
Upper Arndale to waterfall	NZ 03540 06540	54.454239	-1.9469095	24/07/2024	NZ 03540 06540	403540	506540	50.00	2.00	100	2.00	100	PDC ELECTRIC FISHING	SINGLE CATCH SAMPLE	1.00	No	Completed	No	24/07/2024

Appendix 3: Habitat Details

Survey ID / Ref	EA Site ID	Project Number	Survey Date	Catchment	Waterbody Type	Survey Status	Habitat Type (%)						
			Date	Catchment			Cascade	Turbulent Broken (Deep)	Turbulent Broken (Shallow)	Glide/Run (Deep)	Glide/Run (Shallow)	Slack (Deep)	Slack (Shallow)
Moresdale Beck	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	Kexwith Moor	Stream	Completed	5	0	45	0	50	0	0
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	Kexwith Moor	Stream	Completed	5	0	45	0	50	0	0
Lower Arndale	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	Kexwith Moor	Stream	Completed	0	0	50	0	50	0	0
Upper Arndale to waterfall	N/A	N/A	24/07/2024	Kexwith Moor	Stream	Completed	5	0	45	0	50	0	0

Survey ID / Ref	Substrate (%)						Aquatic Vegetation						
	Bedrock	Boulders >25cm	Cobbles 6.4cm - 25.6cm (%)	Gravel 0.2 - 6.4cm (%)	Fine Sand and Silt <0.2cm (%)	Compacted Clay (%)	Open Water / Bare Substrate (%)	Submerged Macrophytes	Emergent Macrophytes	Floating Macrophytes	Filamentous Algae	Non-filamentous Algae	Bryophytes
Moresdale Beck	30	20	30	20	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	40	10	30	20	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Arndale	0	10	30	40	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Arndale to waterfall	0	5	35	40	10	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Survey ID / Ref	Other Cover					Surrounding Riparian Zone		Shade (%)
	Branches/ Woody Debris	Boulders	Undercut banks	Tree roots	Other	TLHB	TRHB	
Moresdale Beck	N	Y	Y	N	N	Grouse moor	Grouse moor	5
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	N	Y	Y	N	N	Grouse moor	Grouse moor	5
Lower Arndale	N	Y	Y	N	N	Grouse moor	Grouse moor	5
Upper Arndale to waterfall	N	Y	Y	N	N	Grouse moor	Grouse moor	5

Appendix 4: Survey Details

Area	Site Name	Date entry	Data QC	EA Site ID	Project Number	Survey Date	YW DP reach	Catchment	Waterbody Type	Survey Status	Surveyors
Kexwith Moor	Moresdale Beck	WP	BF	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	N/A	Kexwith Moor	Tributary	Completed	NC, SB
Kexwith Moor	Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	WP	BF	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	N/A	Kexwith Moor	Tributary	Completed	NC, SB
Kexwith Moor	Lower Arndale	WP	BF	N/A	N/A	23/07/2024	N/A	Kexwith Moor	Tributary	Completed	NC, SB
Kexwith Moor	Upper Arndale to waterfall	WP	BF	N/A	N/A	24/07/2024	N/A	Kexwith Moor	Tributary	Completed	NC, SB

Area	Site Name	NGR (U/S)	NGR (D/S)	Fishing Method	Number of Runs	Survey Length (m)	Stop Nets Used (Y/N)	Mean Width (m)	River Temperature (°C)	Conductivity (?S)	DO (mg/l)	DO (%)	pH
Kexwith Moor	Moresdale Beck	NZ 03845 04776	NZ 03431 04780	EF-Backpack	1.00	50.00	Y	2.00	17.3	66.2	9.71	101.1	6.50
Kexwith Moor	Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	NZ 05335 05881	NZ0530305945	EF-Backpack	1.00	50.00	Y	2.00	17.3	80.6	9.28	97	6.90
Kexwith Moor	Lower Arndale	NZ 04806 06257	NZ 04756 06257	EF-Backpack	1.00	50.00	Y	2.00	17.3	95	8.85	92.9	6.80
Kexwith Moor	Upper Arndale to waterfall	NZ 03540 06540	NZ 03540 06540	EF-Backpack	1.00	50.00	Y	2.00	17.3	109.4	8.42	88.8	7.70

Area	Site Name	Weather Conditions	Water Level (L/M/H)	Turbidity (L/M/H)	Volts	Amps	No. Anodes	Minor Species
Kexwith Moor	Moresdale Beck	Warm, dry	L	L	100	N/A	1	N/A
Kexwith Moor	Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring	Warm, dry	L	L	100	N/A	1	N/A
Kexwith Moor	Lower Arndale	Warm, dry	L	L	100	N/A	1	N/A
Kexwith Moor	Upper Arndale to waterfall	Warm, dry	L	L	100	N/A	1	N/A

Appendix 5: Moresdale Beck

Survey ID	Moresdale Beck				
Status	Complete				
Survey Date	23.07.2024				
Project No.					
Run Number	Fish No.	Species	Length (mm)	Estimated Weight (g)	Comments
1	1	BT	200		
1	2	BT	210		
1	3	BT	120		
1	4	BT	150		
1	5	BT	160		
1	6	BT	110		
1	7	BT	65		
1	8	BT	65		
1	9	BT	55		
1	10	BT	170		
1	11	BT	180		
1	12	BT	65		
1	13	BT	55		
1	14	BT	130		
1	15	BT	55		
1	16	BT	125		
1	17	BT	110		
1	18	BT	55		

Appendix 6: Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring

Survey ID	Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring				
Status	Complete				
Survey Date	25.06.2024				
Project No.					
Run Number	Fish No.	Species	Length (mm)	Estimated Weight (g)	Comments
1	1	BT	190		
1	2	BT	150		
1	3	BT	160		
1	4	BT	210		
1	5	BT	150		
1	6	BT	120		
1	7	BT	140		
1	8	BT	130		
1	9	BT	180		
1	10	BT	180		
1	11	BT	100		
1	12	BT	120		
1	13	BT	80		
1	14	BT	160		
1	15	BT	190		
1	16	BT	140		
1	17	BT	130		
1	18	BT	90		
1	19	BT	90		
1	20	BT	75		
1	21	BT	140		
1	22	BT	130		
1	23	BT	115		
1	24	BT	100		
1	25	BT	100		
1	26	BT	90		
1	27	BT	100		
1	28	BT	80		

Appendix 7: Lower Arndale

Survey ID	Lower Arndale				
Status	Complete				
Survey Date	23.7.2024				
Project No.					
Run Number	Fish No.	Species	Length (mm)	Estimated Weight (g)	Comments
1	1	BT	140		
1	2	BT	100		
1	3	BT	100		
1	4	BT	110		
1	5	BT	170		
1	6	BT	160		
1	7	BT	150		
1	8	BT	140		
1	9	BT	110		
1	10	BT	30		
1	11	BT	40		
1	12	BT	160		
1	13	BT	110		
1	14	BT	50		

Appendix 8: Upper Arndale to Waterfall

Upper Arndale to waterfall	
Total Number of Species	0
Number of Fish	0
Salmonids	0
Invasive Species	0
Lamprey	0
European Eel	0
Minor Species	0

Appendix 7C White-clawed Crayfish Technical Report (EPS Limited (2025)

HOPE MOOR
Wind Farm

MacArthur Green

Kexwith

White-Clawed Crayfish Technical Report

EPS GENERAL NOTES

Title: Kexwith – White-Clawed Crayfish Technical Report

Client: MacArthur Green

Date: 16/04/2025

Office: Blackett Street, Manchester, M12 6AE

Status: Version 1

Author	[redacted]	**Technical reviewer**	[redacted]
Signature		Signature	
Date:	16/04/2025	Date:	16/04/2025
Project manager	[redacted]	**Quality reviewer**	[redacted]
Signature		Signature	
Date:	16/04/2025	Date:	16/04/2025

Contents

Executive Summary

A desk study was undertaken in July 2024 to identify specific white-clawed crayfish; (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) survey data available from watercourses that could potentially be impacted by the proposed Kexwith Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development) which is shown in **Figure 1**. The most recent data available was provided by the Environment Agency (EA) from the Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse Upper (SUNO) Catchment Crayfish Records Map. No records of white-clawed crayfish were returned from within the Proposed Development. The nearest records are approximately 10 km downstream in the catchment at Marske Beck near Skelton (NGR: NZ 09763 01126).

Habitat assessments were undertaken in July 2024 to identify area of suitable habitat within the Proposed Development that had the potential to support populations of white-clawed crayfish and further to that, manual search surveys to identify the presence of white-clawed crayfish were undertaken in October 2024. A total of four reaches were identified as potentially suitable for white-clawed crayfish and were surveyed using a manual search method.

No evidence of white-clawed crayfish was found in any of the watercourses.

1. Introduction

Background

Eps Ltd was commissioned by MacArthur Green to complete a desk study and white-clawed crayfish survey to ascertain the presence or absence of white-clawed crayfish within the watercourses that could potentially be impacted by the Proposed Development which is shown in **Figure 1**.

The work was undertaken to fulfil the following objectives:

- to determine the presence/likely absence of white-clawed crayfish within the Proposed Development (**Figure 1**); and
- present the findings of the survey in a baseline report.

The findings of the desk study and surveys will be used to inform the impact assessment, proposed mitigation and enhancement opportunities for white-clawed crayfish within the Proposed Development. Details of the impact assessment and mitigation will be included within the Biodiversity Chapter of the Environmental Statement for the Proposed Development.

Arndale Beck and Moresdale Gill are tributaries of the River Swale in Lower Swaledale, North Yorkshire. The source of both watercourses arise on Kexwith as upland flushes and create upland streams over bedrock where the underlying karst geology allows. In the lower reaches the streams merge to create Holgate Beck which joins Marske Beck and flows through agricultural land to the confluence with the River Swale downstream of the village of Marske. A plan showing the Proposed Development and survey area (same footprint) is provided in **Figure 1**.

Site Description

Kexwith is an area located in North Yorkshire, near the village of Marrick in Richmondshire. Situated in lower Swaledale on the edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, the site lies approximately 9 miles west of Richmond. The moor is dominated by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), along with bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), cotton grass (*Eriophrum* sp.), and sphagnum mosses (*Sphagnum* sp.), which thrive in the acidic, peat-rich soils. Some areas contain patches of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and upland grasses such as purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*) and sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Much of the moor is managed for grouse shooting, which influences its ecology through controlled burning of heather to encourage new growth. This management can benefit certain bird species but can also impact biodiversity. Grazing by sheep is another key factor shaping the landscape, affecting plant composition and limiting woodland regeneration.

Description of the Proposed Development

The client proposes the construction of a wind farm comprising 20 turbines with associated access and infrastructure / ancillary structures. At the time of writing, turbine layout has been drafted but turbine design and other infrastructure has not been finalised.

Study Area

Guidance on ecological assessments recommends that all ecological features that occur within a zone of influence (ZoI) for a proposed scheme are investigated. The potential ZoI includes;

- areas to be directly impacted by land take for the proposed scheme and access that could cause loss or degradation of suitable aquatic habitat; and

- aquatic habitat which could be indirectly affected by the scheme such as through changes in water levels, including any habitat hydrologically connected to the construction area.

Effectively, the survey area equates to the boundary of the Proposed Development.

Legislation

White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) are protected under European and National legislation. They are listed under Annexes II and V of the European Council Directive 92/43/EEC the Habitats Directive 1992, transposed into UK Legislation through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. This legislation requires that:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are established specifically to conserve this species where important sites are identified.

- Taking from the wild and exploitation (such as captive breeding programmes) must be subject to management measures.

This species is also partially protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally, or recklessly, kill or injure a white-clawed crayfish.
- sell, or attempt to sell, any part of the species, alive or dead. Advertises that he / she buys or sells, or intends to buy or sell intentionally, or recklessly, kill or injure a white-clawed crayfish.

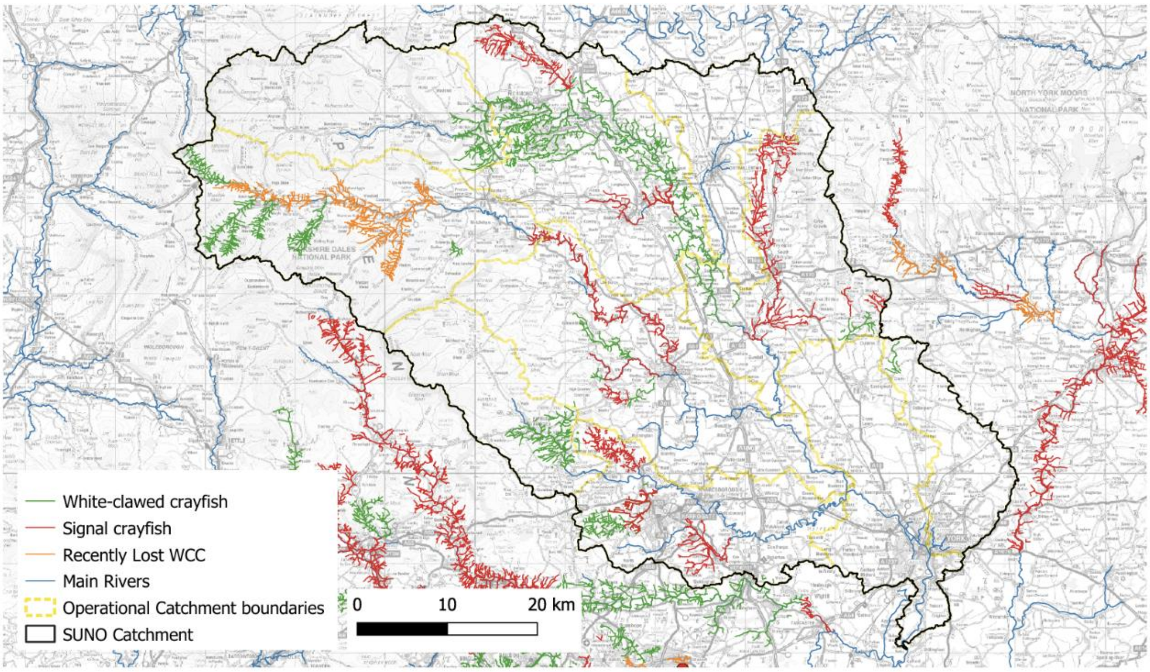
White-clawed crayfish are listed as species of principal importance under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Section 40(1) of the Act states that 'every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'. Section 40(3) explains that conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.

2. Methodology

Desk Study

A desk study was undertaken to identify specific white-clawed crayfish survey data available in the study area. The most recent data available was provided by the Environment Agency (EA) from the Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse Upper (SUNO) Catchment Crayfish Records Map (**Figure 1.2**).

Figure 1.2. Crayfish Record Map for Swape, Ure,Nidd and Ouse Upp (SUNO) Catchment (2023).



Habitat Assessment

An initial habitat suitability assessment was undertaken along all rivers and joining tributaries, which have potential to be crossed by the Proposed Development. These watercourses were identified using 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping data.

The habitat suitability survey assessed the quality of the watercourse and riparian habitat for supporting white-clawed crayfish, based on the guidance in 'Monitoring the White-Clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes)* Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No. 1.' (Peay, 2003), and the following factors:

- physical properties of the watercourse including the type of watercourse, depth, flow and channel width;
- refuges in the channel and bank;
- substrate composition;
- pollution, erosion and siltation; and
- presence of invasive crayfish.

Manual Search Surveys

To determine the presence or likely absence of white-clawed crayfish in the assessed watercourses, manual search surveys were undertaken by Nick Carter, Natural England Class Survey Licence (CL11) (2017-27965-CLS-CLS). Where watercourses were considered suitable for white-clawed crayfish, survey methodology followed a modified protocol outlined in Peay (2003). Where white-clawed crayfish exist in low population numbers, to determine presence/likely absence, it is more effective to search all suitable refugia in a survey reach to be confident in an accurate result.

A hand net was used during manual search surveys to catch any white-clawed crayfish. Holding the net immediately downstream of the refuge would increase the chance of catching anything disturbed during the survey.

For manual searches, the following conditions were met at the time of survey:

- water depth <0.5 m;
- clarity which enabled a clear view of the substrate;
- low water turbidity to ensure WCC could be seen, caught and/or identified; and
- surveys undertaken during daylight hours.

Constraints / Limitations

The optimal survey window for undertaking white-clawed crayfish surveys is after the breeding season between July and October. Surveys should avoid late May and June when females may be carrying newly hatched young. Surveys were undertaken in October in good conditions. It is therefore considered that the surveys were undertaken at an appropriate time of year to detect the presence or likely absence of white-clawed crayfish on the surveyed watercourses.

3. Results

Desk Study

There are no records of white-clawed crayfish within the Survey Area / Proposed Development.

The nearest records are approximately 10 km downstream in the catchment at Marske Beck near Skelton (NGR: NZ 09763 01126).

Habitat Assessment

Habitat assessments were undertaken in July 2024 at the same time as the habitat assessments for the fish surveys (EPS, 2025). An assessment was possible on all potential watercourses.

The assessment identified four reaches with suitable habitat to support populations of white-clawed crayfish. **Table 1** summarises the results of the habitat assessments (**Figure 2**).

Table 1. Watercourse Habitat Assessments.

Watercourse / Survey Location	Date	Downstream NGR	Upstream NGR	Flow	Water quality	Suitable refugia
Moresdale Gill Location 1	24/10/2024	NZ 03431 04780	NZ 03845 04776	Moderate	Good	Yes
Confluence of Arndale Beck and Arndale Spring Location 2	24/10/2024	NZ 05335 05881	NZ 05303 05945	Moderate	Good	Yes
Lower Arndale Beck Location 3	24/10/2024	NZ 04806 06257	NZ 04756 06257	Moderate	Good	Yes
Upper Arndale Beck to Waterfall Location 4	24/10/2024	NZ 04788 06265	NZ 03540 06540	Moderate	Poor	Yes

Manual Search

Manual search surveys were carried out as shown on **Figure 2**, which were deemed to have enough suitable habitat to potentially support white-clawed crayfish.

None of the watercourses identified had evidence of presence of white-clawed crayfish or any non-native crayfish species.

4. Conclusions

There was no evidence of white-clawed crayfish in any of the watercourses surveyed, and no evidence of non-native crayfish was found.

Likely absence of white-clawed crayfish is assumed in all watercourses throughout survey area / Proposed Development.

eps

5. References

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EPS (2025) Kexwith Fish Report V1

HMSO, 1981. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

HMSO, 2006. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

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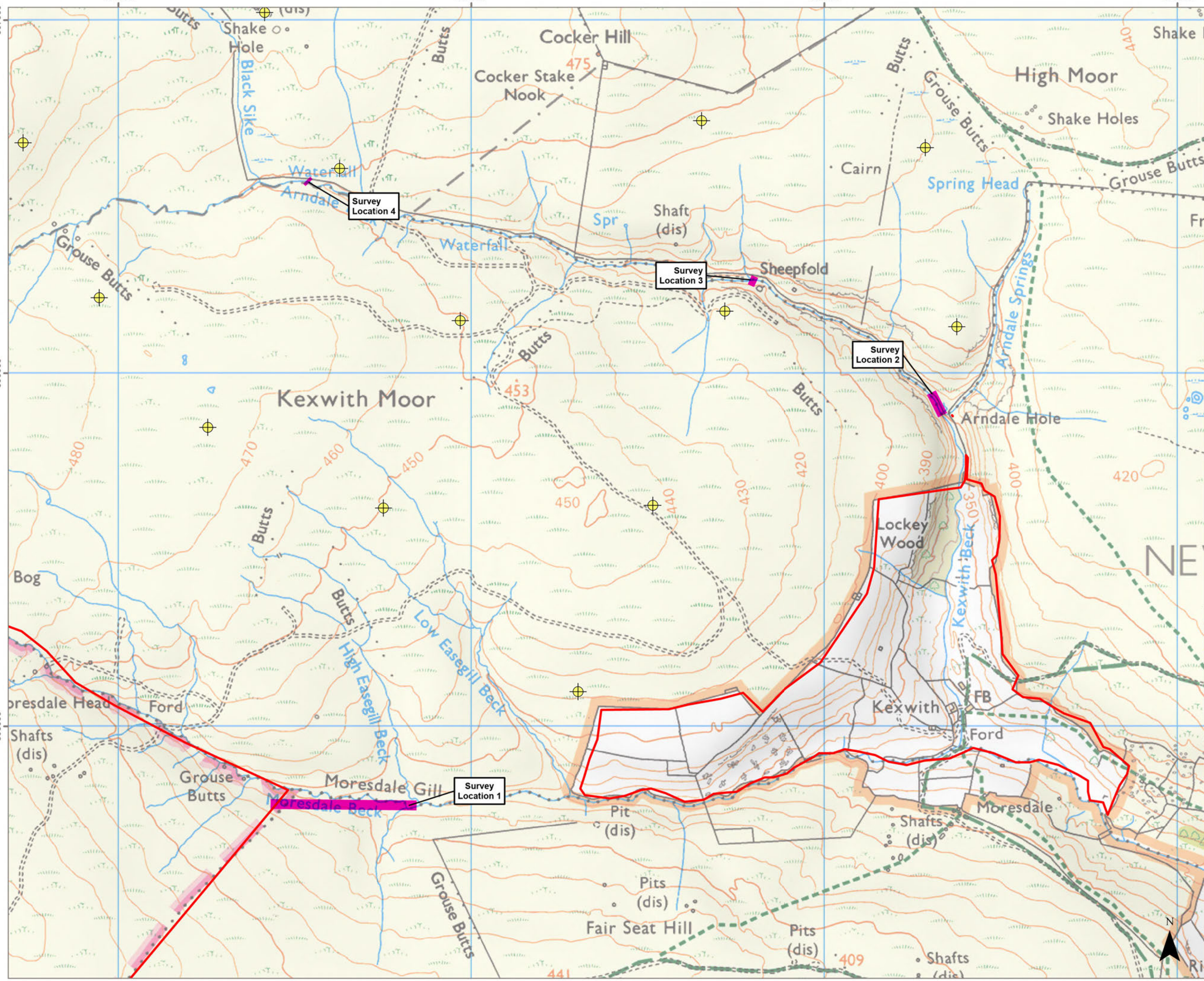
Peay S (2003). Monitoring the White-clawed Crayfish Austropotamobius pallipes. Conserving Natura 2000 Rivers Monitoring Series No.



MacArthur Green | PART OF SLR

Kexwith Wind Farm

Figure 2

White Clawed Crayfish Survey Locations

Map Author: LD Approved: DO Status: Rev0

Document Path: S:\Projects\Fred Olsen\Kexwith_KEX\03_Data\04_Aprx\E_CF_Electrofishing_KEX.aprx

Datum: OSGB 1936, Projection: British National Grid

Date: 14/05/2025

Appendix 10A Mining Risk Assessment (Mason Evans (2023))

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

KEXWITH MOOR

MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

DATE

November 2023

CLIENT

Fred Olson Renewables Ltd.

Fred Olson Renewables

KEXWITH MOOR

Mining Risk Assessment

Date of Issue:	November 2023
Report Status:	First Edition
Project Reference:	P23-276
Prepared by:	[redacted] – Graduate Geo-Environmental Engineer
Reviewed by:	[redacted] – Principal Geo-Environmental Engineer
Approved by:	[redacted] – Director

Mason Evans Partnership Limited
The Piazza
95 Morrison Street
GLASGOW
G5 8BE
www.masonevans.co.uk

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LIST OF DRAWINGS

APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We understand that Fred Olson Renewables Ltd (the Client) propose to develop a site known as Kexwith Moor, as a wind farm development. In relation to the proposed development, we were commissioned by the Client to prepare a Mining Risk Assessment Report in support of the planning application. As a specialist geo-environmental consultancy firm with experience of impacts related to shallow mine workings, we were subsequently consulted to provide a report advising on the risks derived from historic mining.

The purpose of this Mining Risk Assessment Report is to present a desk-based review of available information on the mining issues which are relevant to the site and to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues. The object of the report is to demonstrate that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of national planning policy with regard to development on potentially unstable land.

In the course of our review of available information, which included examination of historical map records, geological maps, a report from The Coal Authority, and BGS mine abandonment plans, as well as contact with various land agents and archive holders (i.e. Durham Archives, JG Land Agents, Duke of Norfolk's office) we concluded that the risk of surface instability due to shallow abandoned mineworking's was high. The Coal Authority recorded 31 No. mine entries within the site, which may pose a risk to the proposed development. Furthermore, as in all areas of historical mining, the presence of unrecorded mine entries cannot be fully discounted, and vigilance should be maintained for any suspect features during site development. The risk of mine gas was also considered low, due to the nature of the present mining (i.e. lead).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

1.1.1 Mason Evans Partnership was commissioned by Fred. Olson Renewables (the Client) to provide a detailed Mining Risk Assessment in relation to a proposed wind farm development, in an area of approximately 490.6 Ha of currently vacant land. At the time of reporting, the study area was noted as undeveloped heathland. Site location plans are presented in Drawing No. P23-276/CMRA/R/F/01 to 02.

1.1.2 In relation to the proposed site end use, the Client has commissioned a Mining Risk Assessment Report in support of the development. As a specialist geo-environmental consultancy firm with experience of impacts related to shallow mine workings and mine entries, we were subsequently requested to advise accordingly.

1.1.3 The purpose of this Mining Risk Assessment Report is to present a desk-based review of available information on the coal mining issues relevant to the site, and to subsequently identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues.

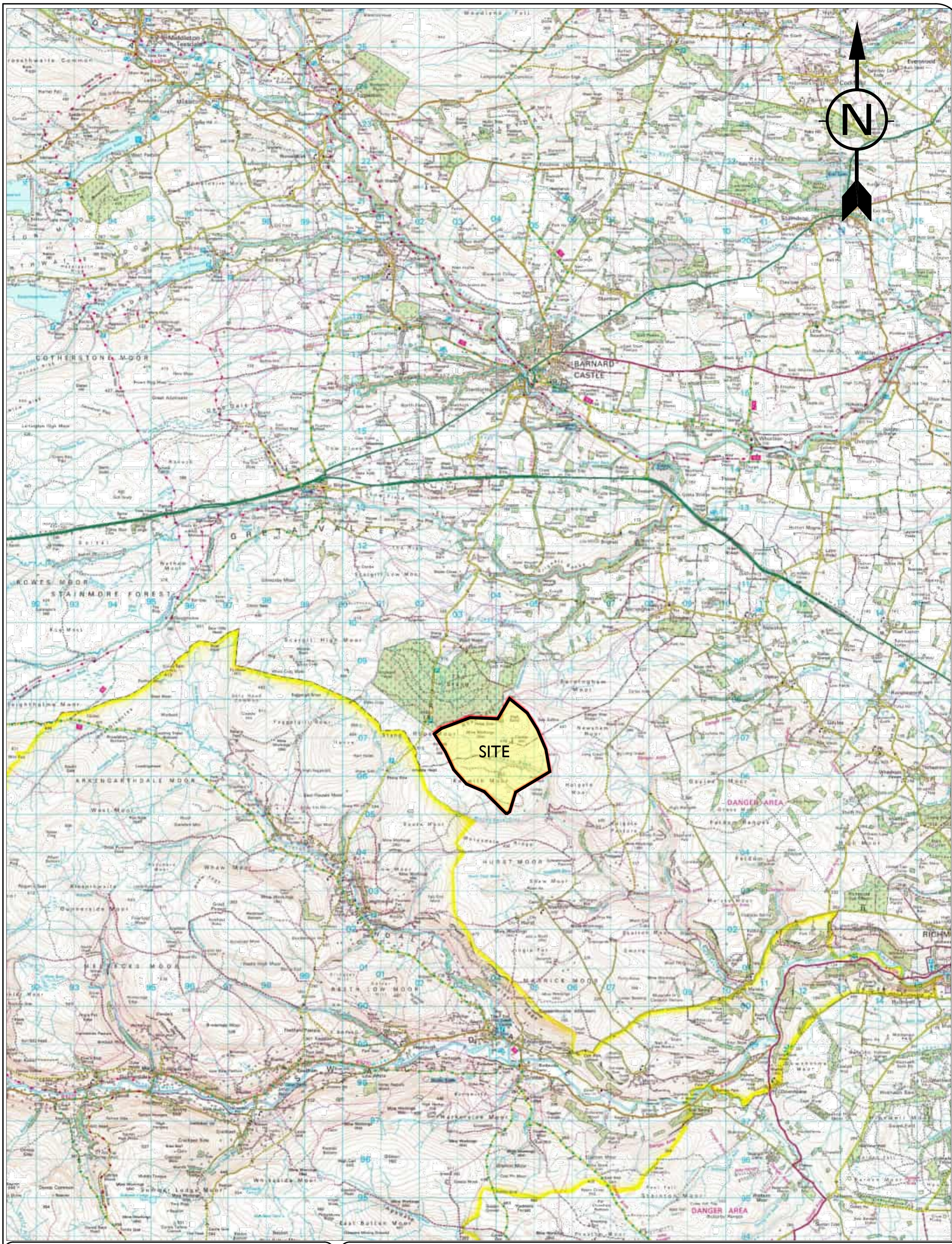
1.1.4 This report provides the findings of our examinations of the site, which have been based on researches of available historical, geological maps, mining memoirs, Coal Authority information, mine abandonment plans and previous site investigations. The scope of the assessment has been restricted to fulfil the necessary enquiry regarding the mining context of the site alone.

1.2 General Methodology

1.2.1 As described, our examinations involved researches of various published documents on the geological and historical background to the site, as well as reference to British Geological Survey and Coal Authority information. In assessing the potential site impacts, we considered typical mine stability assessments criteria and have reviewed the area relative to our expectations of the geological conditions. Our confidence on the geology and the potential impacts of mining are discussed relative to the quality of the data available to us.

1.3 Context

1.3.1 It should be recognised that this report is prepared in accordance with current recommended practice and existing legislation. It is written in the context of the proposed residential development previously described.



client details:

FRED OLSON RENEWABLES LTD

project title:	drawing title:
KEXWITH MOOR	SITE LOCATION PLAN

project no:	drawing no:	revision:	date:	drawn by:	approved by:	scale:
P23/276	P23/276/CMRA/R/F/01		02.11.23	LD	IC	Not to Scale

MASON EVANS
A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY
Geo-Environmental Consultants
t: 0141 420 2025 e: mail@masonevans.co.uk
The Piazza, 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow, G5 8BE

A4 border: 277 x 190

NOTES

Approximate Site Boundary

REV	DATE	DETAILS

FRED OLSON RENEWABLES LTD

PROJECT TITLE

KEXWITH MOOR

DRAWING TITLE

STUDY AREA

DRAWN BY	CHK'D BY	APP'D BY	DATE	SCALES
LD	RW	IC	02.11.23	Not to Scale

PROJECT No.	DRAWING No.	REVISION
P23/276	P23/276/CMRA/R/F/02	

MASON EVANS
Part of the CTS Group
Geo-Environmental Consultants
t: 0141 420 2025 e: mail@masonevans.co.uk
The Piazza, 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow, G5 8BE

A3 border: 400 X 273

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Details

2.1.1 The summary details of the site as understood from supplied survey information are as follows:

- Site Name - Kexwith Moor
- Local Authority - Durham County Council
- Site Area - 490.6 ha (approximately)
- Grid Reference - 404030, 506610 (approximate centre)
- Current Usage - Undeveloped heathland
- Topography - Upland area, steep valley slopes.
- Surface conditions - Heathland and areas of marshland

2.2 Local Context

2.2.1 The site was situated within Yorkshire Dales, approximately 22 km west of Darlington. Satellite images indicated the area surrounding the site to comprise of open moorland, with some farmland and forests.

Figure 1: Aerial imagery showing the site and indicative boundary

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

3.1.1 An examination of the past history of a site can often provide valuable information in relation to potential constraints to its development. To facilitate these investigations, past copies of Ordnance Survey maps and other historical data were examined, with particular attention being focused on the presence of any industrial activities, mining or similar processes in the vicinity of the study area. It should be noted, however, that considerable periods elapsed between successive Ordnance Survey map editions and the possibility that further land uses occurred in the intervening years and were not therefore recorded by the maps, cannot be discounted. In these circumstances, while we have tried to ascertain the complete record of the site history, the possibility that other significant land uses occurred, while considered unlikely, cannot be discounted.

3.2 Historical Background

3.2.1 Our historical research relied heavily on information contained within the Ordnance Survey series of maps (included in Appendix C). The summary of the site history and that of the surrounding area, as ascertained from our research, is as follows:

3.2.2 From the earliest edition of Ordnance Survey map available to us, dated 1856, it was observed that ***the site*** was predominantly unoccupied and undeveloped heathland. However, old lead mine shafts and limestone quarries were recorded across the north and northeast portion of the site, one noted near Cocker Hill and 4 No, towards the northern tip of the site boundary. A coal pit was also recorded towards the north and centre of the site. Several mineshafts were labelled 'old' prior to the earliest edition of OS maps, however from 1956, all were labelled 'old' and then 'disused' by 1980. Across the site, in all OS Survey maps, clusters of shake holes and sink holes (swallow holes) were recorded to be present, particularly in the northern site area. The site has remained undeveloped up until the latest OS map publication in 2023, however, in 1980, a swallow hole, located in the far west of the site, where shake holes were recorded, appeared, indicating potential subsequent erosion of the shake hole to form the sink hole.

3.2.3 The surrounding area was shown to be largely moorland, dissected by many small springs, with small farms and settlements. Limestone quarries and lead mines were also present, for example 400 m northwest of the site. Furthermore, a row of sandstone quarries were recorded in 1856 along Freestone Ridge between 750 to 1000 m west of the site boundary, and subsequently labelled 'disused' in 1895. Shake holes were also recorded in each OS map instance, within the surrounding area; in 1980, a significant area of shake holes was labelled 200 m west of the northwestern site boundary. Significant land use change occurred to the northwest of the site in 1956, in which the area became forested, noted as 'Arkengarthdale Forest'. In 1980, this forest was recorded as 'The Stang', and forestry works are evident by the intercepting tracts across the area.

4.0 SITE GEOLOGY, MINING AND MINE ENTRIES

4.1 General

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicated that the soils across the northern and western portions of the site were likely to comprise of peat deposits (as shown on Drawing No. P23-276/CMRA/R/F/03). The remaining site area is indicated to have no superficial deposits recorded. There are no historical boreholes provided by the BGS that indicate the depth of superficial deposits within or nearby the site.

4.1.2 The BGS Geoindex map indicated the underlying solid strata to belong predominately to the Richmond Chert, comprising of varying proportions chert, cherty limestone, limestone and mudstone. However, the map also indicated small areas of the Ten Fathom Grit, comprising of sandstone, towards the west of the site. The Alston Formation, with the Great Limestone Member within, comprising of bioclastic limestone, sandstone, mudstone and siltstones, with rare coals in cyclical sequences, is also mapped in the north and south of the site.

4.1.3 The available published BGS maps also indicated the Stainmore Group, comprising of sandstones, siltstones, mudstones and thin limestones and some coals, to be the underlying solid strata in the central to north western areas of the site. The BGS map indicates several mineral veins, comprising mainly of lead (Pb) across the site area. A historical borehole to the 1.8 km to the south-southwest of the site recorded no superficial deposits, however recorded the Richmond Chert (comprising weathered limestones) to 31 mbgl with an adit recorded at approximately at 10 mbgl. Another historical borehole, approximately 2 km south of the site area, recorded the Millstone Grit to a depth of 12.8 mbgl, with 0.5 m of coal underlying, with interbedded limestone and mudstone to total depths of 35.9 mbgl, further coals and shales are recorded at 60.9 mbgl, 121 mbgl, and 225 mbgl.

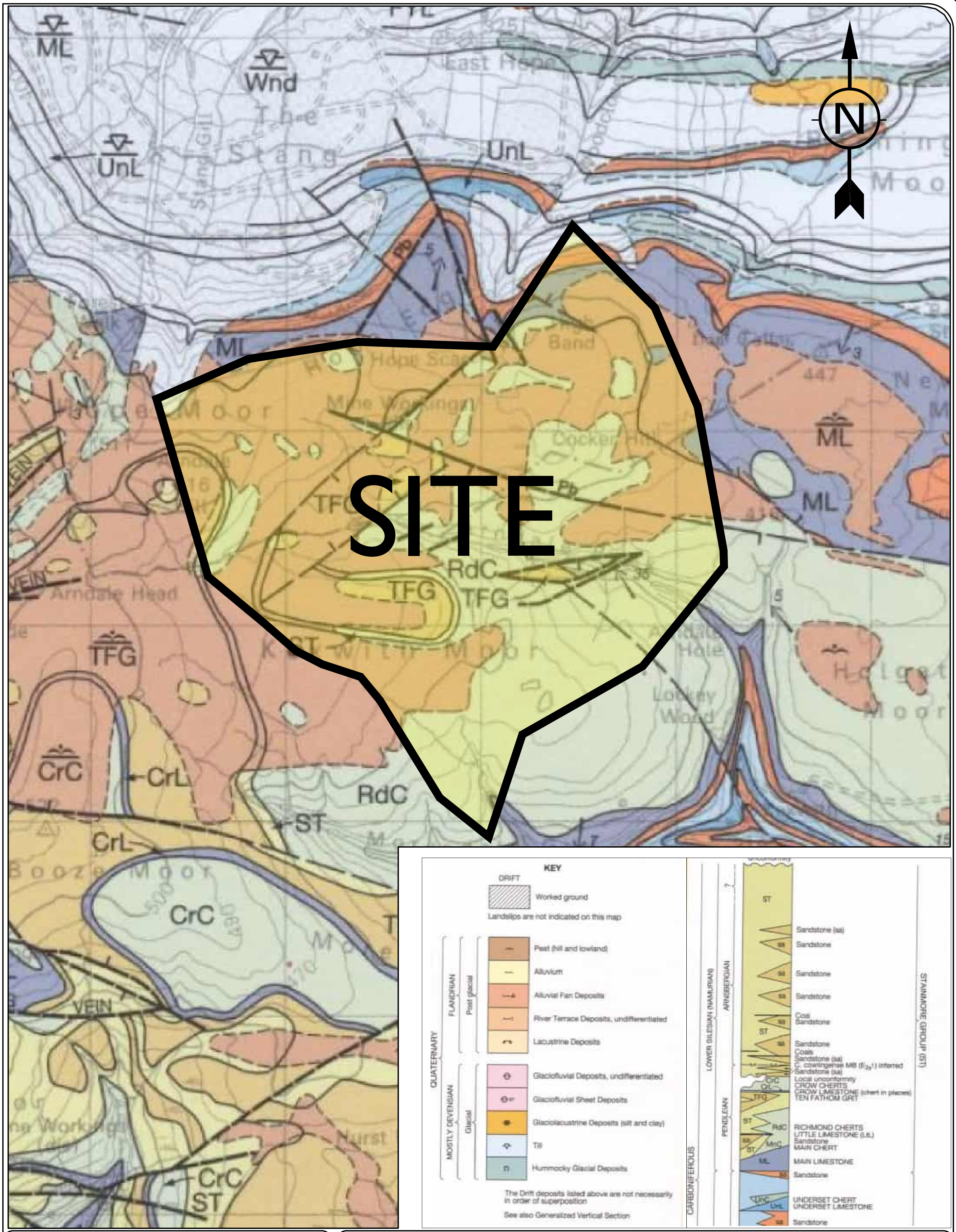
4.1.4 Due to the absence of historical boreholes within or near the site, it is difficult to ascertain the depth of rockhead within the site. However, it is conjectured to be at relatively shallow depths.

4.2 Mining History

4.2.1 Within our desktop researches we examined a Consultants Coal Mining Report provided by the Coal Authority (enclosed in Appendix 2) which indicated that the proposed development site is not underlain by past underground coal mining. However, the presence of ‘probable unrecorded shallow workings’ are noted.

4.2.2 The Coal Authority report does indicate the presence of lead mining within the area, with 31 No. lead mine shafts reported. Furthermore, plans provided by the BGS indicated an extensive history of lead mining across the surrounding area, occurring during the 19th Century.

4.2.3 The suggested conditions were broadly confirmed by the Coal Authority online database, which recorded the site to lie within a “Coal Mining Reporting Area”, with small areas in the immediate vicinity of the identified mine entries classed as “Development High Risk Areas”. The Coal Authority Report did not indicate any previous coal mining in the area, however, did indicate significant lead mining at the site, which will likely pose a risk to site stability.



MASON EVANS
A PHENNA GROUP COMPANY
Geo-Environmental Consultants
t: 0141 420 2025 e: mail@masonevans.co.uk
The Piazza, 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow, G5 8BE

client details:
FRED OLSON RENEWABLES LTD

project title:	drawing title:
KEXWITH MOOR	EXTRACT FROM PUBLISHED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAP (DRIFT AND SOLID)

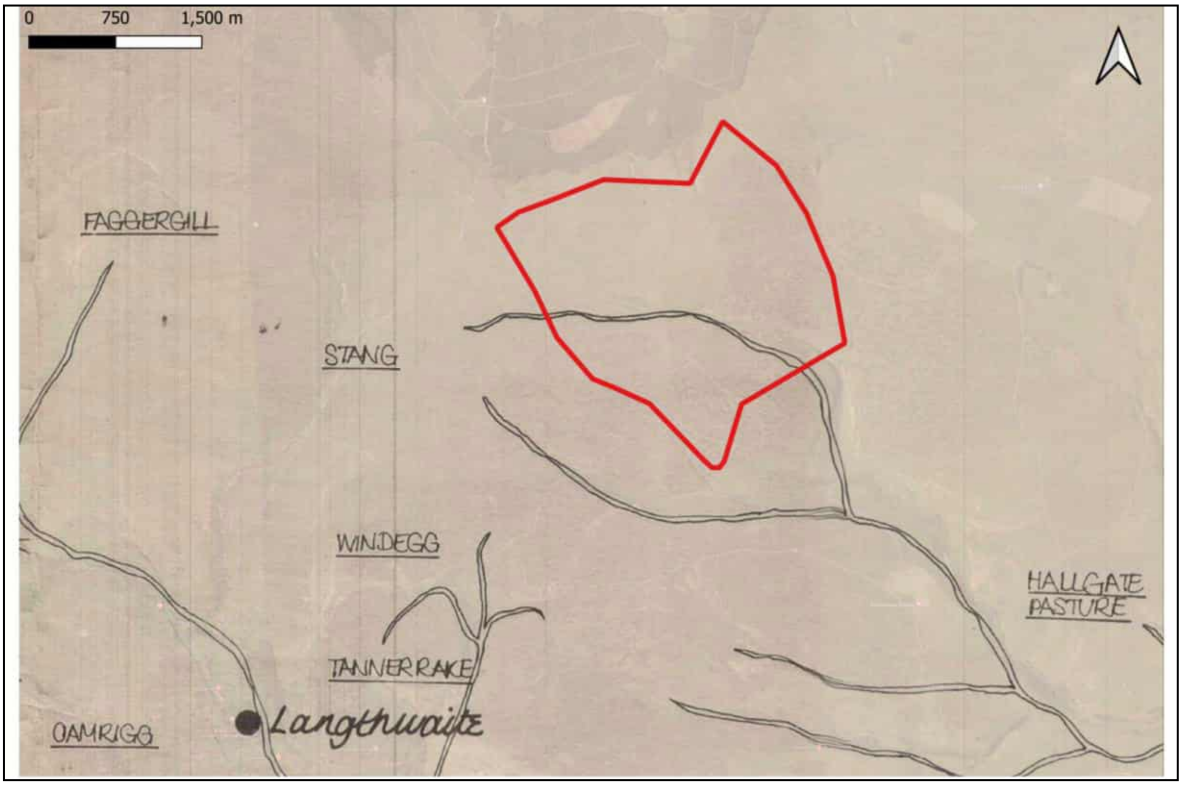
project no:	drawing no:	revision:	date:	drawn by:	approved by:	scale:
P23/276	P23/276/CMRA/R/F/03		02.11.23	LD	IC	Not to Scale

A4 border: 277 x 190

4.2.4 Documentary researches of BGS mine plans indicated extensive lead mine workings and processing in the area surrounding the site, particularly to the southwest, including Stang Mine and Windegg Mine. However, these plans did not intersect with the site area, and, we were unable to obtain access to confidential mine plans associated with the 31 No. shafts recorded by the Coal Authority Report within the site area.

4.2.5 The BGS and Coal Authority referred us to the Durham Archive, and several estate managers and landowners, including JG Hills Land Agents and the Duke of Norfolk's office, who were all unable to provide access to these confidential mine plans or information regarding lead mining within the site or surrounding area. Despite this, the presence of these mine entries indicates that there may be significant mine instability associated with lead mining within the site and surrounding area. Figure 2 below indicates where these historical mines are within the context of the site, and Figure 3 indicates the locations of the 31 No. mine shafts within the study area.

Figure 2: Plan (BGS plan 032412_01) overlay within the context of the site area

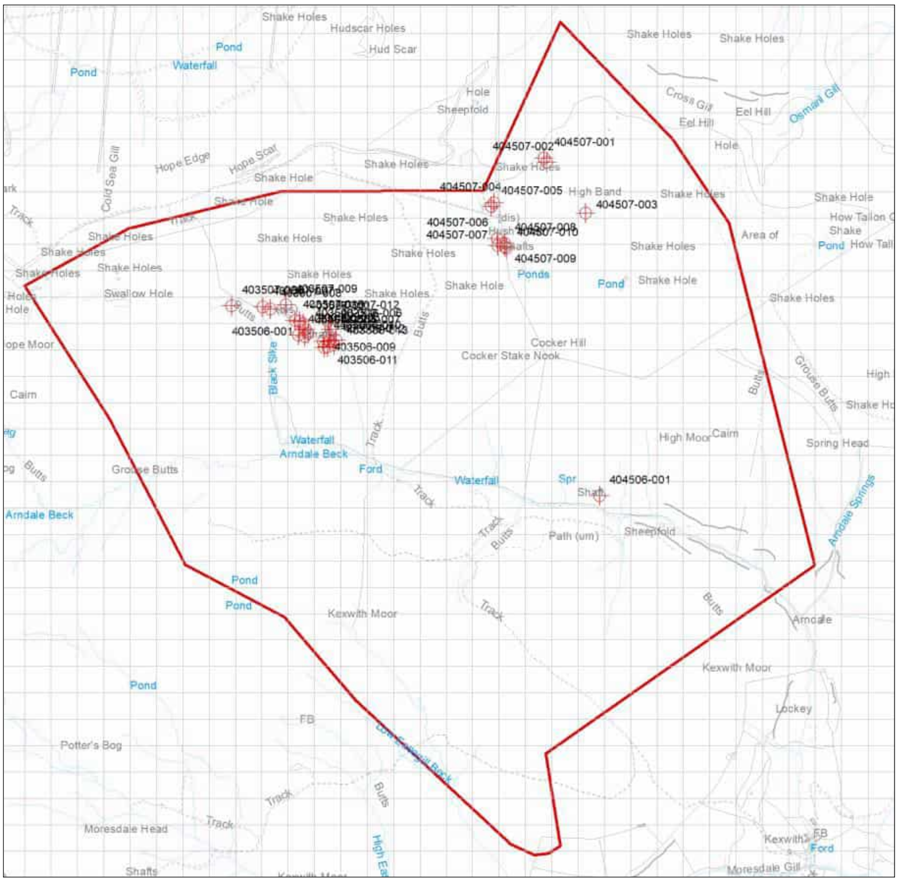


4.3 Mine Entries

4.3.1 The Coal Authority report recorded 31 No. mine entries (shafts) within the site area, particular in the northern portion, which therefore may have an impact on site stability.

4.3.2 All 31 No. mine entries were recorded to be associated with lead extraction.

Figure 3: Coal Authority Report summary diagram indication location of 31 No. lead mine entries



4.4 Opencast Mining

4.4.1 The Coal Authority Report did not indicate any opencast extraction of coal, limestone or other minerals had taken place within the site. However, historical maps did indicate an old limestone quarry within the site, just south of Hush Head, towards the north of the site. This site was recorded as disused prior to 1856, when the earliest OS Map was published. Therefore, this may pose a localised risk to the proposed development.

4.5 Mining Methods

4.5.1 The methods historically adopted in the area are primarily associated with lead mining and are generally categorised as variations of a few techniques: shafts, levels, and bell pits and hushes. Bell pits and hushes are the oldest techniques, however, remain evident at the surface or hillsides by the presence of circular depressions, not to be mistaken with ‘shake holes’ and ‘swallow holes’. Levels were also common practice at the time, which were dug straight into the hillslope, often dug upwards into the ore. At this site, according to the Coal Authority Report, shafts were the primary method of ore extraction, where shafts are sunk at intervals along a lead vein, “rake”, with horizontal levels driven into the ore.

4.6 General Principles of Surface Instability for Underground Mine Workings

4.6.1 It is generally accepted that old, abandoned mine workings are susceptible to collapse. This is generally the consequence of on-going deterioration within the mines and failure can occur a considerable time after abandonment. The mechanisms of collapse are varied and complex, but generally involve either a yield in the roof of the mine between supports or, collapse as a direct result of failure of the supports. Except in instances where the mine workings are very shallow for example, less than 10 m deep, the stability is comparatively unaffected by enhanced loadings from buildings or by vibrations from heavy traffic. Progressive deterioration within the workings can, however, advance to a stage where instability is reached, and collapses occur. In most cases, however, it is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy if, and when, such movements will take place.

4.6.2 The subsidence assessments consider various elements of the geological and mining configuration. These include the nature and thickness of the rock and soil overburden, the extracted height of the workings and the typical mine configuration. Assessments typically seek to achieve a rock/overburden cover thickness of 10 times the seam extraction height (10T). However, in this instance, available mine plans have not provided seam thickness and extraction height for this site area.

4.7 Mining Conditions & Surface Instability Due to Mining

4.7.1 From our assessments it was concluded the site may be at risk to potential mine instability associated with lead mining, particularly in the northern site area where the vast majority of the identified mine entries are located. A review of available BGS mine plans indicated extensive lead mining works in the surrounding area, and while these plans did not intersect with the site boundary, the 31 No. mine shafts indicated in the Coal Authority Report indicates there to be significant history of lead mining within the site. Therefore, the site can be considered at risk to mining instability, however understanding to what extent will require intrusive site investigations.

4.8 Potential for Future Mineral Extraction

4.8.1 While we feel that it is highly unlikely that underground surface mineral extraction will occur beneath or within the site in future, we have not carried out detailed assessments of this matter during the study. However, mineral reserves exist in the locality which could be worked at some time in the future, subject to feasibility licenses and planning consent and therefore should be examined by the clients' advisors.

4.9 Mine Gas Risk Assessment

4.9.1 The recently published 'Decision Support Tool for Mine Gas Risk Assessment' (CL:AIRE, October 2021), has been utilised to assist in the mine gas risk assessment at the site. Considering the mining identified within the site to be associated with the mineral lead, the potential for mine gas emissions is considered to be low.

4.9.2 A Consultant Coal Mining Report indicated the presence of 'probable unrecorded shallow workings' beneath the site.

4.9.3 31 No. mine entries were indicated in the northern portion of the site, and it is considered that these shafts may act as a pathway for any gas generated from unflooded workings (if present).

4.9.4 Review of the Consultant Coal Mining Report plan has indicated that there are no faults underlying the site. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that the risk of mine gas in relation to faulting may constrain development.

4.9.5 Superficial deposits beneath the site were unable to be determined from the historical boreholes, however BGS maps indicated these to comprise of peat across the site, which can produce high concentrations of methane and carbon dioxide if degrading.

4.9.6 Given the desk top information available and the proposed development (i.e. wind turbines) it is concluded that mine gas does not pose a potential risk to the site.

4.10 Identification and Assessment of Site-Specific Mining Risks

Risk Assessment

4.10.1 We have developed a qualitative approach in risk assessment to determine the potential impact on the proposed development. It is based on three categories of 'High', 'Moderate' and 'Low' risk. These are defined as follows:

a) High Risk – where records exist which indicate a significant impact requiring mitigation for development to proceed. In the case of mining subsidence, it will be determined by an expectation of seams which are known, or strongly suspected to have been mined within depths of potential influence on the surface. Where mine entries are indicated, they will be considered high risk unless information exists to suggest that these have been adequately secured. In every case where mine workings are known or suspected, gas emissions are considered to be of 'high risk'. In each instance, investigations are advised and mitigation likely.

b) Moderate Risk – where mine workings are suspected to lie at shallow depth but may not be worked. In the case of gas emissions, a moderate risk is considered where there is uncertainty on the existence of former mine workings. In each instance, investigations are necessary, but mitigation may not be necessary.

c) Low Risk – where coal seams are not indicated at shallow depths or are known to be unworked. For mine entries, a low risk would be interpreted where stabilisation is known to have taken place to an adequate specification. For gas emissions, this category relates to areas known to be clear of mine workings.

4.10.2 Based on the information indicated in the Consultants Coal Mining Report, geological memoirs and the historical maps, Table 9 has been derived from the research, highlighting the risk relating to impact of mining within the site.

5.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF SITE-SPECIFIC MINING RISKS

5.1 Risk Assessment

5.1.1 Table 1 has been derived from our research, highlighting the risk relating to shallow mine workings and mine entries. Where red is shown, the risk is heightened, and mitigation would be expected to be required for development. An orange colouration indicates a suspicion of a potential risk that would need to be addressed in investigations and/or design, with a possible need for mitigation. Where there is a green colouration, no significant risk is expected.

TABLE 2 – Coal Mining Issues Risk Assessment

Coal Mining Issue	Yes	No	Risk Assessment
Underground mining			The potential for shallow underground mining was considered likely below the depth, given the rich history of lead mining across the site and the surrounding area. The Coal Authority Report indicated probably underground shallow workings. BGS mine plans were only available out with the site, however, extensive lead mining is still considered likely within the site. As such, it is concluded that there is a high risk to surface instability which would pose a constraint to proposed development.
Mine entries (shafts and adits)			31 No. mine entries were recorded across the site, focused primarily to the northern site area.
Coal mining geology (fissures)			No record of damage.
Non-coal mining geology (fissures)			No record within the coal authority report. However, may be present, as the formation of veins of lead ore involves the precipitation of minerals within fissures and fractures (generating 'rakes').
Record of past mine gas emissions			None indicated.
Recorded mining surface hazard			Former mine workings present, as described above, were considered to pose a risk of surface instability which could potentially constrain the site following our assessment.
Surface mining (opencast workings)			When reviewing historical maps of the site area, an old limestone quarry was noted to the north of the site, until it was disused in 1856. However, the Coal Authority Report does not record any opencast coal mines.

5.1.2 Following our researches and risk assessment, it is concluded that the site is underlain by abandoned mineworking's associated with historical lead mining. While available BGS mine plans did not intersect with the site area, the Coal Authority Report indicated 31 No. mine entries within the site, particularly towards the northern site area. As such, it is concluded that there is a high risk to surface stability which could constrain the proposed development. Furthermore, areas may at risk where former unrecorded mine entries may exist. Consequently, vigilance should be maintained for any features which may be representative of an unrecorded mine entry.

5.1.3 While the availability of mine abandonment plans had limited the extent to which we are able to fully assess the site, the presence of 31 No. mine entries and the extensive lead mining recorded in the surrounding areas suggest that the site has been subject to historical mining, potentially at shallow depths. It is recommended that a mineral investigation is undertaken to confirm the site stability relative to the proposed development.

5.1.4 Given the uncertainty of the extent of lead mining across the site, we recommended that rotary boreholes are progressed at the location of each proposed turbine, any proposed buildings and along proposed roads and cable routes in order to prove mineral stability. The depth of rotary boreholes will be dependent on the depth of potential mine workings and extraction thicknesses, however, as we have been unable to obtain relevant mine abandonment plans to provide this information drilling depth will likely depend on the size of the proposed turbines. At this stage we would estimate that rotary bores would likely need to be extended to depths of between 40 m to 50 m deep.

5.1.5 Furthermore, a trenching exercise to locate the indicated mine entries may be required depending on the proposed turbine locations, cabling routes and road layouts.

We trust this meets with your current requirements. However, if you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

[redacted]

Rachel Williams Ian Cochrane
Graduate Geo-Environmental Engineer Director

Appendix 1

Historical Ordnance Survey Map Extracts

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
·285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
RD. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge

Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

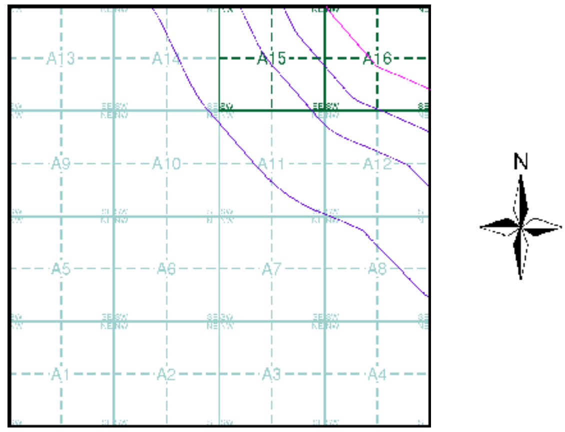
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856 - 1857	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1981	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 402890, 505540
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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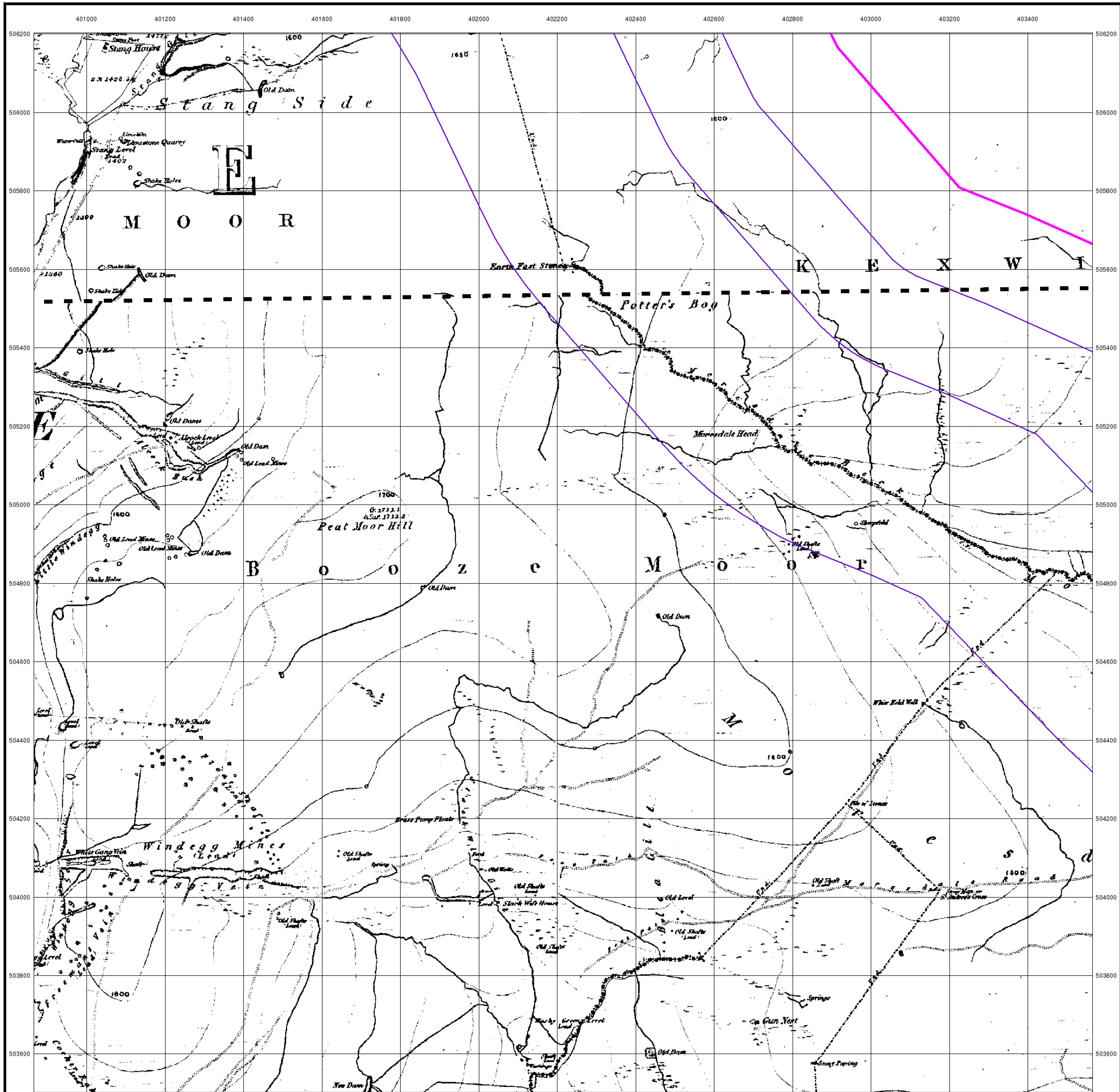
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1856 - 1857

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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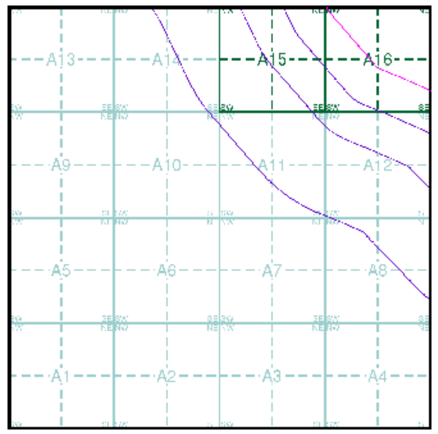
1856
1:10,560

03700
1857
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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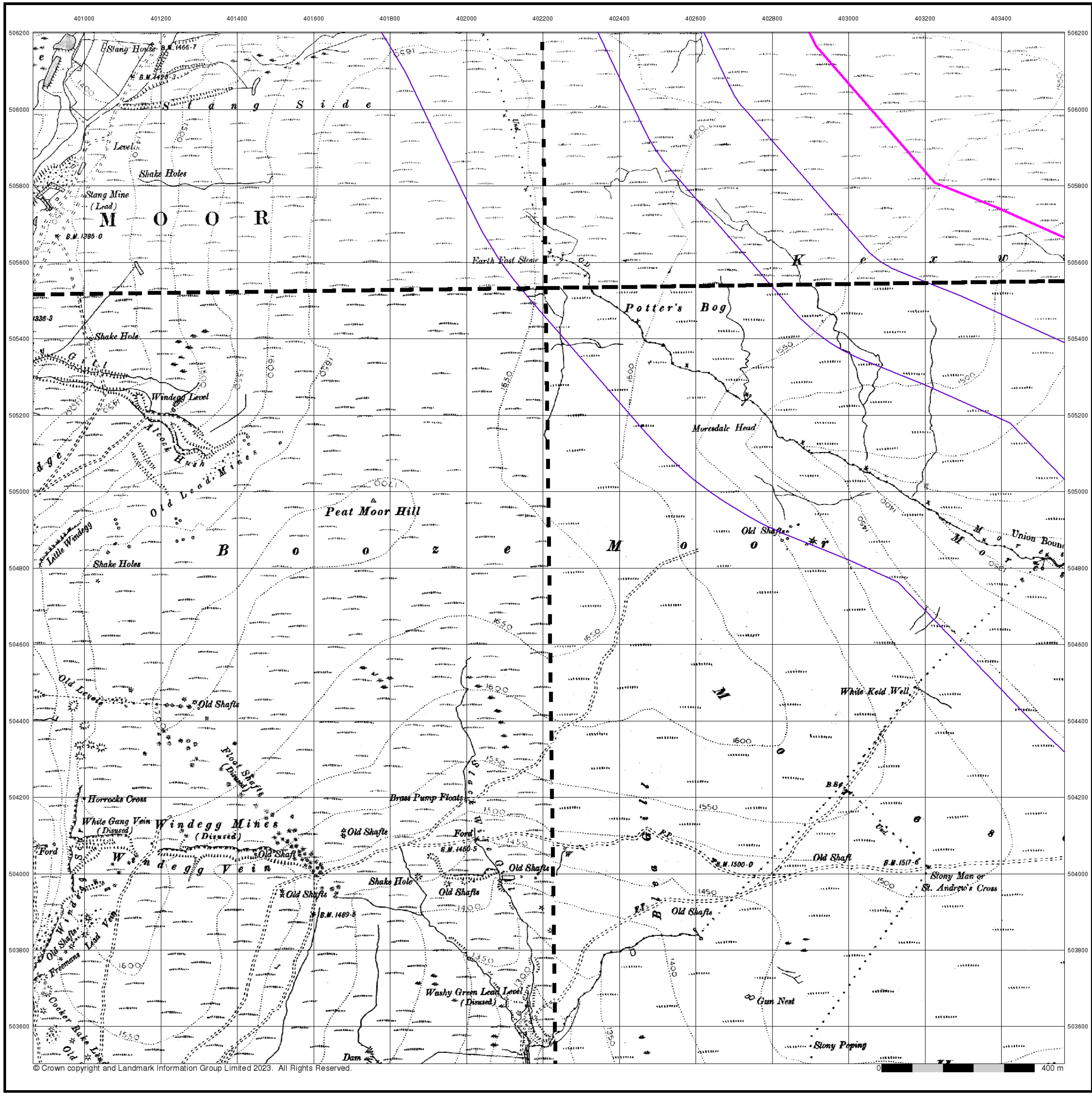

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1895
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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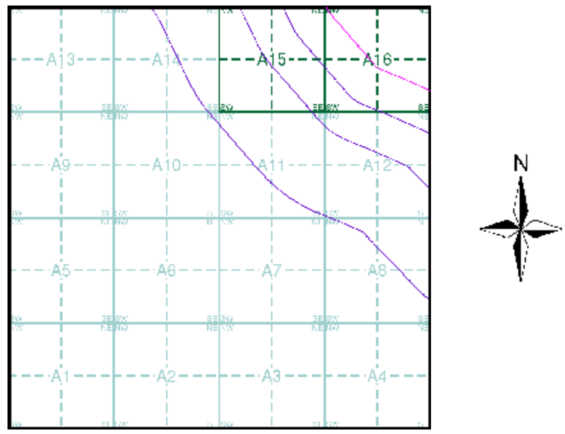
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

023SW 1895 1:10,560	023SE 1895 1:10,560
037NW 1895 1:10,560	037NE 1895 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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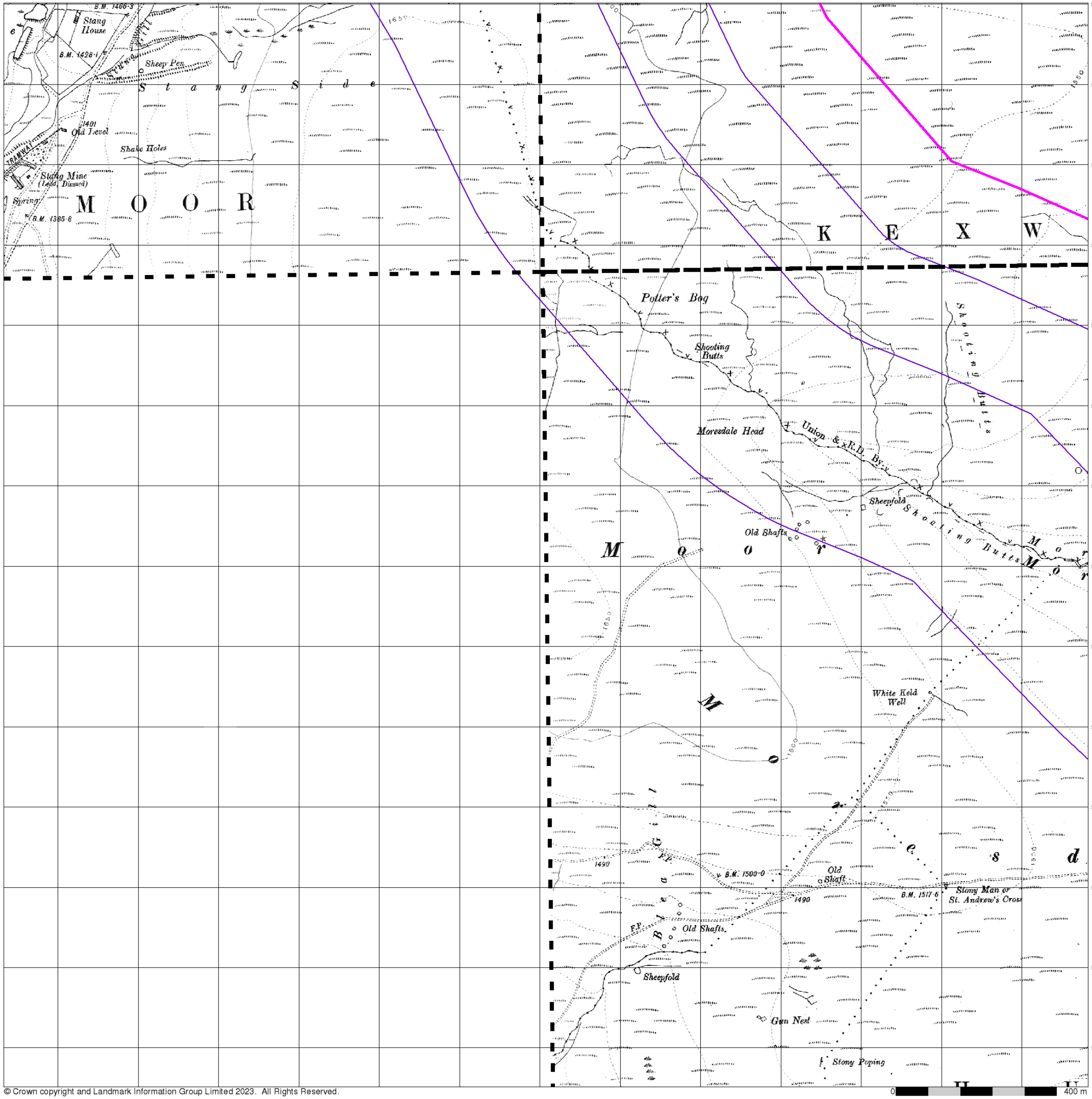

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1919

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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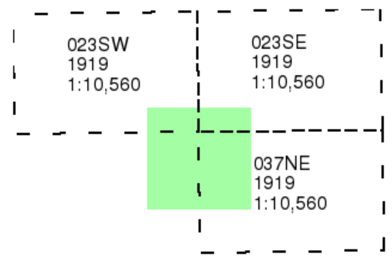
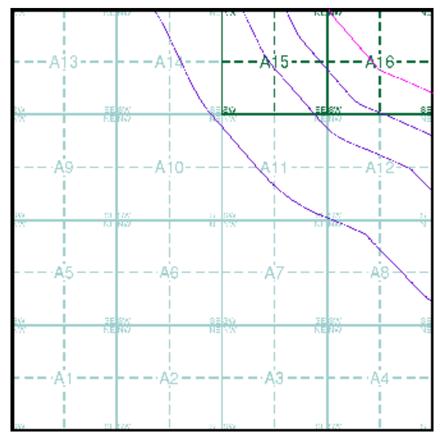


Historical Map - Slice A



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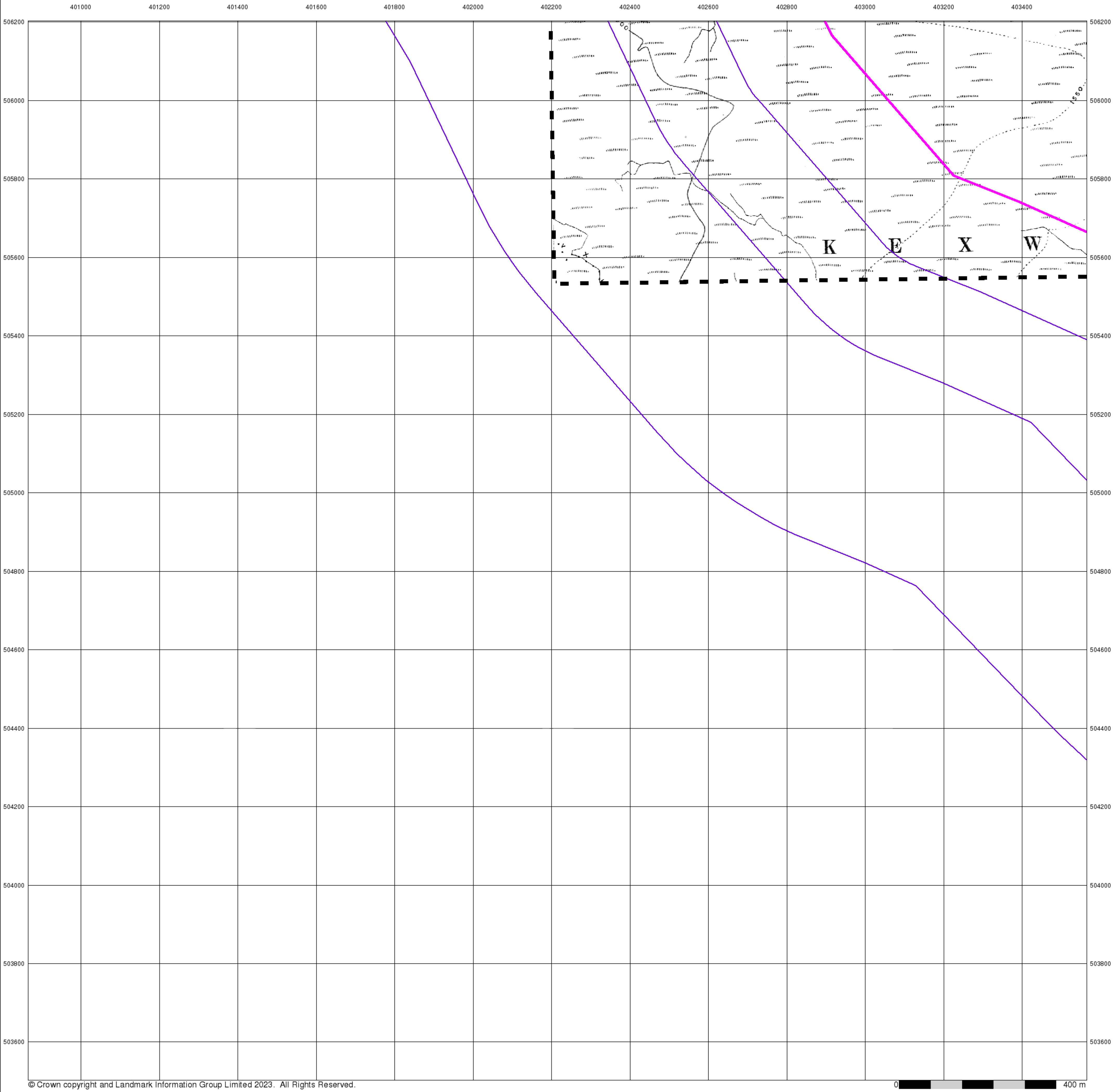

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1919
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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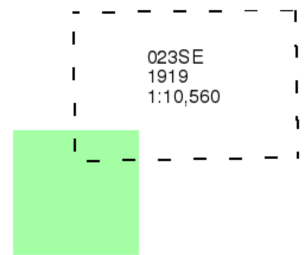
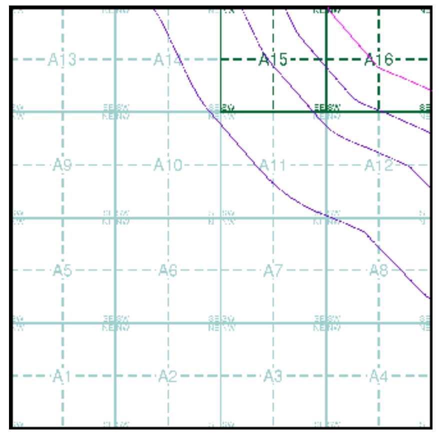


Historical Map - Slice A



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Site Details

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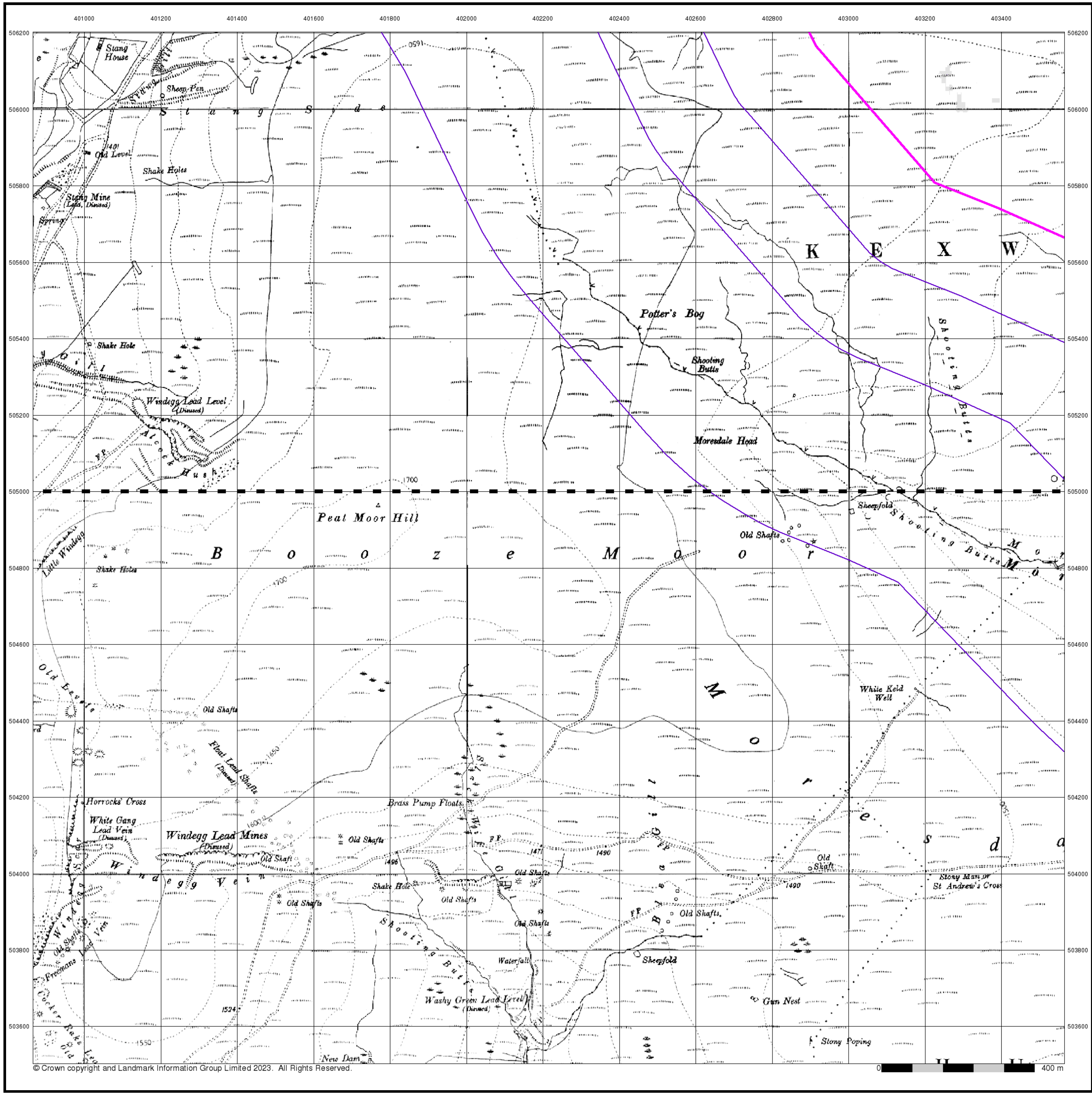

Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1956
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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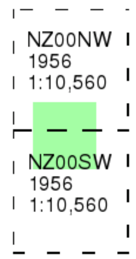
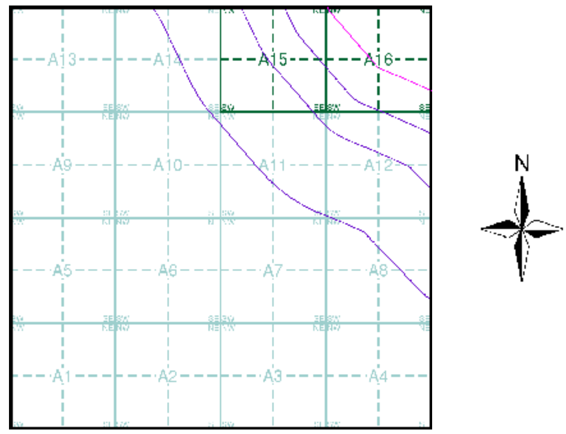


Historical Map - Slice A



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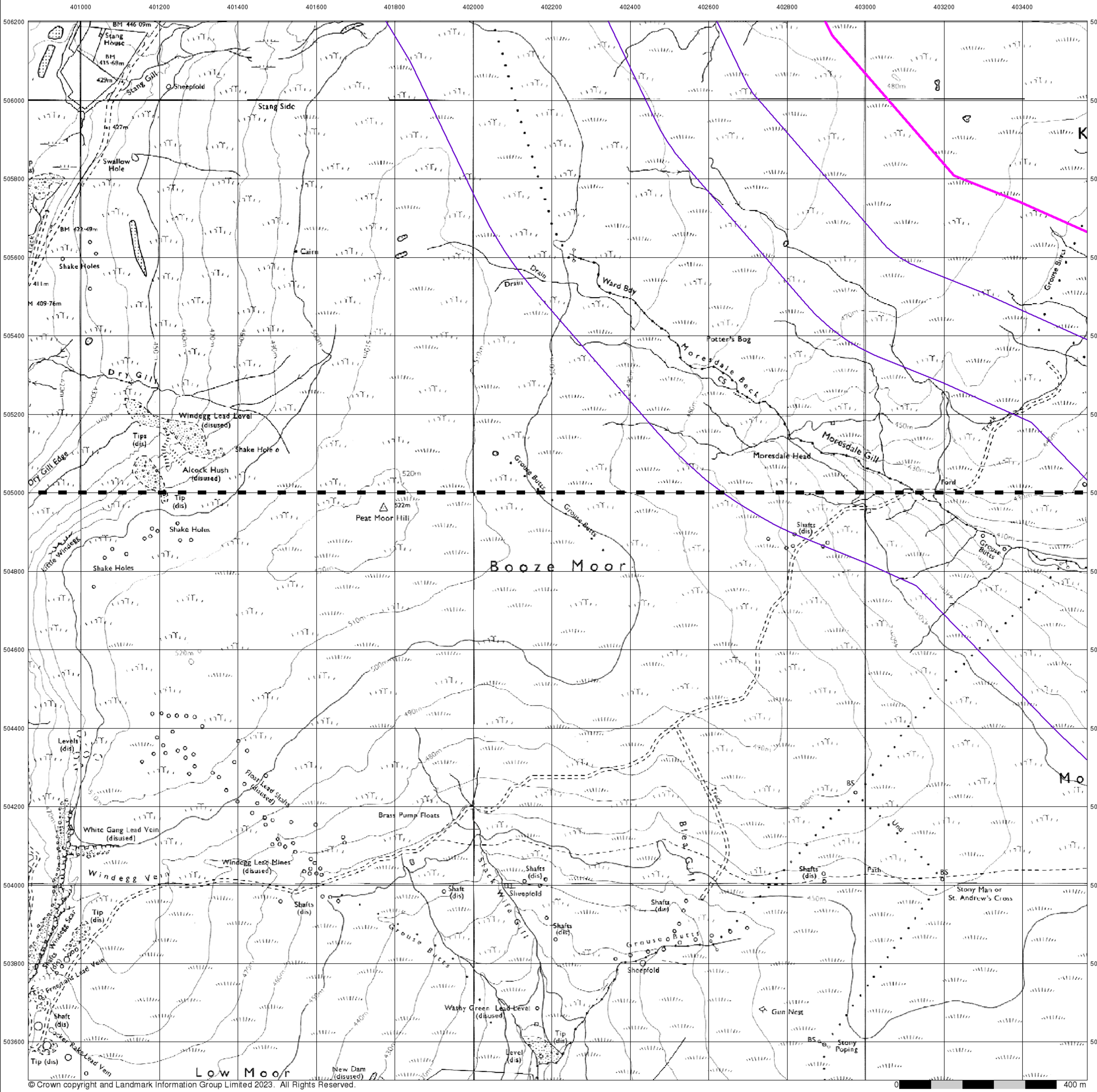

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1981

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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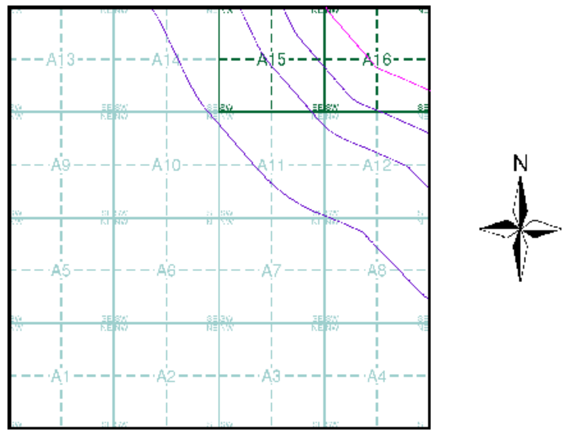
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW
1980
1:10,000

NZ00SW
1981
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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National Grid Reference:	402890, 505540
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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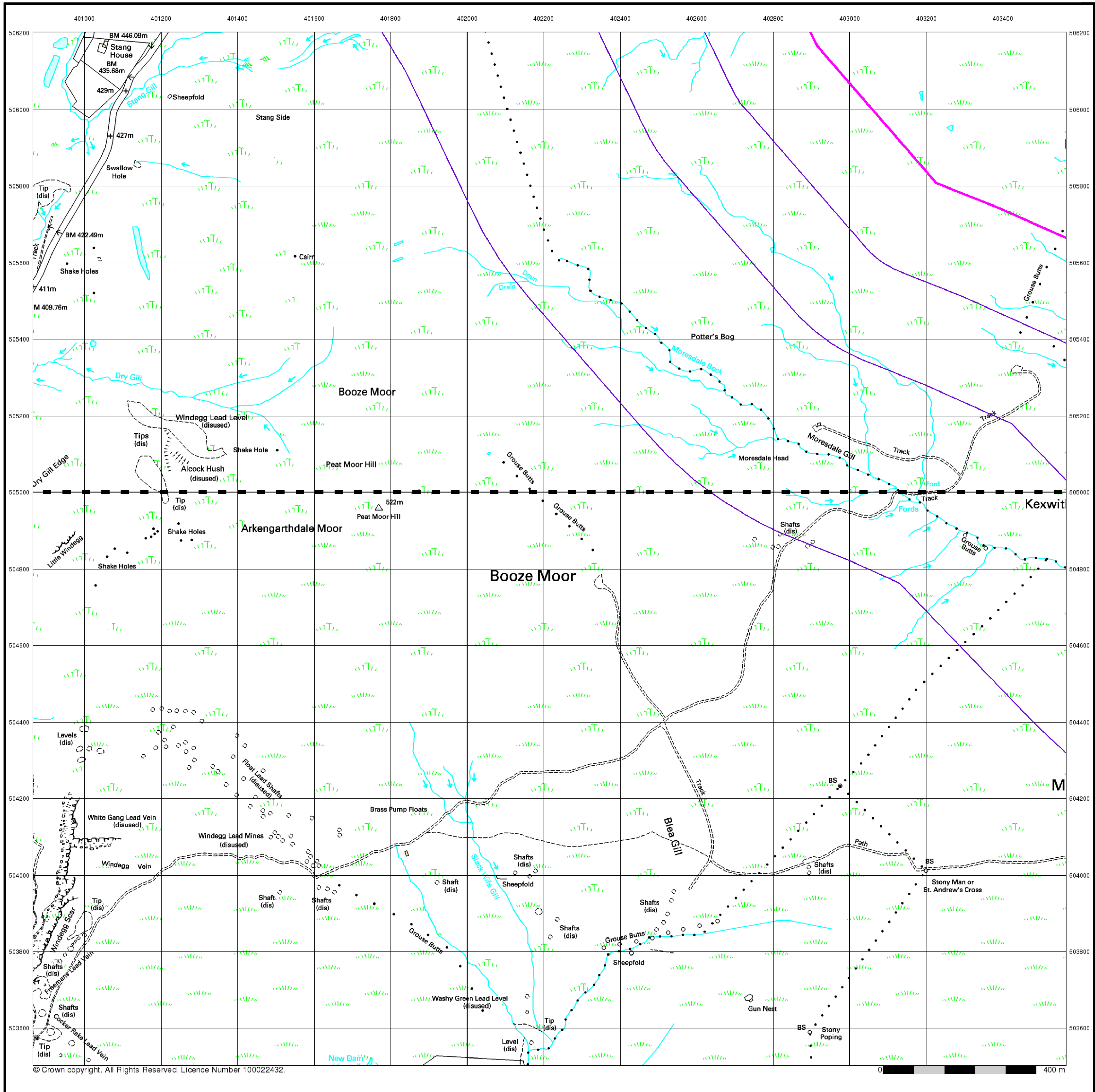


10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

Source map scale - 1:10,000

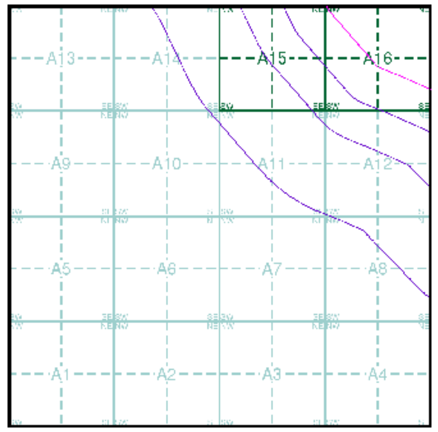
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW
1999
1:10,000

NZ00SW
1999
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



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Order Details

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National Grid Reference:	402890, 505540
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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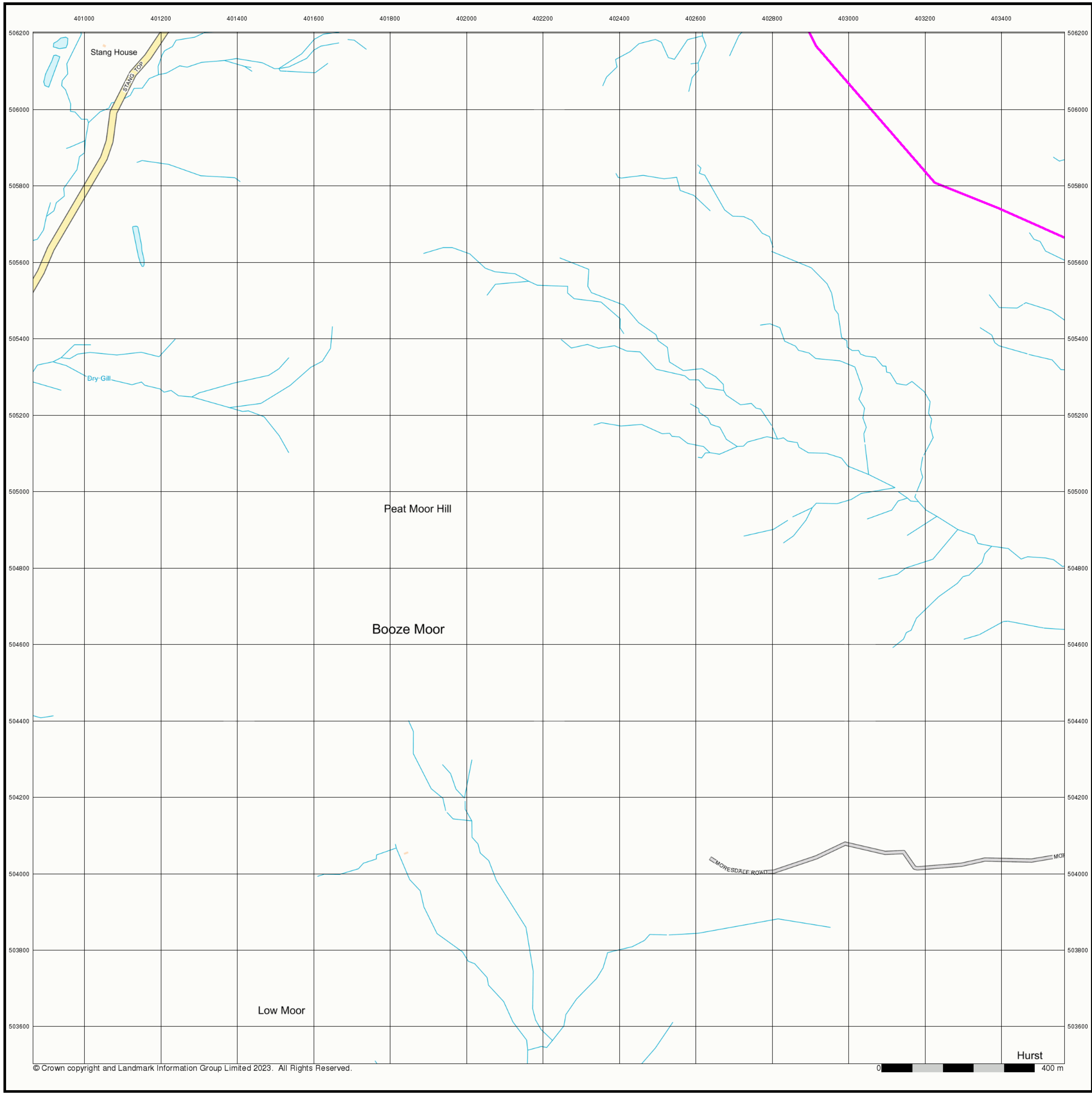


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View

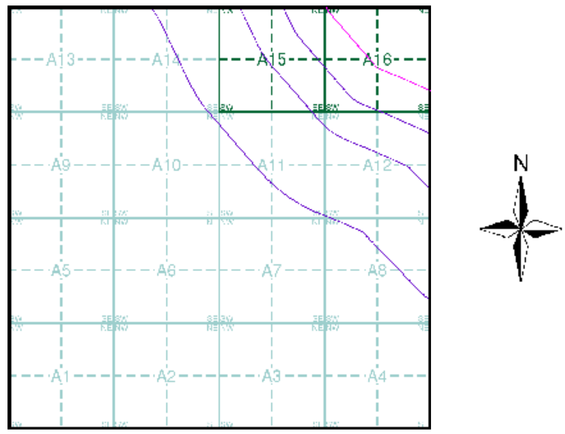
Published 2023

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402890, 505540
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry · Gravel Pit · Sand Pit
Clay Pit · Shingle · Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry · Flat Rock
Marsh · Reeds · Osiers
Rough Pasture · Furze · Wood
Mixed Wood · Brushwood · Orchard
Fir · Ford · Stepping Stones
Ferry · Waterfall · Lock
Trig. Station · 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark · 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water · Antiquities (site of)
Cutting · Embankment
Railway crossing Road · Level Crossing · Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal · Road over single stream (B.R.) · Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit · Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock · Boulders
Cliff · Slopes (Top, Top)
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) · Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · B M Bench Mark · Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance · Triangulation Station · Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff · Slopes (Top, Top)
Rock · Rock (scattered)
Boulders · Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder · Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · Triangulation Station · Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line · Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark · Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

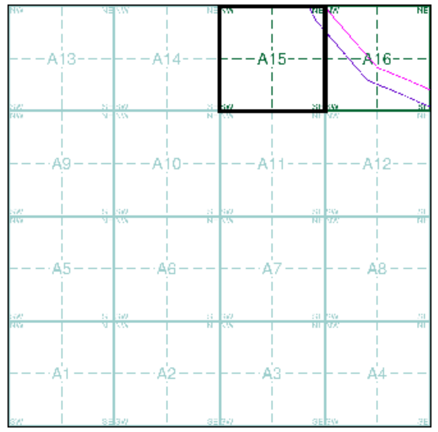
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment A15



N

Order Details

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Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
Ferry | Waterfall | Lock
Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)
Cutting | Embankment
Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

BP BS	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

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Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
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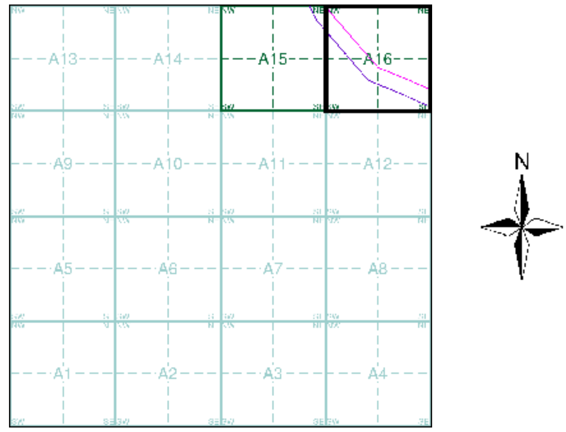
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402890, 505540
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture

Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
285 Surface Level

Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
RD. Bdy. — Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings

Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry

Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge

Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

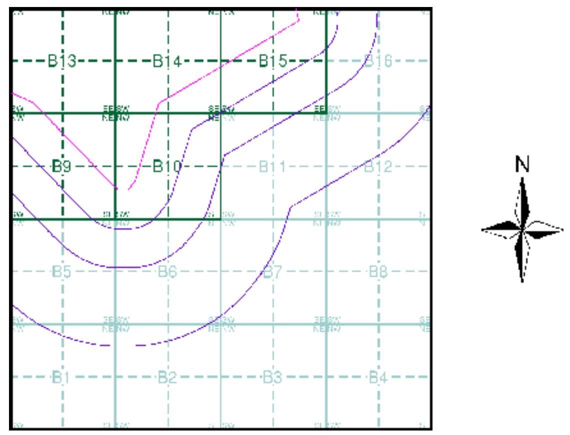
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856 - 1857	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1981	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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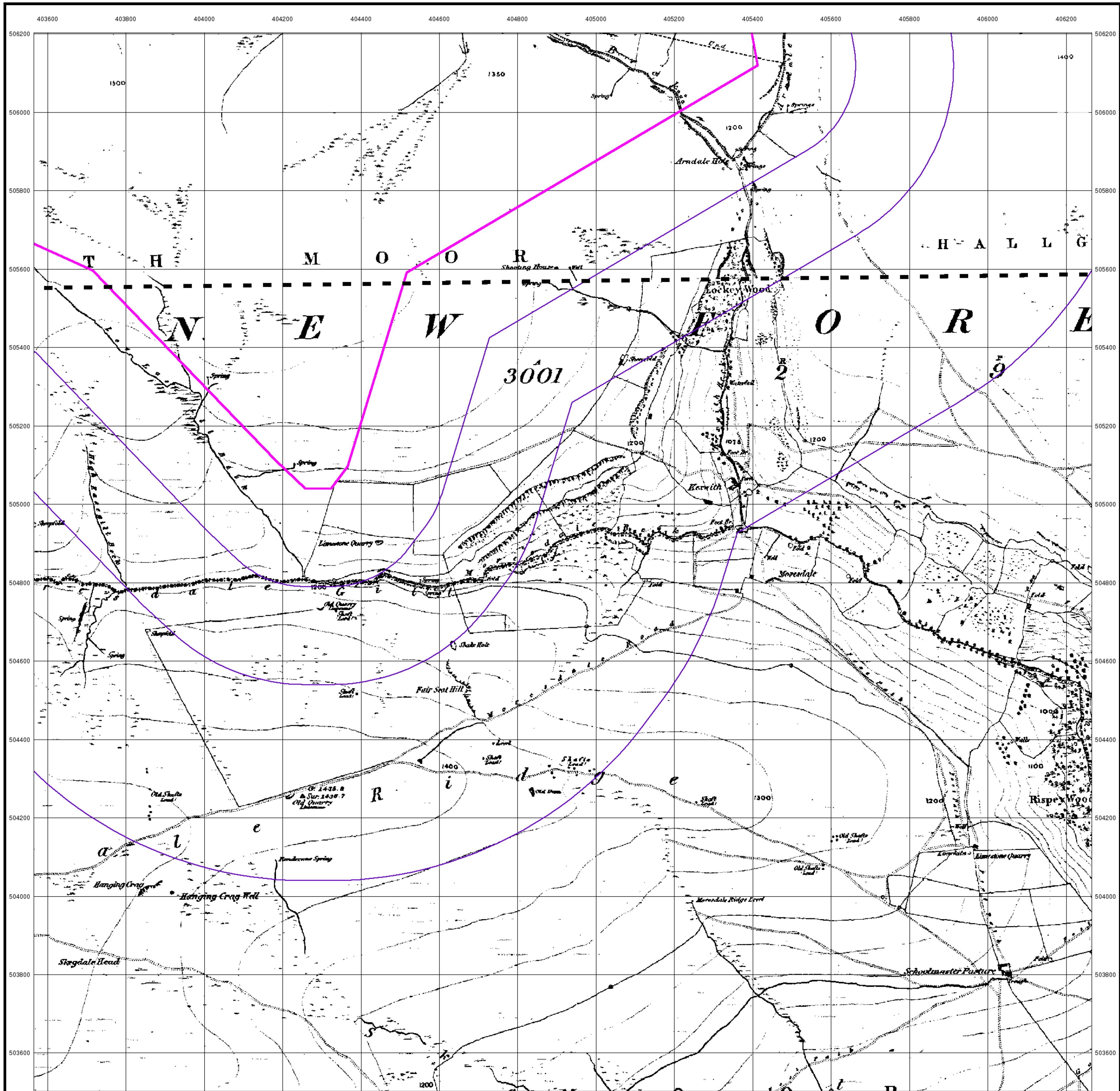
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

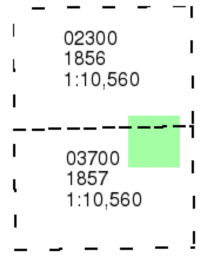
Yorkshire

Published 1856 - 1857

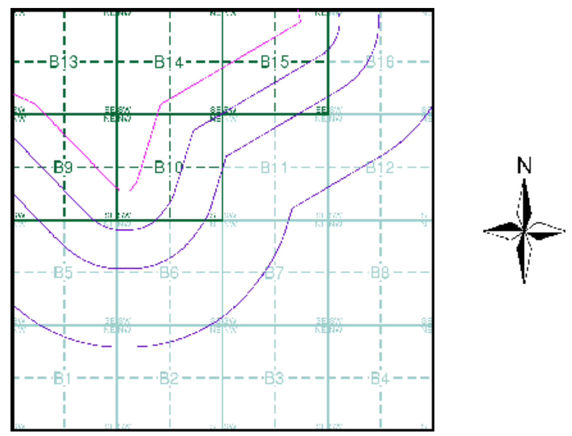
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404700, 505290
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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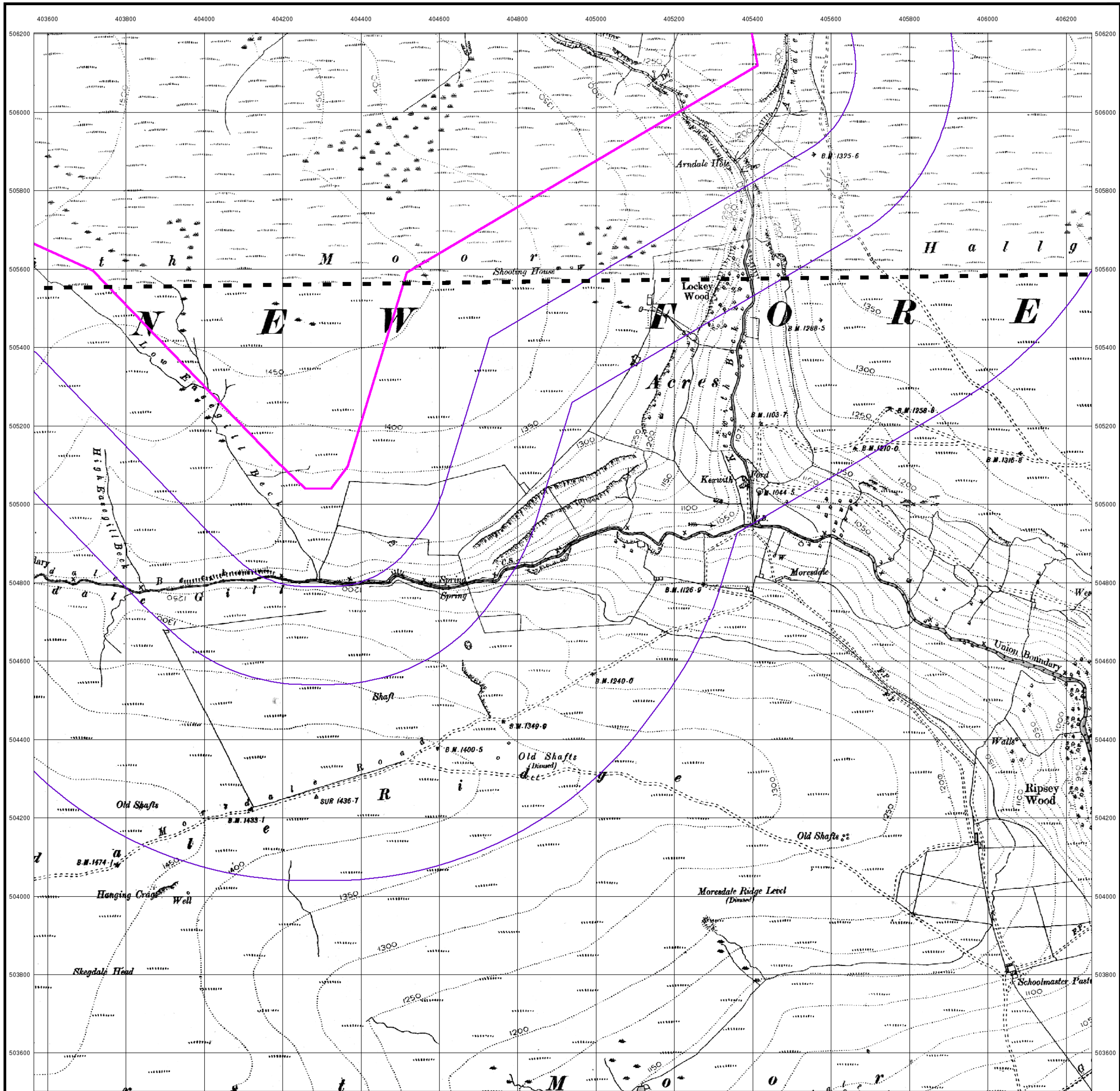

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1895
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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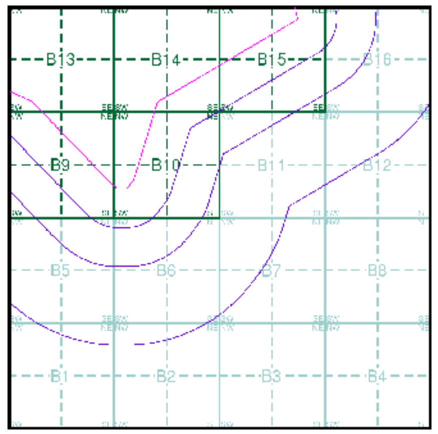
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

023SE
1895
1:10,560

037NE
1895
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



N

Order Details

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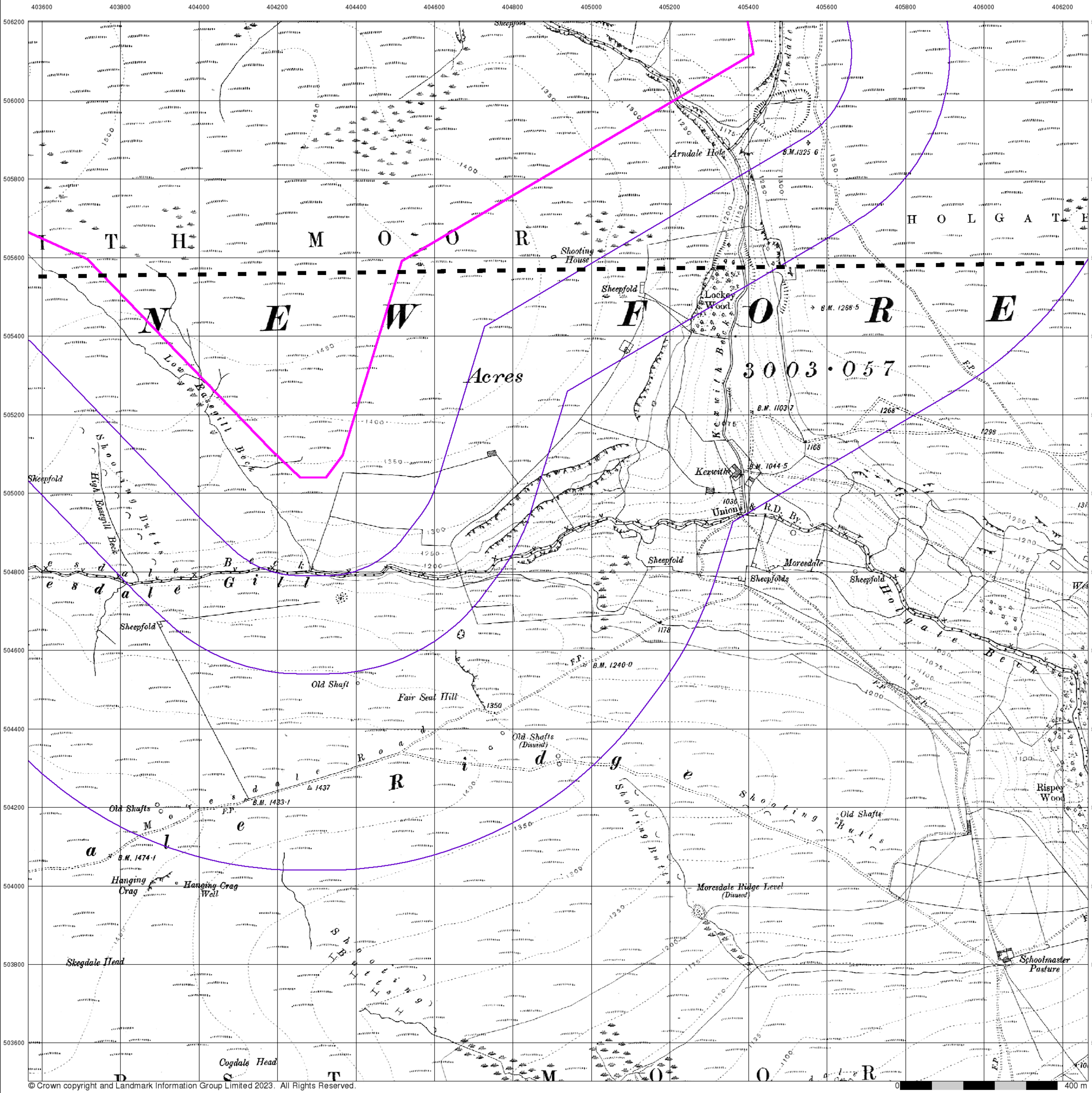

MASON EVANS

Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1919

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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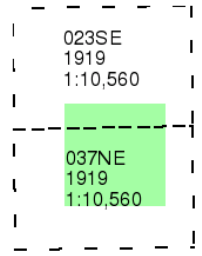
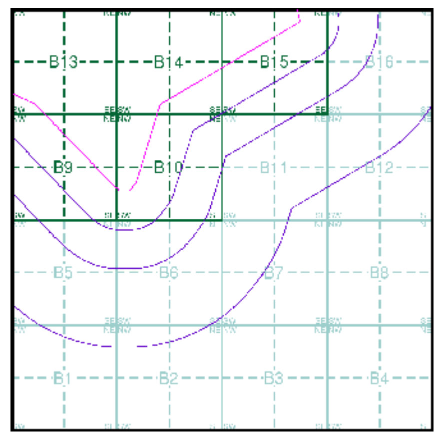


Historical Map - Slice B



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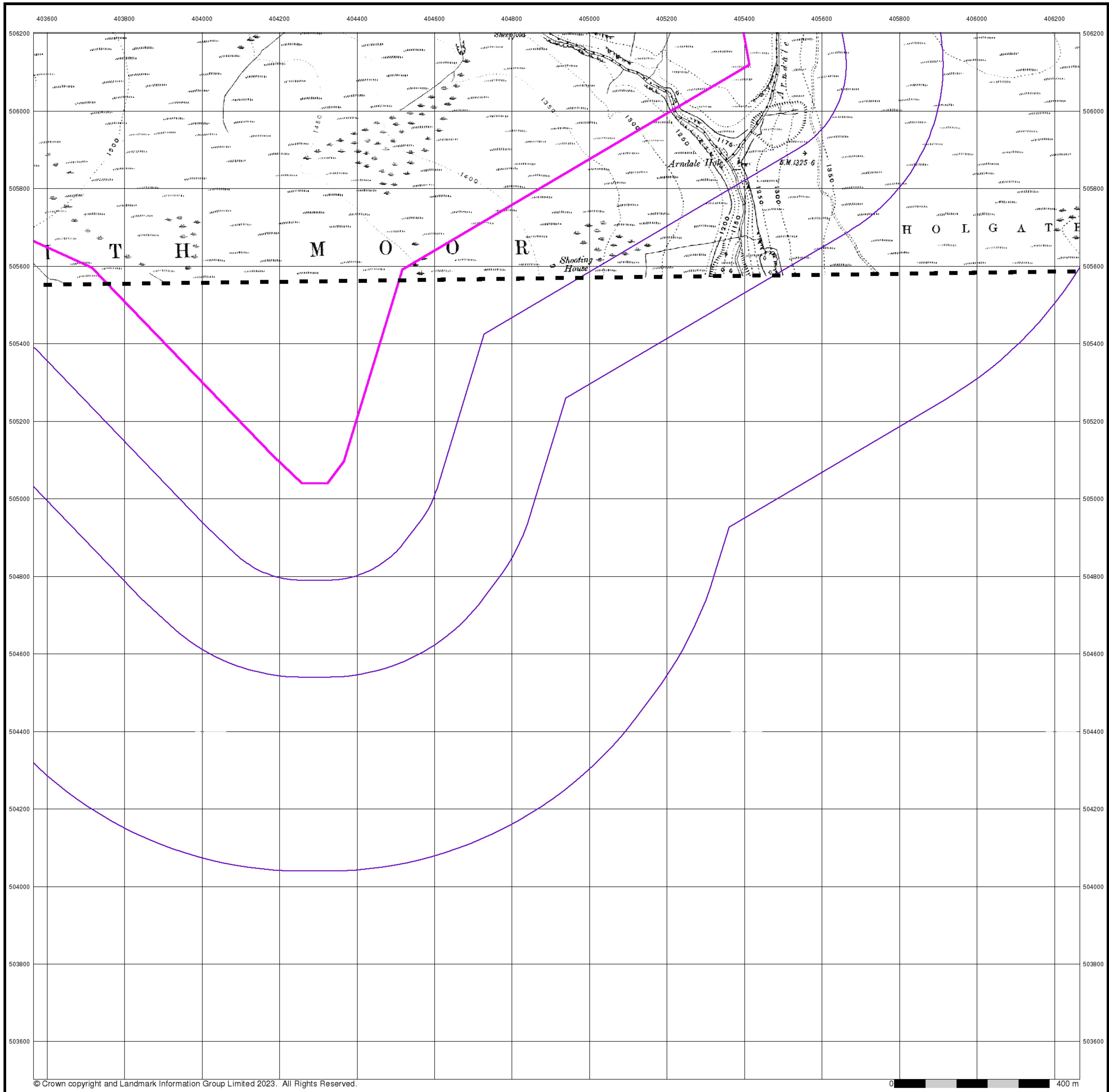

MASON EVANS

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Yorkshire

Published 1919

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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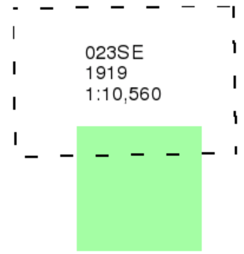
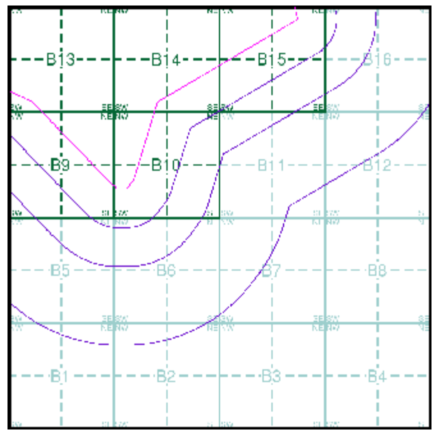


Historical Map - Slice B



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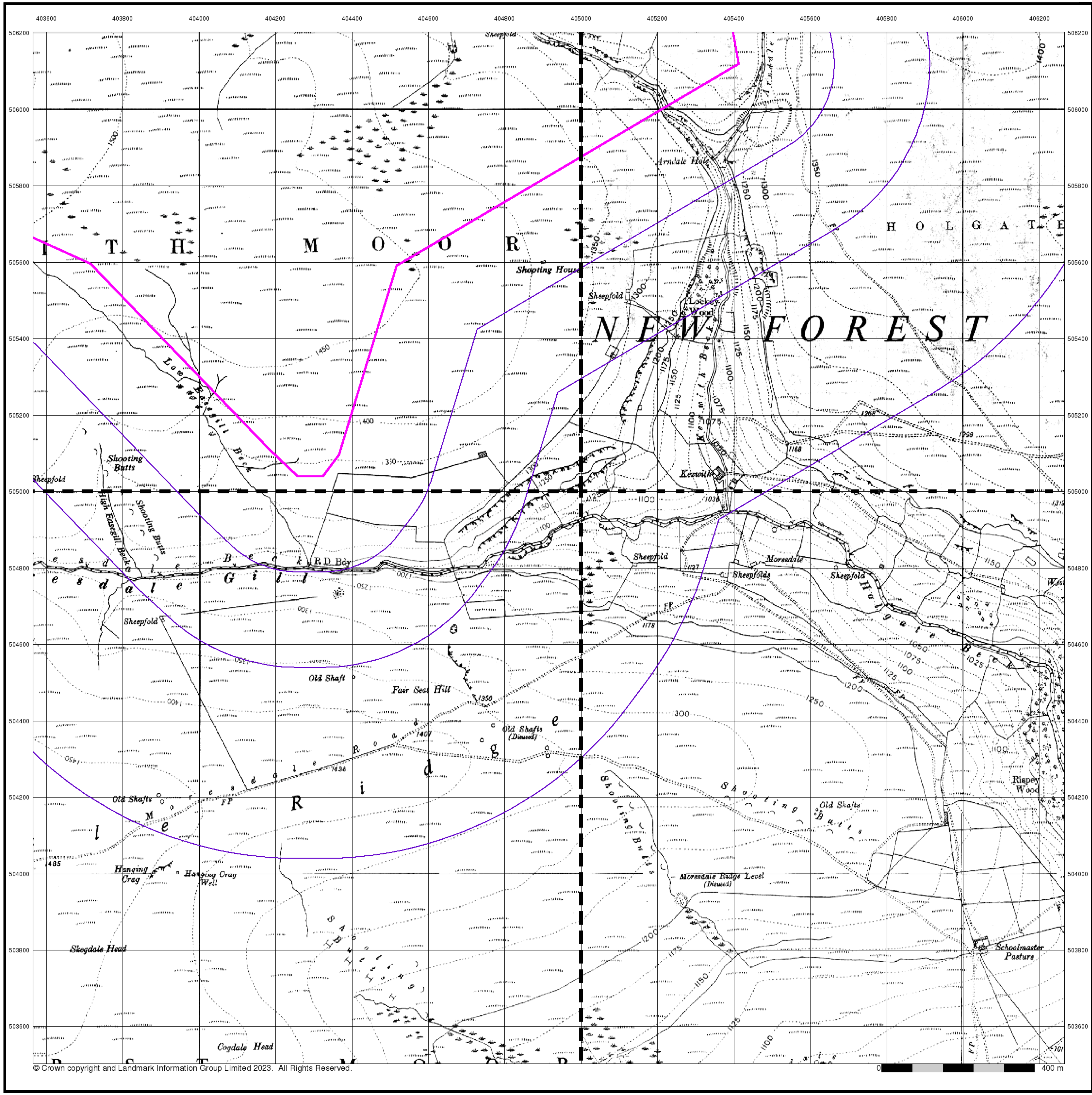
Fax:	0844 844 9951
Web:	www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

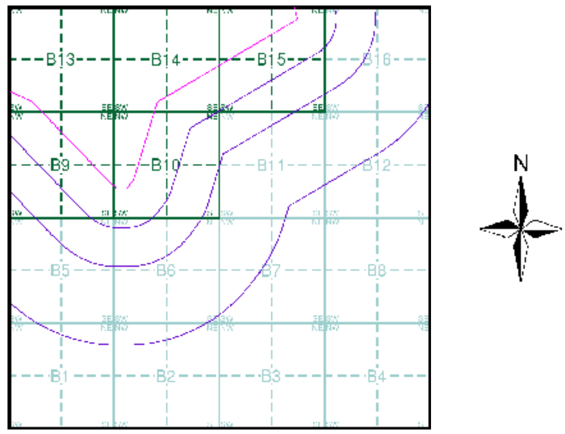
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW 1956 1:10,560	NZ00NE 1956 1:10,560
NZ00SW 1956 1:10,560	NZ00SE 1956 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

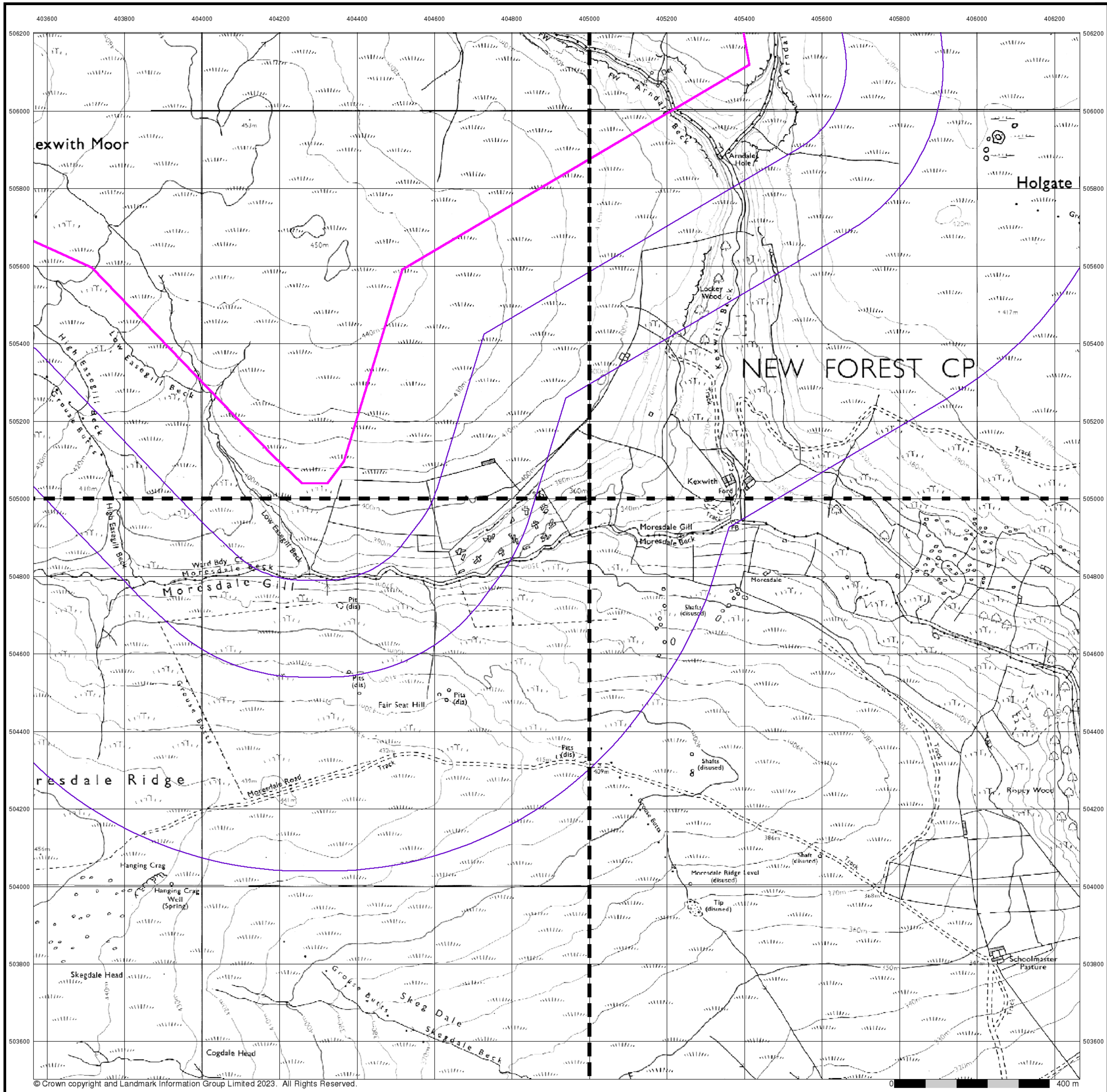
Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1981

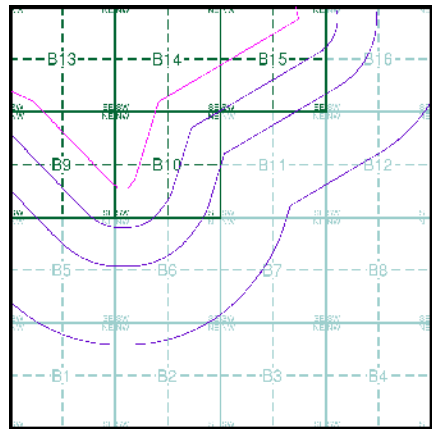
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW 1980 1:10,000	NZ00NE 1980 1:10,000
NZ00SW 1981 1:10,000	NZ00SE 1981 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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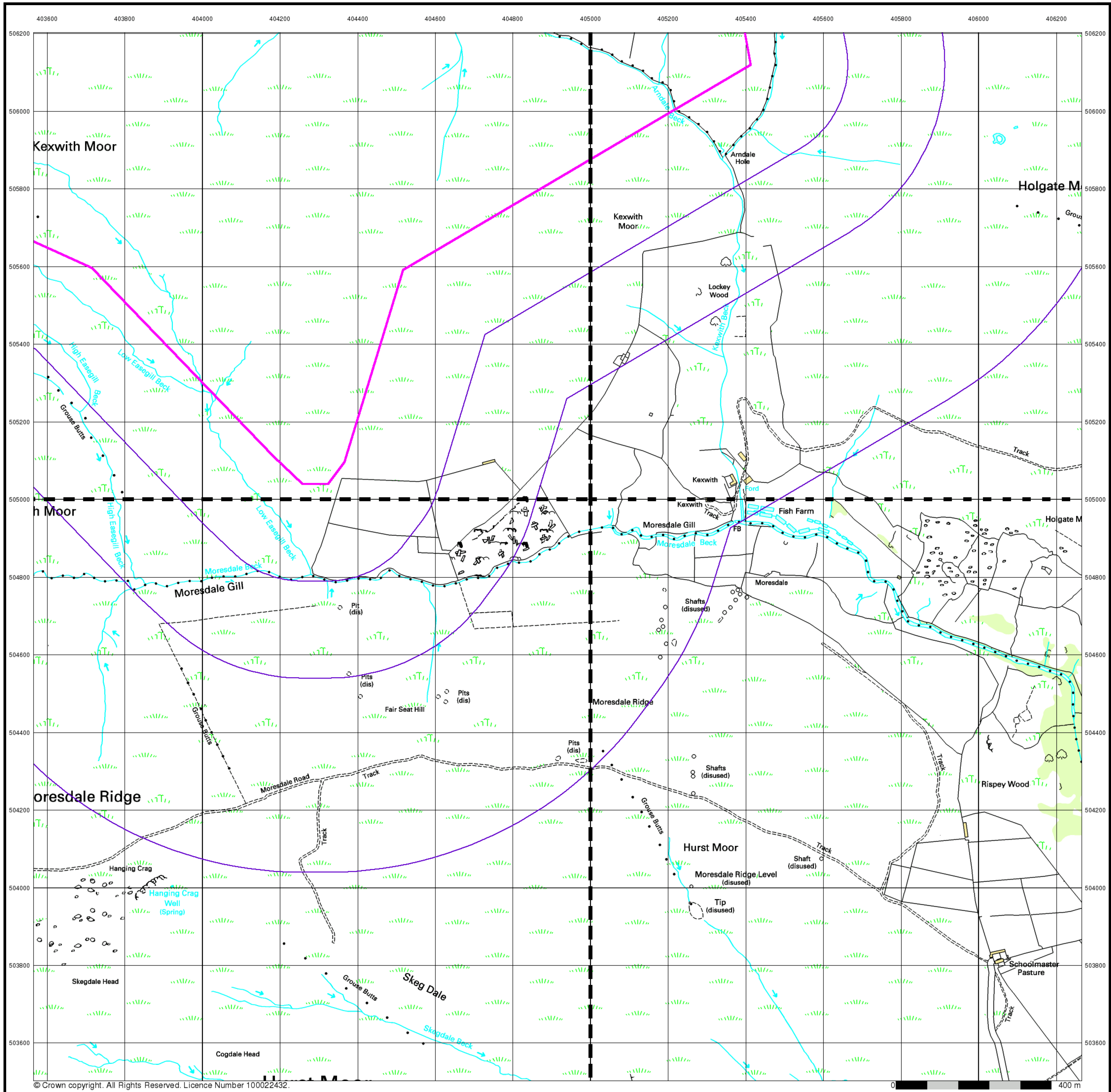


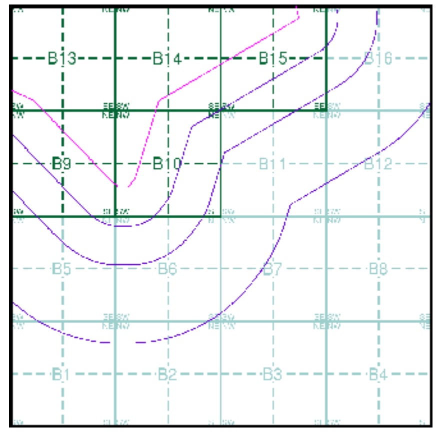
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW 1999 1:10,000	NZ00NE 1999 1:10,000
NZ00SW 1999 1:10,000	NZ00SE 1999 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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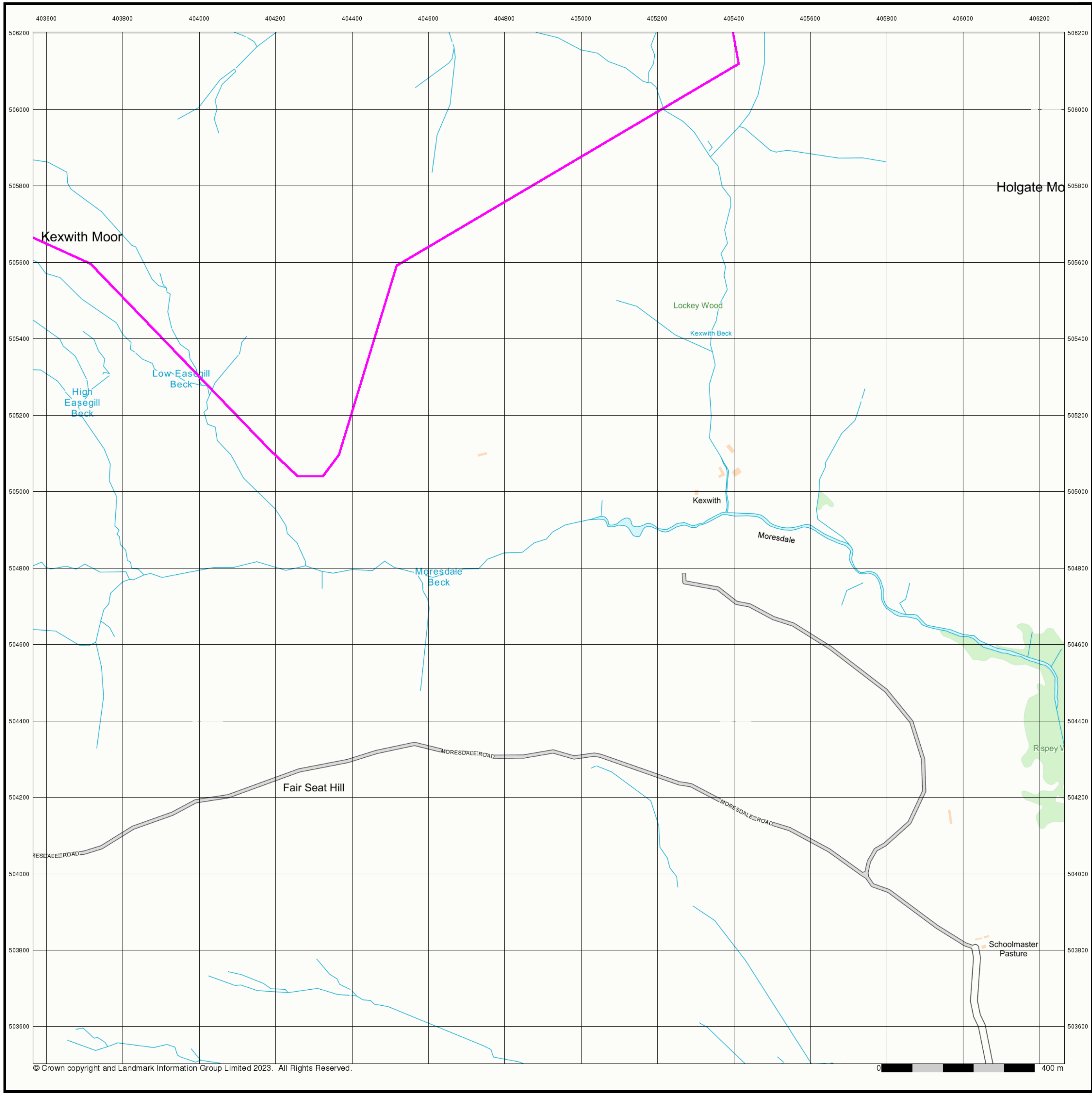


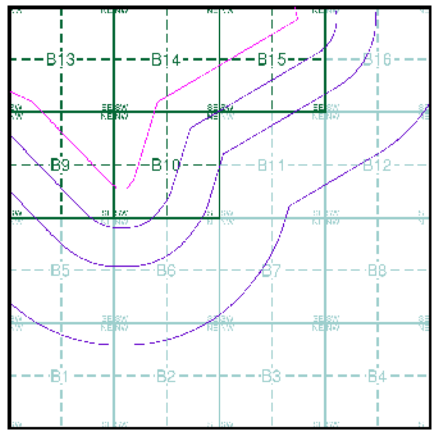
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View
Published 2023
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice B



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Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

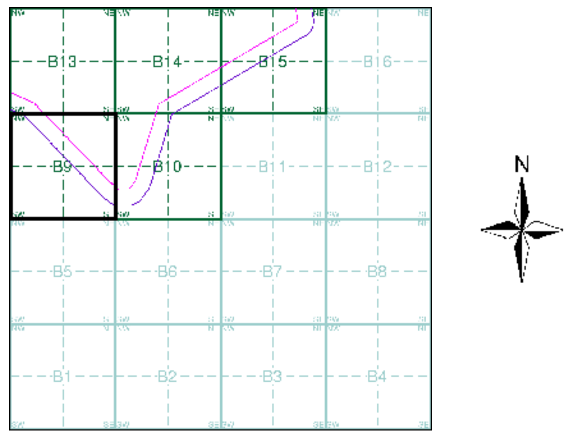
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment B9



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry · Gravel Pit · Sand Pit
Clay Pit · Shingle · Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry · Flat Rock
Marsh · Reeds · Osiers
Rough Pasture · Furze · Wood
Mixed Wood · Brushwood · Orchard
Fir · Ford · Stepping Stones
Ferry · Waterfall · Lock
Trig. Station · 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark · 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water · Antiquities (site of)
Cutting · Embankment
Railway crossing Road · Level Crossing · Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal · Road over single stream (B.R.) · Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B.	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P.	Electricity Pylon	S.P.	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P.	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B.	Telephone Call Box
M.S.	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P. M.R.	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit · Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock · Boulders
Cliff · Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) · Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · B M Bench Mark · Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance · Triangulation Station · Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff · Slopes (Top)
Rock · Rock (scattered)
Boulders · Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder · Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · Triangulation Station · Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line · Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark · Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

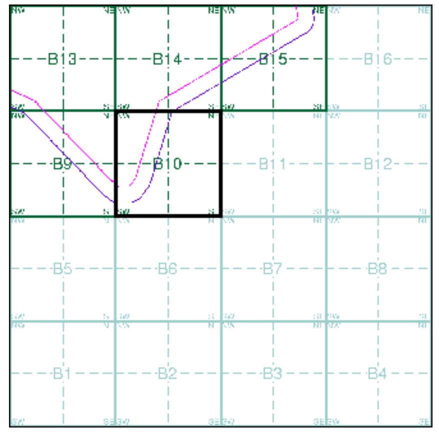
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment B10



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
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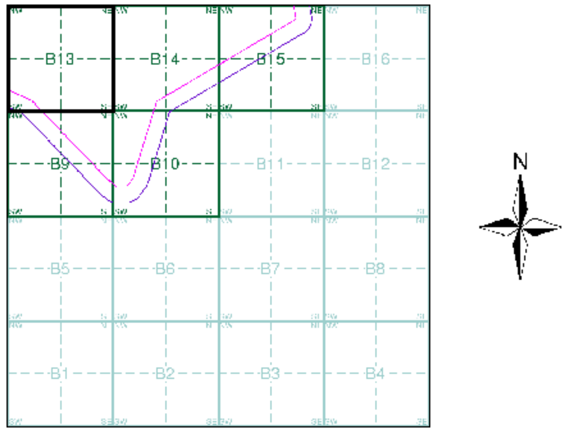
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment B13



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
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Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment

Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream (B.R.) | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

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B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

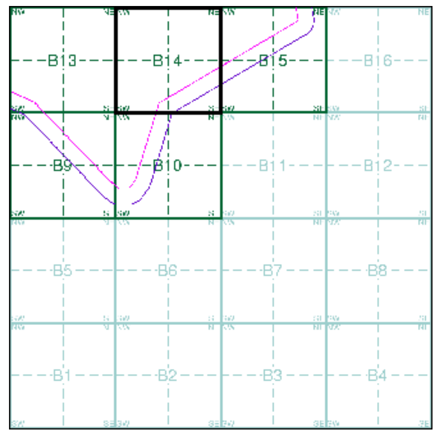
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment B14



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404700, 505290
Slice:	B
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 + Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment
Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

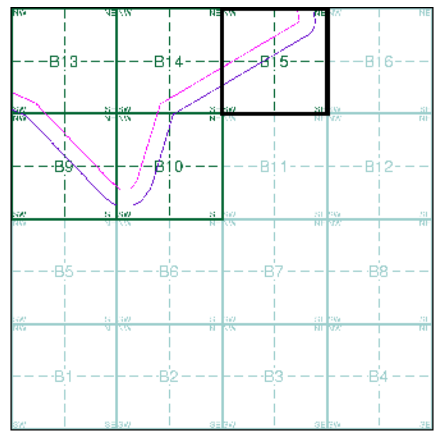
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment B15



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404700, 505290
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit | Sand Pit | Other Pits
Quarry | Shingle | Orchard
Osiers | Reeds | Marsh
Mixed Wood | Deciduous | Brushwood
Fir | Furze | Rough Pasture

Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
·285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
RD. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard | Scrub | Coppice
Bracken | Heath | Rough Grassland
Marsh | Reeds | Saltings
Building
Glasshouse
Sloping Masonry
Direction of Flow of Water — Shingle — Sand
Pylon — Pole — Electricity Transmission Line
Cutting — Embankment — Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under — Road Over — Level Crossing — Foot Bridge — Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge

Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

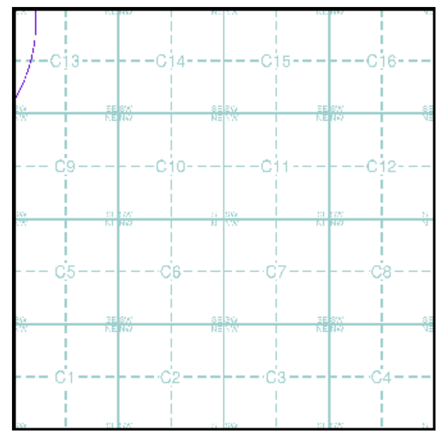
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856 - 1857	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919 - 1930	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1981	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice C



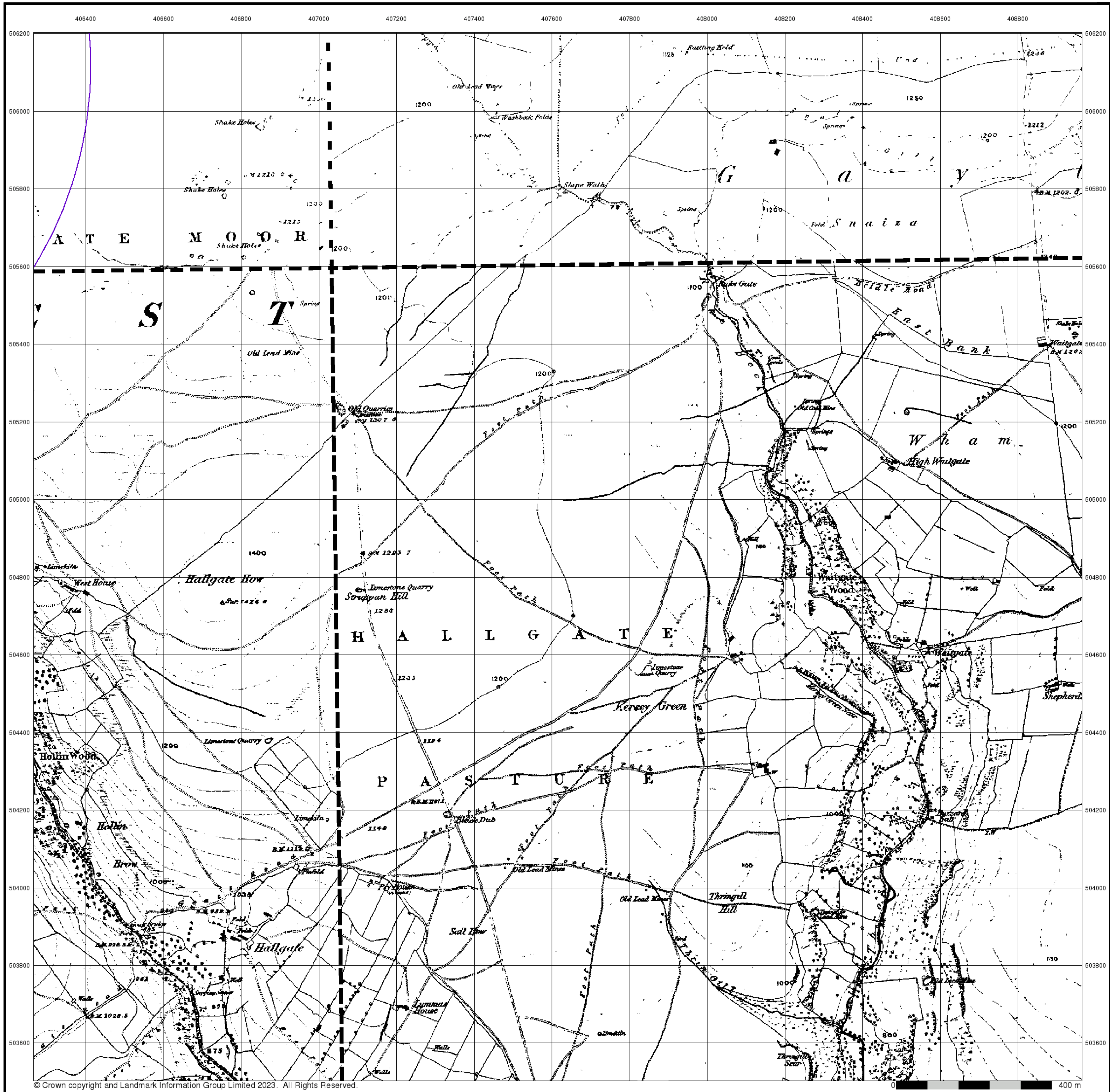
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406330, 505970
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

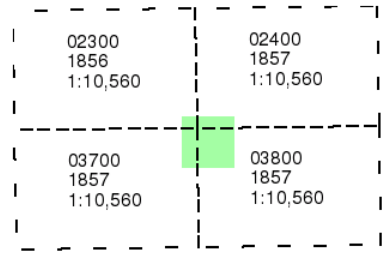
Yorkshire

Published 1856 - 1857

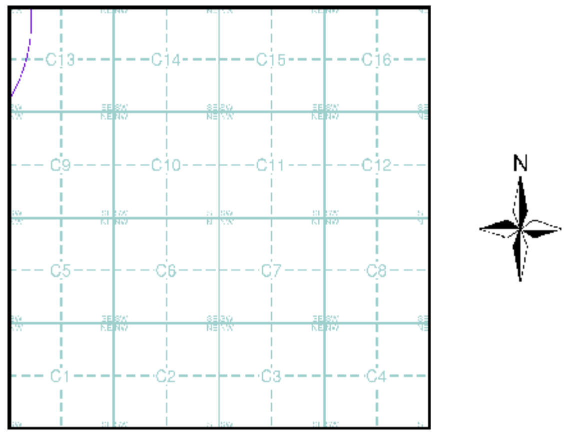
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



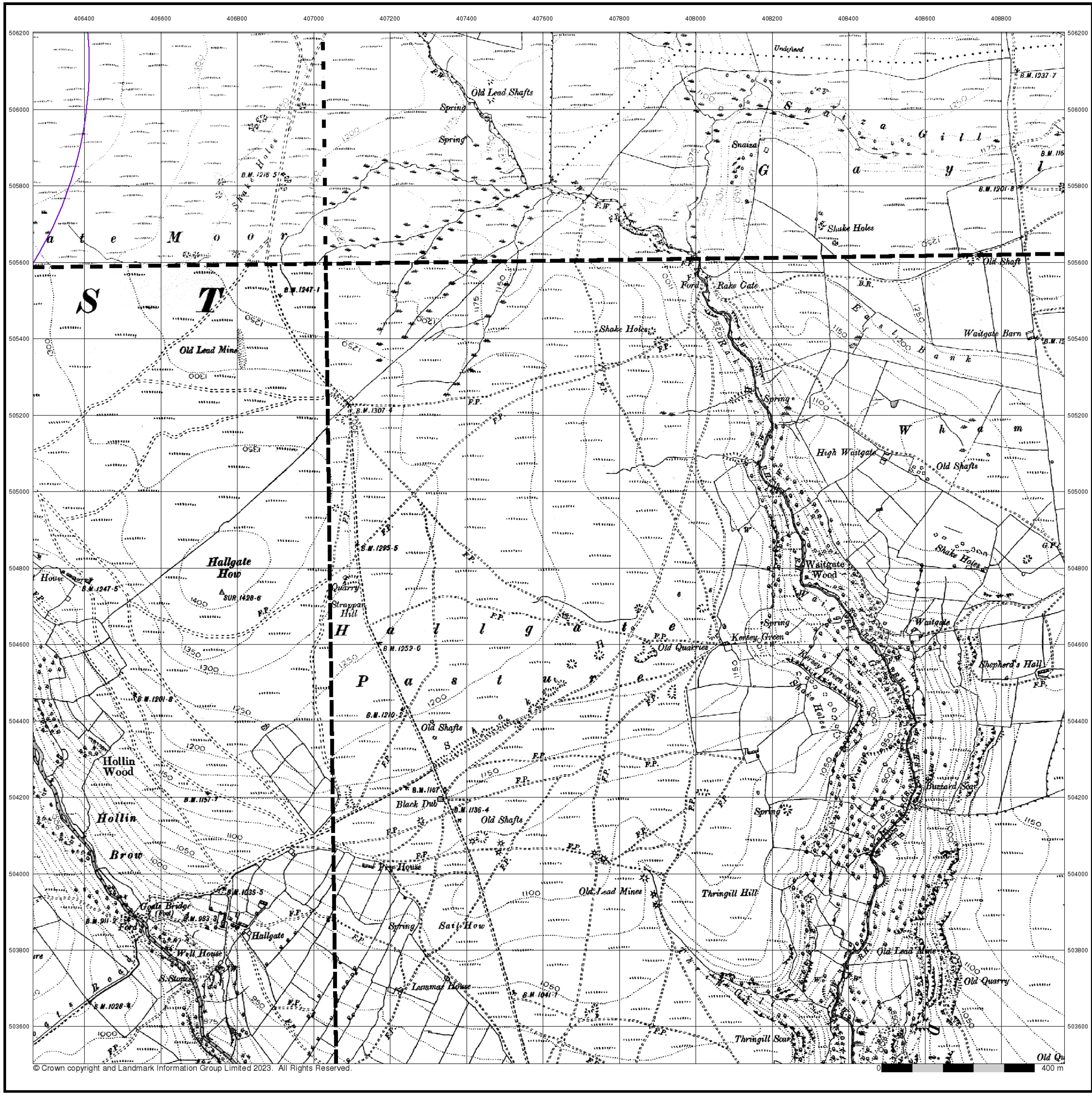
Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406330, 505970
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1895
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

023SE 1895 1:10,560	024SW 1895 1:10,560
037NE 1895 1:10,560	038NW 1895 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C

C13	C14	C15	C16
C9	C10	C11	C12
C5	C6	C7	C8
C1	C2	C3	C4

N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406330, 505970
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
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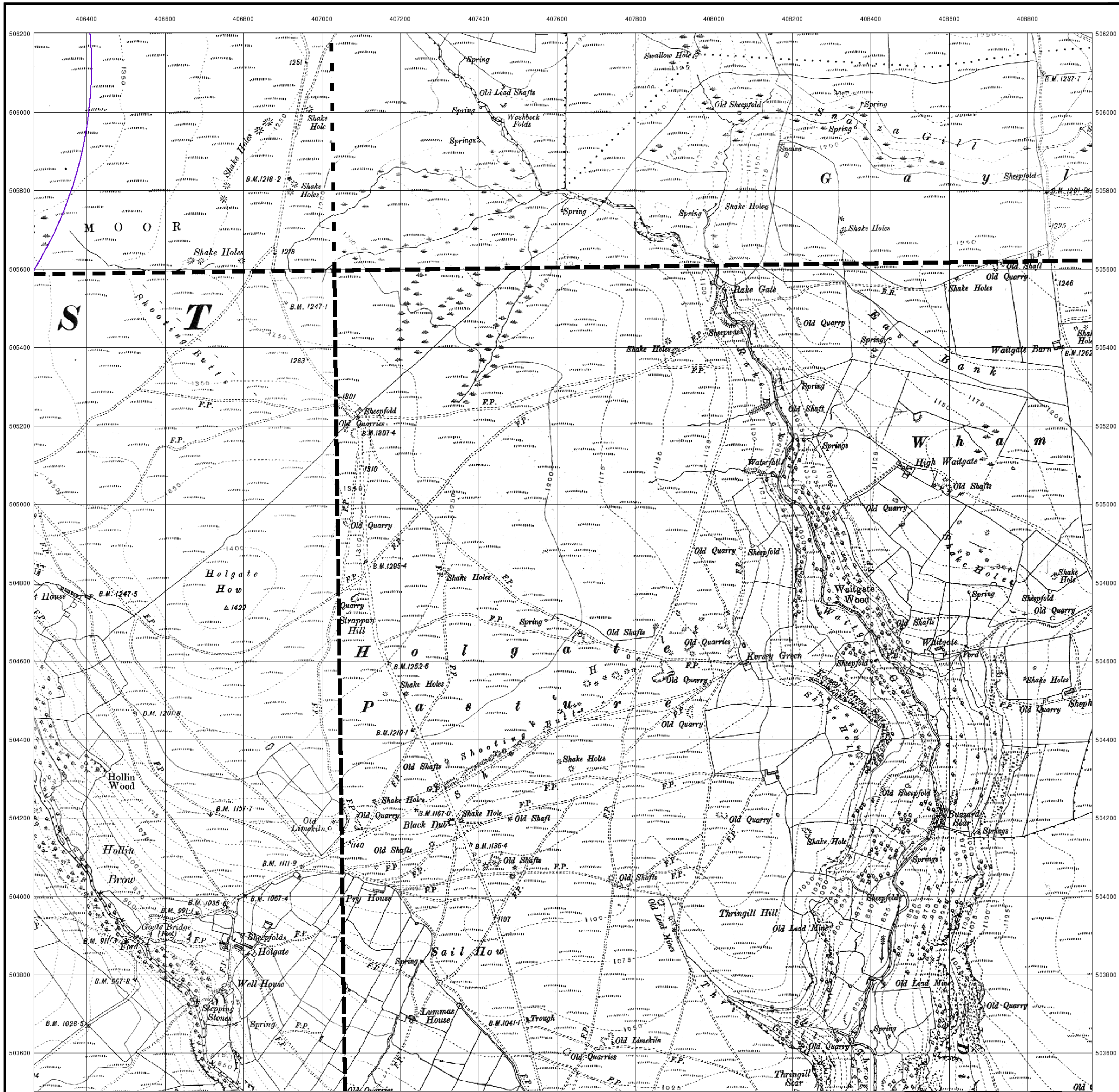

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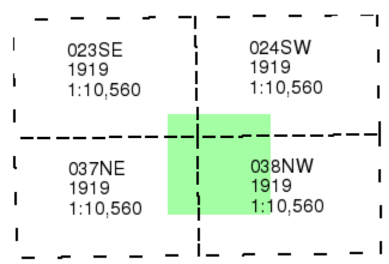
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

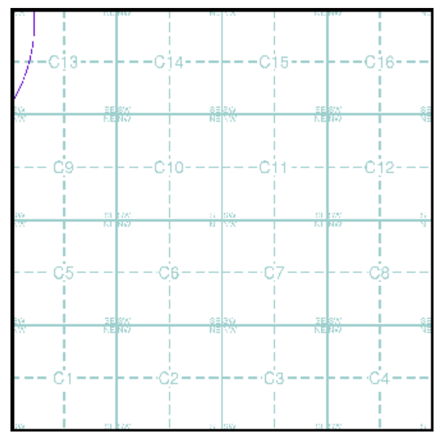
Yorkshire
Published 1919
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406330, 505970
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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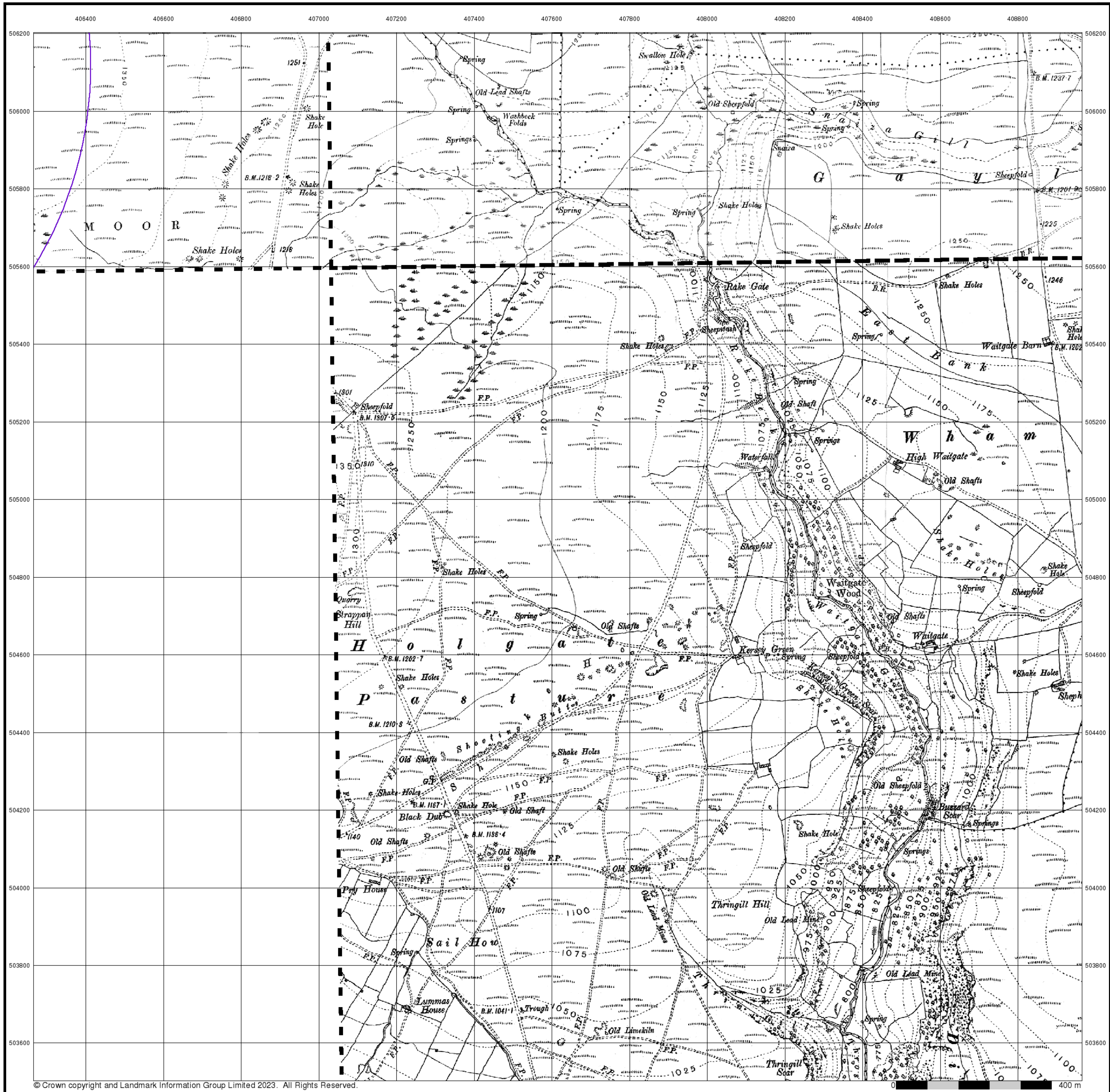


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

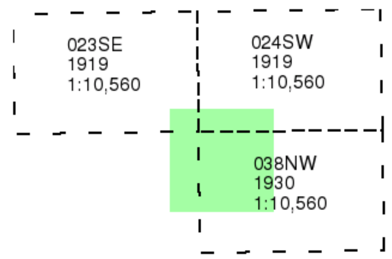
Yorkshire

Published 1919 - 1930

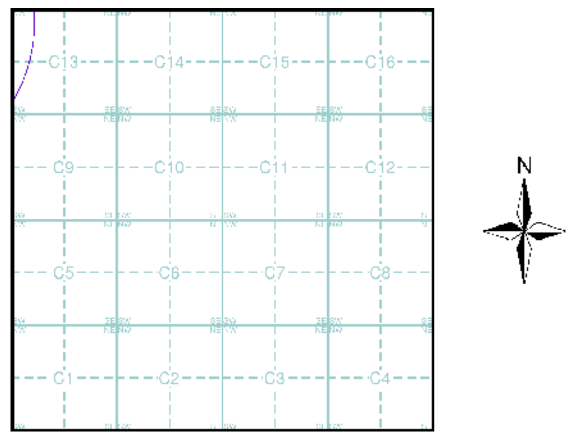
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406330, 505970
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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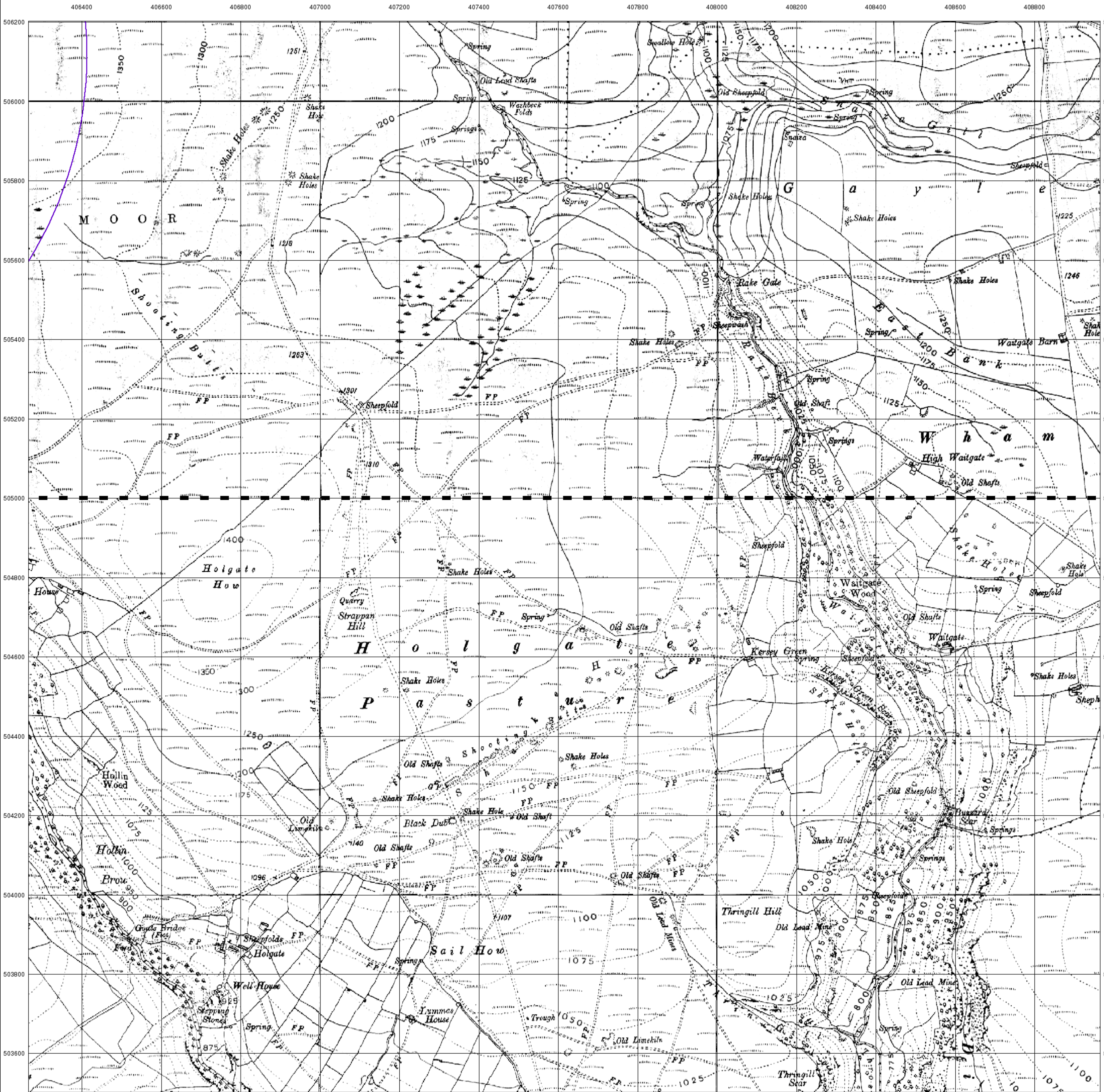
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

Source map scale - 1:10,000

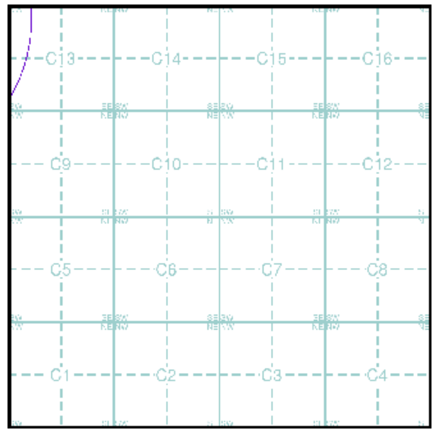
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NE
1956
1:10,560

NZ00SE
1956
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C



N

Order Details

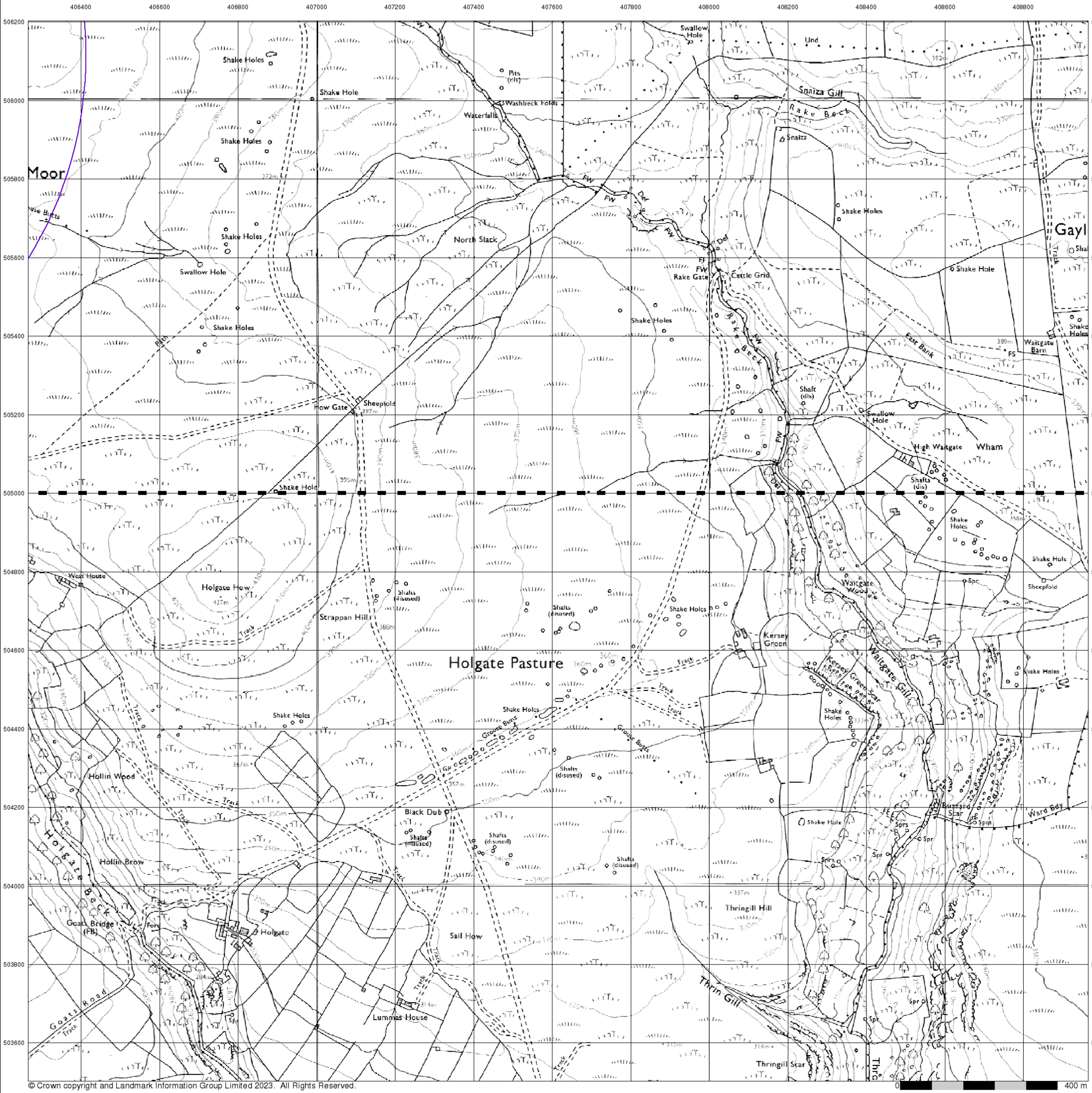
Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406330, 505970
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

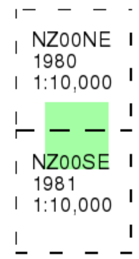
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1981

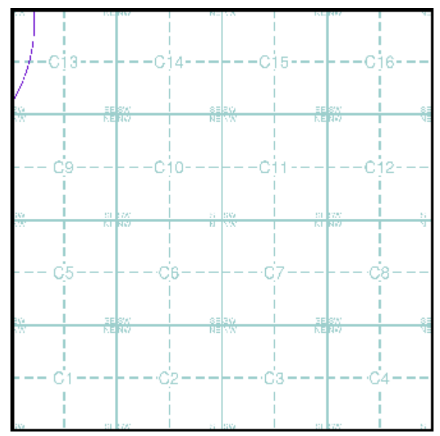
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

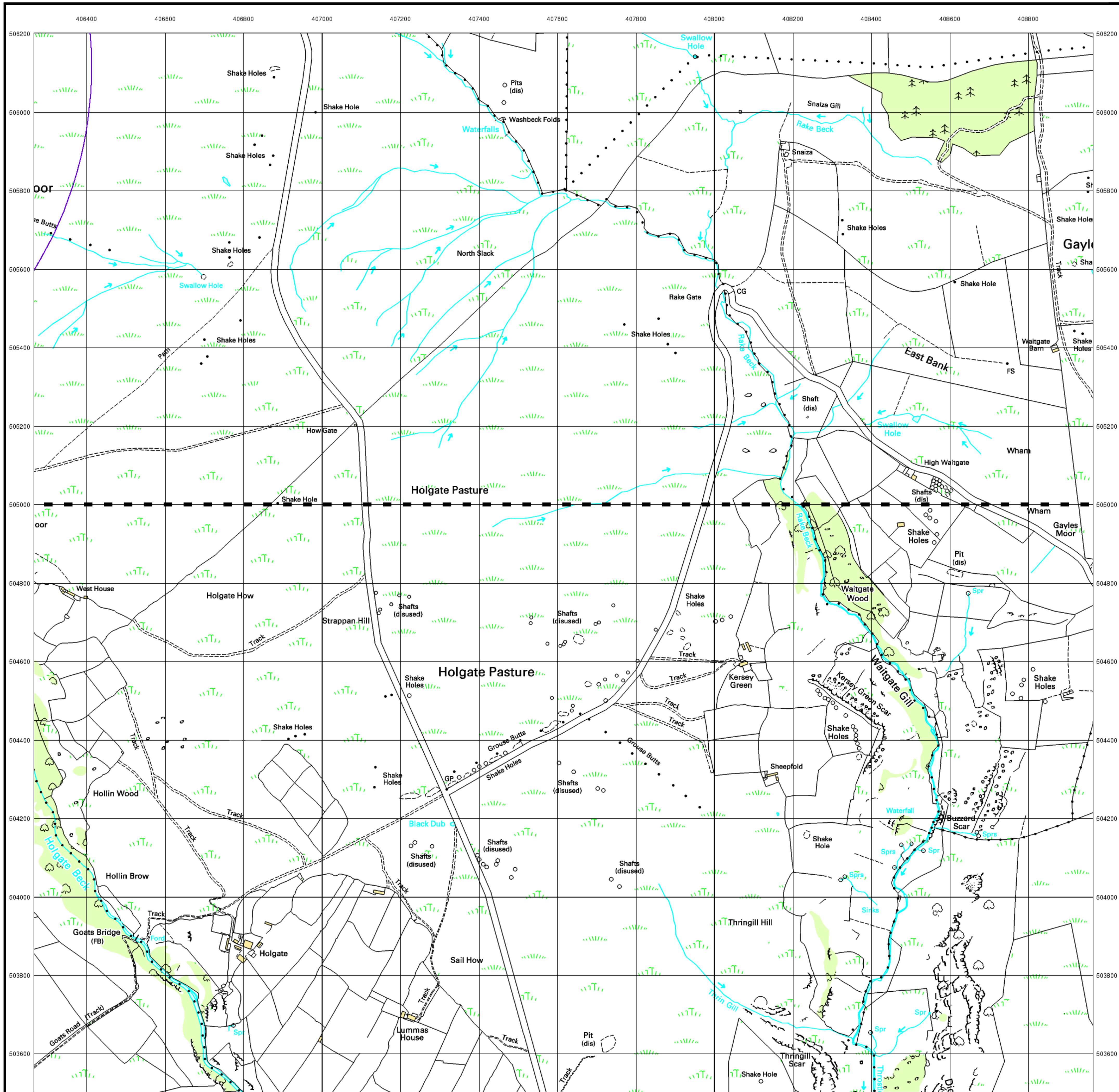
Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406330, 505970
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

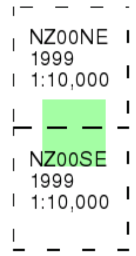
10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

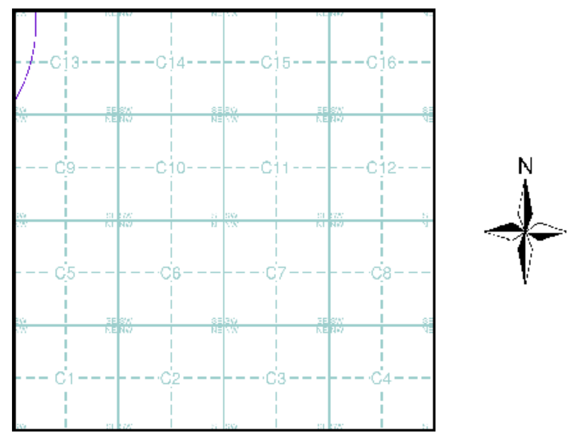
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406330, 505970
Slice:	C
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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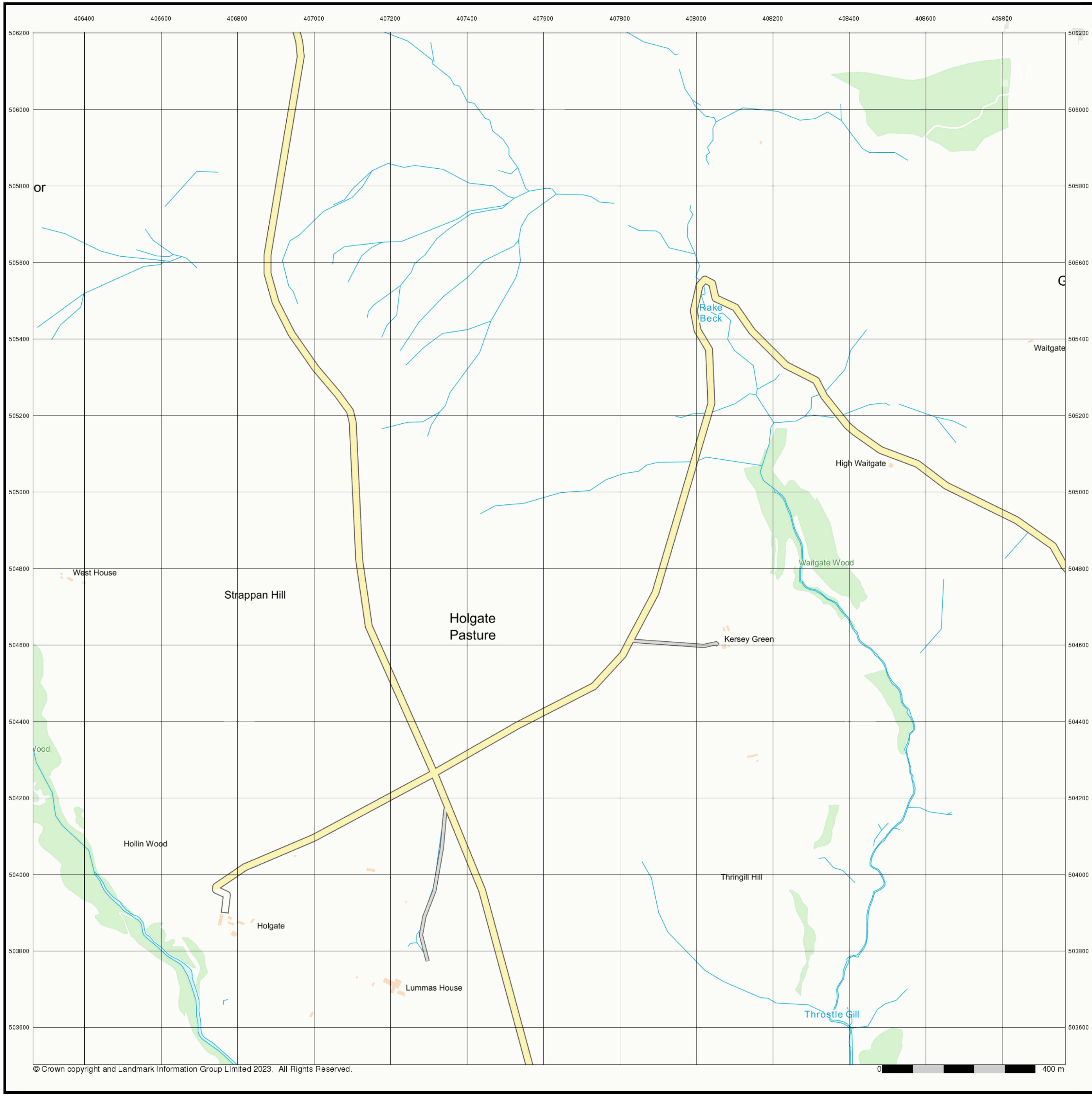
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS

Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View

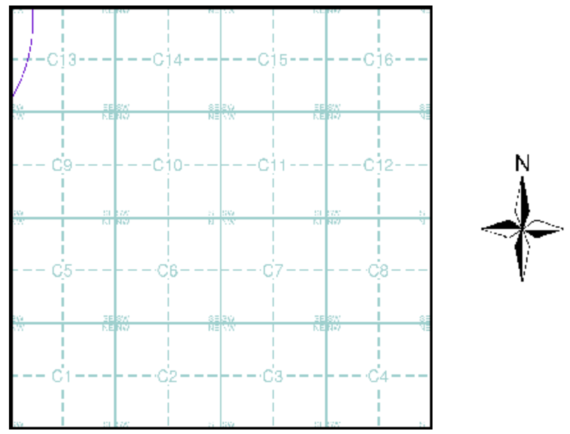
Published 2023

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406330, 505970
Slice: C
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
·285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
RD. Bdy. — Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

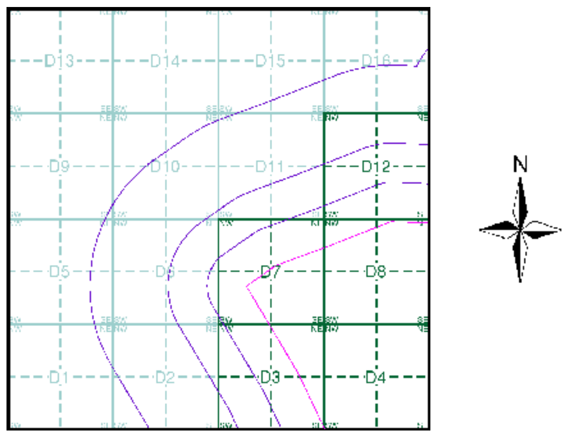
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice D

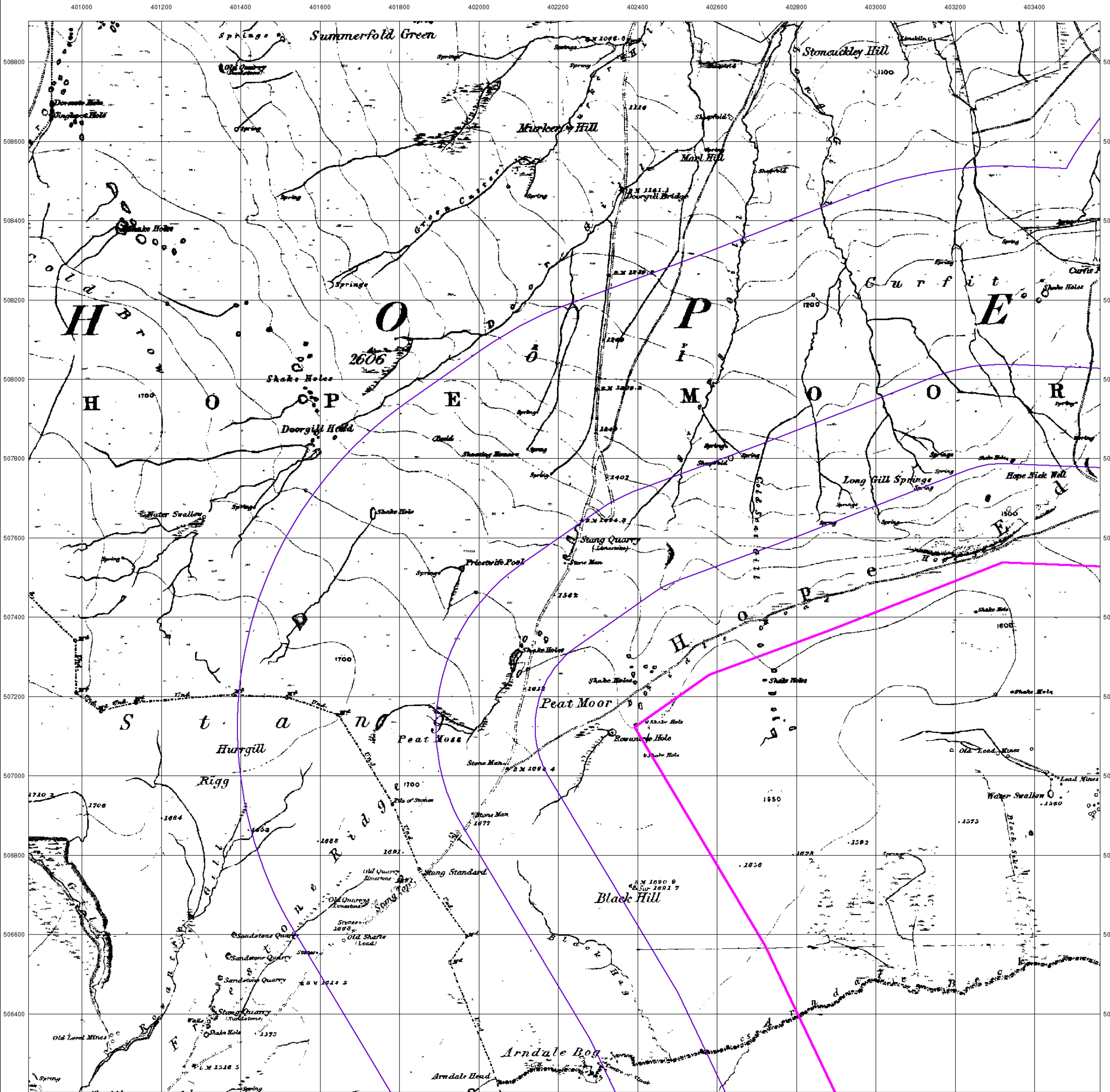


Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540



0 400 m

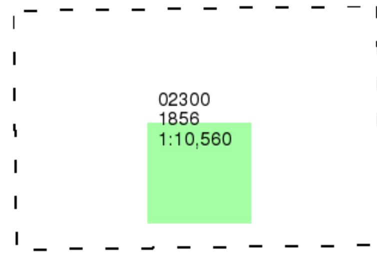
Yorkshire

Published 1856

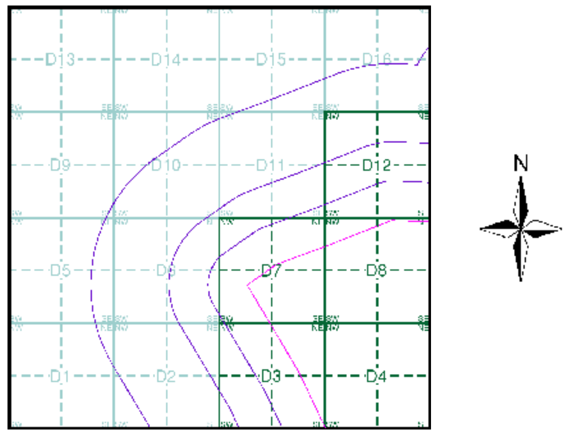
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



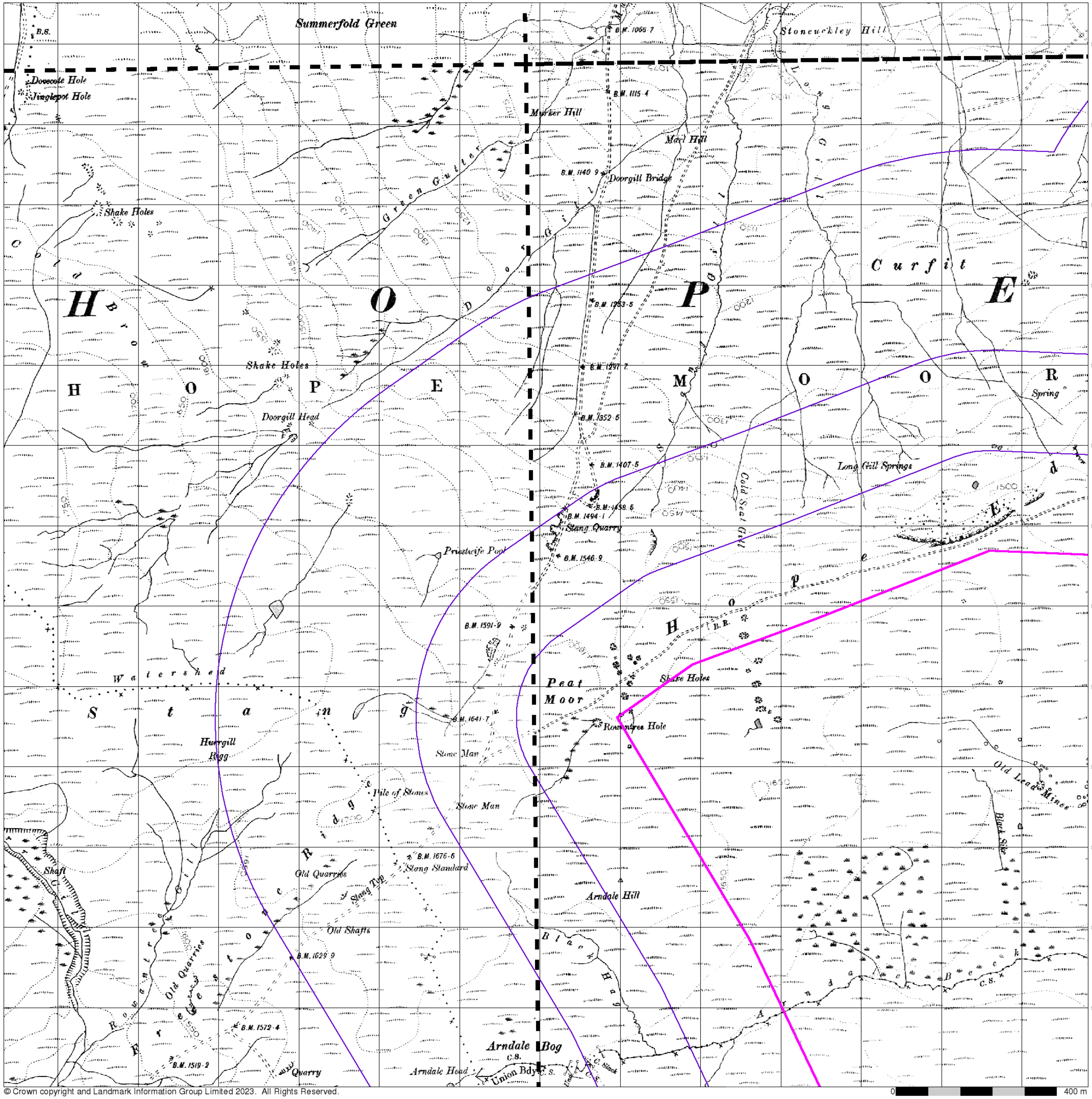
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

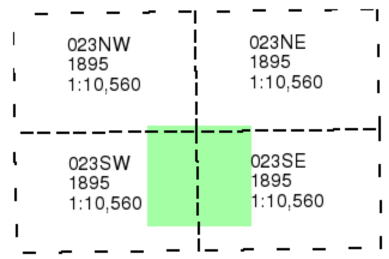
Yorkshire

Published 1895

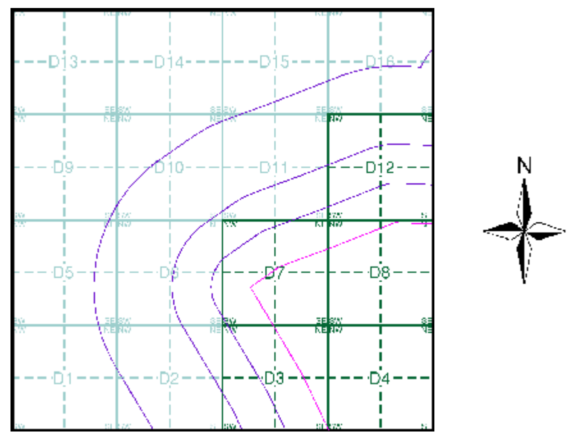
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	402600, 507260
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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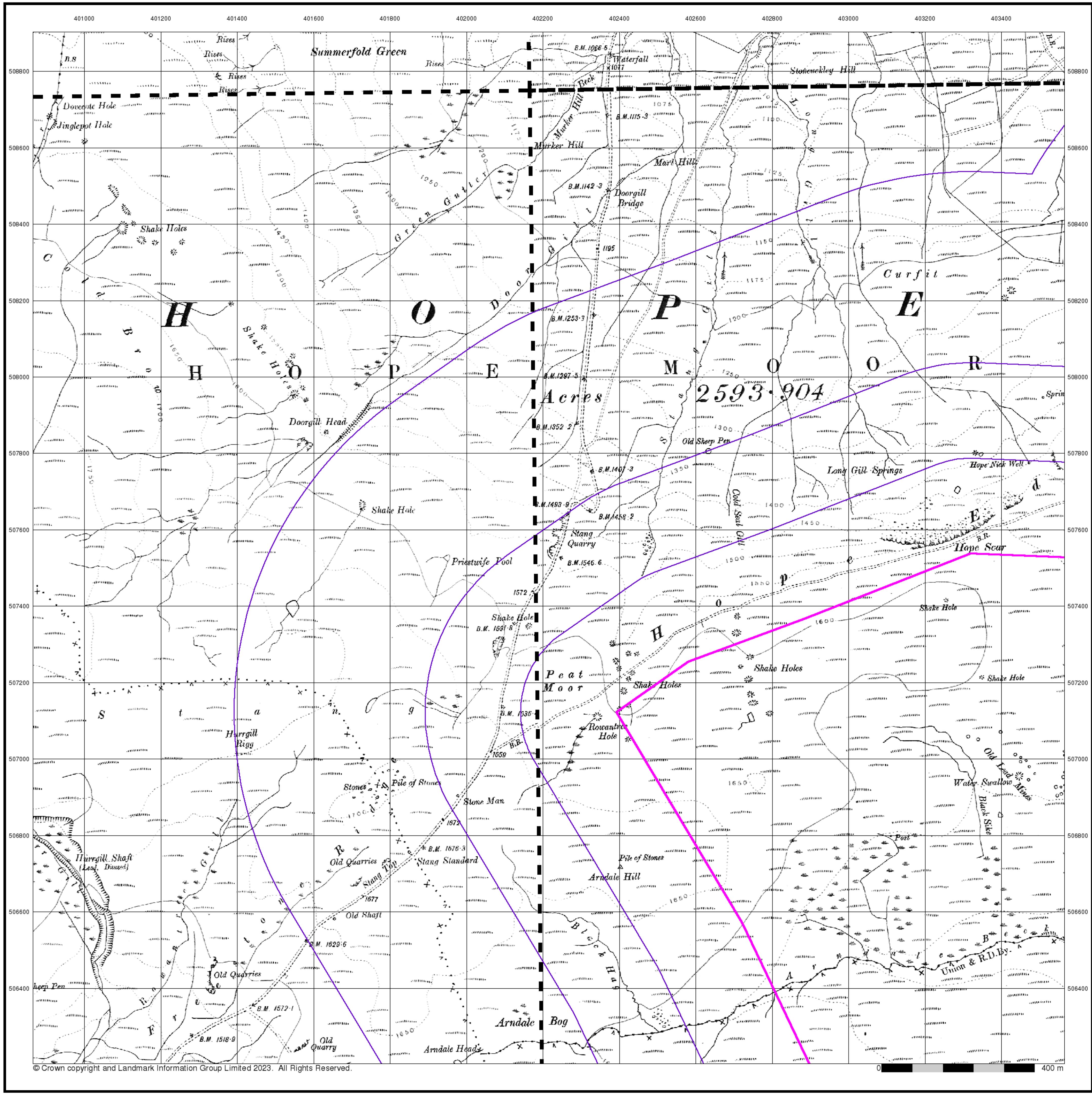


0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

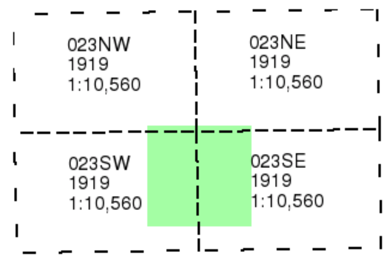
Yorkshire

Published 1919

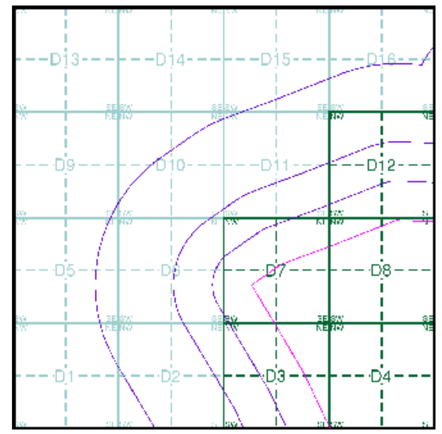
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



N

Order Details

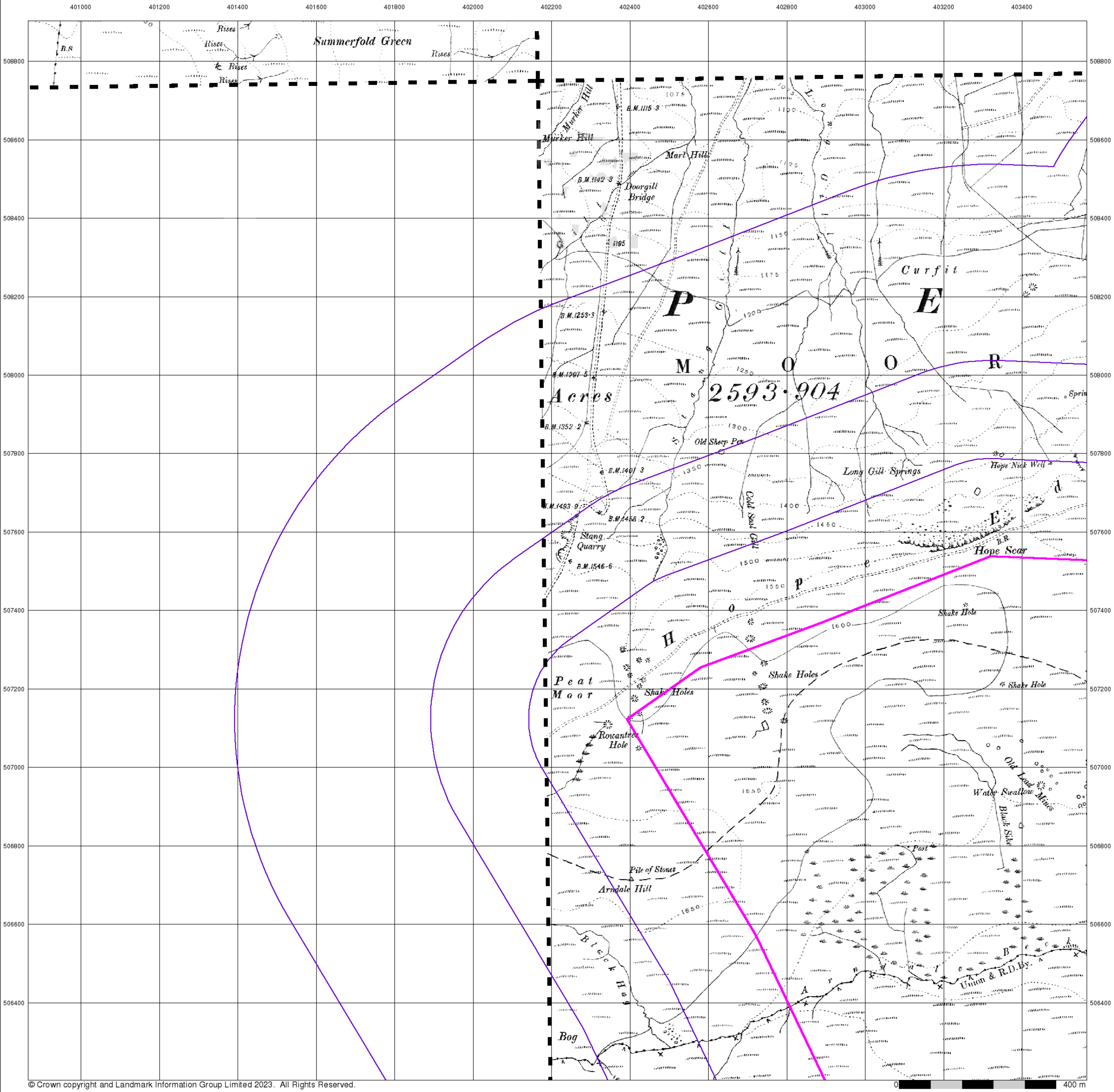
Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	402600, 507260
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



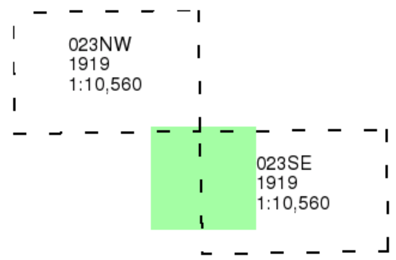
Yorkshire

Published 1919

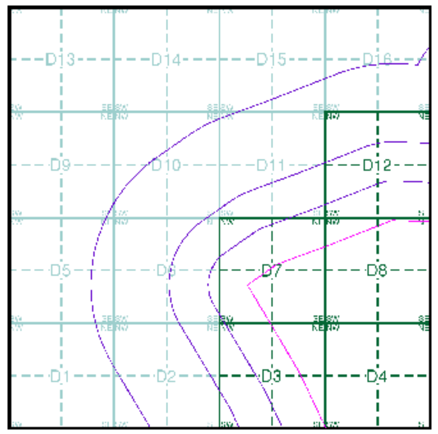
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice D



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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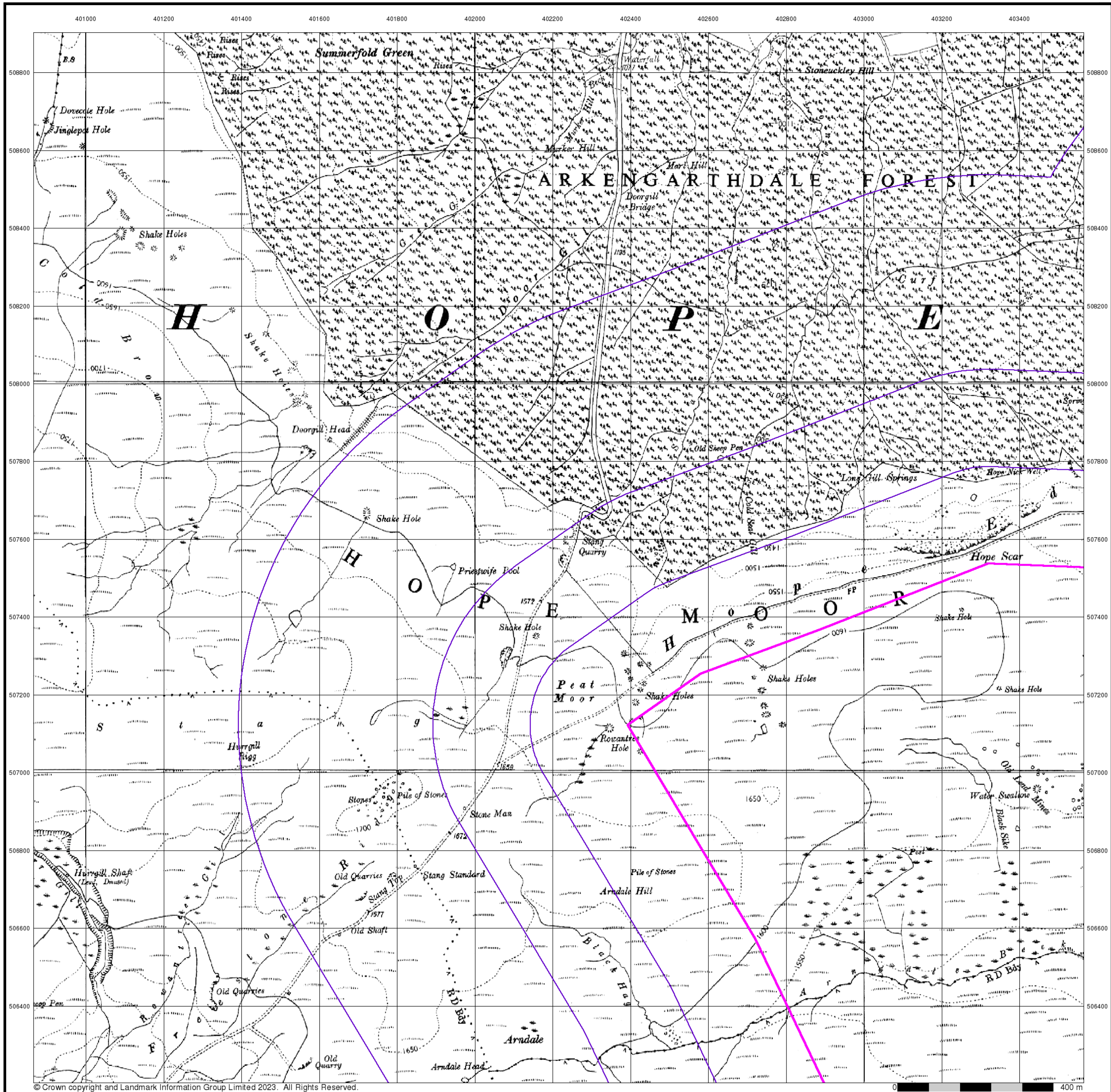
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

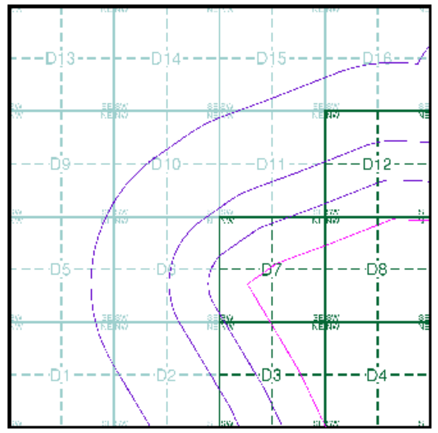
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW
1956
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice D



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	402600, 507260
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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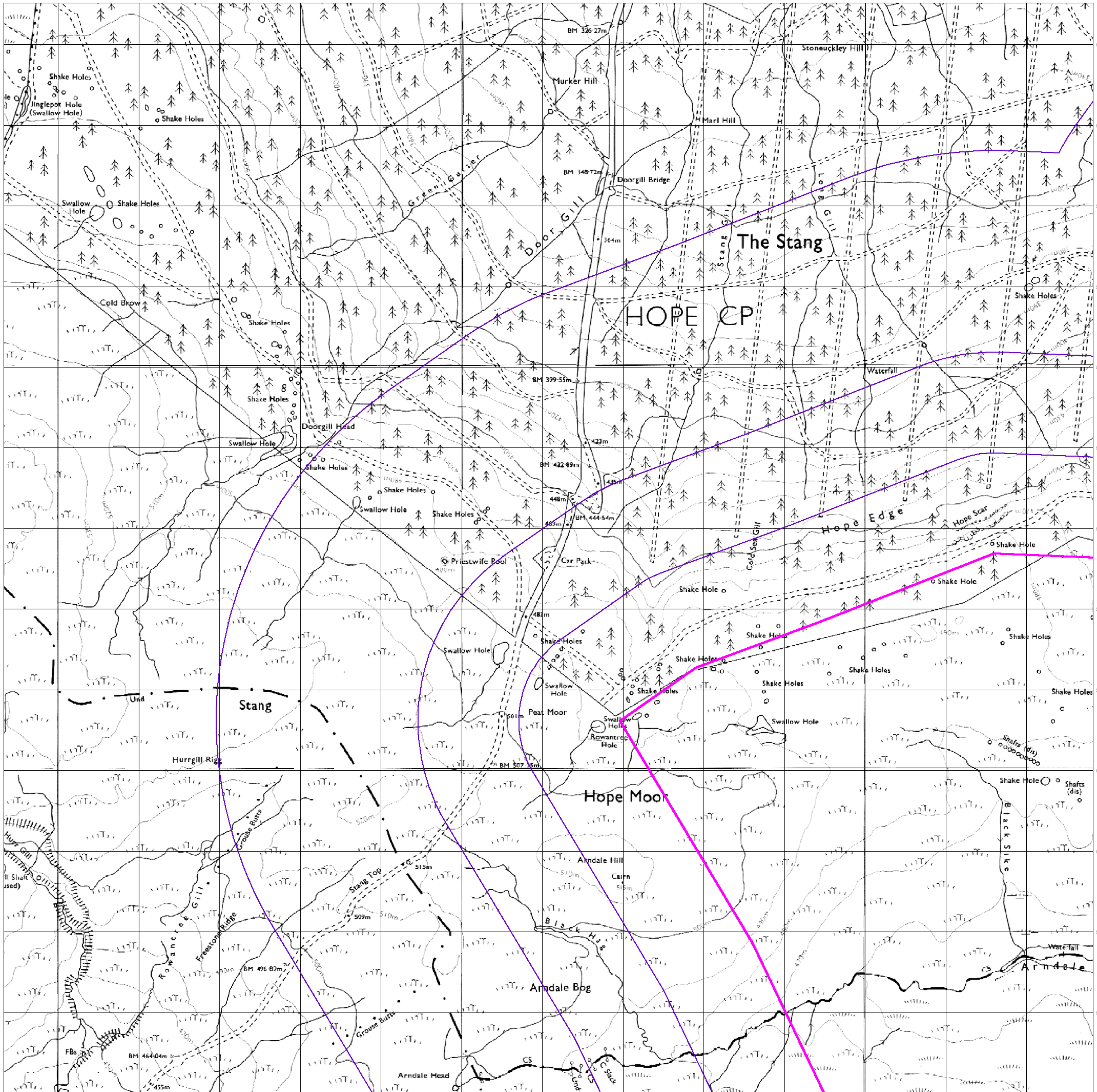


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980

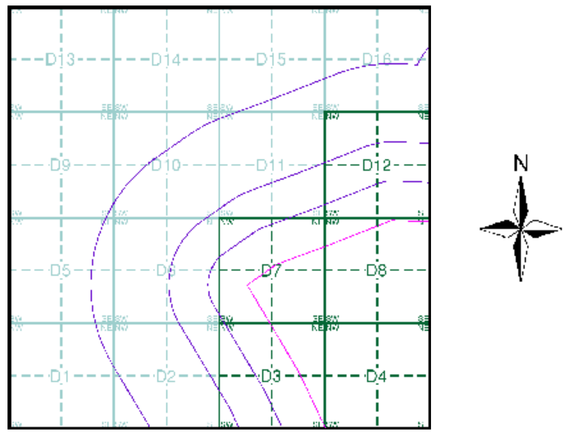
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW
1980
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice D



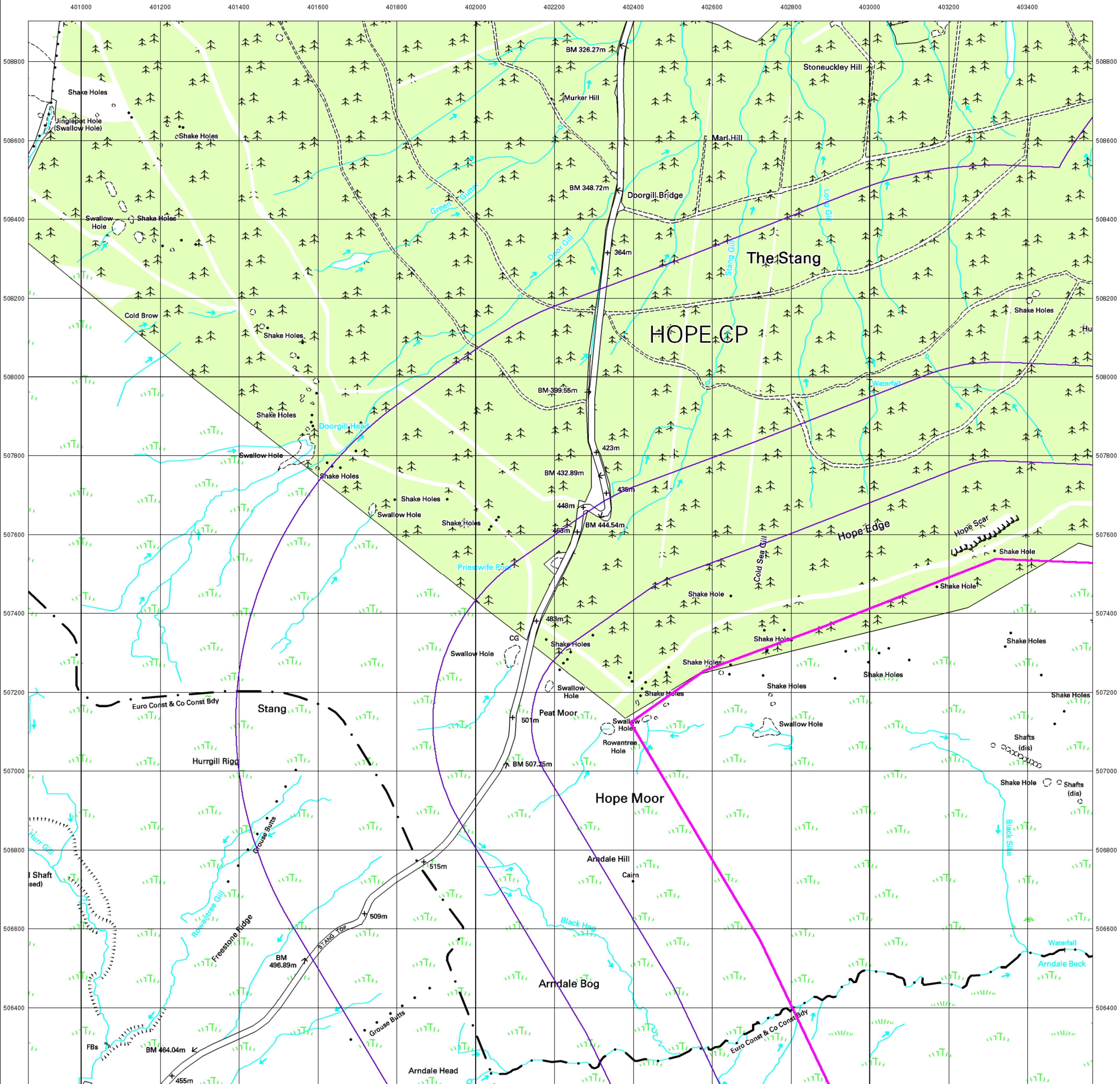
Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	402600, 507260
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

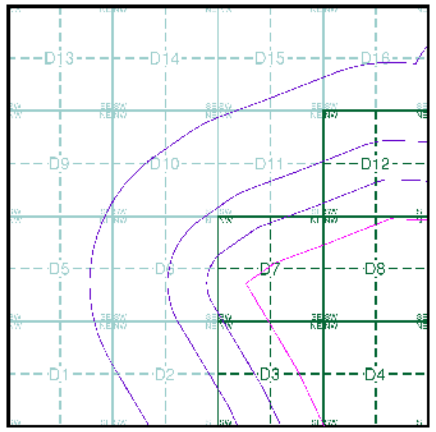
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NW
1999
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice D



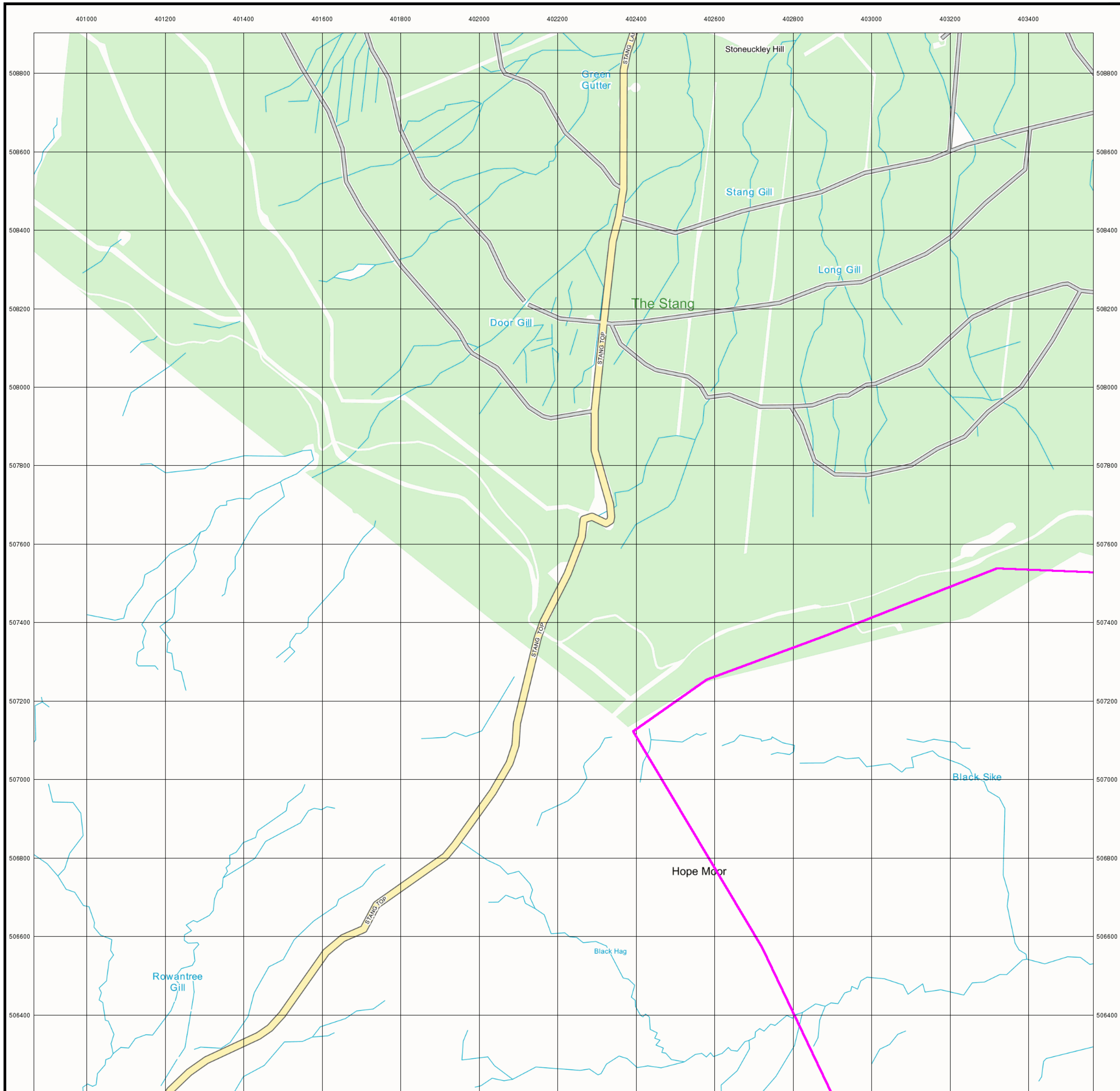
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

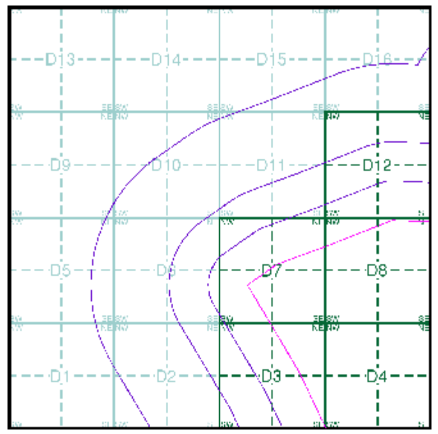
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View
Published 2023
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
Ferry | Waterfall | Lock
Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)
Cutting | Embankment
Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

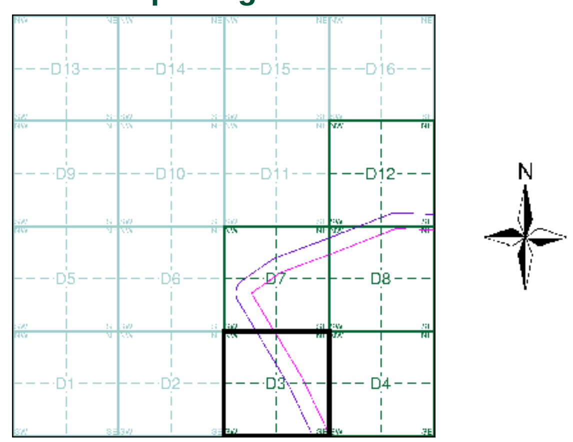
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment D3



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
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Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
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County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
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Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
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Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

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Boulders
Cliff
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Roofed Building
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Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
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Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

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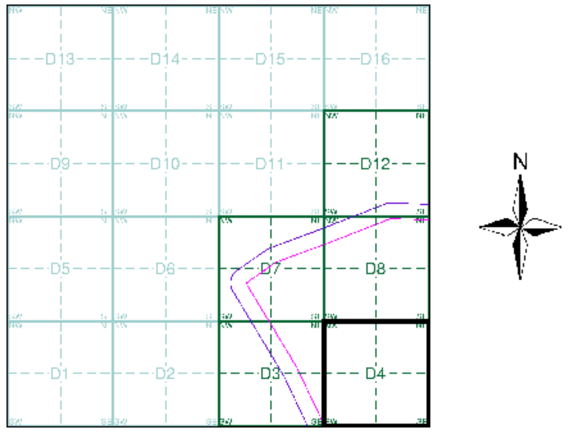
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment D4



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	402600, 507260
Slice:	D
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit

Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap

Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock

Marsh | Reeds | Osiers

Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood

Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard

Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones

Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station

B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level

Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment

Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway

Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream (B.R.) | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit

Rock | Boulders

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)

Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon

E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Rock | Rock (scattered)

Boulders | Boulders (scattered)

Positioned Boulder | Scree

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Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)

E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon

BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

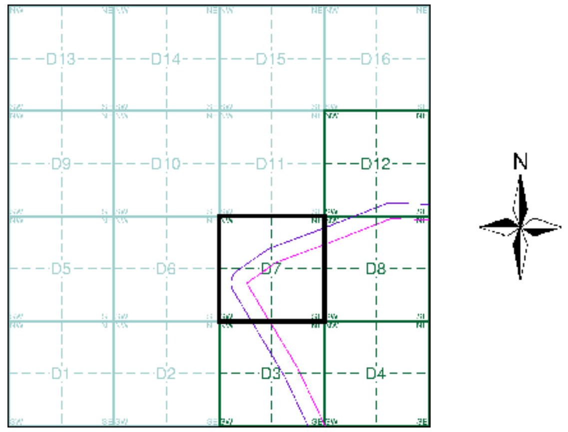
MASON EVANS

Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment D7



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1

Customer Ref: P23-276-JD

National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260

Slice: D

Site Area (Ha): 490.6

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
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Furze
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Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
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B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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Orchard Tree
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Heath
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Direction of water flow
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Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
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Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes (Top)
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Boulders (scattered)
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Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
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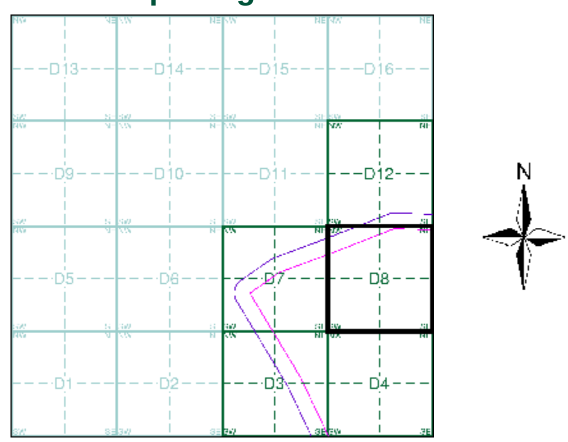
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment D8



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Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
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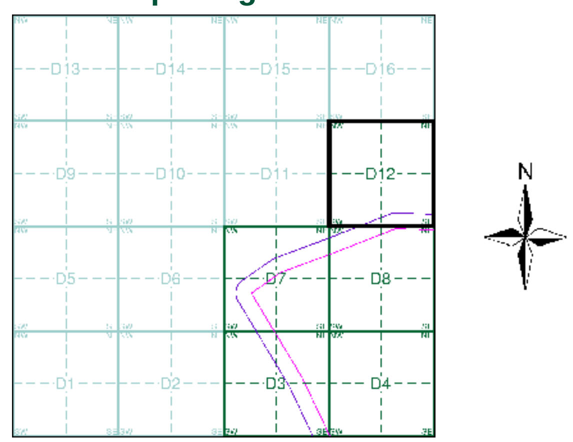
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment D12



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 402600, 507260
Slice: D
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Other Pits
- Quarry
- Shingle
- Orchard
- Osiers
- Reeds
- Marsh
- Mixed Wood
- Deciduous
- Brushwood
- Fir
- Furze
- Rough Pasture
- Arrow denotes flow of water
- Trigonometrical Station
- Site of Antiquities
- Bench Mark
- Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
- Well, Spring, Boundary Post
- ·285 Surface Level
- Sketched Contour
- Instrumental Contour
- Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
- Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
- Sunken Road
- Raised Road
- Road over Railway
- Railway over River
- Railway over Road
- Level Crossing
- Road over River or Canal
- Road over Stream
- Road over Stream
- County Boundary (Geographical)
- County & Civil Parish Boundary
- Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
- Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
- Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
- RD. Bdy. — Rural District Boundary
- Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

- Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Disused Pit or Quarry
- Refuse or Slag Heap
- Lake, Loch or Pond
- Dunes
- Boulders
- Coniferous Trees
- Non-Coniferous Trees
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Coppice
- Bracken
- Heath
- Rough Grassland
- Marsh
- Reeds
- Saltings
- Building
- Glasshouse
- Sloping Masonry
- Direction of Flow of Water — Shingle, Sand
- Pylon / Pole — Electricity Transmission Line
- Cutting / Embankment — Standard Gauge Multiple Track
- Road Under / Road Over / Level Crossing / Foot Bridge — Standard Gauge Single Track
- Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
- Narrow Gauge
- Geographical County
- Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
- Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
- Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
  Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
- Civil Parish
  Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

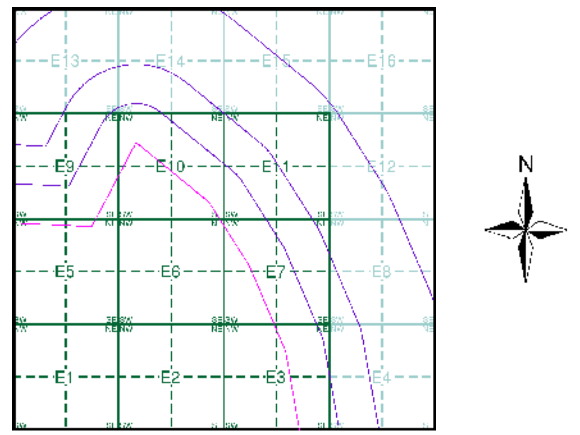
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

- Gravel Pit
- Refuse tip or slag heap
- Rock
- Rock (scattered)
- Boulders
- Boulders (scattered)
- Shingle
- Mud
- Sand
- Sand Pit
- Slopes
- Top of cliff
- General detail
- Underground detail
- Overhead detail
- Narrow gauge railway
- Multi-track railway
- Single track railway
- County boundary (England only)
- Civil, parish or community boundary
- District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
- Constituency boundary
- Area of wooded vegetation
- Non-coniferous trees
- Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
- Coniferous trees
- Coniferous trees (scattered)
- Positioned tree
- Orchard
- Coppice or Osiers
- Rough Grassland
- Heath
- Scrub
- Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
- Water feature
- Flow arrows
- MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
- MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
- Telephone line (where shown)
- Electricity transmission line (with poles)
- BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
- Triangulation station
- Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
- Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
- Site of (antiquity)
- Glasshouse
- General Building
- Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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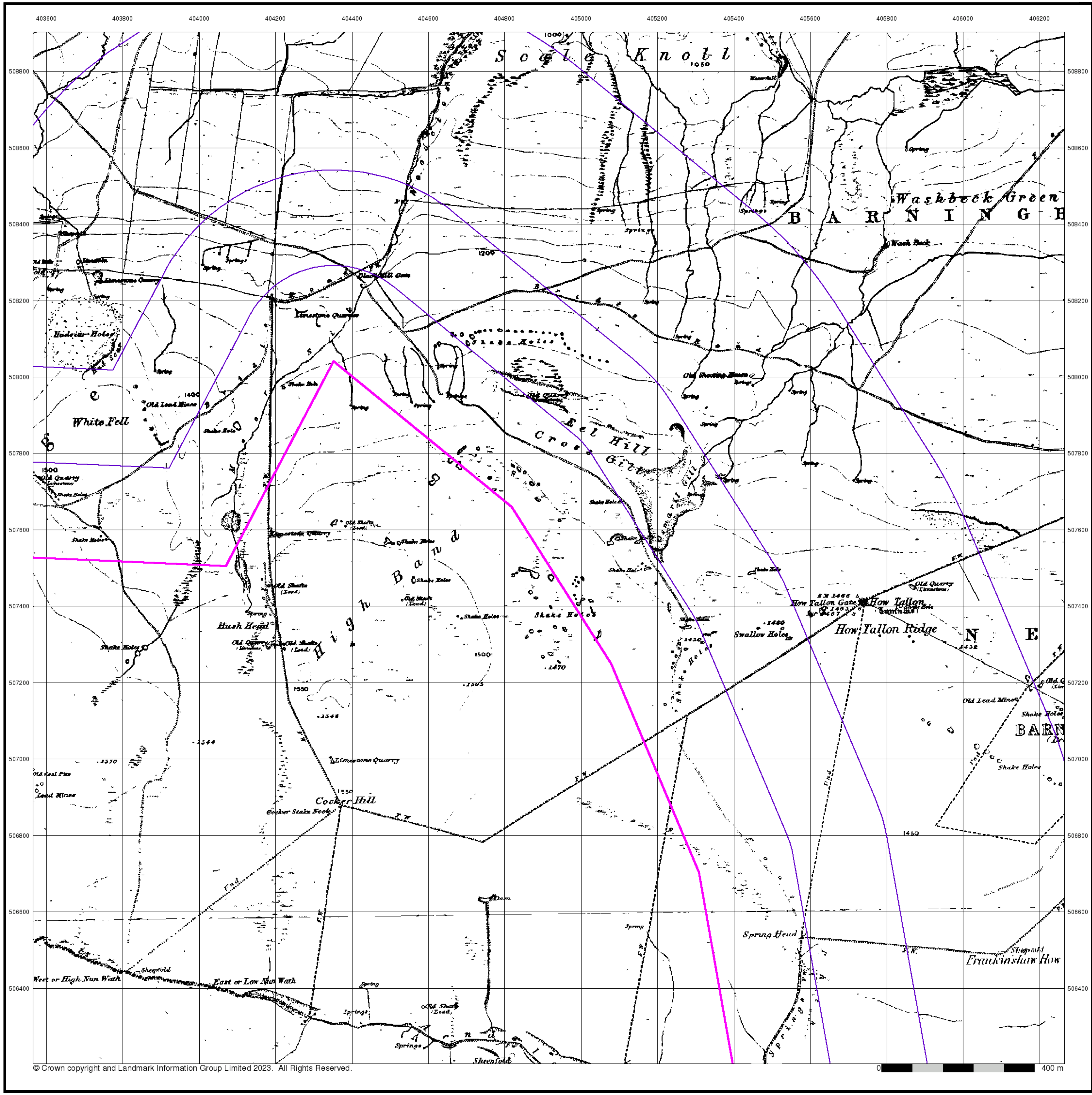
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1856

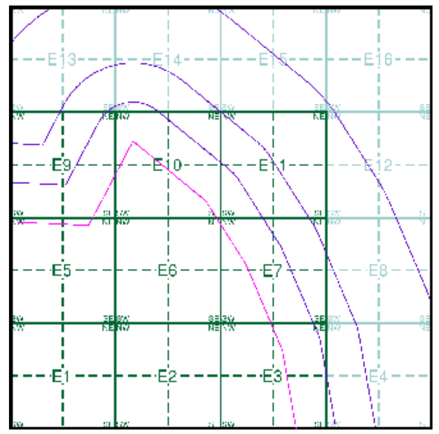
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

02300
1856
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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INFORMATION GROUP

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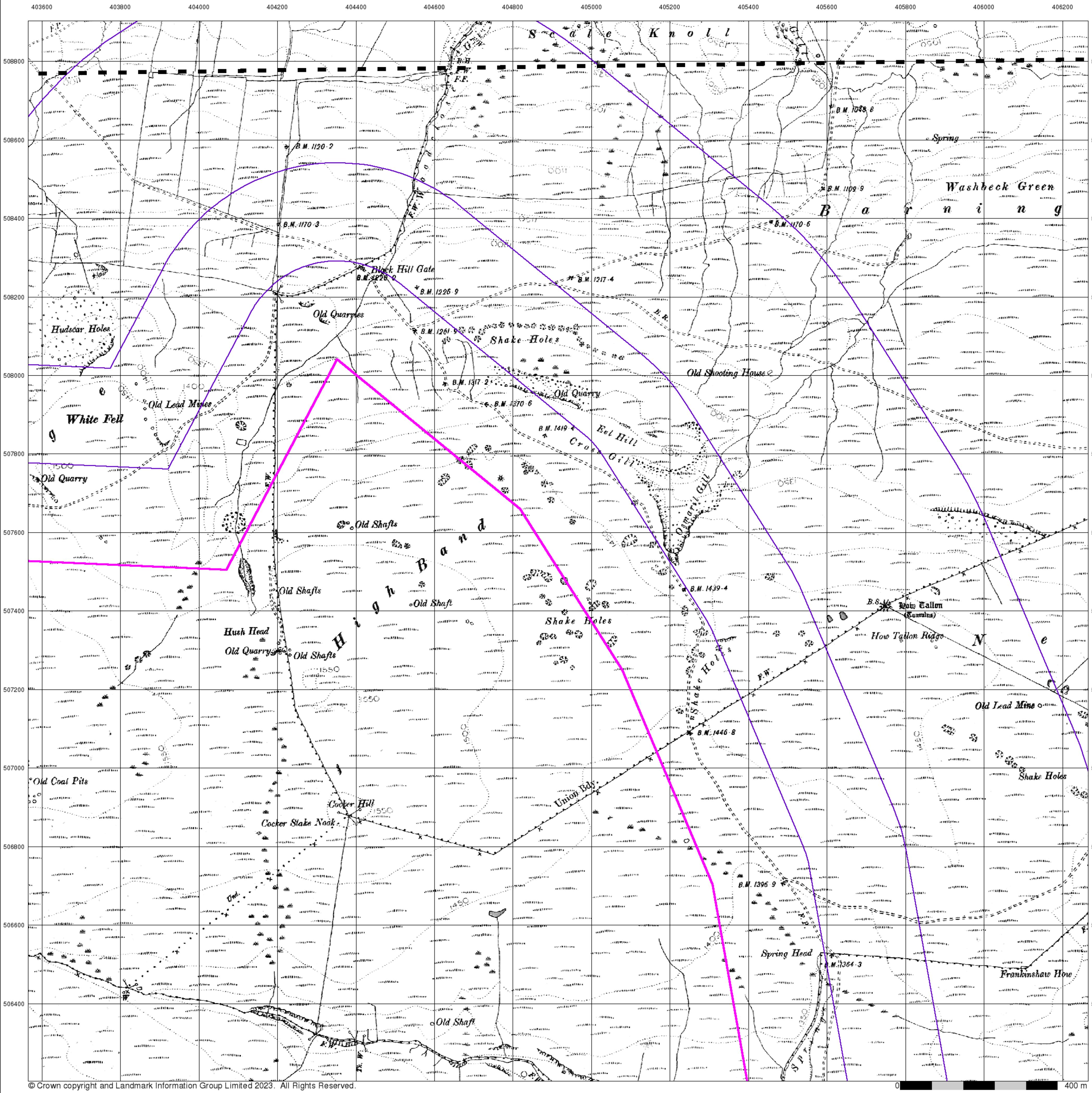


0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1895

Source map scale - 1:10,560

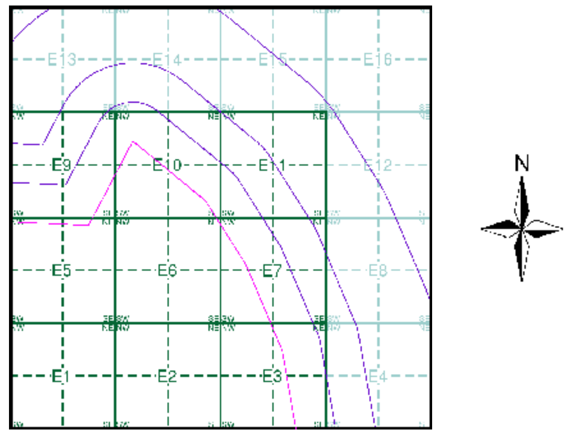
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

023NE
1895
1:10,560

023SE
1895
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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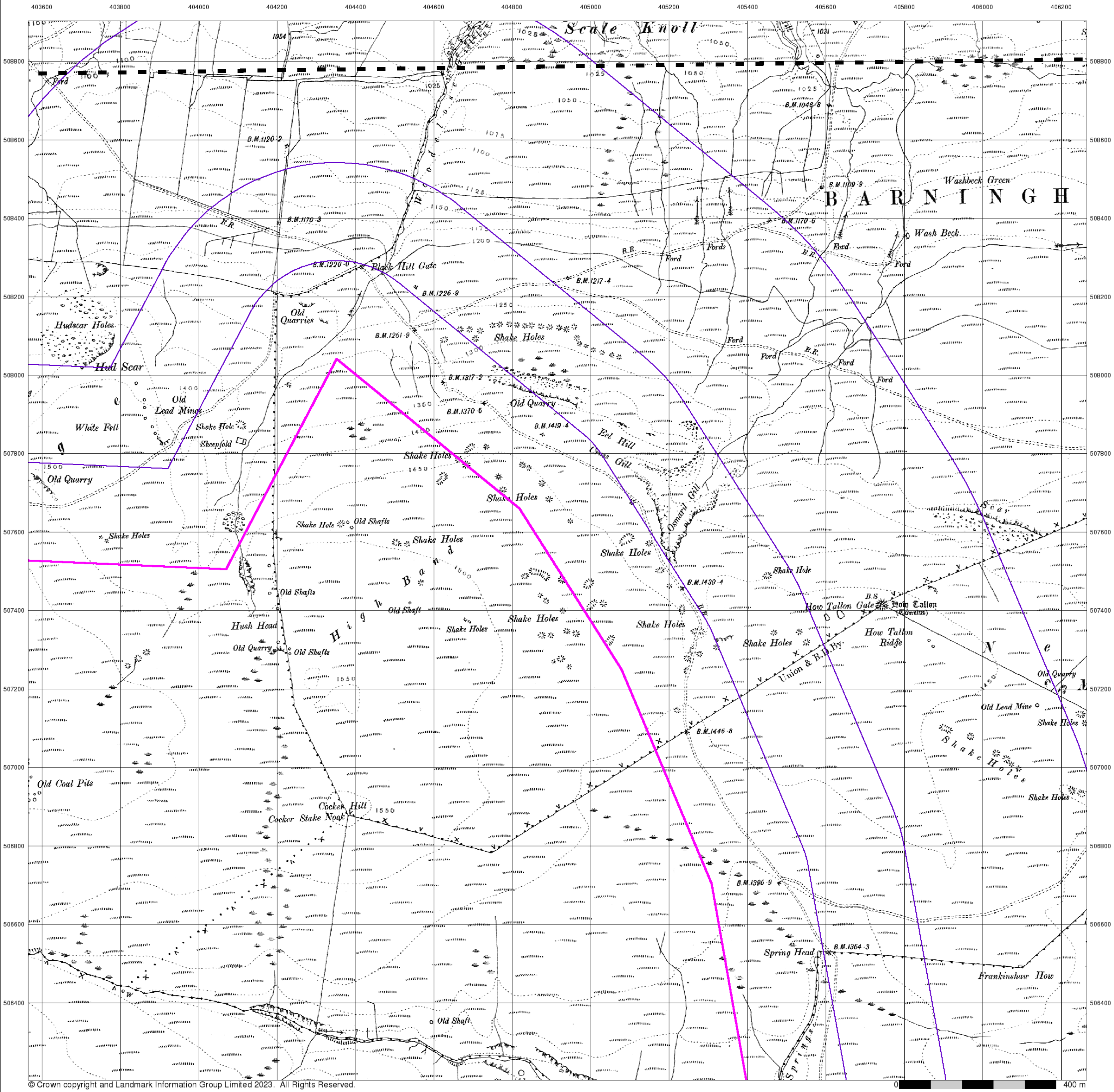

0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1919

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

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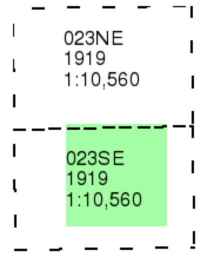
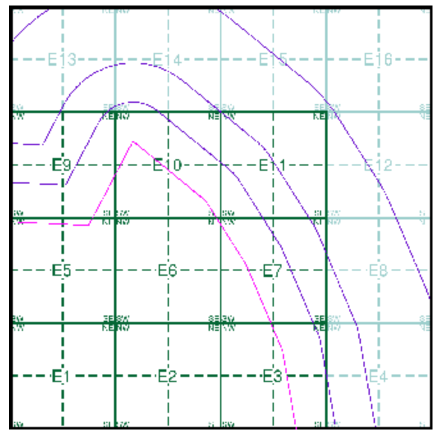


Historical Map - Slice E



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

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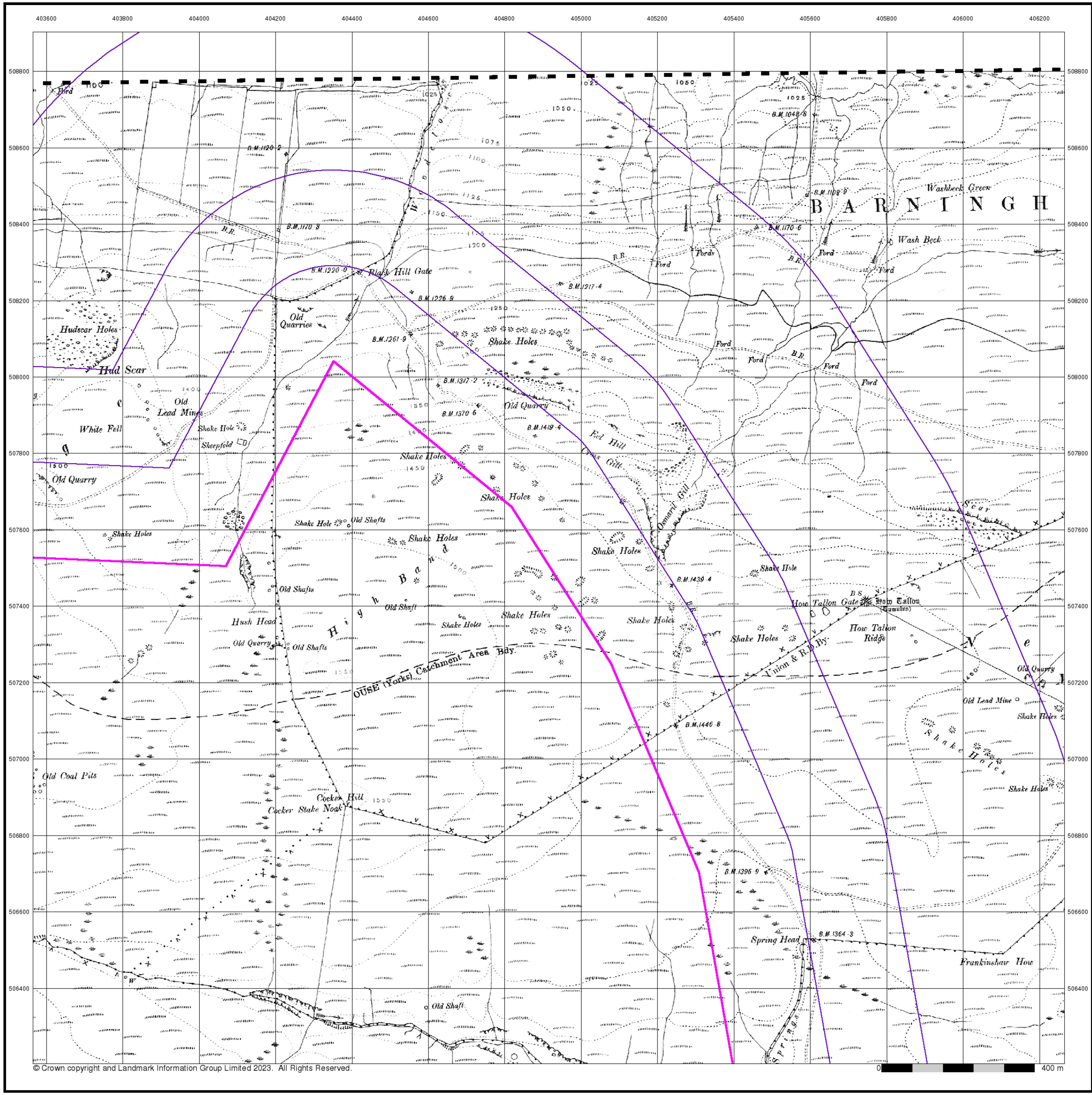

0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1919
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

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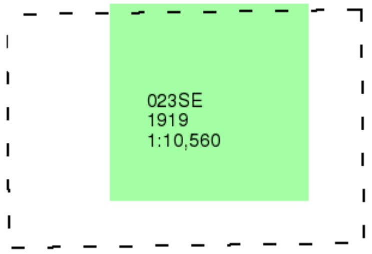
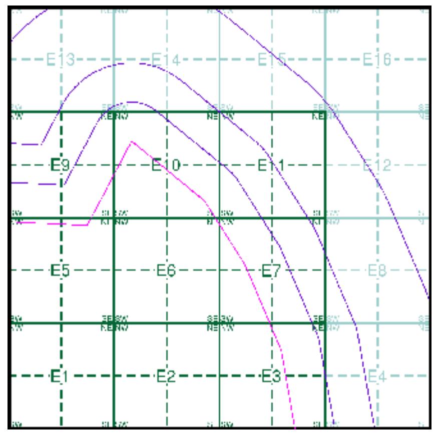


Historical Map - Slice E



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
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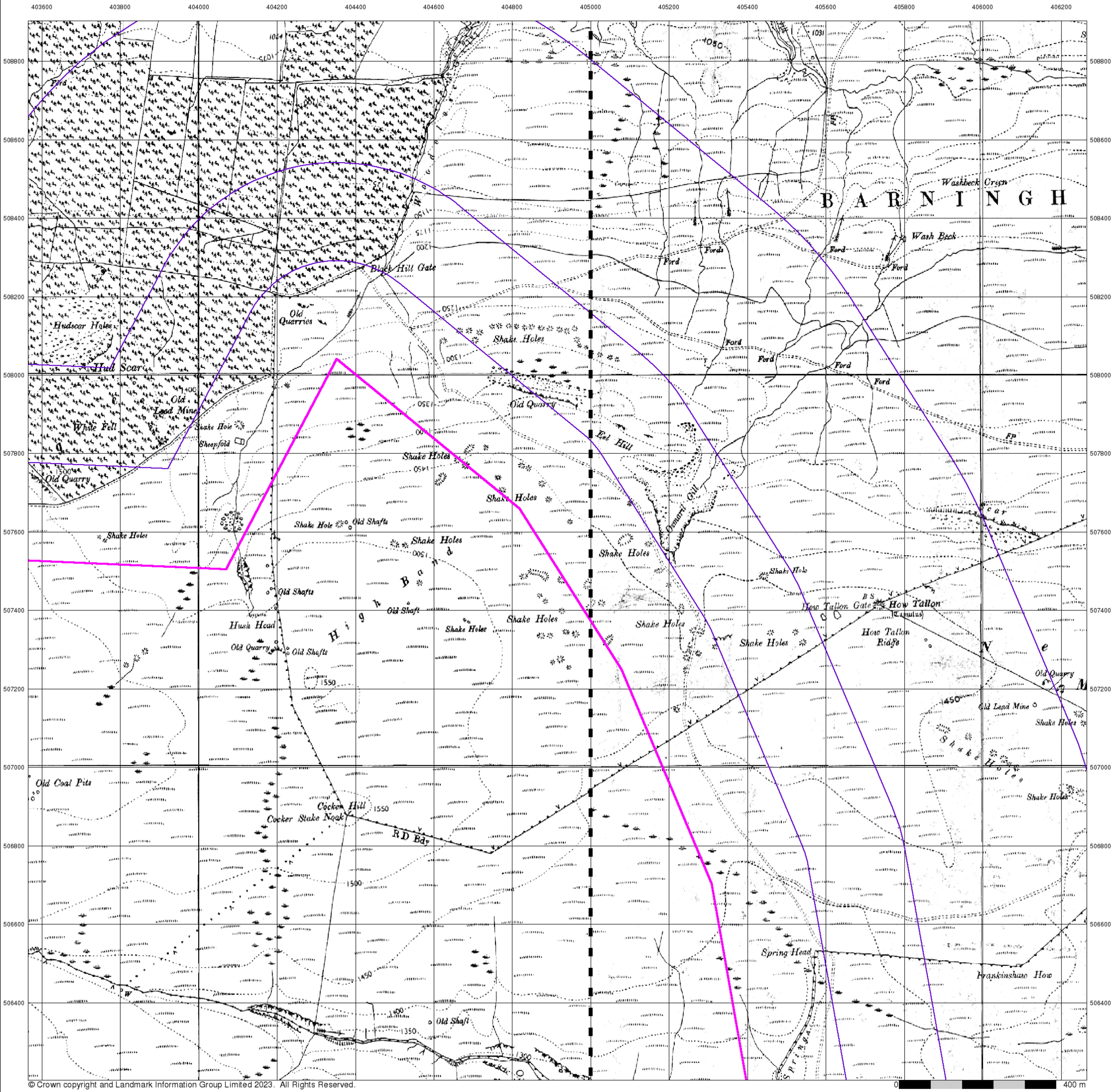

0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

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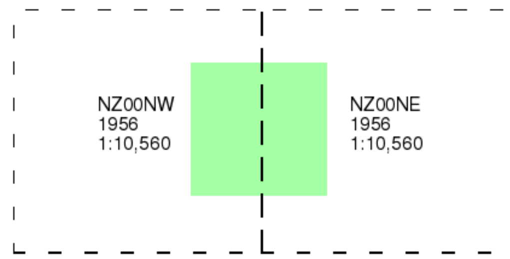
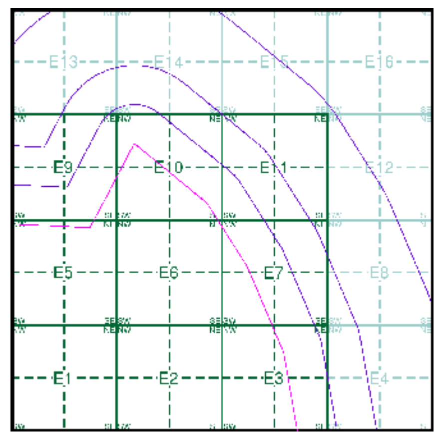


Historical Map - Slice E



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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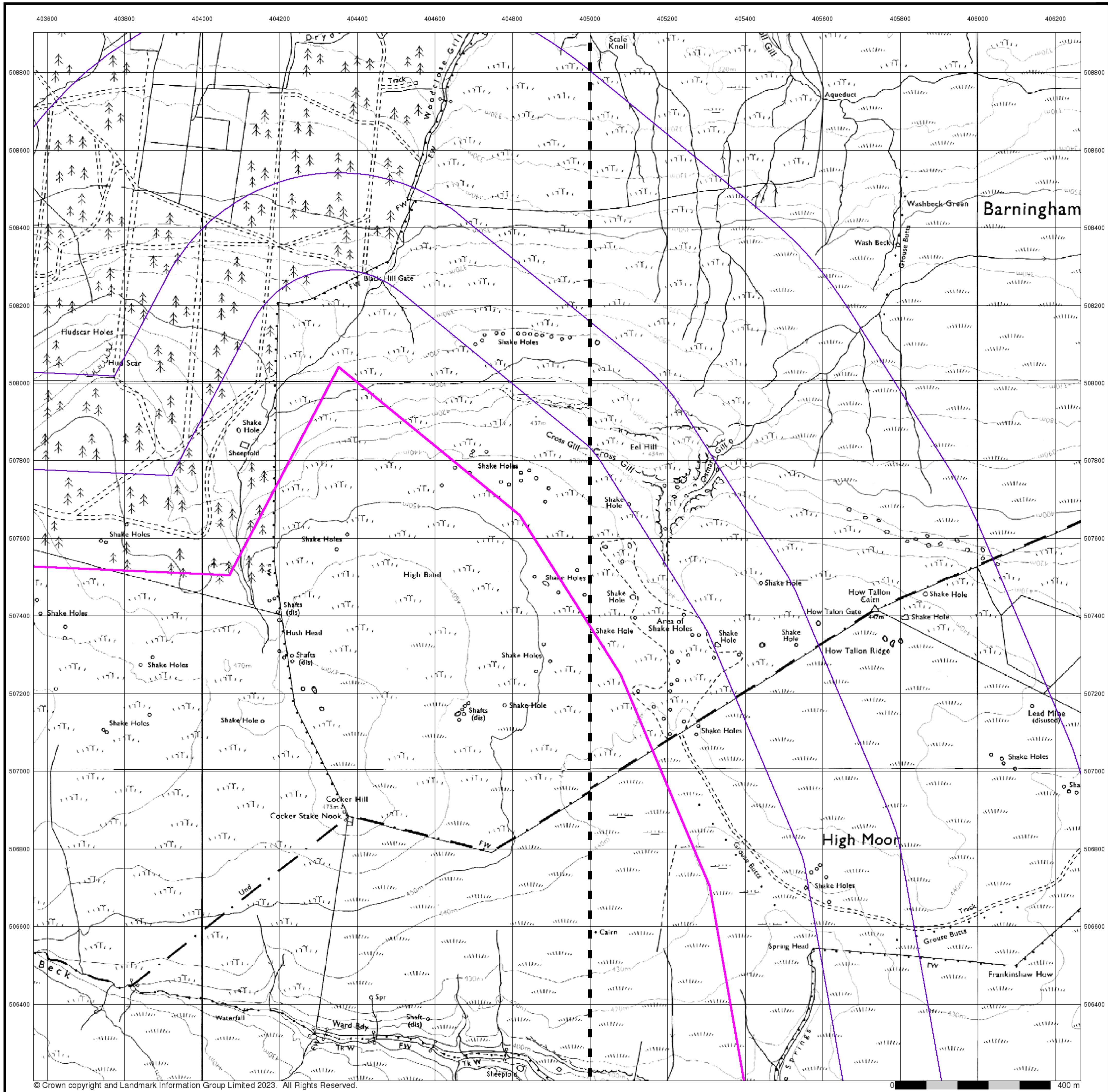


0 400 m

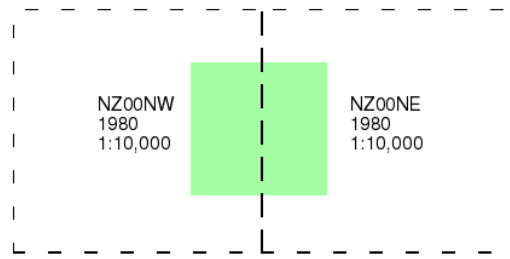
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980

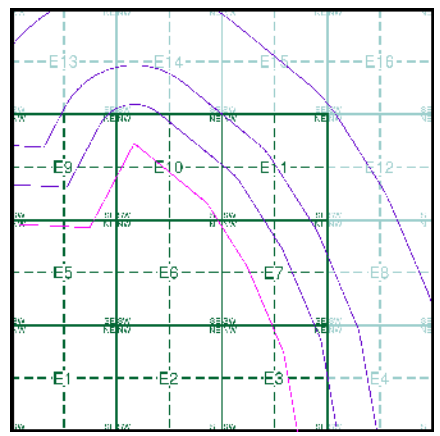
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice E



N

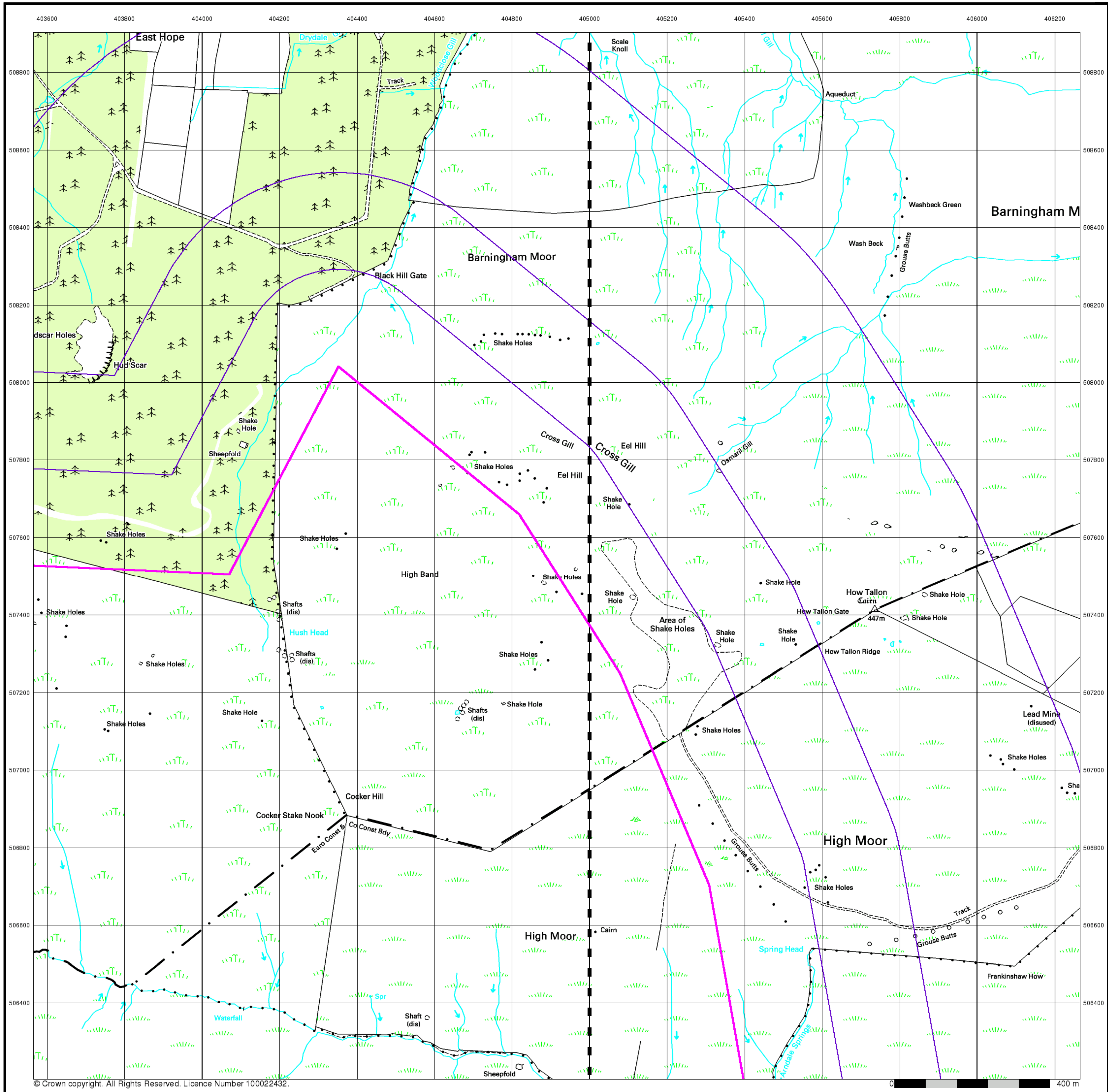
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

Mason Evans Geo-Environmental Consultants

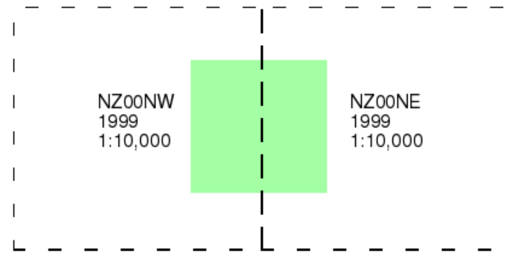
10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

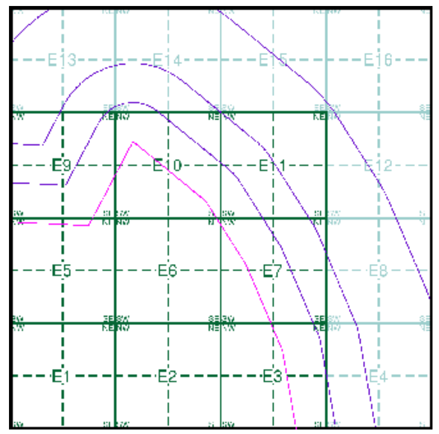
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice E



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
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Site Details

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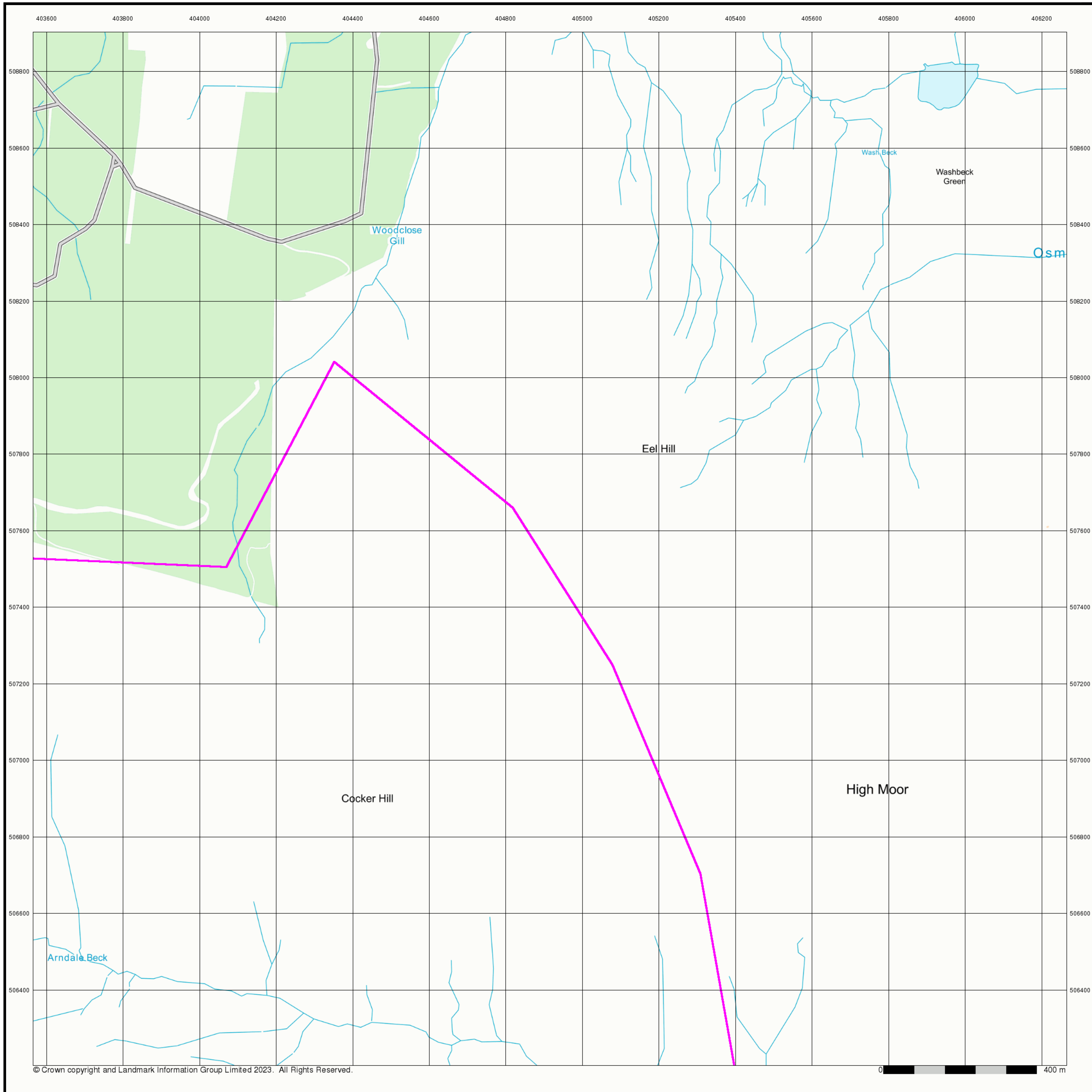


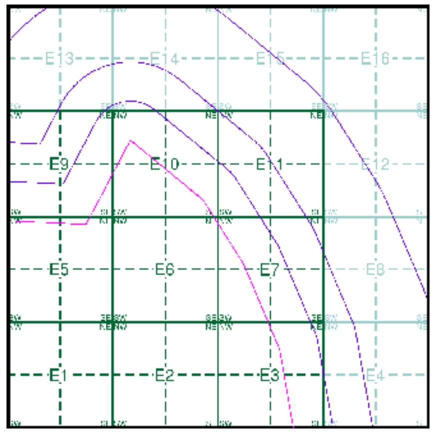
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View
Published 2023
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice E



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Site Details

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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

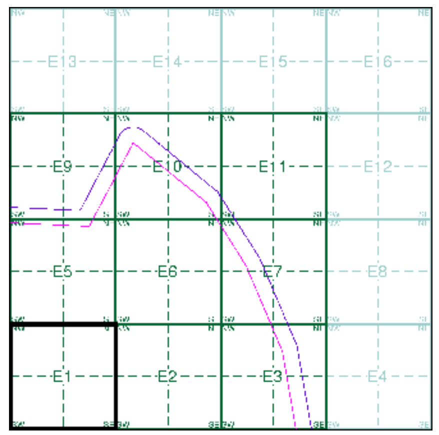
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E1



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Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit

Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap

Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock

Marsh | Reeds | Osiers

Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood

Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard

Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones

Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station

B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level

Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment

Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway

Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit

Rock | Boulders

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)

Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon

E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Rock | Rock (scattered)

Boulders | Boulders (scattered)

Positioned Boulder | Scree

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)

E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon

BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
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GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

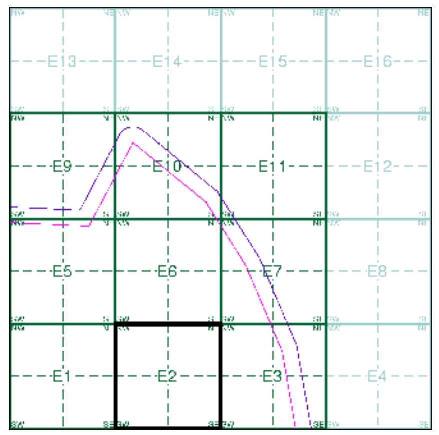
MASON EVANS

Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E2



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1

Customer Ref: P23-276-JD

National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420

Slice: E

Site Area (Ha): 490.6

Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment

Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal | B.R. Road over single stream | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P. M.R.	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

or Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
Cliff | Slopes Top Top
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building
Top Sloping Masonry | Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes Top Top
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

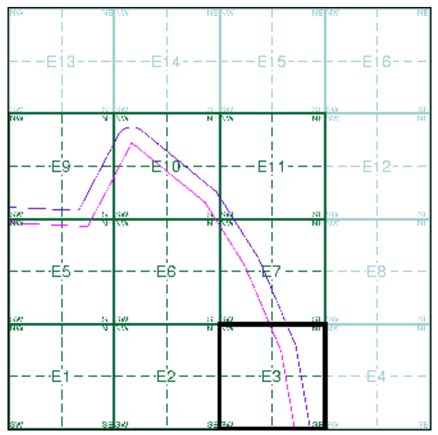
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E3



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry · Gravel Pit · Sand Pit
Clay Pit · Shingle · Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry · Flat Rock
Marsh · Reeds · Osiers
Rough Pasture · Furze · Wood
Mixed Wood · Brushwood · Orchard
Fir · Ford · Stepping Stones
Ferry · Waterfall · Lock
Trig. Station · 507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark · 342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water · Antiquities (site of)
Cutting · Embankment
Railway crossing Road · Level Crossing · Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal · Road over single stream (B.R.) · Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

BP BS	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit · Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock · Boulders
Cliff · Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top) · Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · B M Bench Mark · Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance · Triangulation Station · Electricity Pylon
E T L — Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy — London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
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FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff · Slopes (Top)
Rock · Rock (scattered)
Boulders · Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder · Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken
Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert
Direction of water flow · Triangulation Station · Antiquity (site of)
E T L — Electricity Transmission Line · Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark · Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
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El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
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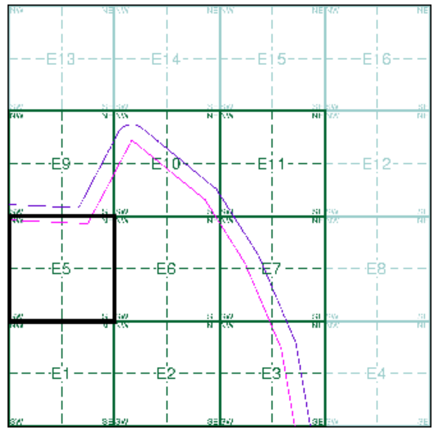
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E5



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry · Gravel Pit · Sand Pit

Clay Pit · Shingle · Refuse Heap

Sloping Masonry · Flat Rock

Marsh · Reeds · Osiers

Rough Pasture · Furze · Wood

Mixed Wood · Brushwood · Orchard

Fir · Ford · Stepping Stones

Ferry · Waterfall · Lock

Trig. Station · 507 Altitude at Trig. Station

B.M.325·9 Bench Mark · 342 Surface Level

Arrow denotes flow of water · Antiquities (site of)

Cutting · Embankment

Railway crossing Road · Level Crossing · Road crossing Railway

Railway crossing River or Canal · Road over single stream (B.R.) · Road over River or Canal

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County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P. M.R.	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit · Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit

Rock · Boulders

Cliff · Slopes (Top)

Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building

Sloping Masonry (Top) · Archway

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken

Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert

Direction of water flow · B M Bench Mark · Antiquity (site of)

Cave Entrance · Triangulation Station · Electricity Pylon

E T L — Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy — London Borough Boundary

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Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff · Slopes (Top)

Rock · Rock (scattered)

Boulders · Boulders (scattered)

Positioned Boulder · Scree

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) · Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) · Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree · Scrub · Bracken

Coppice, Osier · Reeds · Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland · Heath · Culvert

Direction of water flow · Triangulation Station · Antiquity (site of)

E T L — Electricity Transmission Line · Electricity Pylon

BM 231.60m Bench Mark · Buildings with Building Seed

Roofed Building · Glazed Roof Building

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District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

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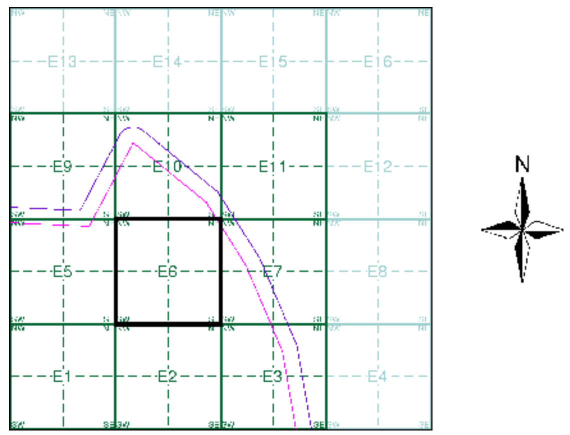
MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E6



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit
Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock
Marsh | Reeds | Osiers
Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood
Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard
Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones
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Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment
Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway
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County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
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E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock | Boulders
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Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon
ETL Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)
Rock | Rock (scattered)
Boulders | Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder | Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken
Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert
Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)
ETL Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

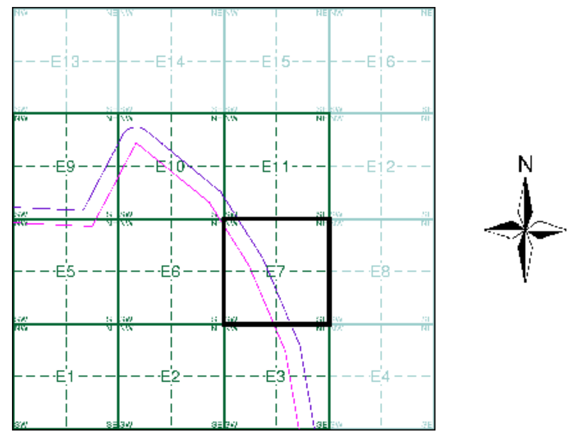
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E7



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P B.S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes
Top
Top
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Top
Sloping Masonry
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

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FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
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MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
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NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes
Top
Top
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
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Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
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Direction of water flow
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Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
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BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

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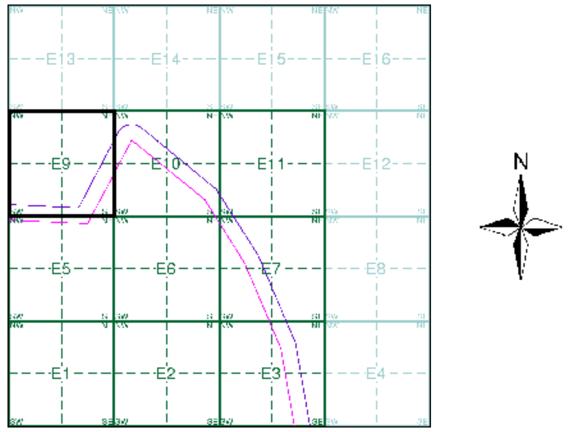
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E9



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry | Gravel Pit | Sand Pit

Clay Pit | Shingle | Refuse Heap

Sloping Masonry | Flat Rock

Marsh | Reeds | Osiers

Rough Pasture | Furze | Wood

Mixed Wood | Brushwood | Orchard

Fir | Ford | Stepping Stones

Ferry | Waterfall | Lock

Trig. Station | 507 Altitude at Trig. Station

B.M.325·9 Bench Mark | 342 Surface Level

Arrow denotes flow of water | Antiquities (site of)

Cutting | Embankment

Railway crossing Road | Level Crossing | Road crossing Railway

Railway crossing River or Canal | Road over single stream (B.R.) | Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit | Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit

Rock | Boulders

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Sloping Masonry (Top) | Archway

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | B M Bench Mark | Antiquity (site of)

Cave Entrance | Triangulation Station | Electricity Pylon

E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

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FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff | Slopes (Top)

Rock | Rock (scattered)

Boulders | Boulders (scattered)

Positioned Boulder | Scree

Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) | Coniferous Tree (surveyed)

Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) | Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)

Orchard Tree | Scrub | Bracken

Coppice, Osier | Reeds | Marsh, Saltings

Rough Grassland | Heath | Culvert

Direction of water flow | Triangulation Station | Antiquity (site of)

E T L Electricity Transmission Line | Electricity Pylon

BM 231.60m Bench Mark | Buildings with Building Seed

Roofed Building | Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
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El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
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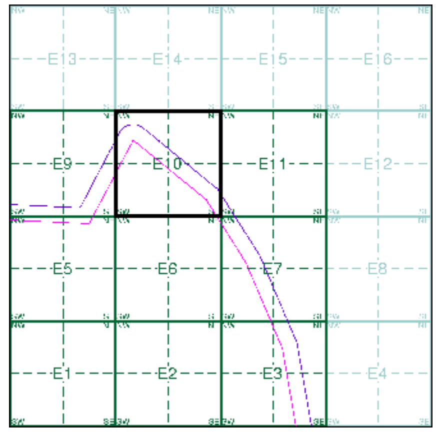
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E10



N

Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404770, 507420
Slice: E
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Clay Pit
Shingle
Refuse Heap
Sloping Masonry
Flat Rock
Marsh
Reeds
Osiers
Rough Pasture
Furze
Wood
Mixed Wood
Brushwood
Orchard
Fir
Ford
Stepping Stones
Ferry
Waterfall
Lock
Trig. Station
507 Altitude at Trig. Station
B.M.325·9 Bench Mark
342 Surface Level
Arrow denotes flow of water
Antiquities (site of)
Cutting
Embankment
Railway crossing Road
Level Crossing
Road crossing Railway
Railway crossing River or Canal
Road over single stream
Road over River or Canal

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P. M.R.	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit
Rock
Boulders
Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building
Sloping Masonry (Top)
Archway
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
B M Bench Mark
Antiquity (site of)
Cave Entrance
Triangulation Station
Electricity Pylon
E T L Electricity Transmission Line

County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

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LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Cliff
Slopes (Top)
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Positioned Boulder
Scree
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Coniferous Tree (surveyed)
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)
Orchard Tree
Scrub
Bracken
Coppice, Osier
Reeds
Marsh, Saltings
Rough Grassland
Heath
Culvert
Direction of water flow
Triangulation Station
Antiquity (site of)
E T L Electricity Transmission Line
Electricity Pylon
BM 231.60m Bench Mark
Buildings with Building Seed
Roofed Building
Glazed Roof Building

Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
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FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
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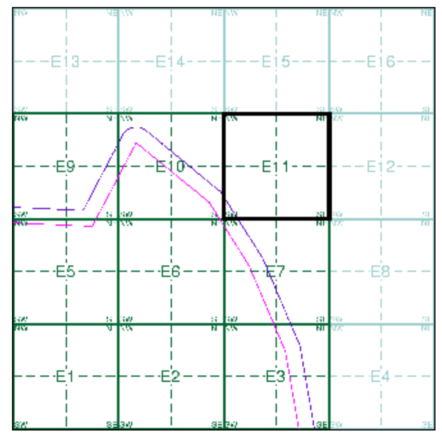
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg

Historical Map - Segment E11



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404770, 507420
Slice:	E
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit · Sand Pit · Other Pits

Quarry · Shingle · Orchard

Osiers · Reeds · Marsh

Mixed Wood · Deciduous · Brushwood

Fir · Furze · Rough Pasture

Arrow denotes flow of water · Trigonometrical Station

Site of Antiquities · Bench Mark

Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post · Well, Spring, Boundary Post

·285 Surface Level

Sketched Contour · Instrumental Contour

Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced) · Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)

Sunken Road · Raised Road

Road over Railway · Railway over River

Railway over Road · Level Crossing

Road over River or Canal · Road over Stream

Road over Stream

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

RD. Bdy. — Rural District Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry · Gravel Pit

Sand Pit · Disused Pit or Quarry

Refuse or Slag Heap · Lake, Loch or Pond

Dunes · Boulders

Coniferous Trees · Non-Coniferous Trees

Orchard · Scrub · Coppice

Bracken · Heath · Rough Grassland

Marsh · Reeds · Saltings

Building · Direction of Flow of Water · Shingle · Sand

Glasshouse

Sloping Masonry · Pylon · Pole · Electricity Transmission Line

Cutting · Embankment · Standard Gauge Multiple Track

Road Under · Road Over · Level Crossing · Foot Bridge · Standard Gauge Single Track

Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line

Narrow Gauge

Geographical County

Administrative County, County Borough or County of City

Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council

Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries

Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit · Refuse tip or slag heap

Rock · Rock (scattered)

Boulders · Boulders (scattered)

Shingle · Mud

Sand · Sand Pit

Slopes · Top of cliff

General detail · Underground detail

Overhead detail · Narrow gauge railway

Multi-track railway · Single track railway

County boundary (England only) · Civil, parish or community boundary

District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary · Constituency boundary

Area of wooded vegetation · Non-coniferous trees

Non-coniferous trees (scattered) · Coniferous trees

Coniferous trees (scattered) · Positioned tree

Orchard · Coppice or Osiers

Rough Grassland · Heath

Scrub · Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds

Water feature · Flow arrows

MHW(S) Mean high water (springs) · MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)

Telephone line (where shown) · Electricity transmission line (with poles)

BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown) · Triangulation station

Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone) · Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower

Site of (antiquity) · Glasshouse

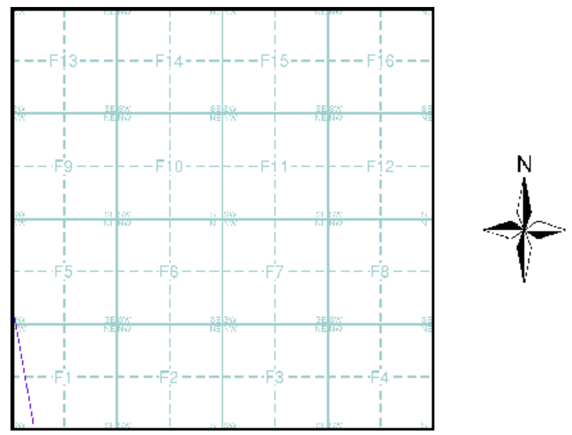
General Building · Important Building

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856 - 1857	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919 - 1920	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406310, 506480
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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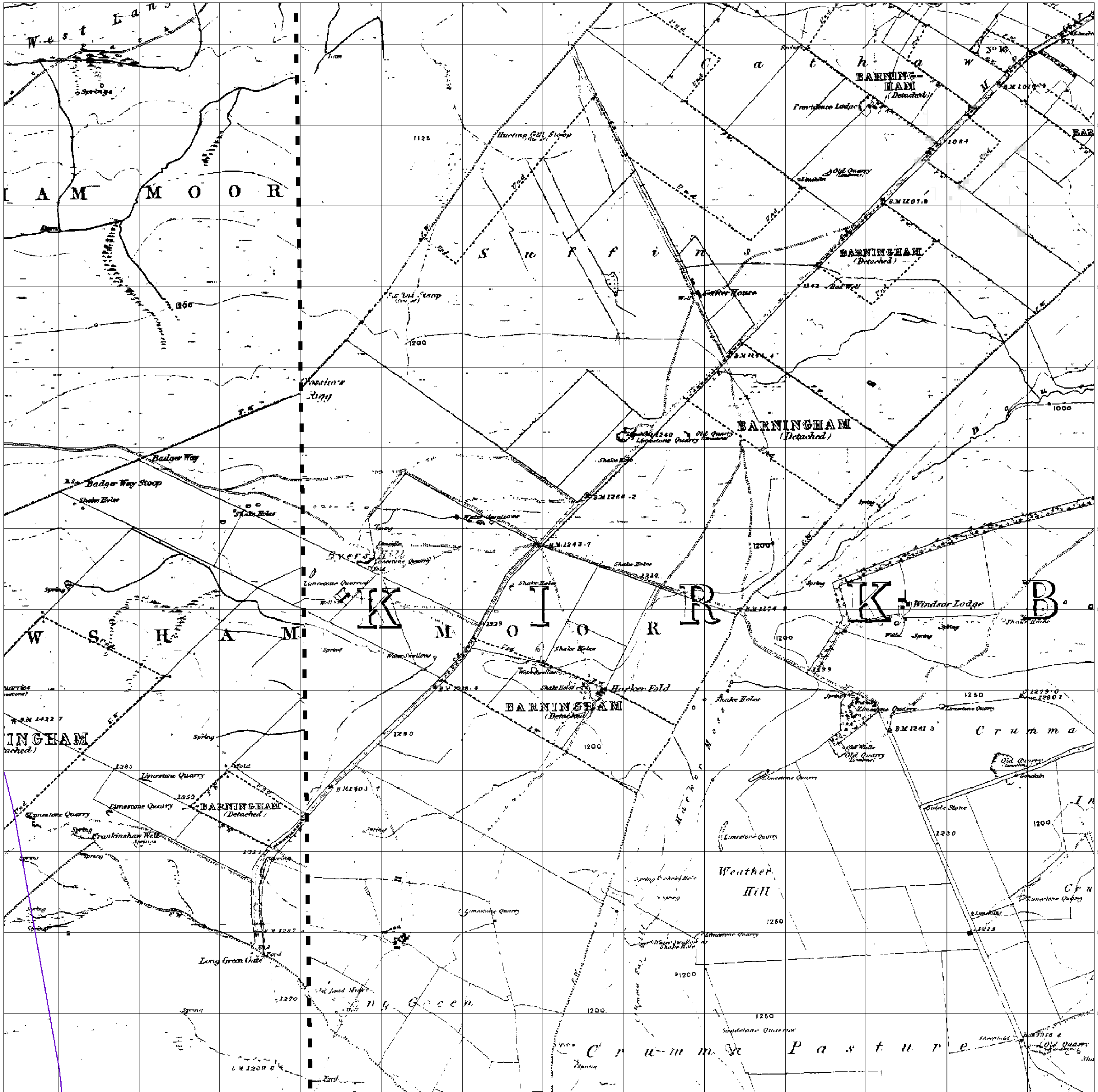


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

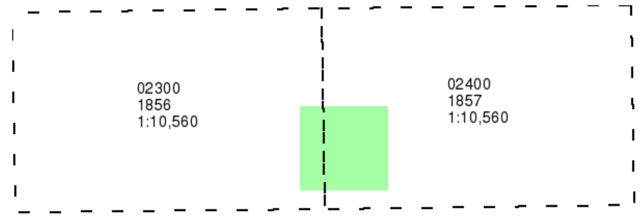
Yorkshire

Published 1856 - 1857

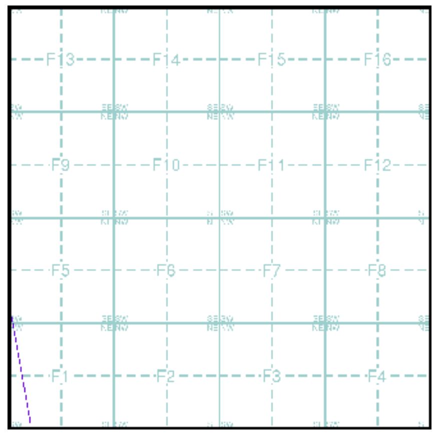
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice F



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Order Details

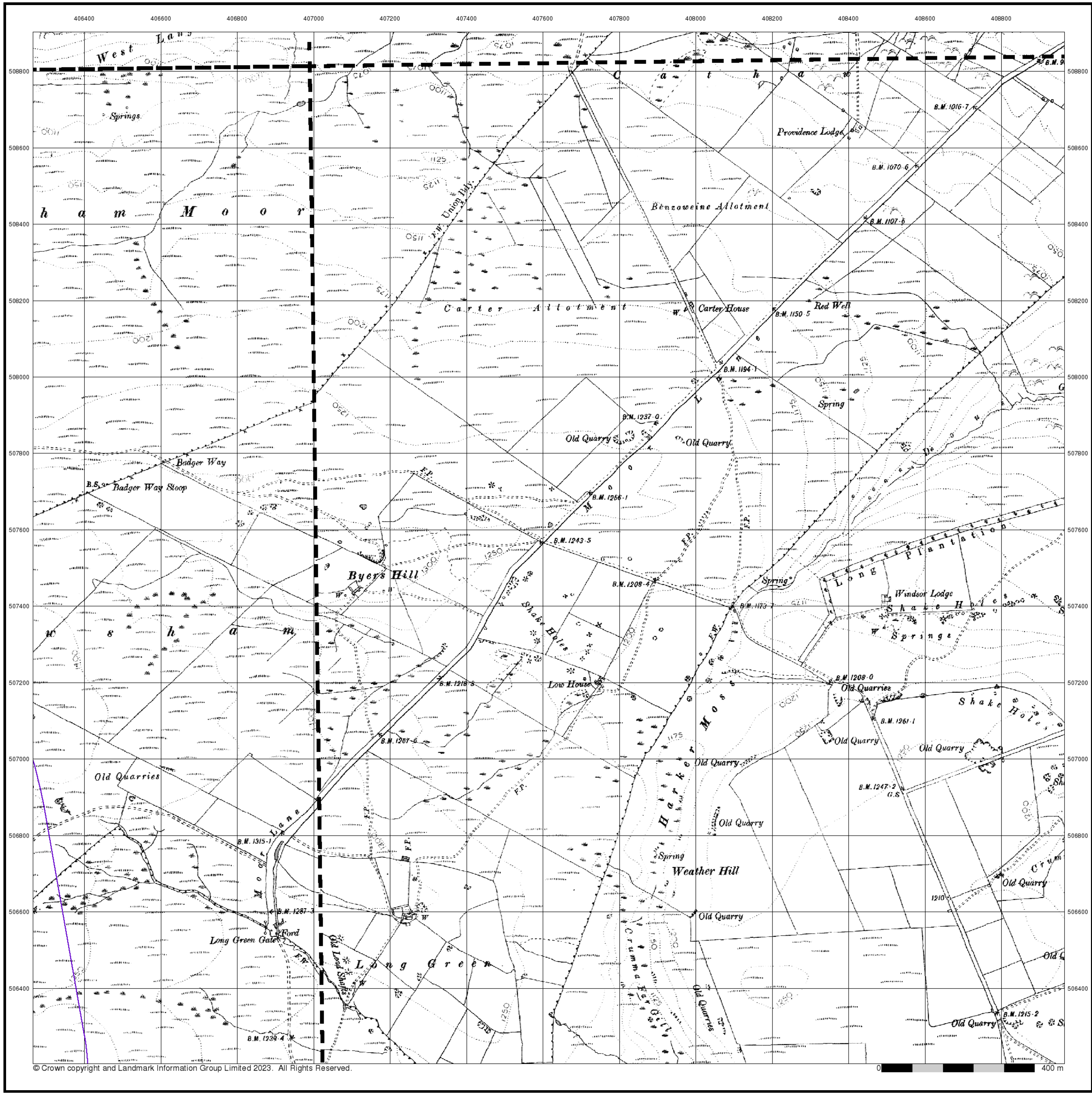
Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406310, 506480
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

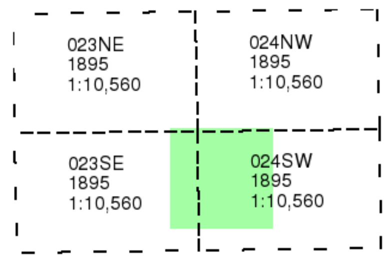
Yorkshire

Published 1895

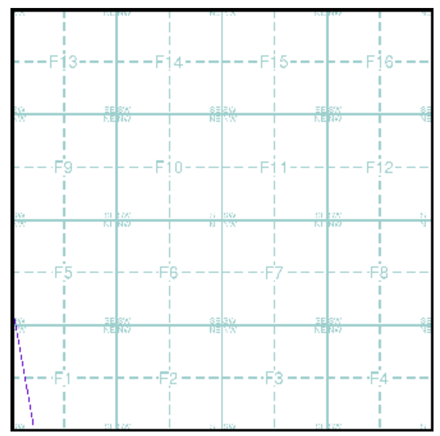
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice F



N

Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406310, 506480
Slice:	F
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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INFORMATION GROUP

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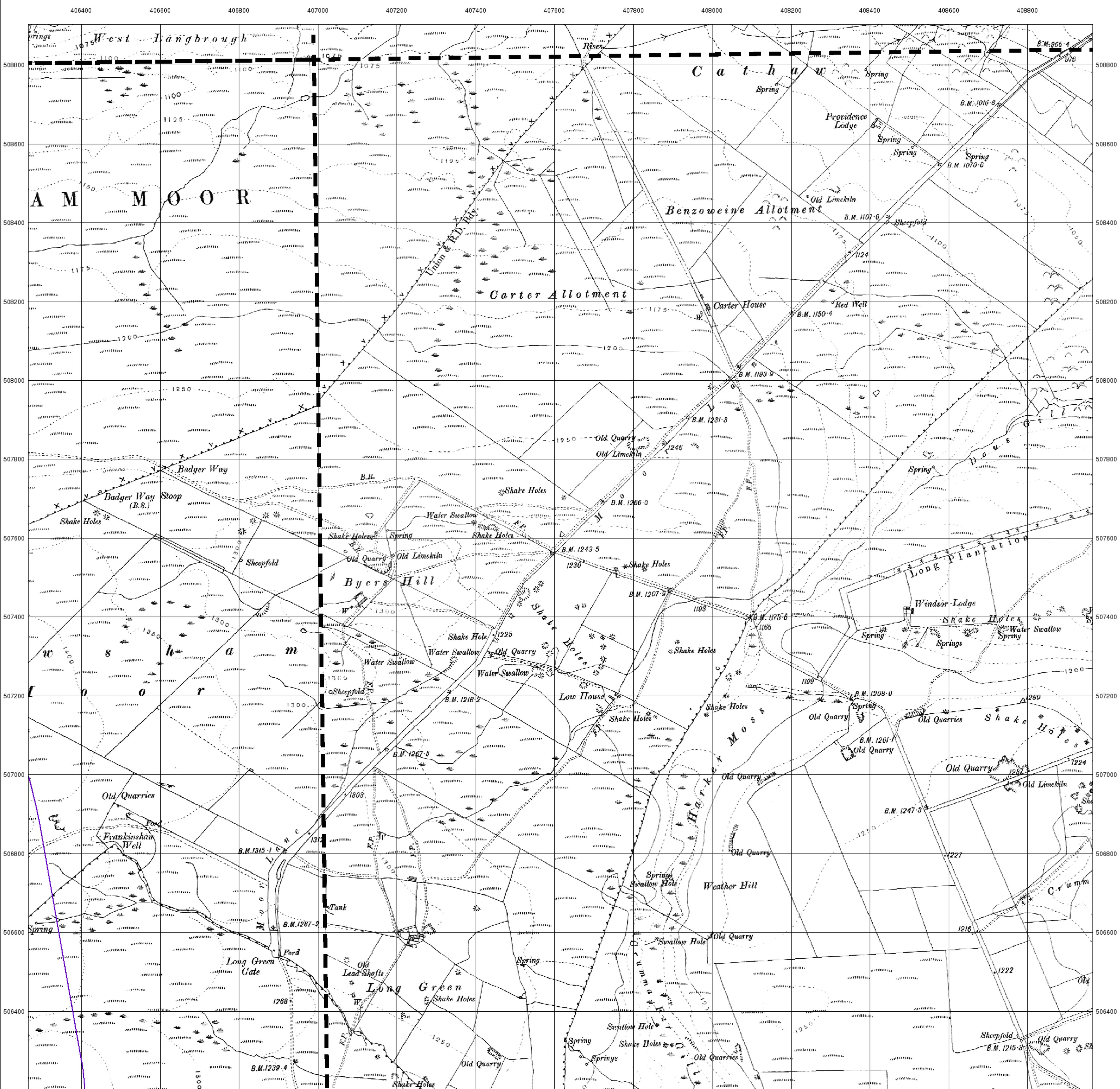

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1919 - 1920

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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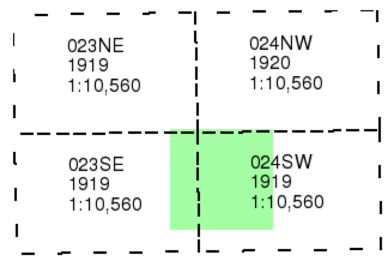
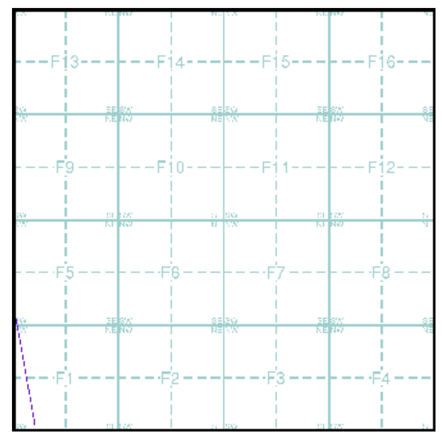


Historical Map - Slice F



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Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406310, 506480
Slice:	F
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
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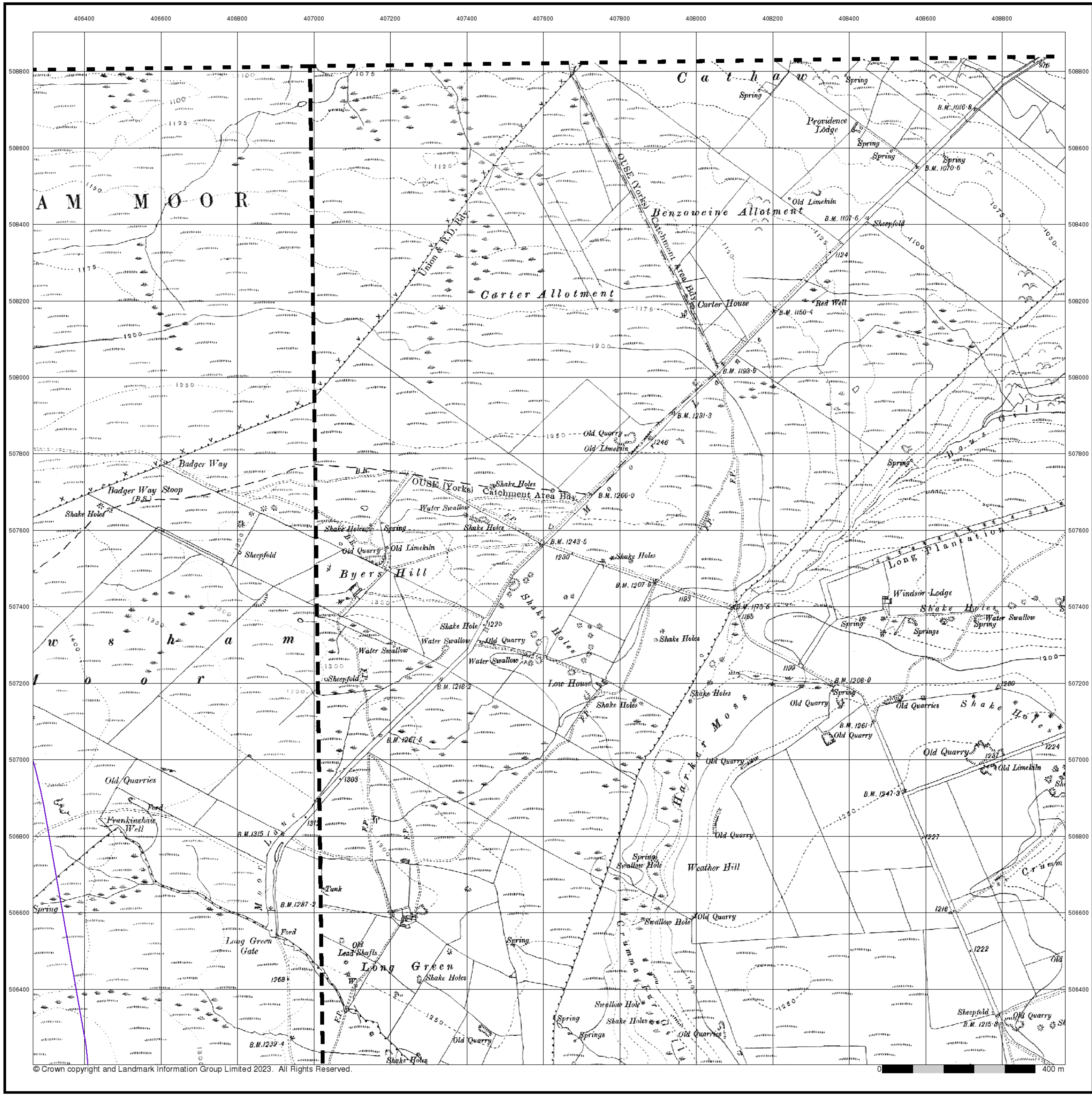

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1919

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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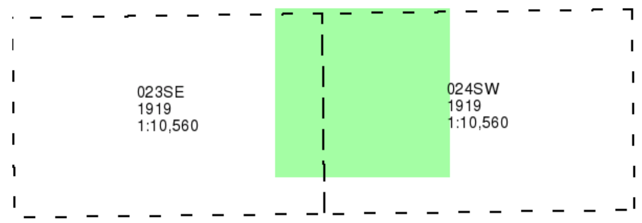
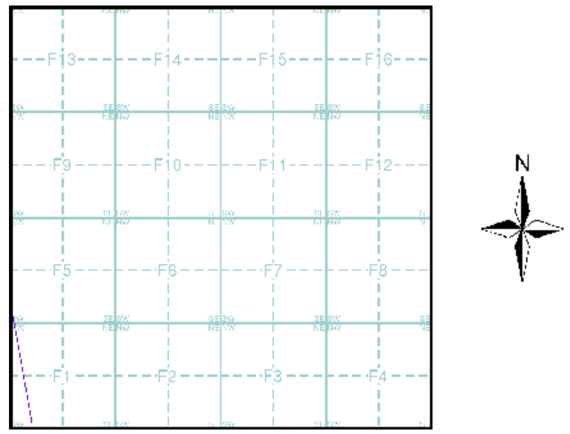


Historical Map - Slice F

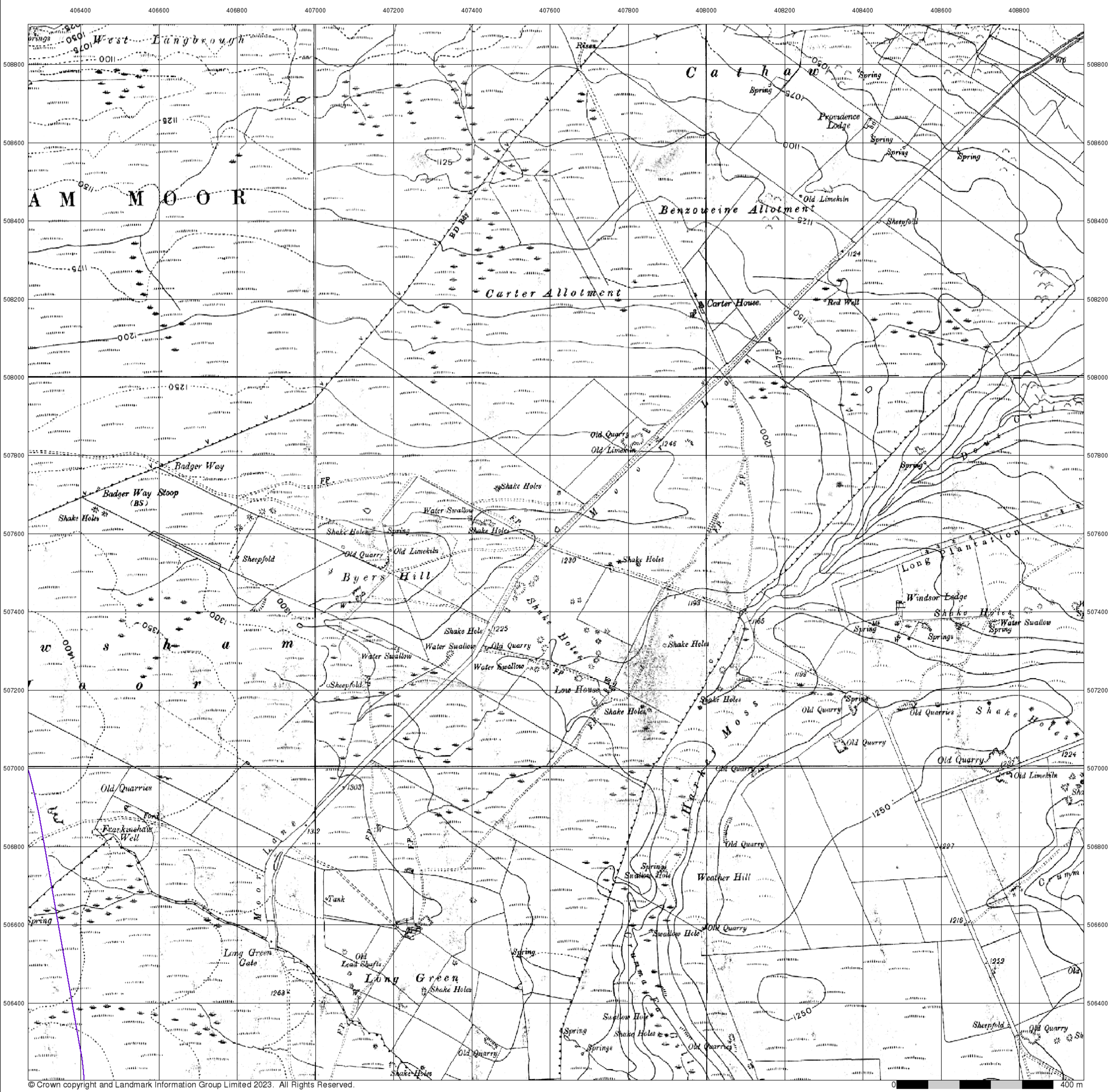


Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406310, 506480
Slice:	F
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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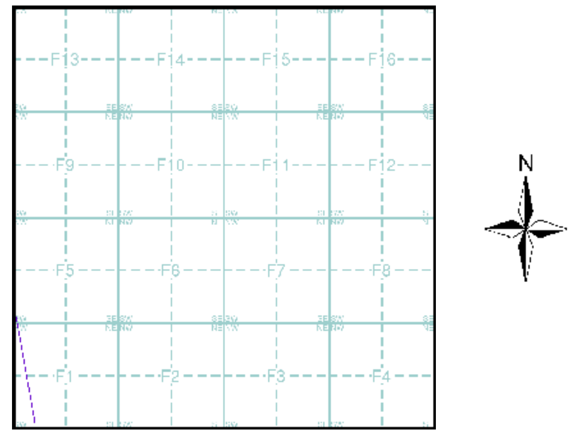
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NE
1956
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406310, 506480
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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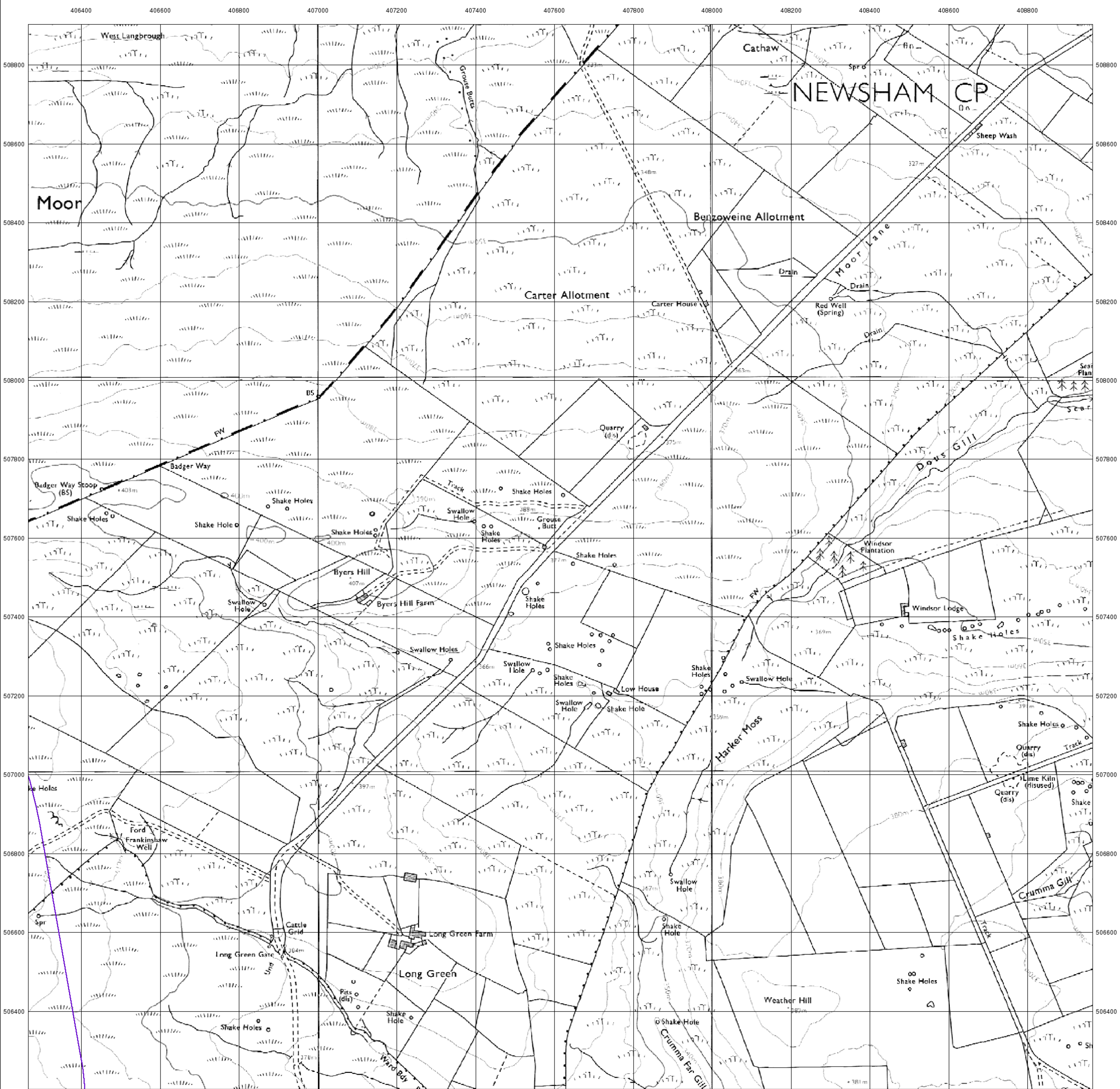


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

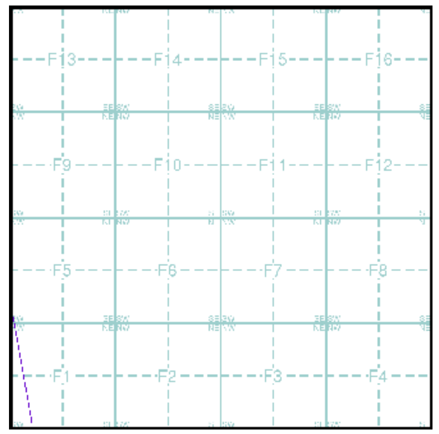
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1980
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NE
1980
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406310, 506480
Slice:	F
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
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Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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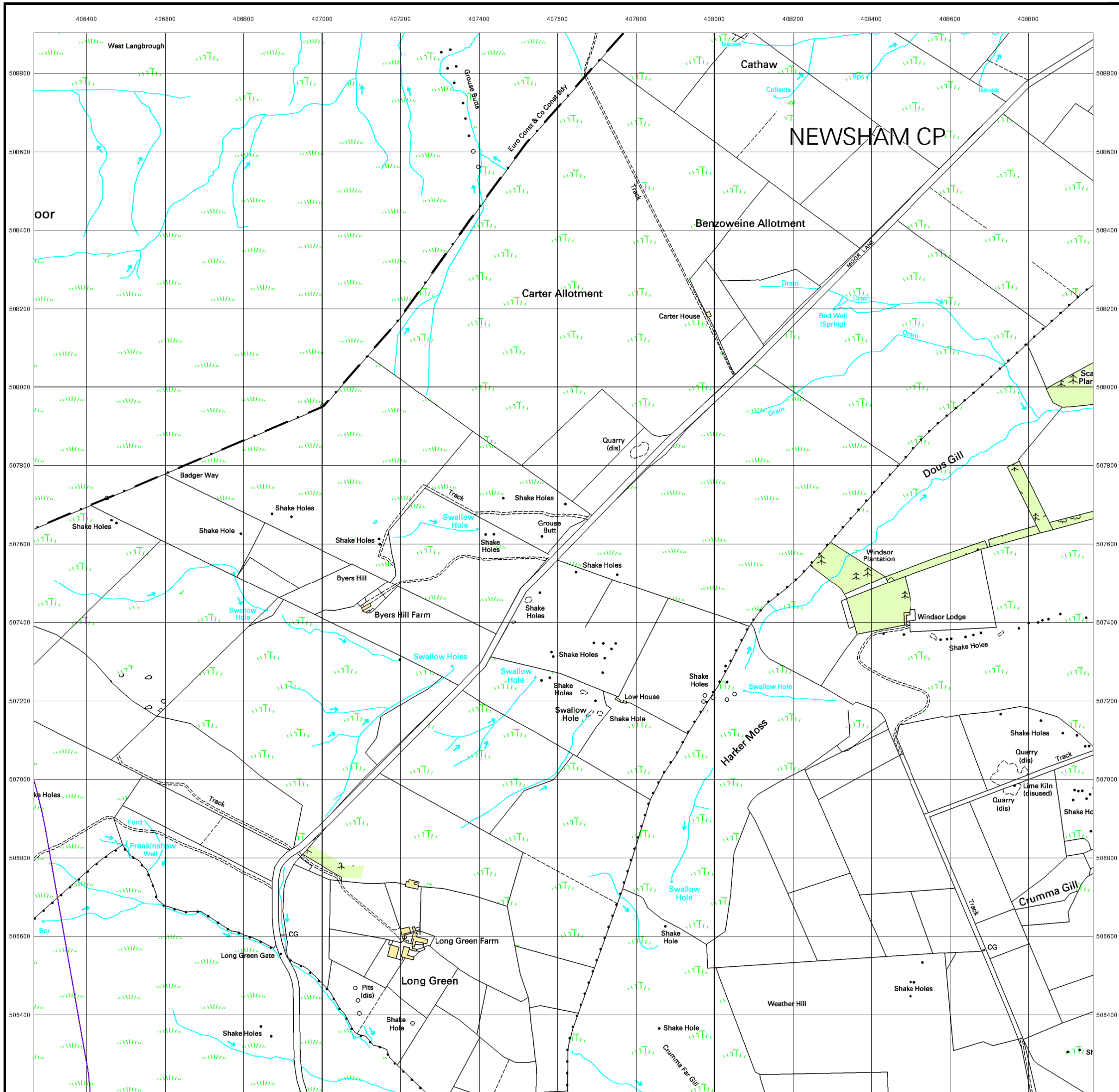


10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

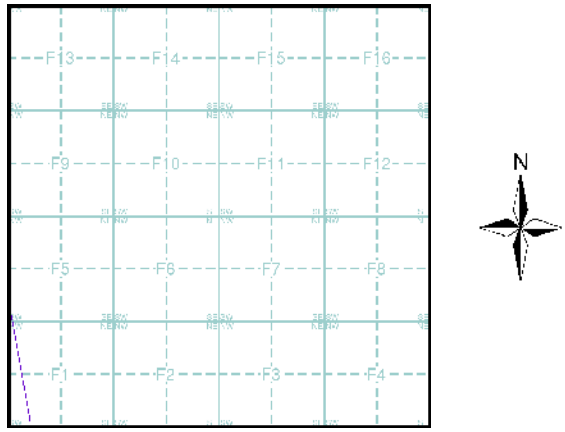
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

NZ00NE
1999
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 406310, 506480
Slice: F
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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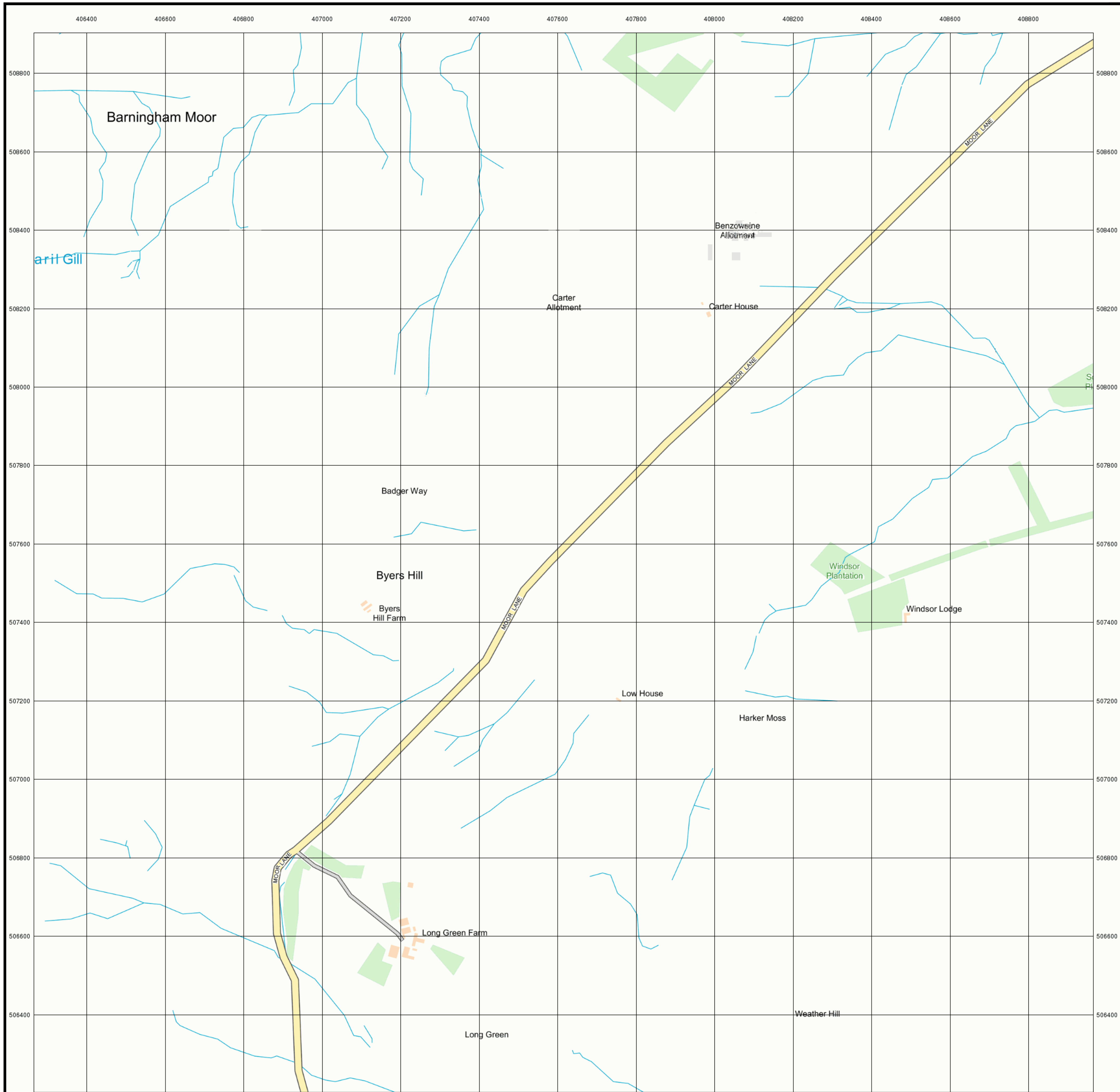


MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View

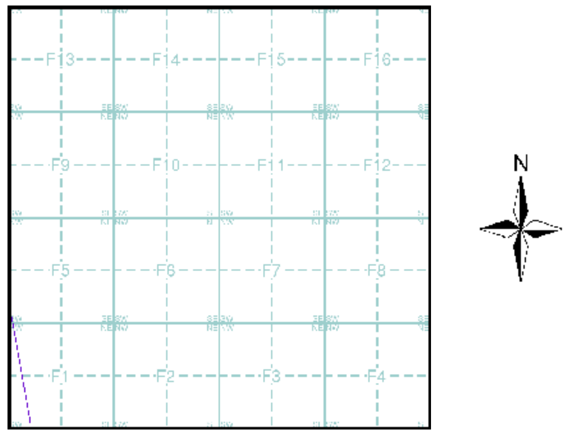
Published 2023

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice F



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	406310, 506480
Slice:	F
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Other Pits
Quarry
Shingle
Orchard
Osiers
Reeds
Marsh
Mixed Wood
Deciduous
Brushwood
Fir
Furze
Rough Pasture
Arrow denotes flow of water
Trigonometrical Station
Site of Antiquities
Bench Mark
Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
Well, Spring, Boundary Post
·285 Surface Level
Sketched Contour
Instrumental Contour
Main Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Minor Roads (Fenced / Un-Fenced)
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. — County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. — County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
RD. Bdy. — Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Sloping Masonry
Pole
Electricity Transmission Line
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

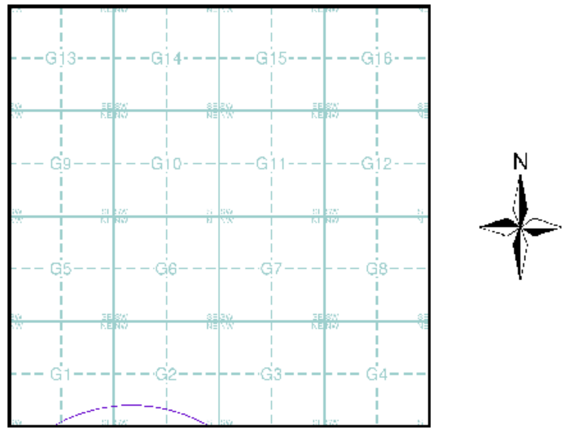
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1856	2
Durham	1:10,560	1859	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1895	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1919	5
Durham	1:10,560	1924	6
Durham	1:10,560	1939	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1953 - 1956	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1979	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1982	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1992 - 1993	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999 - 2000	12
Street View	Variable		13

Historical Map - Slice G



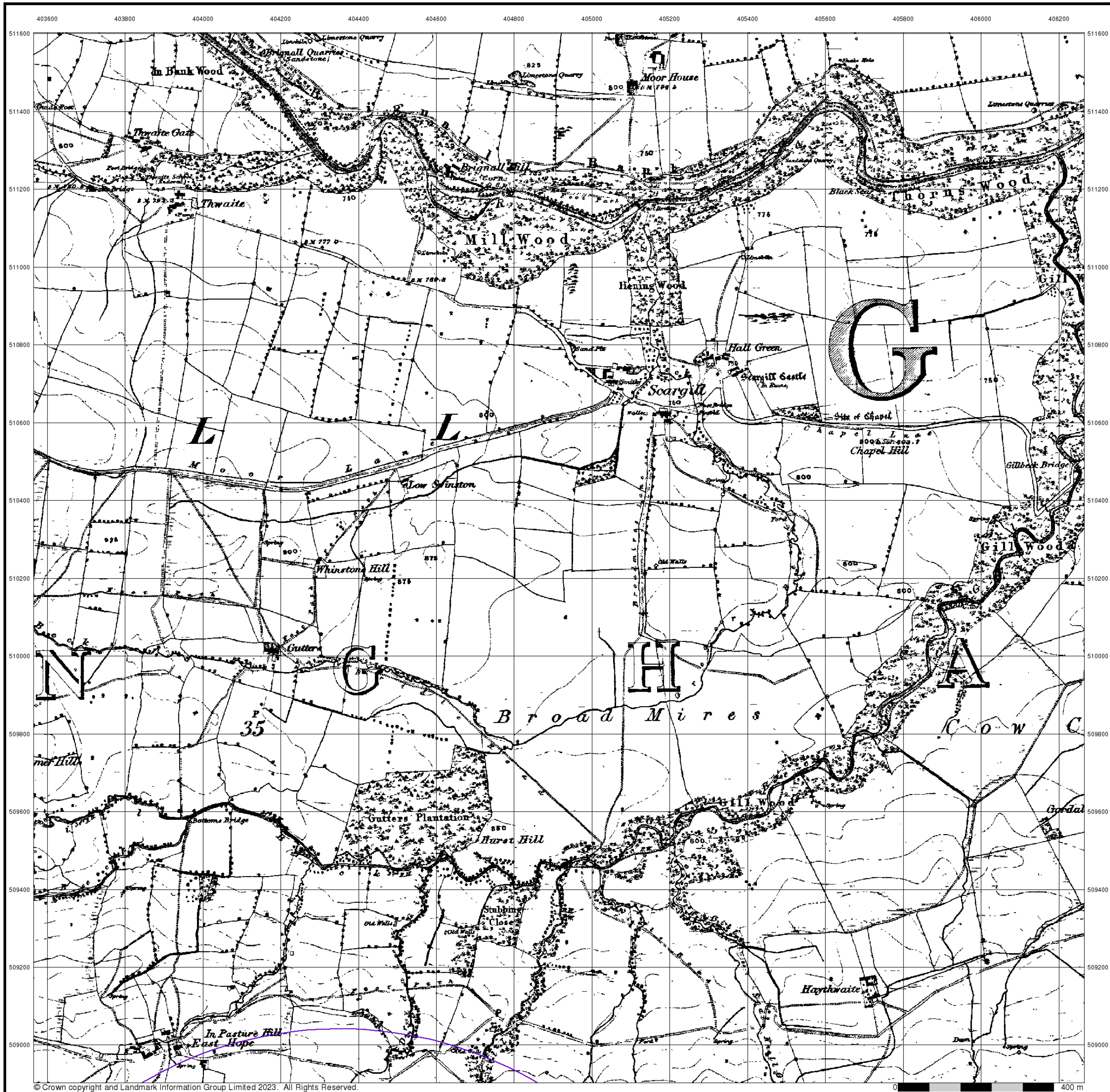
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire
Published 1856
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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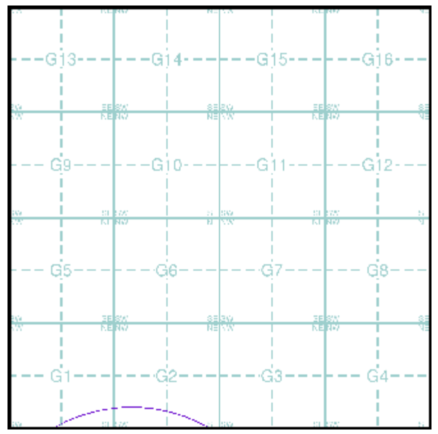
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

02300
1856
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice G



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404350, 508960
Slice:	G
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

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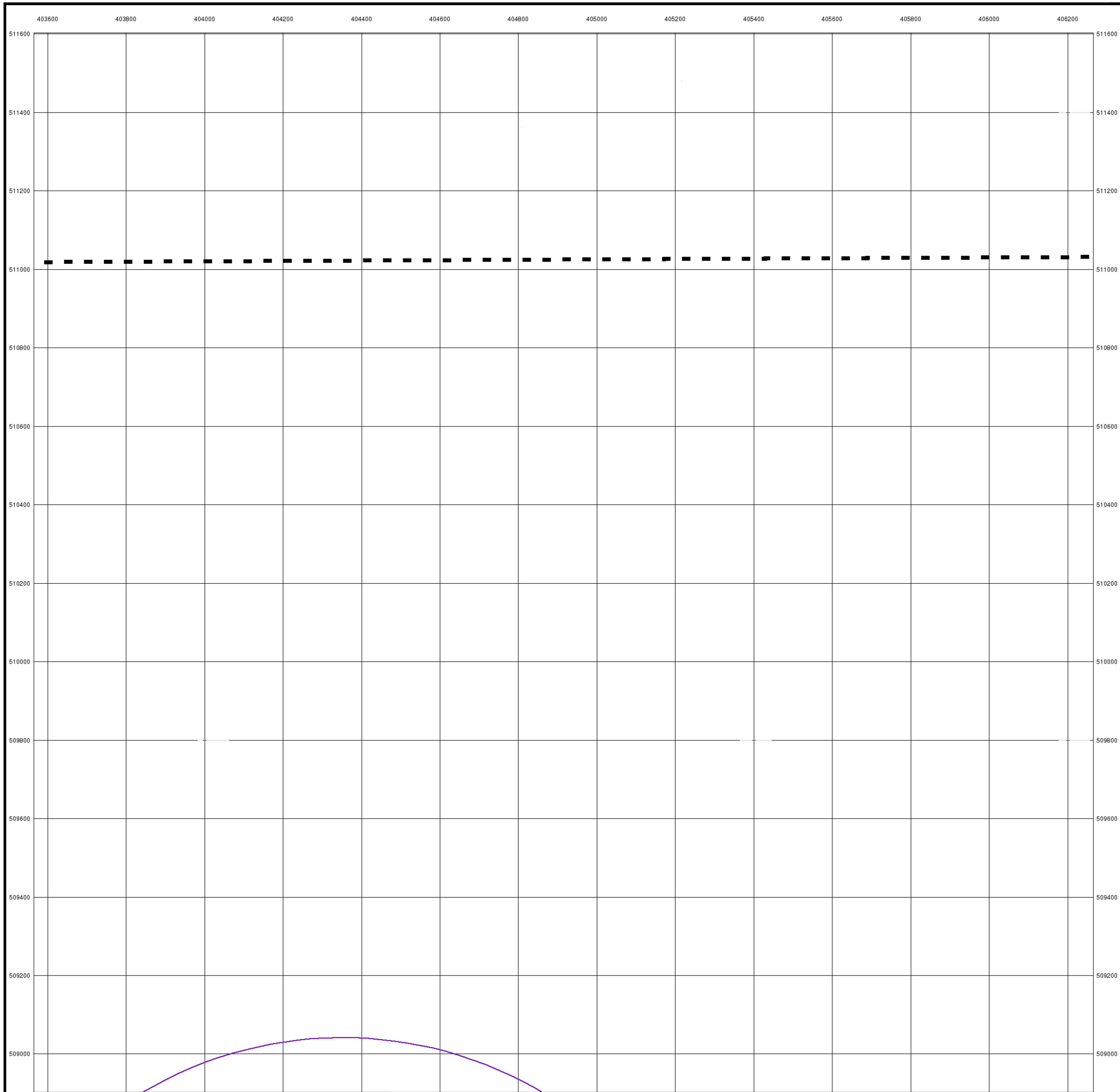

0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Durham

Published 1859

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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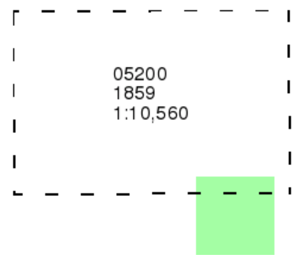
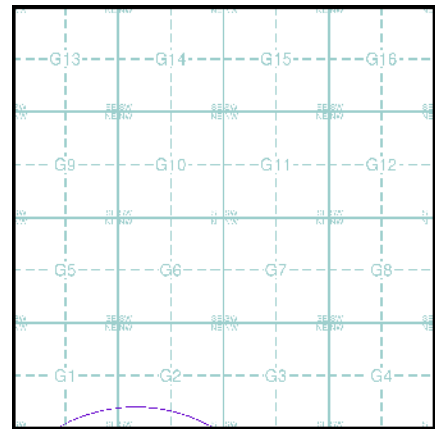
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



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Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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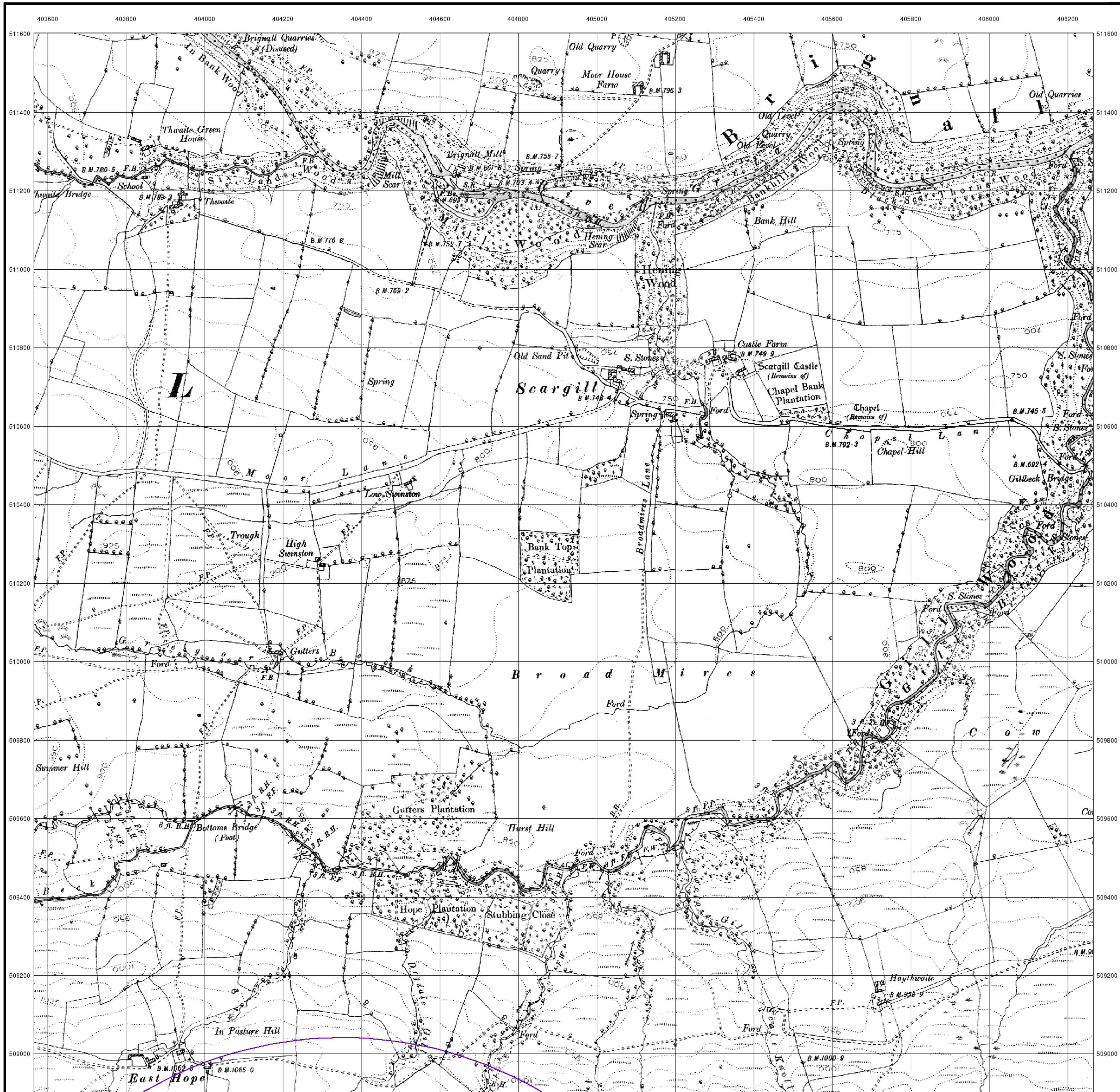

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Yorkshire

Published 1895

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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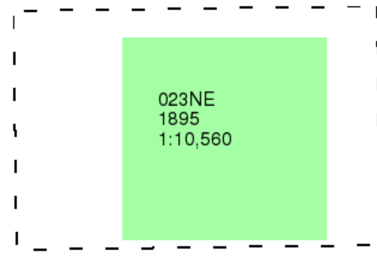
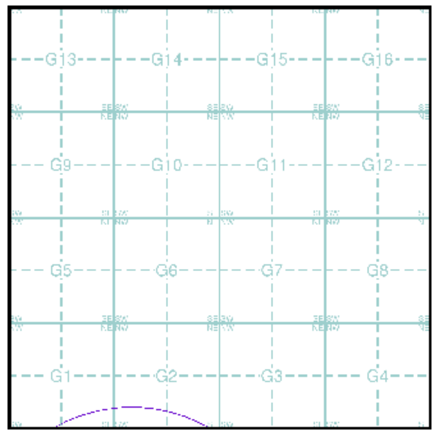
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



N

Order Details

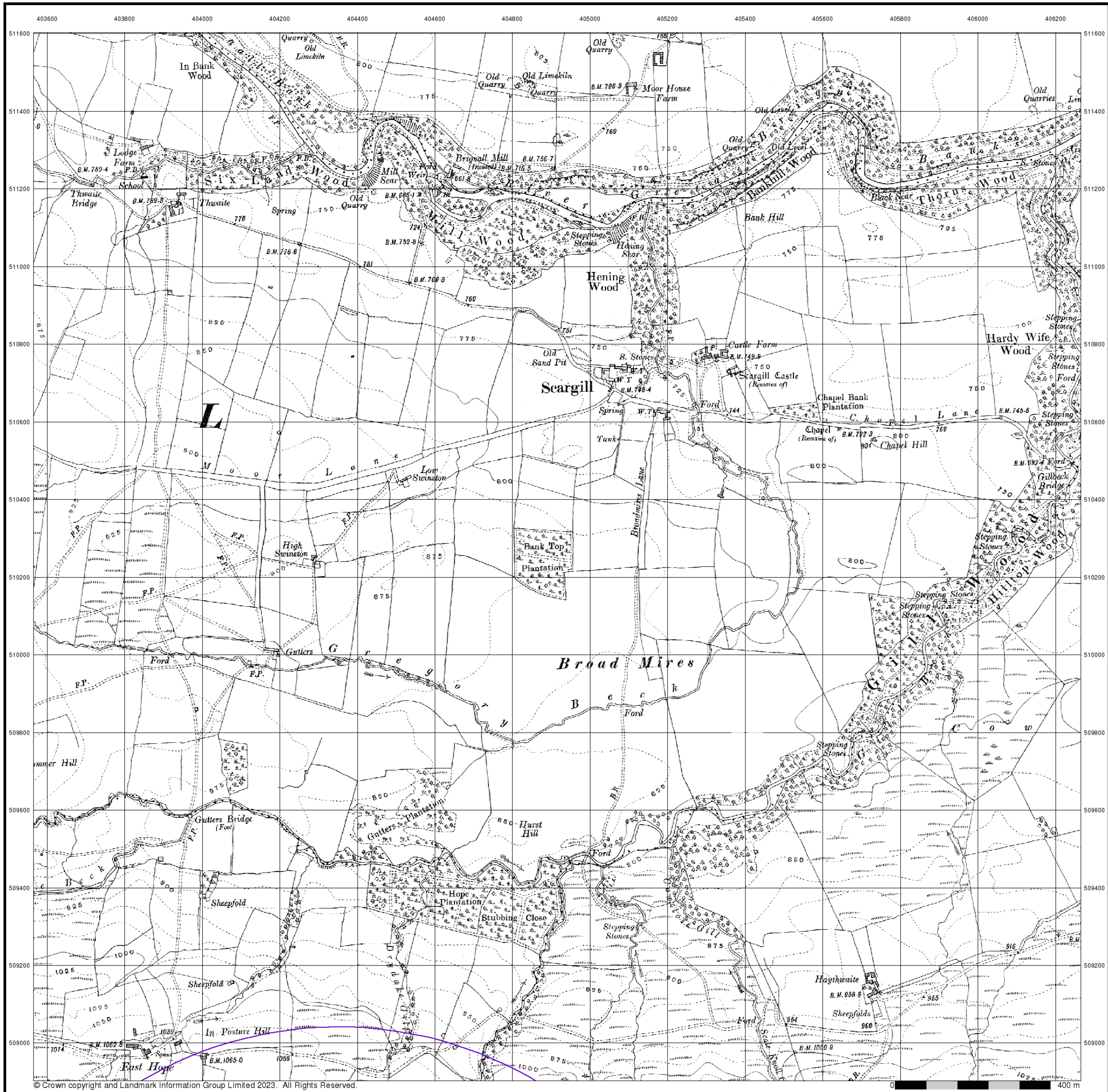
Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404350, 508960
Slice:	G
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

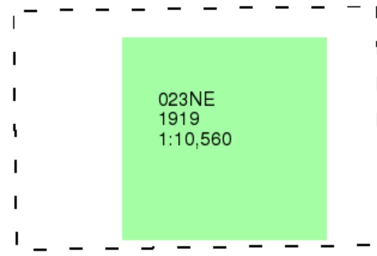
Yorkshire

Published 1919

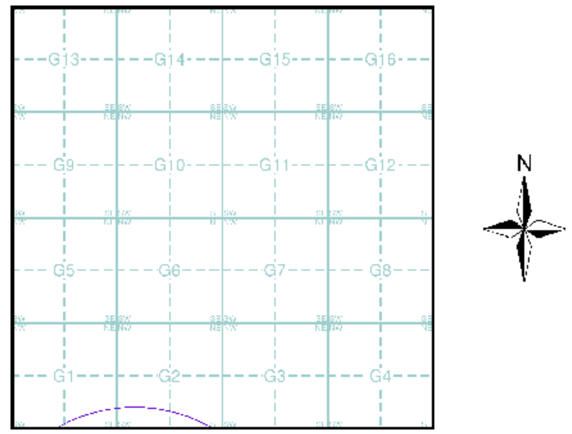
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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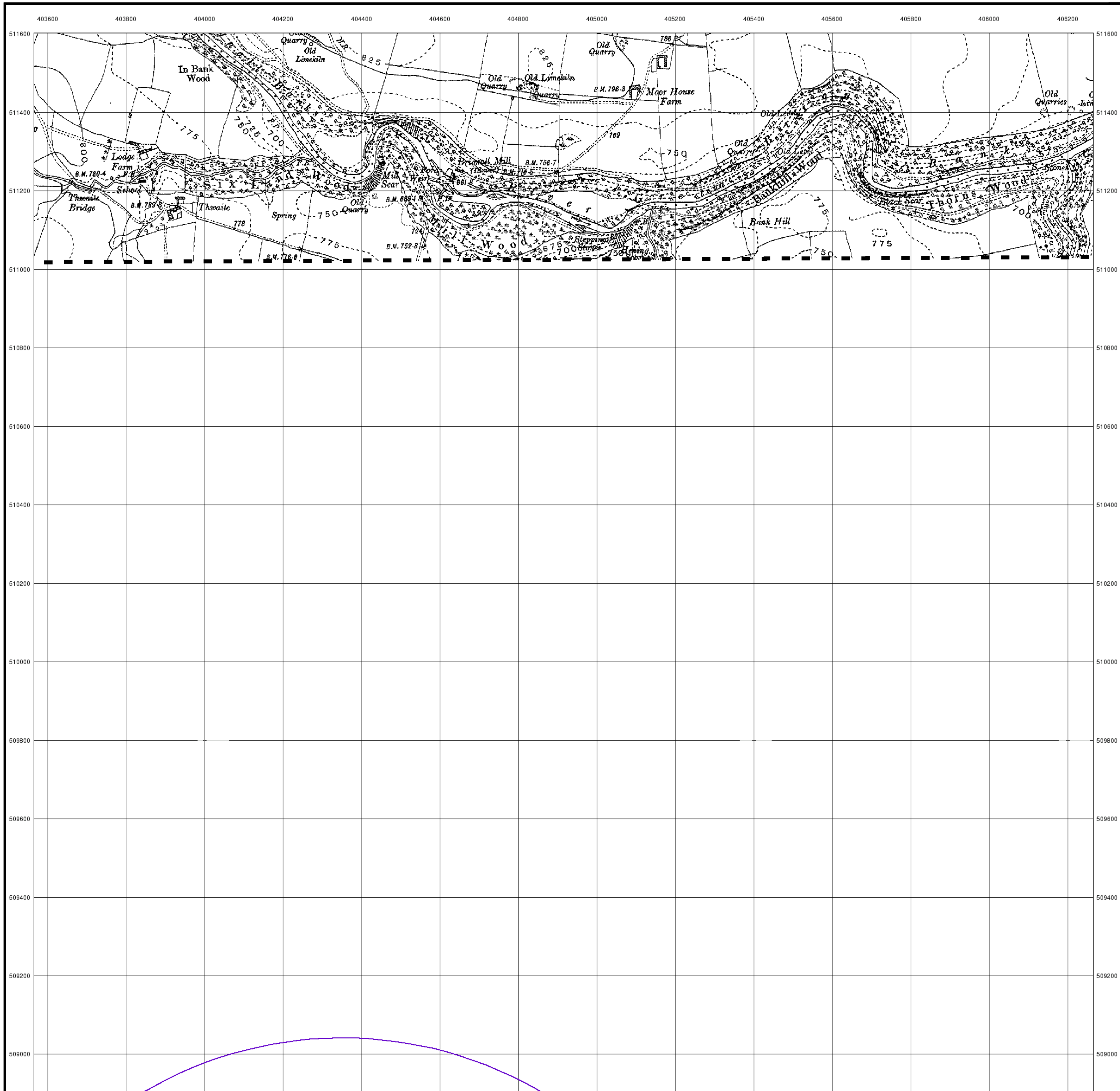
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

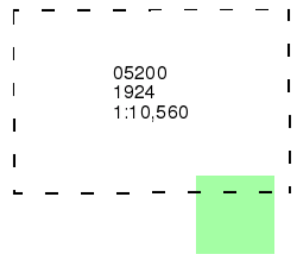
Durham

Published 1924

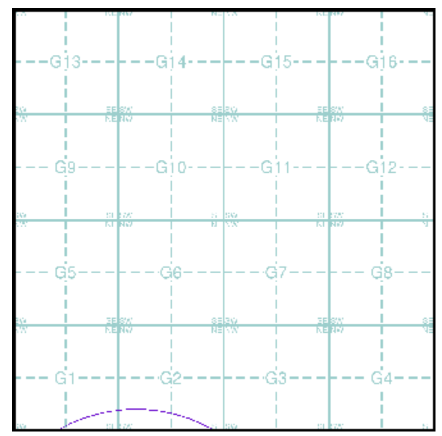
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



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Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404350, 508960
Slice:	G
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
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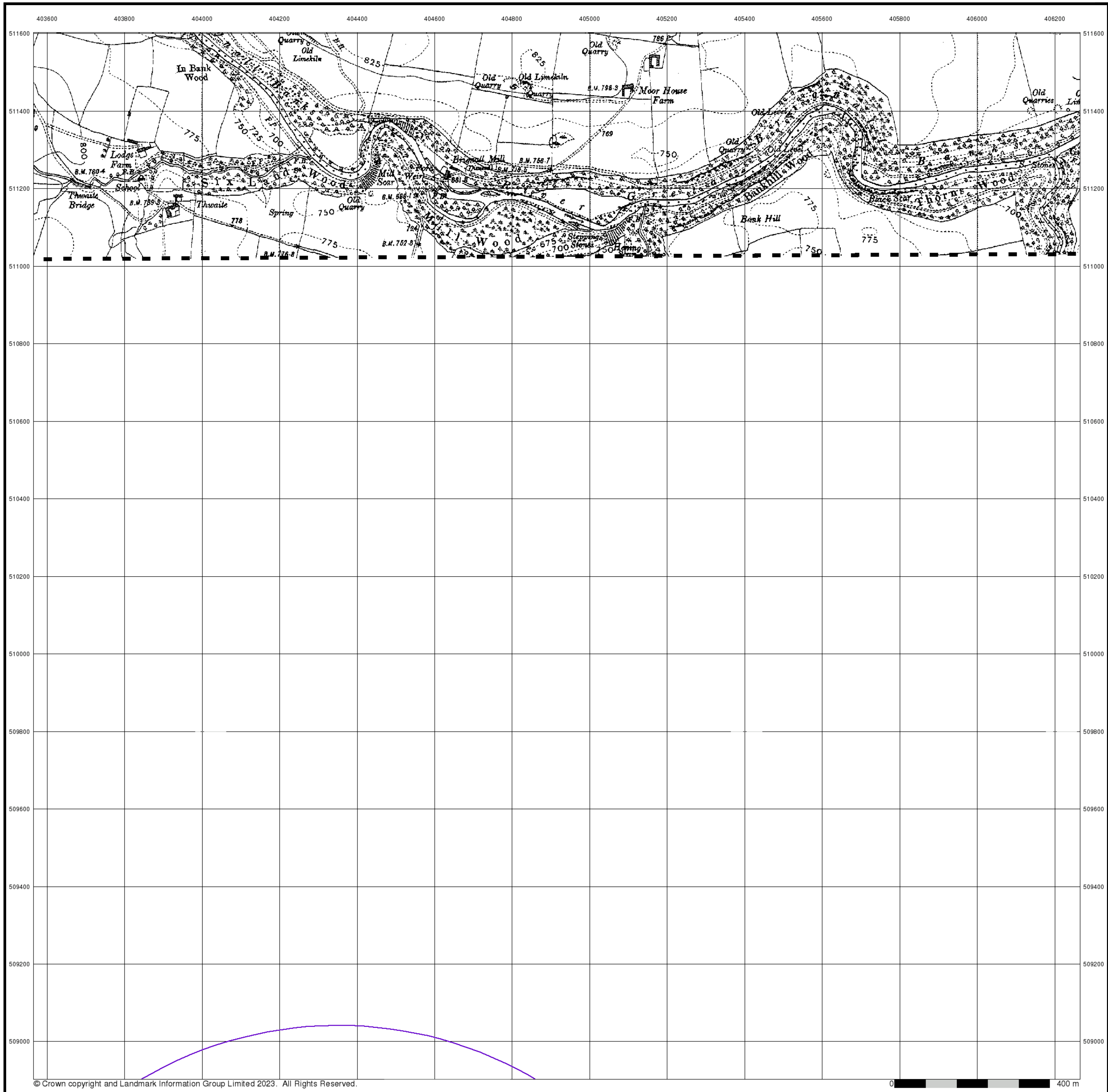


0 400 m

Durham

Published 1939

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

05200
1939
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice G

G13 G14 G15 G16
G9 G10 G11 G12
G5 G6 G7 G8
G1 G2 G3 G4

N

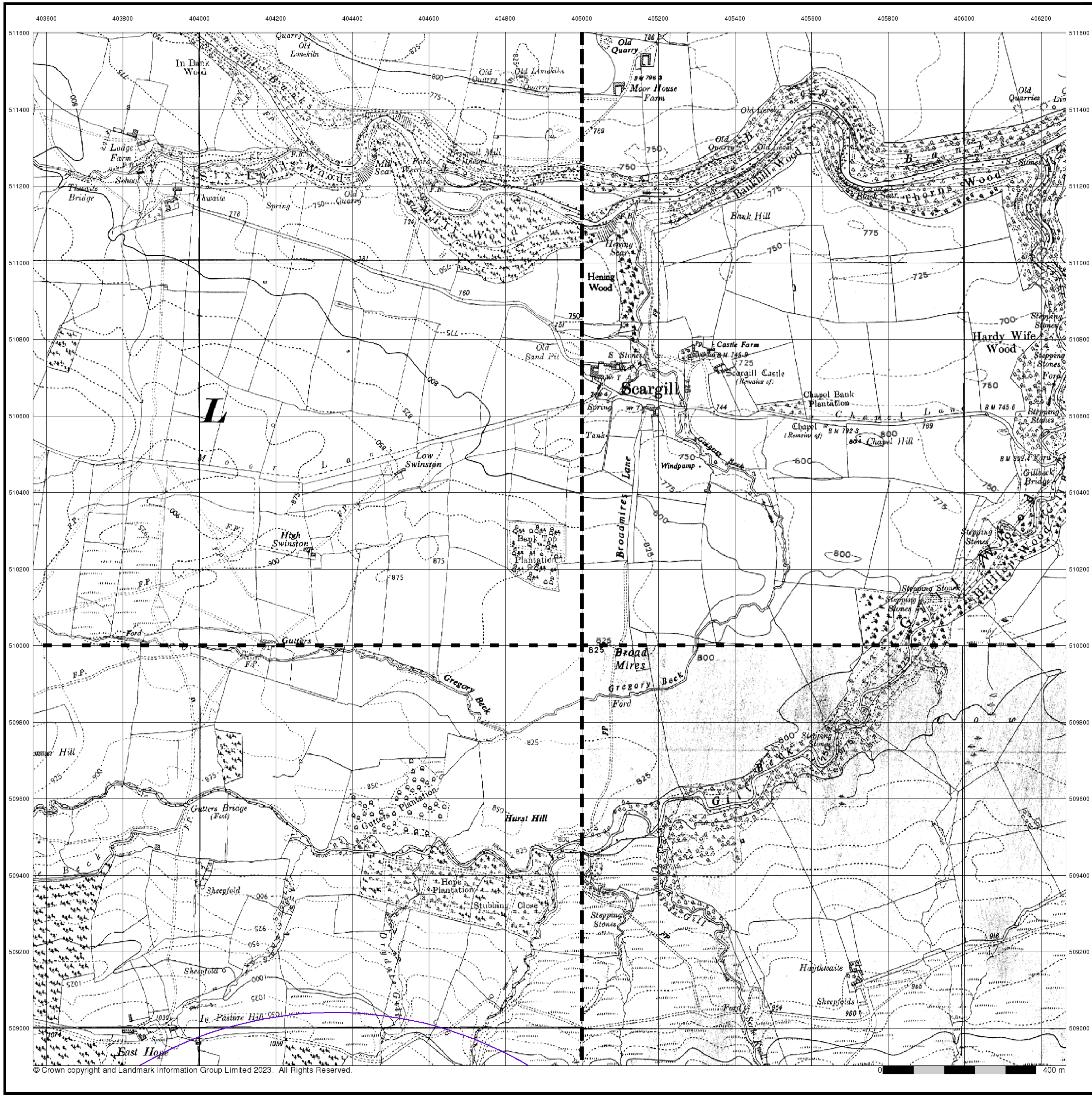
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

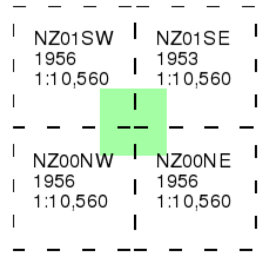
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1953 - 1956

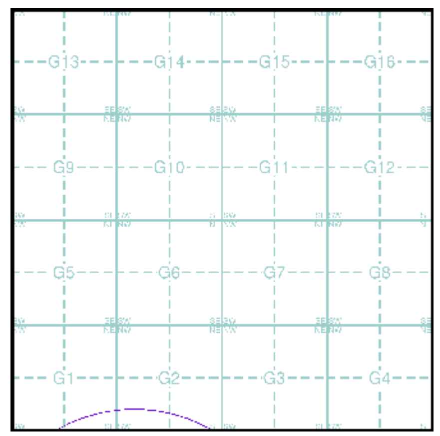
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



Order Details

Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404350, 508960
Slice:	G
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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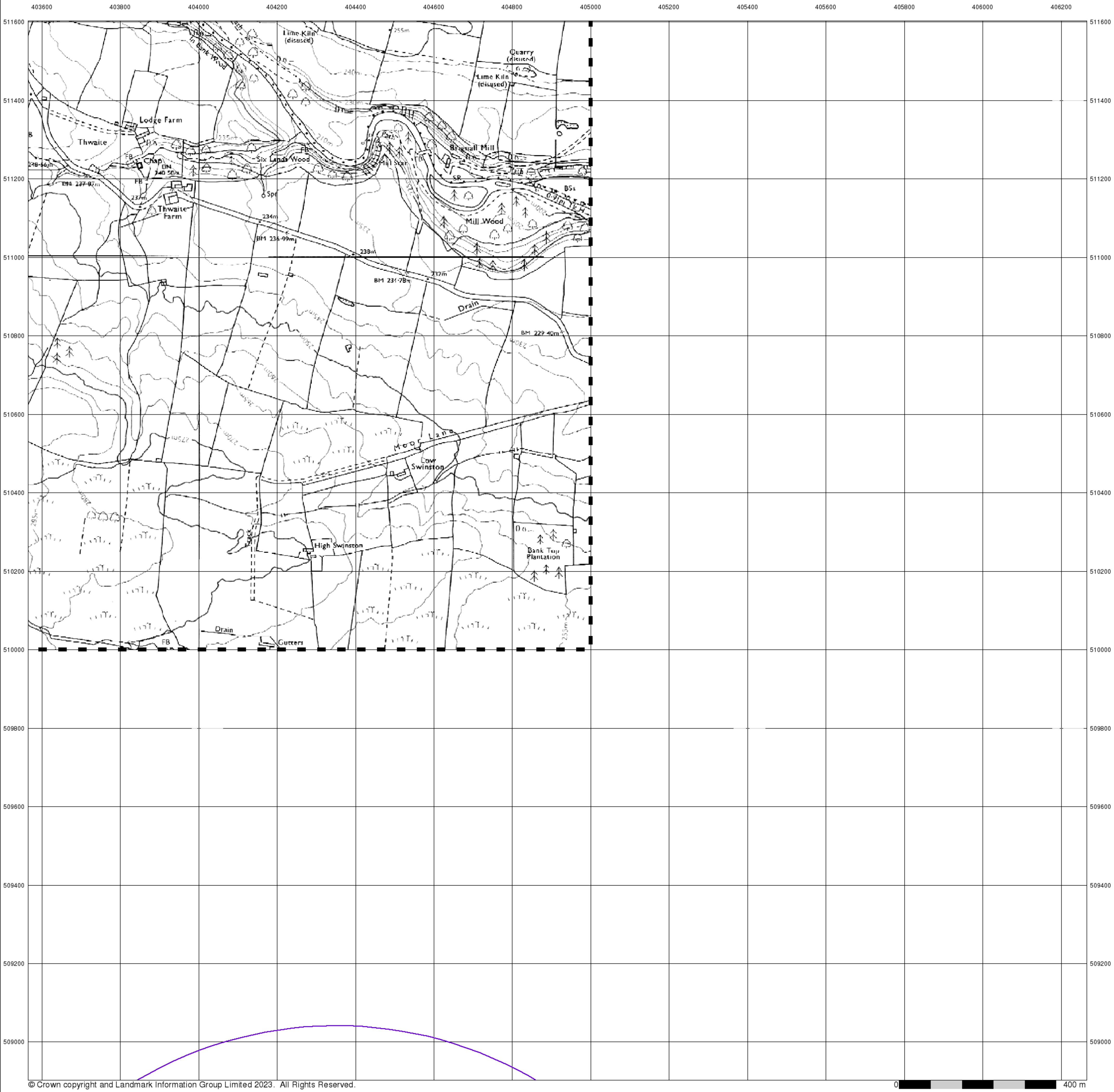
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



0 400 m

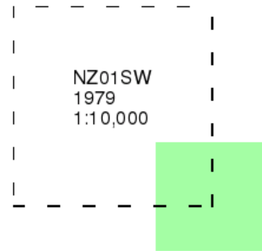
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1979

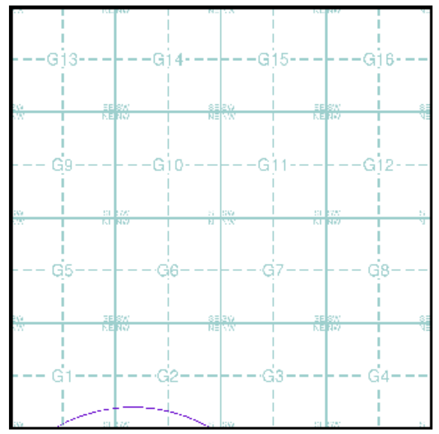
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



N

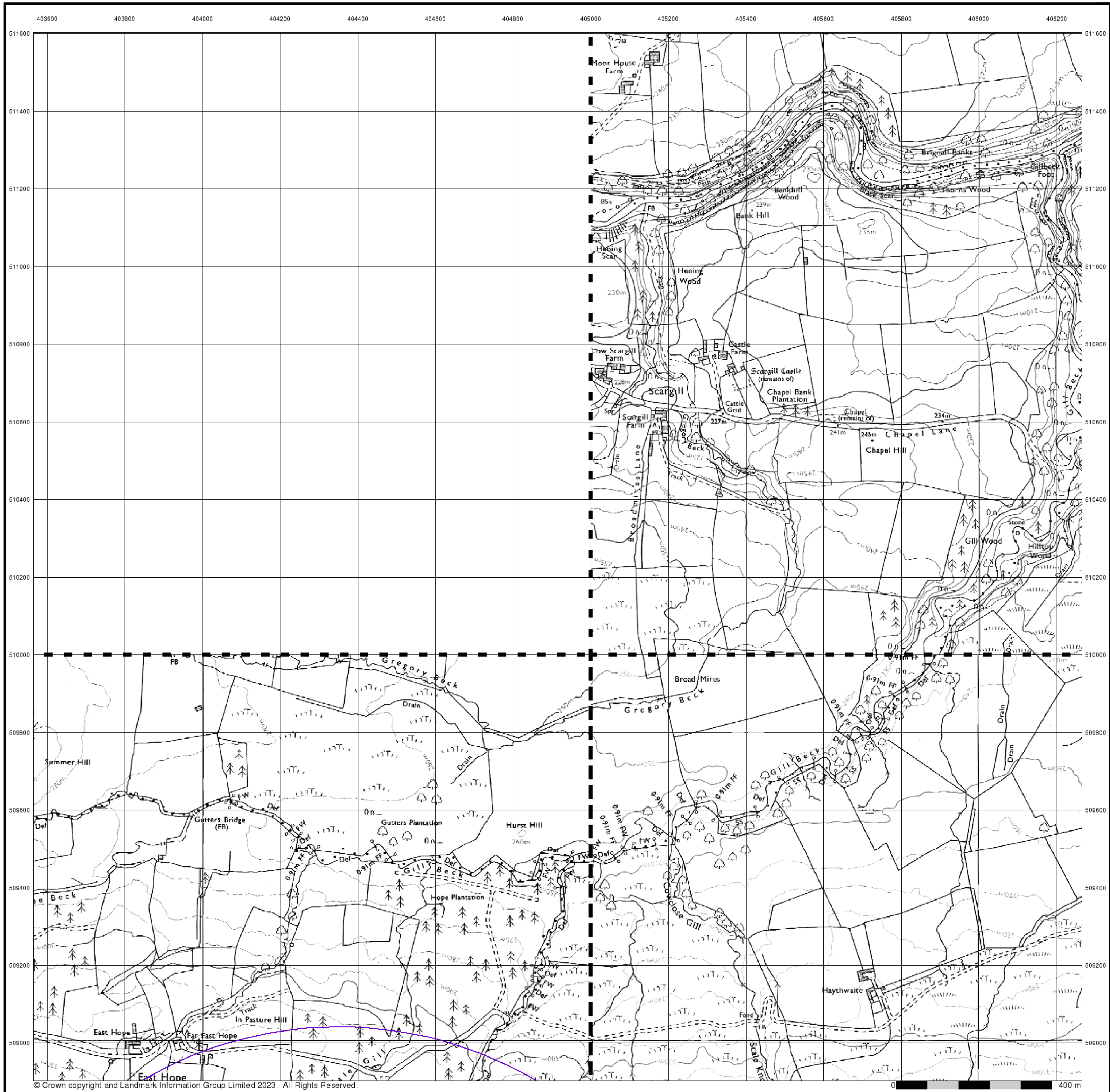
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



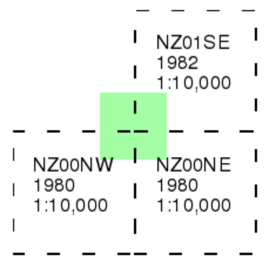
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1982

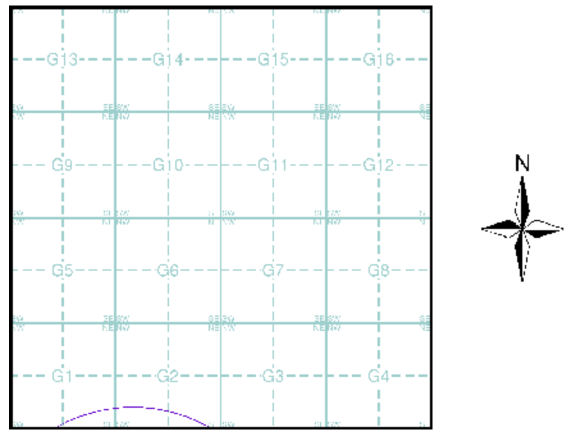
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



Order Details

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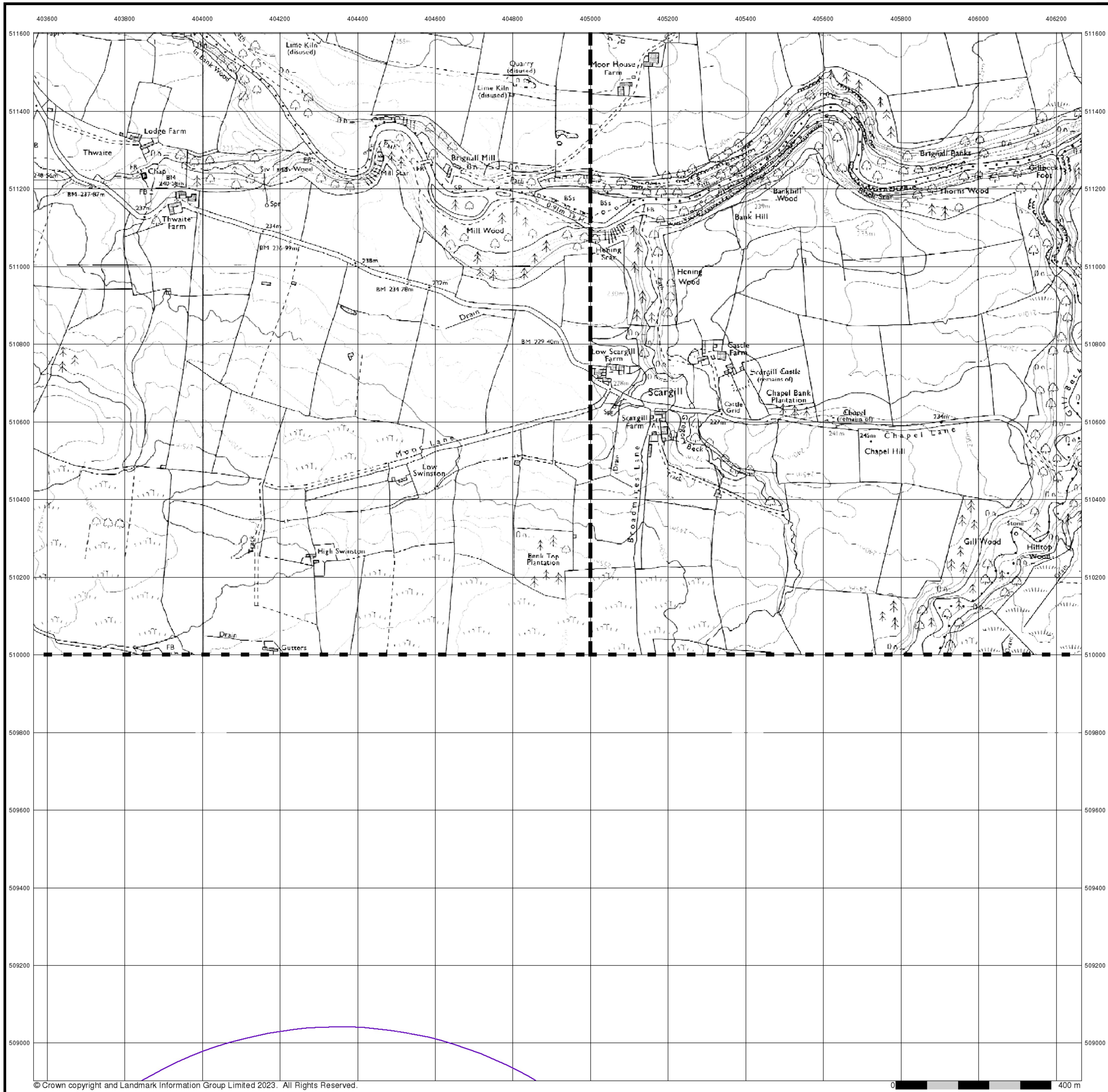
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



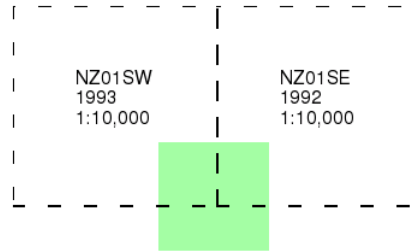
0 400 m

MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

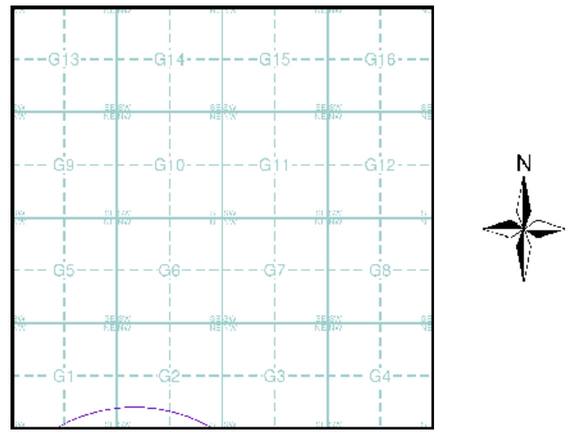
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1992 - 1993
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940`s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



Order Details

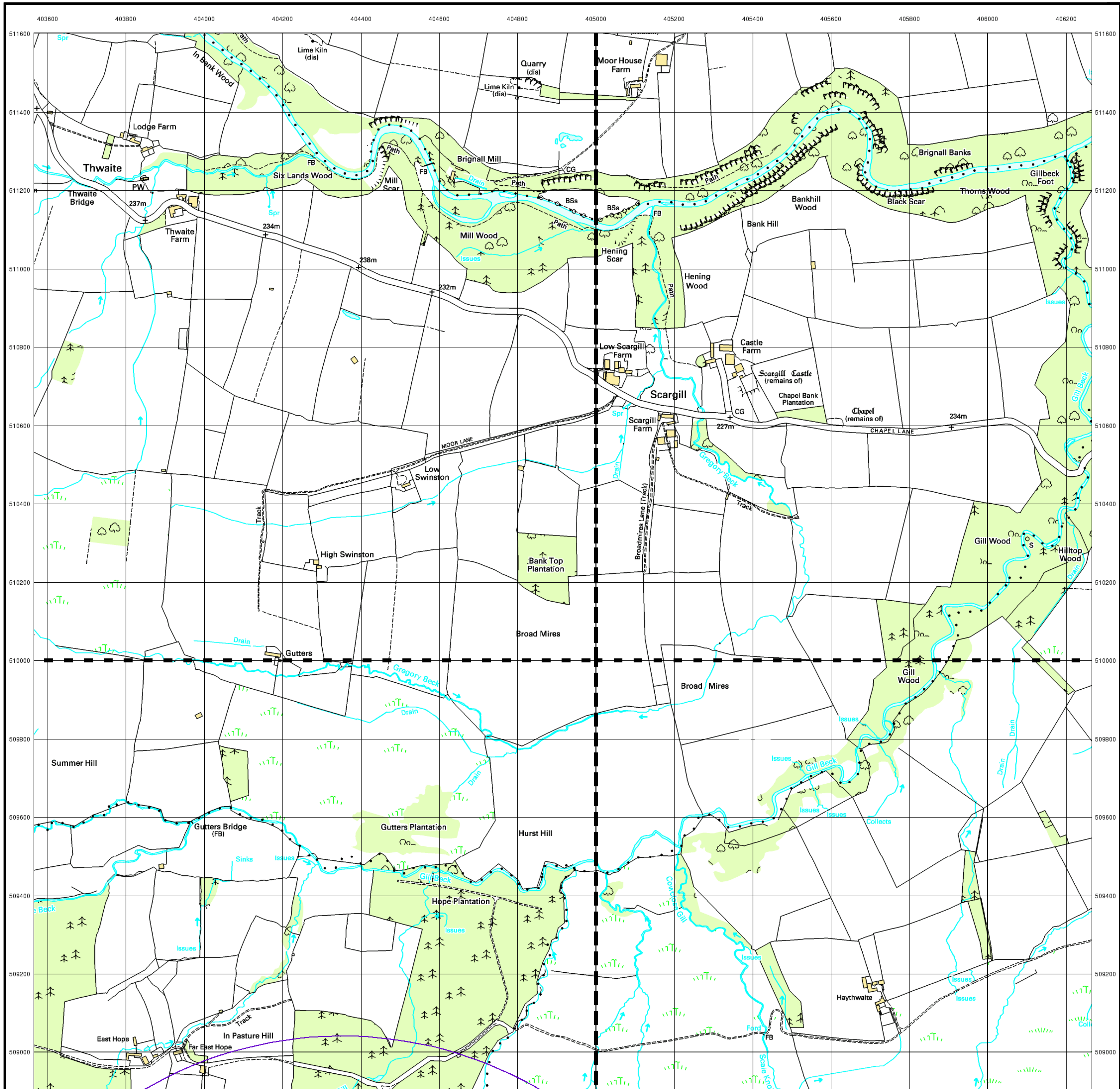
Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

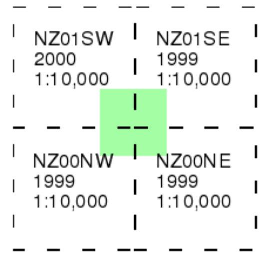
10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999 - 2000

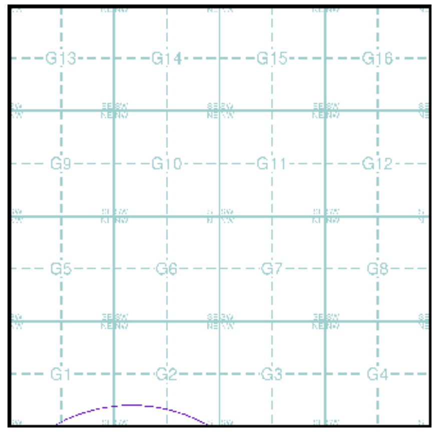
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice G



N

Order Details

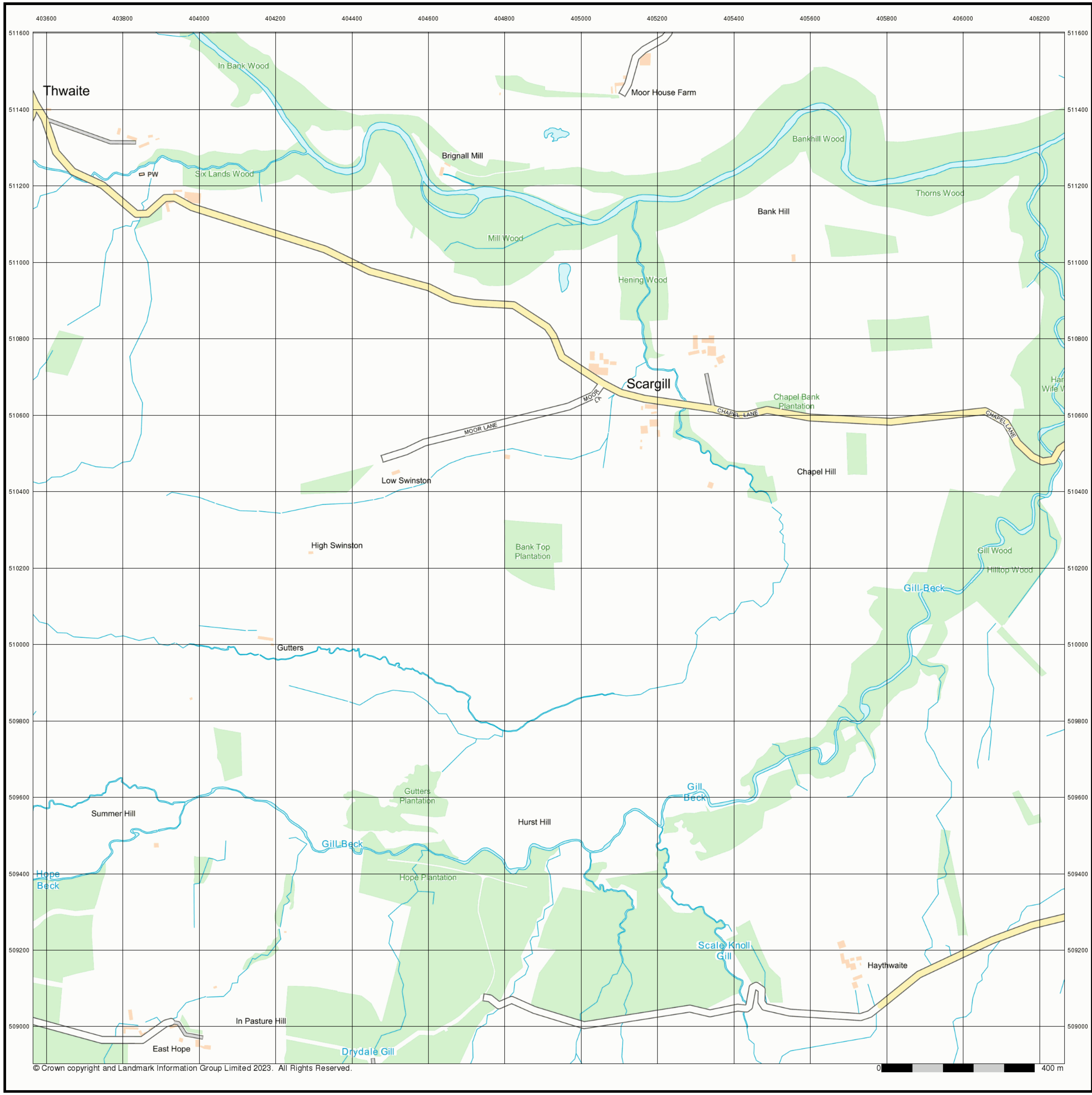
Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404350, 508960
Slice:	G
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



MASON EVANS
Geo-Environmental Consultants

Street View

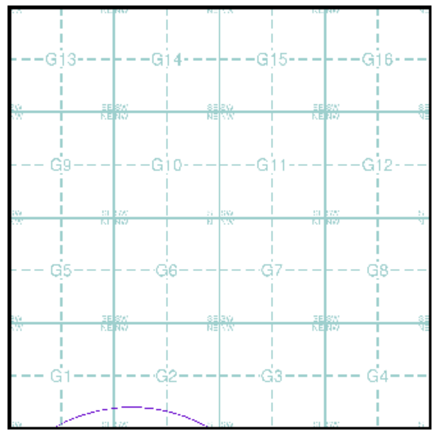
Published 2023

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice G



N

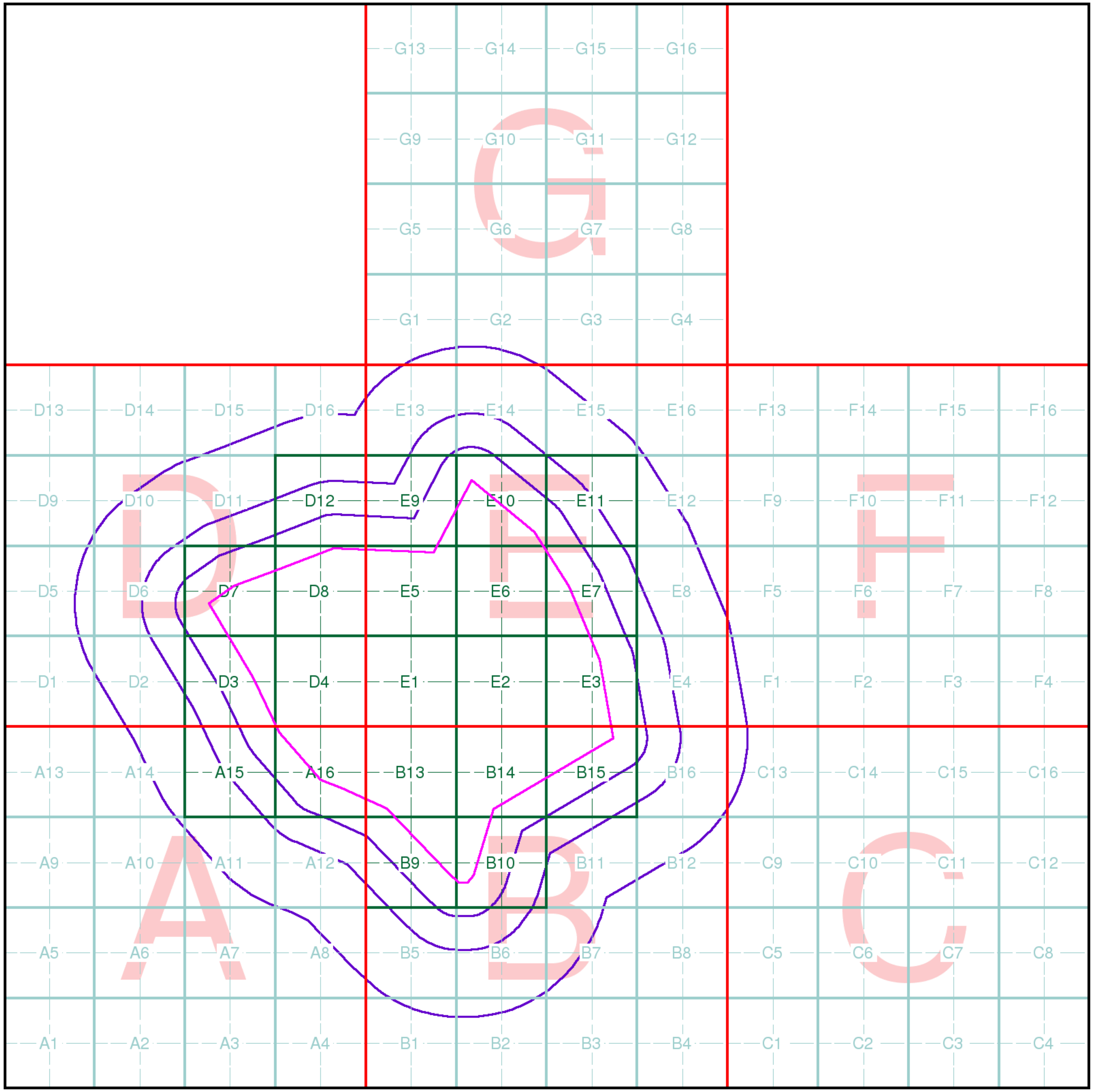
Order Details

Order Number: 313936836_1_1
Customer Ref: P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference: 404350, 508960
Slice: G
Site Area (Ha): 490.6
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 403902,506540

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



Index Map

For ease of identification, your site and buffer have been split into Slices, Segments and Quadrants. These are illustrated on the Index Map opposite and explained further below.

Slice
Each slice represents a 1:10,000 plot area (2.7km x 2.7km) for your site and buffer. A large site and buffer may be made up of several slices (represented by a red outline), that are referenced by letters of the alphabet, starting from the bottom left corner of the slice "grid". This grid does not relate to National Grid lines but is designed to give best fit over the site and buffer.

Segment
A segment represents a 1:2,500 plot area. Segments that have plot files associated with them are shown in dark green, others in light blue. These are numbered from the bottom left hand corner within each slice.

Quadrant
A quadrant is a quarter of a segment. These are labelled as NW, NE, SW, SE and are referenced in the datasheet to allow features to be quickly located on plots. Therefore a feature that has a quadrant reference of A7NW will be in Slice A, Segment 7 and the NW Quadrant.

A selection of organisations who provide data within this report:

Envirocheck reports are compiled from 136 different sources of data.

Client Details
Ms P Morton, Mason Evans Partnership, The Piazza, 95 Morrison Street, (office side door on Dalentober St), Glasgow, G5 8BE

Order Details
Order Number:	313936836_1_1
Customer Ref:	P23-276-JD
National Grid Reference:	404030, 506610
Site Area (Ha):	490.6
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details
Site at 403902,506540

Full Terms and Conditions can be found on the following link:
http://www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/Terms/Show/515

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Appendix 2

Coal Authority Consultants Mining Report

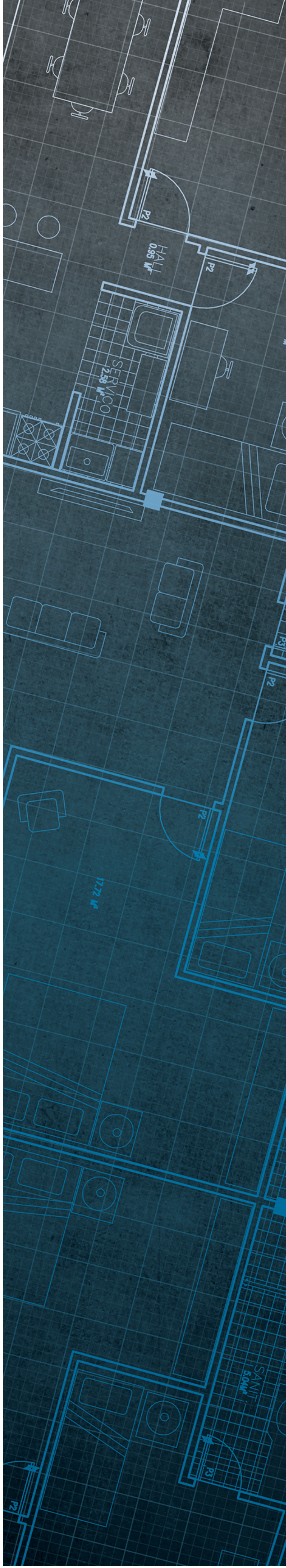
The Coal Authority

Consultants

Coal Mining Report

Site At 403902,506540
North Yorkshire
DL11 7DZ

Date of enquiry:	**10 July 2023**
Date enquiry received:	**10 July 2023**
Issue date:	**10 July 2023**
Our reference:	**51003366096001**
Your reference:	**313991059_1**



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

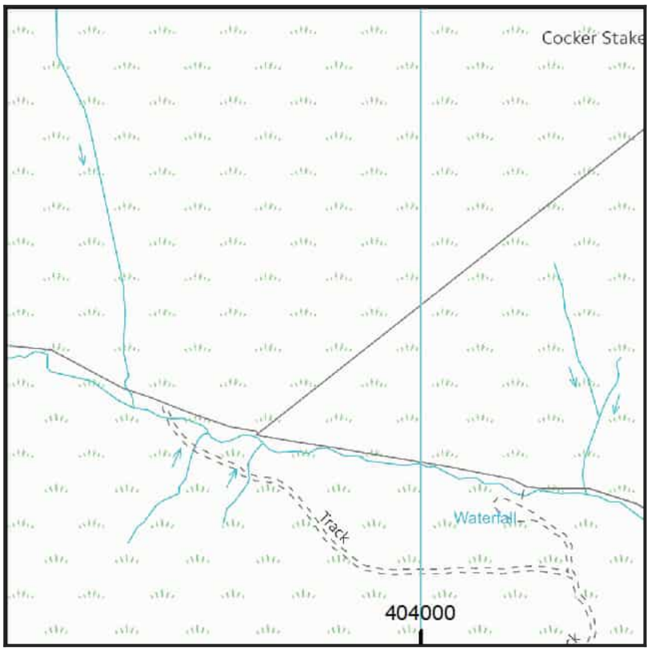
This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

NLIS Hub

Enquiry address

Site At 403902,506540
North Yorkshire
DL11 7DZ



Approximate position of property

How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

www.groundstability.com

@coalauthority
/company/the-coal-authority
/thecoalauthority
/thecoalauthority

Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining
No past mining recorded.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings
Yes.

Spine roadways at shallow depth
No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	403506-001	403458 506997		Lead	
Shaft	403506-002	403466 506978		Lead	
Shaft	403506-003	403478 506961		Lead	
Shaft	403506-004	403465 506949		Lead	
Shaft	403506-005	403440 506955		Lead	
Shaft	403506-006	403563 506977		Lead	
Shaft	403506-007	403556 506952		Lead	
Shaft	403506-008	403535 506930		Lead	
Shaft	403506-009	403538 506907		Lead	
Shaft	403506-010	403559 506933		Lead	
Shaft	403506-011	403550 506910		Lead	
Shaft	403506-012	403575 506917		Lead	
Shaft	403506-013	403584 506937		Lead	
Shaft	403507-006	403187 507066		Lead	
Shaft	403507-007	403305 507061		Lead	
Shaft	403507-008	403333 507053		Lead	
Shaft	403507-009	403393 507069		Lead	
Shaft	403507-010	403429 507011		Lead	
Shaft	403507-011	403445 507005		Lead	
Shaft	403507-012	403553 507007		Lead	
Shaft	404506-001	404584 506346		Lead	
Shaft	404507-001	404373 507626		Lead	
Shaft	404507-002	404384 507609		Lead	
Shaft	404507-003	404531 507417		Lead	
Shaft	404507-004	404183 507456		Lead	
Shaft	404507-005	404172 507441		Lead	

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	404507-006	404195 507322		Lead	
Shaft	404507-007	404197 507294		Lead	
Shaft	404507-008	404224 507303		Lead	
Shaft	404507-009	404224 507291		Lead	
Shaft	404507-010	404231 507284		Lead	

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

The following abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers intersect with some, or all, of the enquiry boundary:

OM0	0	PO0

Please contact us on 0345 762 6848 to determine the exact abandoned mine plans you require based on your needs.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

Opencast mines

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining
None recorded.

Coal mining licensing
None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders
None recorded.

Section 46 notices
No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

Withdrawal of support notices
The property is not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

Payments to owners of former copyhold land
The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Section 4 – Further information

Based on the responses in this report, no further information has been highlighted.

Future development

If development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before beginning work on site. All proposals should apply specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within 500m of the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk.**

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines
Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips
Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations
Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites
Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence
Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas
Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded.

Mine water treatment schemes
Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining
Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing
Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders
Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices
Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Withdrawal of support notices
Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Payment to owners of former copyhold land
Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

Summary of findings

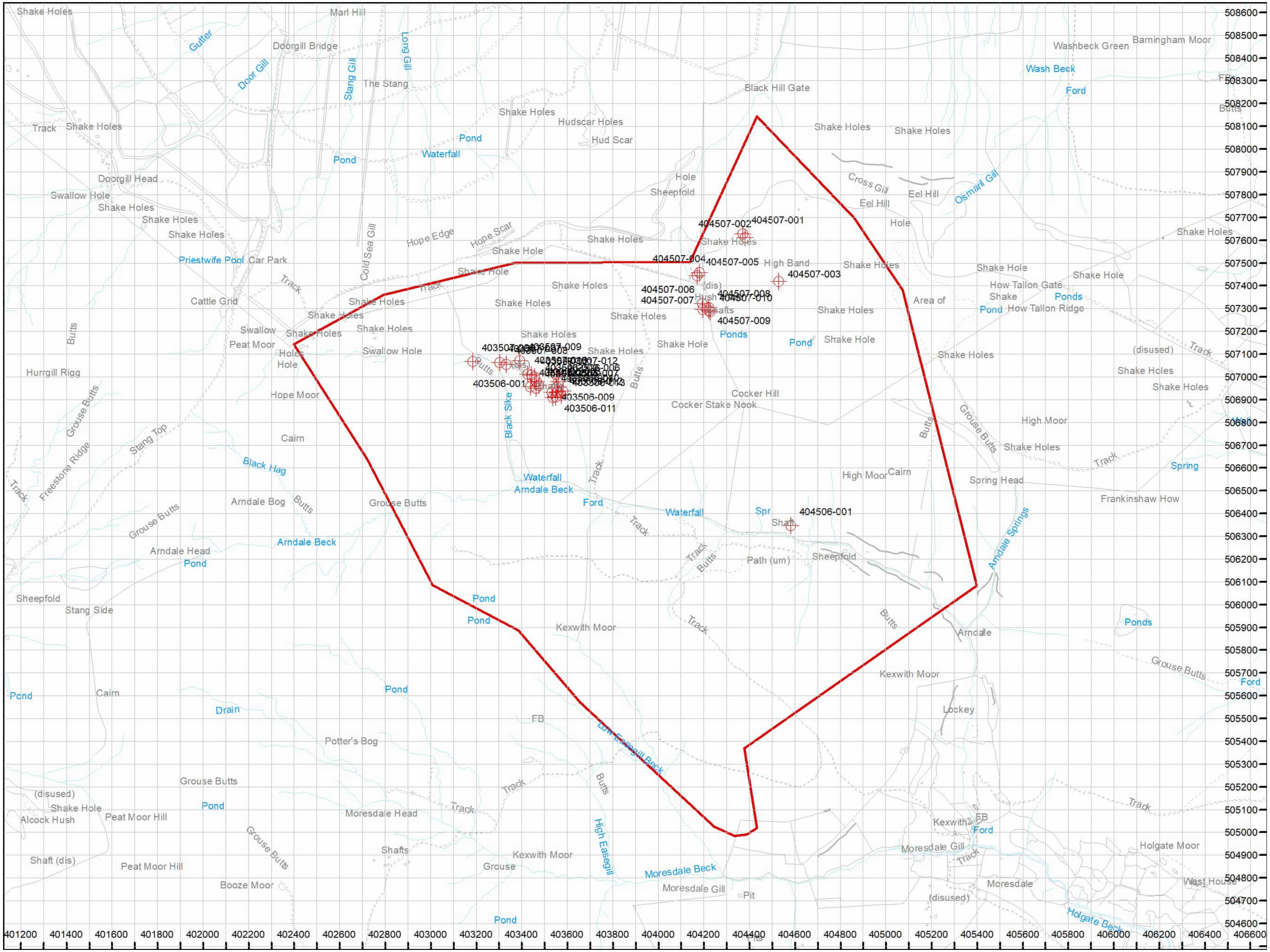
The Coal Authority

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown

Disused mine shaft



How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)
www.groundstability.com

Appendix 3
BGS Mine Plans

Compiled by the Technical Division Ministry of Town & Country Planning

SHEET 14

Alluvium

Glacial sand & gravel

River terraces

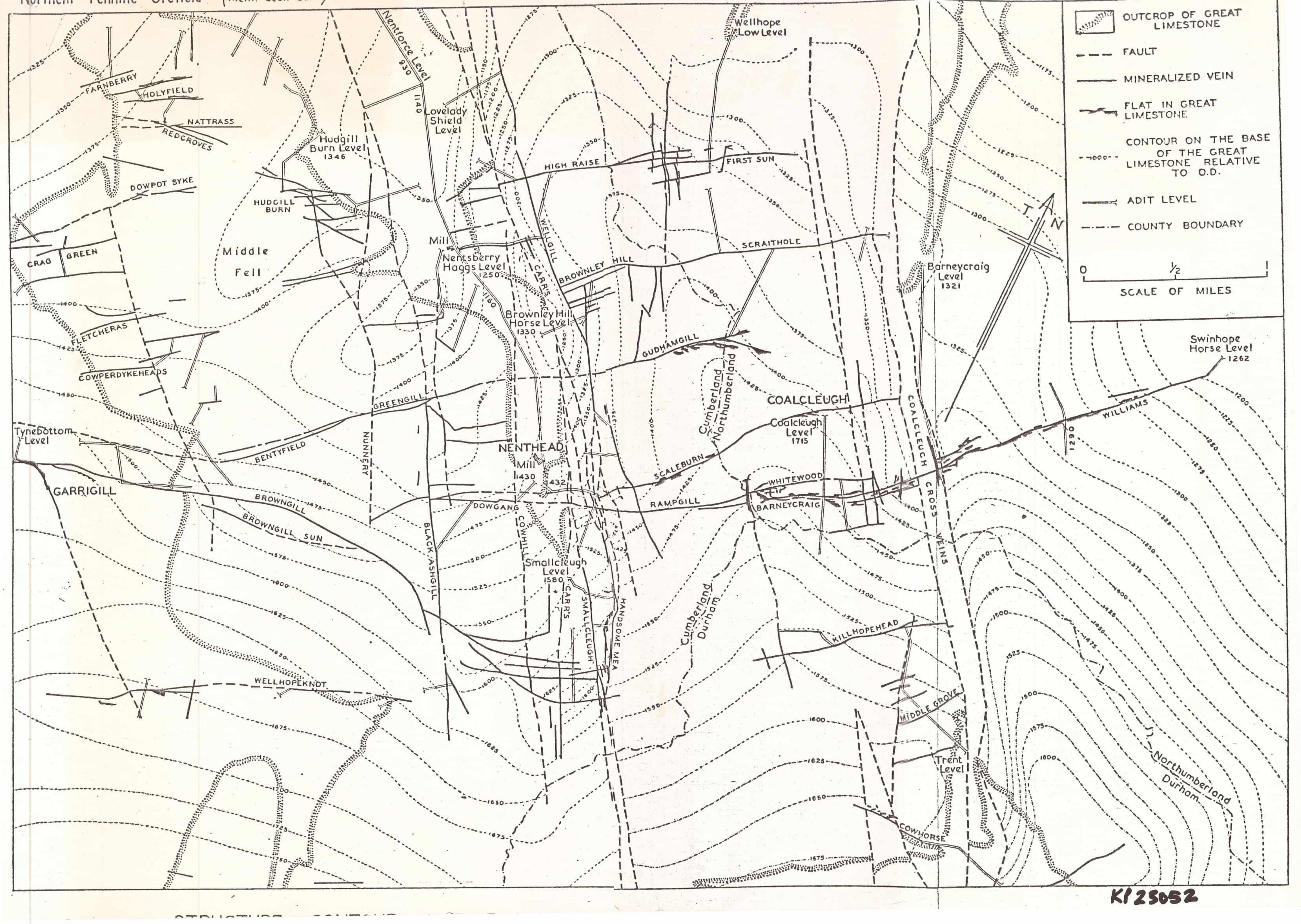
One inch represents one mile

1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Gravel pits visited by Research Staff and/or located from aerial photographs 173 (537)

Gravel pits are numbered according to Ministry of Works Lists, the figures in brackets being the output in cubic yards for 1947.

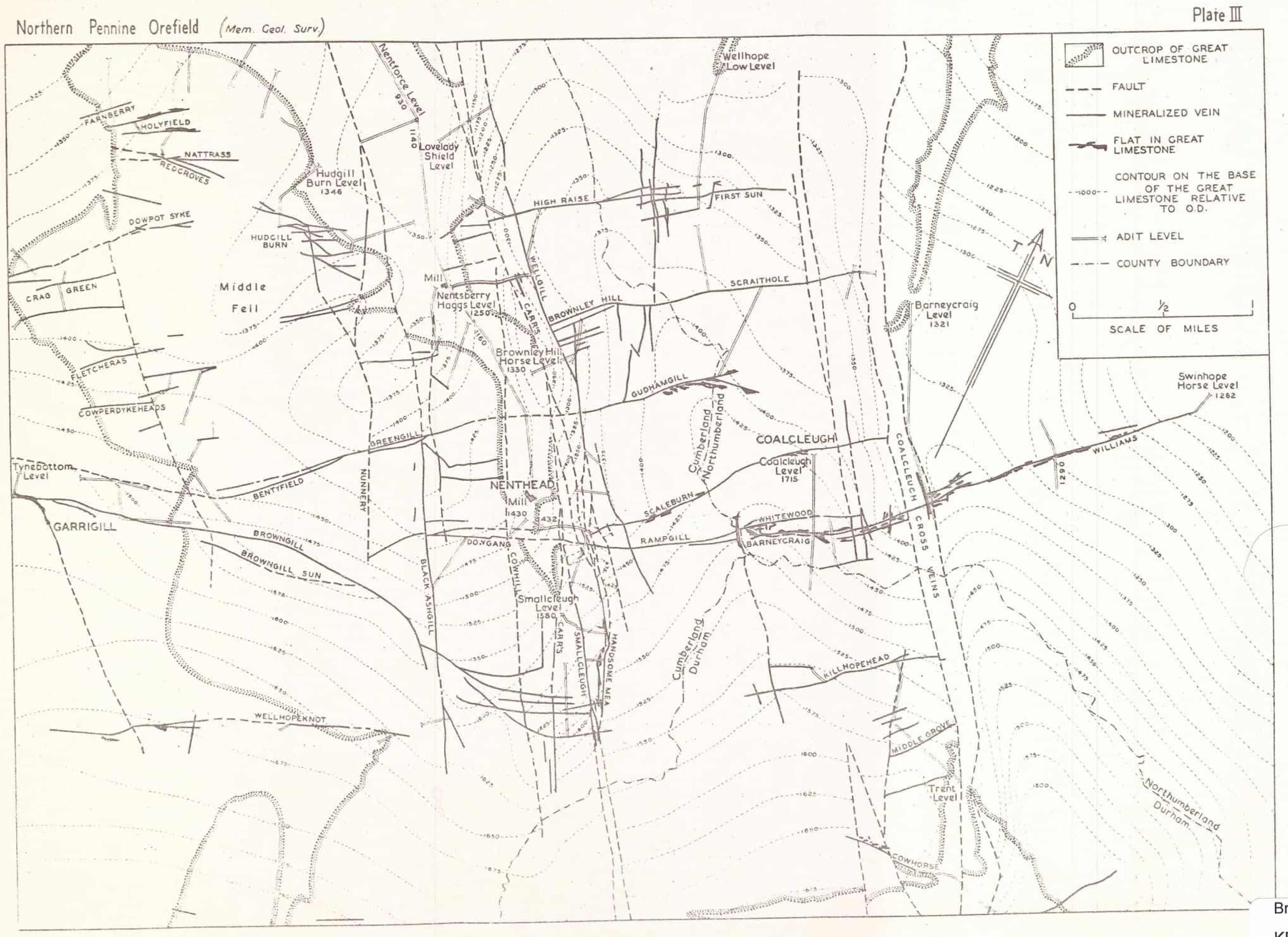
Northern Pennine Orefield (Mem. Geol. Surv.)



KP23052

Northern Pennine Orefield (Mem. Geol. Surv.)

Plate III



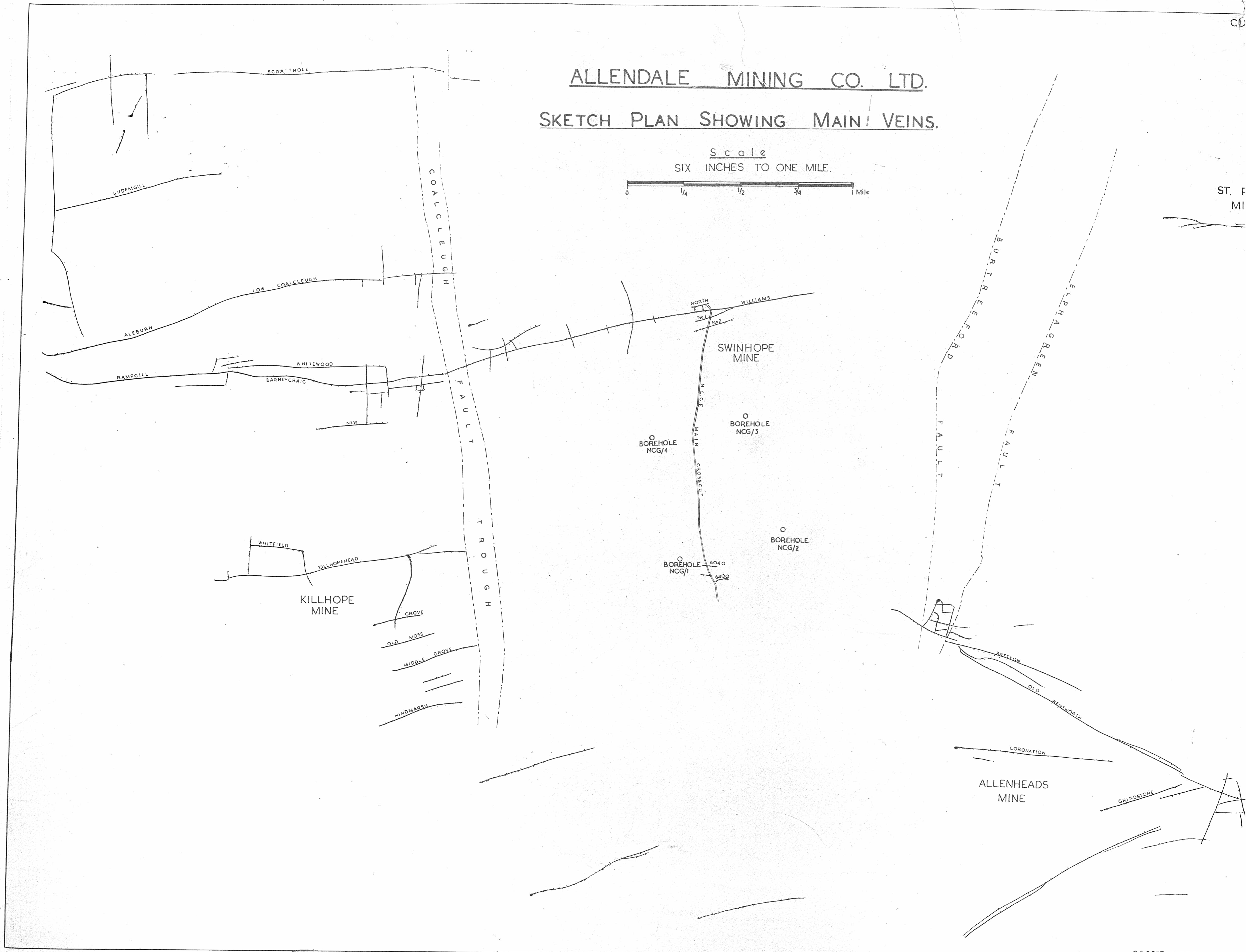
KP23052 STRUCTURE – CONTOUR MAP OF THE NENTHEAD – COALCLEUGH – KILLHOPE AREA

ALLENDALE MINING CO. LTD.

SKETCH PLAN SHOWING MAIN VEINS.

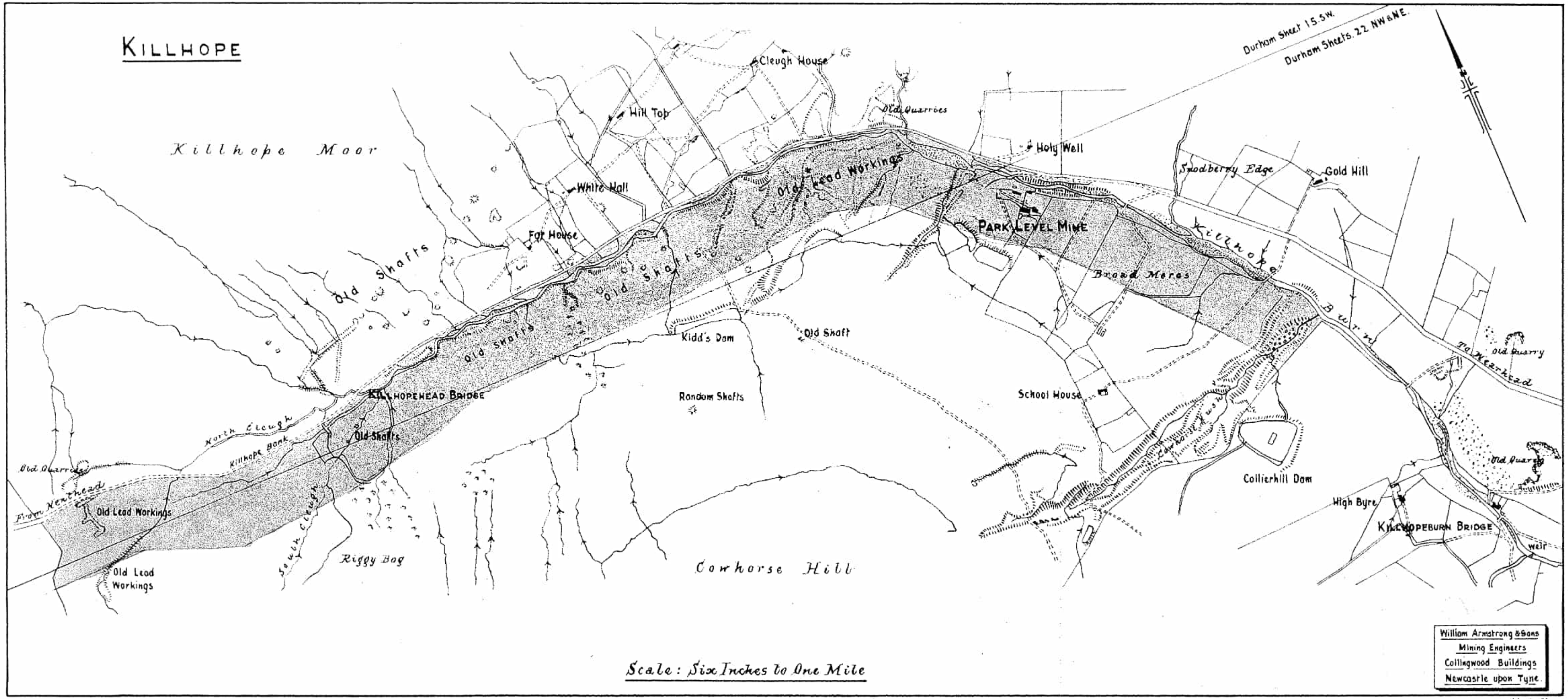
Scale

SIX INCHES TO ONE MILE.



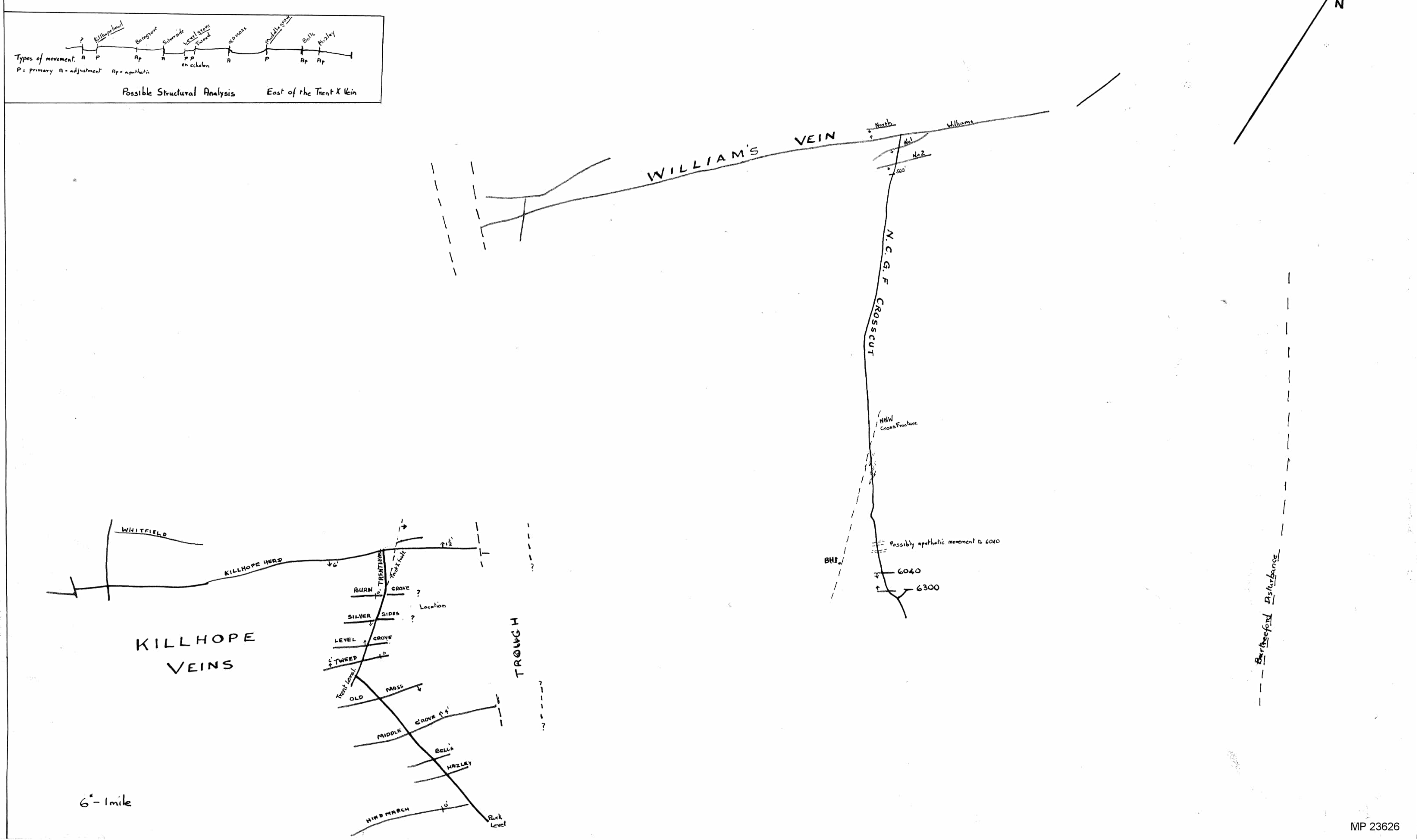
C.E.DEPT., N.C.G.F., LONDON.

MP 23608


KILLHOPE
Durham Sheet 15.S.W.
Durham Sheets 22 NW & NE.
Killhope Moor
Cleugh House
Hill Top
White Hall
Fox House
Old Quarries
Holy Well
Gold Hill
Old Shafts
Old Lead Workings
Park Level Mine
Broad Meres
Killhope Burn
Kidd's Dam
Old Shaft
Random Shafts
School House
Killhopehead Bridge
North Cleugh
Killhope Bank
Old Quarry
From Nenthead
Old Lead Workings
Old Shafts
South Cleugh
Riggy Bog
Old Lead Workings
Cowhorse Hill
Collierhill Dam
High Byre
Killhopeburn Bridge
Weir
To Wearhead
Old Quarry
Scale: Six Inches to One Mile
William Armstrong & Sons
Mining Engineers
Collingwood Buildings
Newcastle upon Tyne.
14.12.53.

B/K
MP 23625

6300 / Killhope Veins — Swinhope Mine



MP 23626

EDITION OF 1923.

DURHAM............SHEET............XXII.
NORTHUMBERLAND [NEW SERIES]............SHEET............nCXIV.
CUMBERLAND............PARTS OF SHEETS XLII & LII.

Durham. Surveyed in 1858. Revised in 1896 & partly Revised in 1919. Levelling Revised in 1896.
Northumberland. Surveyed in 1859. Revised in 1912 .... Levelling Revised in 1896.
Cumberland. Surveyed in 1859. Revised in 1898 .... Levelling Revised in 1898.
Parliamentary Boundaries to 1918.

Reprint 20/34. 50/36. 50/38. 75/41. 76/45.

CHARACTERISTICS AND SYMBOLS

County Boundary	Antiquities. Site of ....
Parliamentary Division Boundary	Arrow, shewing direction of flow of water ....
Union Boundary	Contours { Instrumental 200
Rural District Boundary	Contours { Sketched 225
Parish Boundary	Trigonometrical Station ....

For other information see Characteristic Sheet.

Price 5/- net.

Printed and Published by the Director General at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

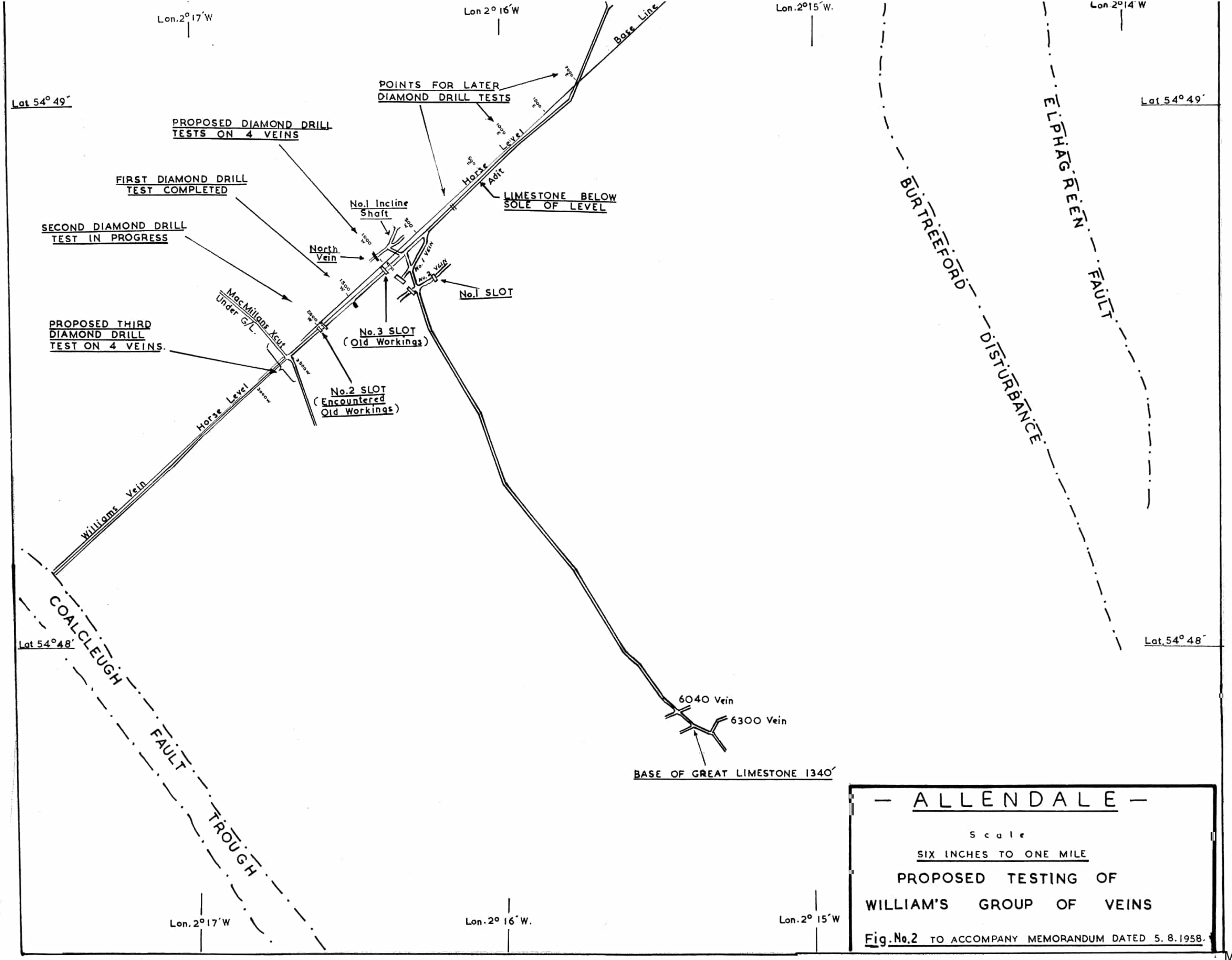
The Altitudes are given in Feet above Ordnance Survey Datum (approximate Mean Sea Level at Liverpool.)

Altitudes indicated thus (B.M. 54·7) refer to bench marks on buildings, walls, &c., those marked thus (·) preceded or followed by the height, to surface levels.

Mining information and geological lines from unpublished maps by K.C. Dunham D.Sc., Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1947
Traced by: C. T. Smith

Scale ... Six Inches to One Statute Mile or 880 Feet to One Inch = 1/10560.

N.B. — The representation on this map of a Road, Track or Footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.



— ALLENDALE —

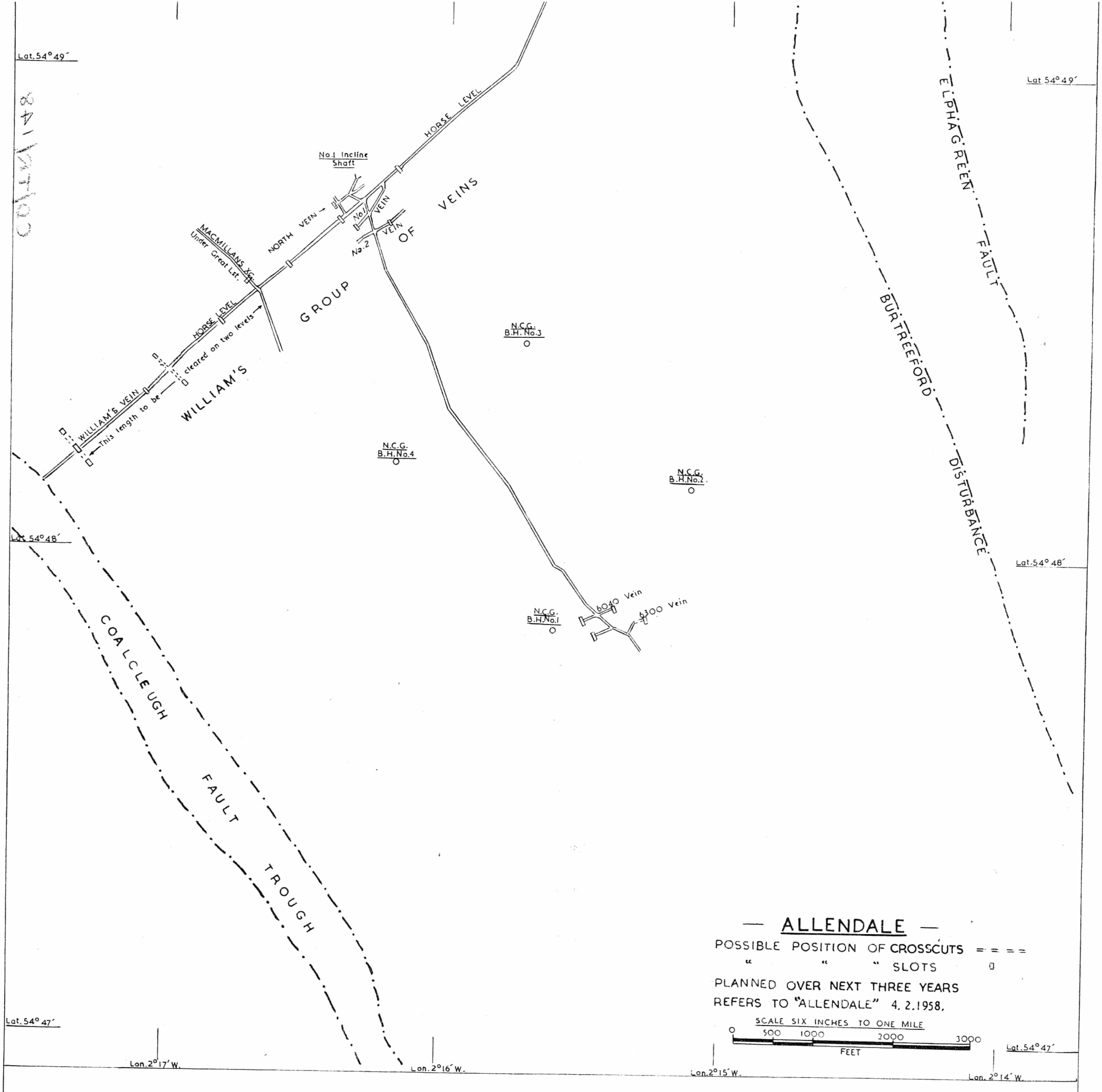
Scale

SIX INCHES TO ONE MILE

PROPOSED TESTING OF WILLIAM'S GROUP OF VEINS

Fig. No. 2 TO ACCOMPANY MEMORANDUM DATED 5. 8. 1958.

MP 23648



— ALLENDALE —

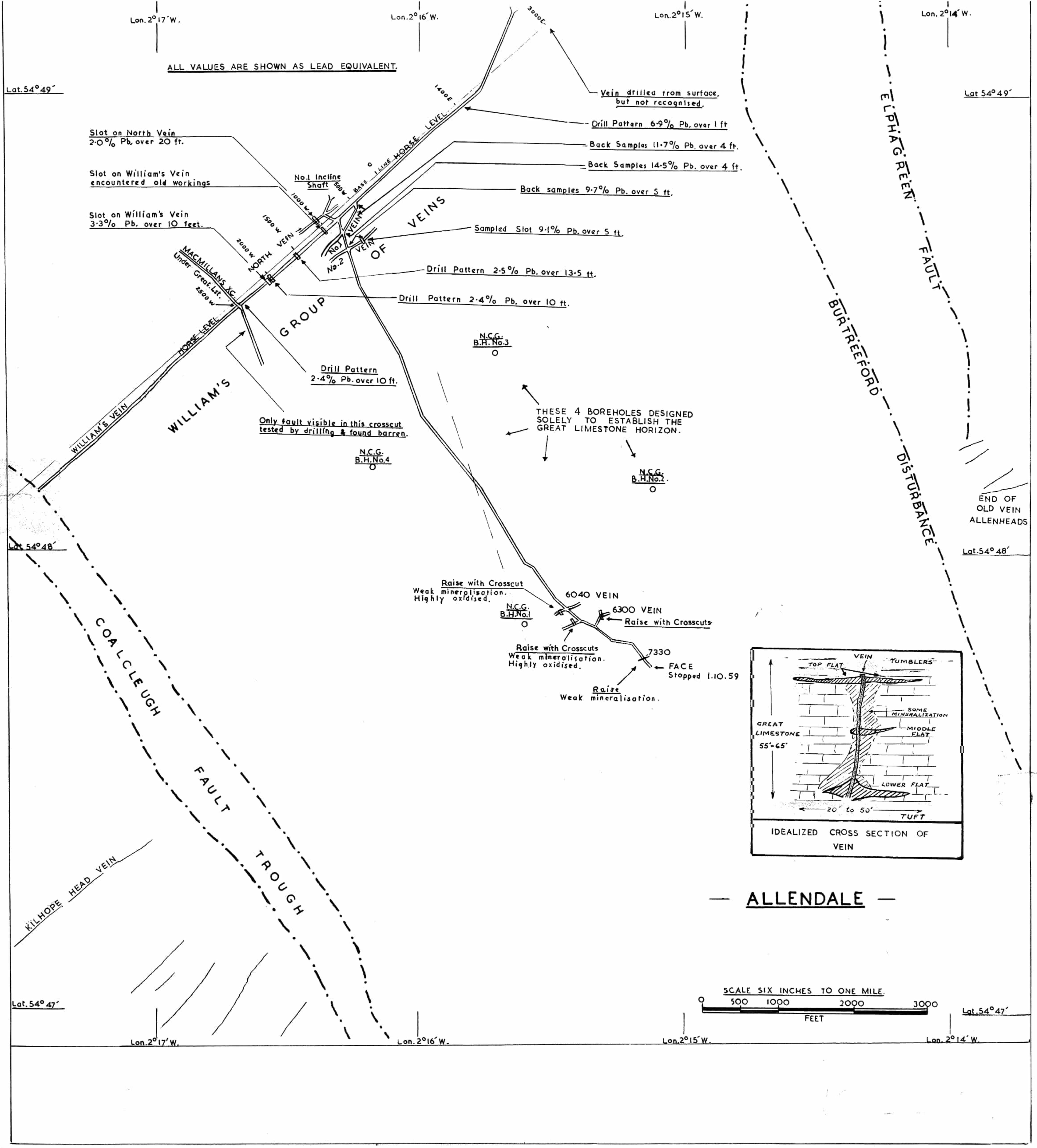
POSSIBLE POSITION OF CROSSCUTS = = = =
" " " SLOTS ▯
PLANNED OVER NEXT THREE YEARS
REFERS TO "ALLENDALE" 4. 2. 1958.

SCALE SIX INCHES TO ONE MILE
0 500 1000 2000 3000
FEET

C.E. DEPT., N.C.G.F., LONDON. FEB. 1958

841/27/02

MP 23675


ALL VALUES ARE SHOWN AS LEAD EQUIVALENT.
Lon. 2°17′ W.
Lon. 2°16′ W.
Lon. 2°15′ W.
Lon. 2°14′ W.
Lat. 54°49′
Lat. 54°48′
Lat. 54°47′
Vein drilled from surface, but not recognised.
3000 E.
1400 E.
Drill Pattern 6·9% Pb. over 1 ft
Back Samples 11·7% Pb. over 4 ft.
Back Samples 14·5% Pb. over 4 ft.
Back samples 9·7% Pb. over 5 ft.
Sampled Slot 9·1% Pb. over 5 ft.
Drill Pattern 2·5% Pb. over 13·5 ft.
Drill Pattern 2·4% Pb. over 10 ft.
Drill Pattern 2·4% Pb. over 10 ft.
Slot on North Vein 2·0% Pb. over 20 ft.
Slot on William's Vein encountered old workings
Slot on William's Vein 3·3% Pb. over 10 feet.
No.1 Incline Shaft
BASE LINE HORSE LEVEL
500 W.
1000 W.
1500 W.
2000 W.
2500 W.
NORTH VEIN
No.1 VEIN
No.2 VEIN
MACMILLANS XC. Under Great Lst.
HORSE LEVEL
WILLIAM'S GROUP OF VEINS
WILLIAM'S VEIN
Only fault visible in this crosscut tested by drilling & found barren.
N.C.G. B.H. No.3
N.C.G. B.H. No.4
N.C.G. B.H. No.2
N.C.G. B.H. No.1
THESE 4 BOREHOLES DESIGNED SOLELY TO ESTABLISH THE GREAT LIMESTONE HORIZON.
ELPHA GREEN FAULT
BURTREEFORD DISTURBANCE
END OF OLD VEIN ALLENHEADS
Raise with Crosscut Weak mineralisation. Highly oxidised.
6040 VEIN
6300 VEIN
Raise with Crosscuts
Raise with Crosscuts Weak mineralisation. Highly oxidised.
7330
FACE Stopped 1.10.59
Raise Weak mineralisation.
VEIN
TUMBLERS
TOP FLAT
SOME MINERALIZATION
MIDDLE FLAT
GREAT LIMESTONE 55′-65′
LOWER FLAT
20′ to 50′
TUFT
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION OF VEIN
COALCLEUGH FAULT TROUGH
KILHOPE HEAD VEIN
— ALLENDALE —
SCALE SIX INCHES TO ONE MILE.
0 500 1000 2000 3000
FEET

300 K 23676

ALLENDALE PROJECT
No 1 VEIN
SCALE 1 IN = 40 FT
APPROX SURFACE LEVEL
1300·00 Ft. O.D.
1W
1E
WIDE STOPES UNDER BLACK BED
Main X-cut.
1E.1
BASE OF GREAT LIMESTONE
Horse Level.
1300·00 Ft O.D
400·00W
5600·00S
200·00W
5400·00S
No 1W Rise
Main X-cut
No 1E Winze.
No 1E Rise.
5200·00S
0·00
5000·00S
200·00E.
200 S
200 W.

23699

— Allendale Project —

— 6300 Vein —

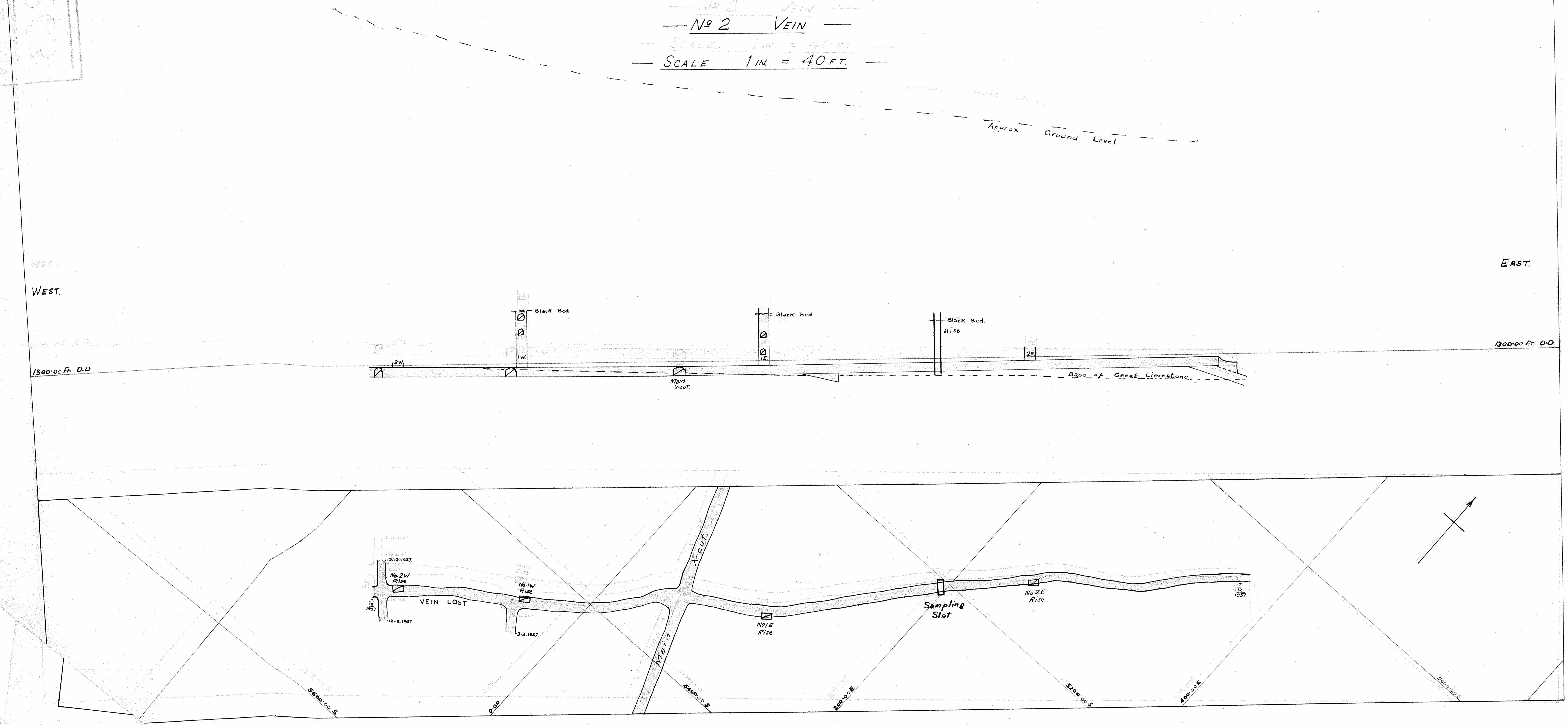
— Scale 1 in = 40 ft. —

(Throw 12' Down North)

ALLENDALE PROJECT

No 2 VEIN

SCALE 1 IN = 40 FT.



14973

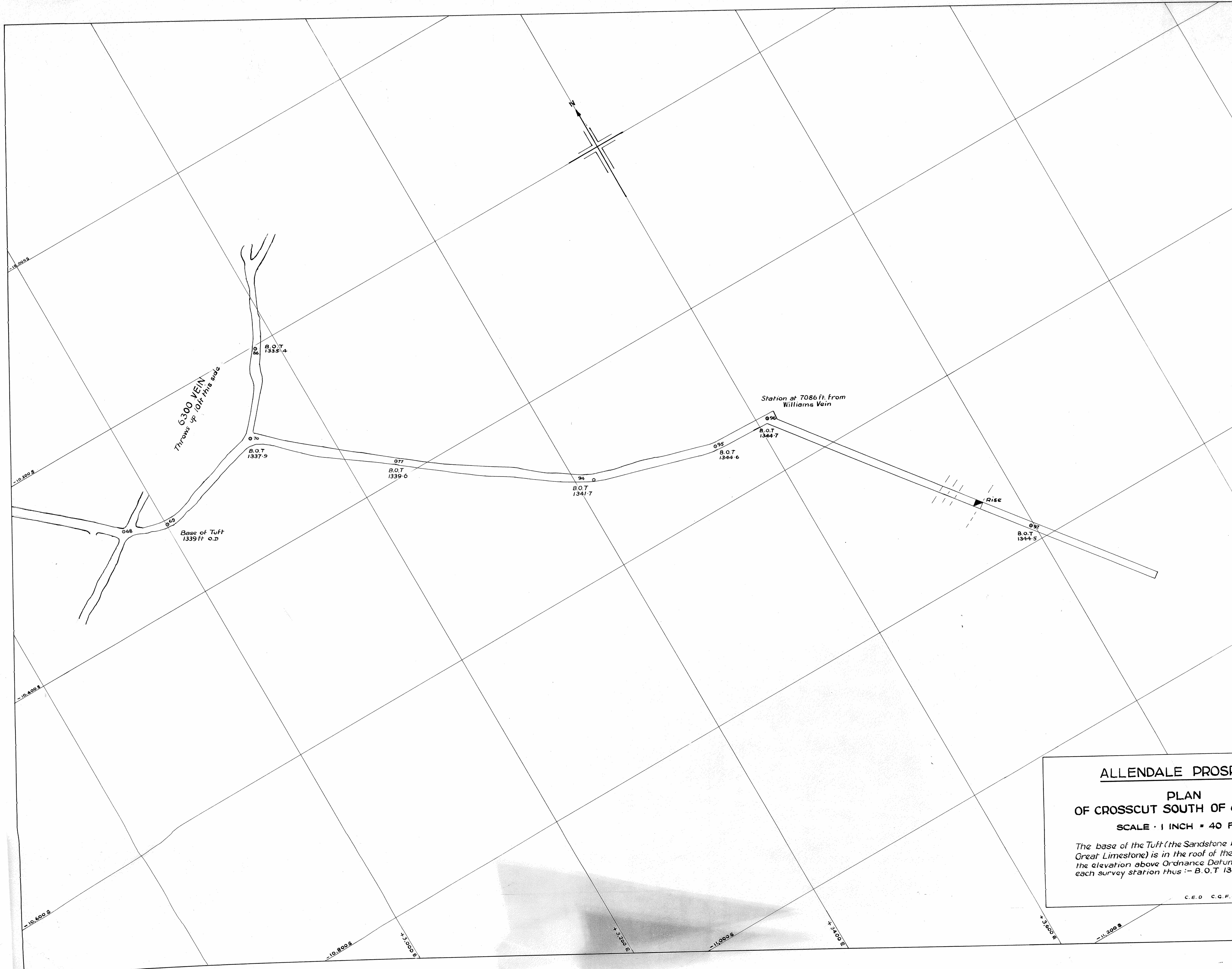
ALLENDALE PROJECT
WILLIAM'S VEIN
SCALE 1 IN = 40 FT.
Trap Door Level
Nº 2 SLOT
69' 19.4.58 Ran into old workings
BASE OF LIMESTONE NORTH WALL SOUTH WALL
5'
Nº 4 SLOT
Nº 3 SLOT
Old Workings
William's Vein West
1300·00' O.D.
Nº 4 Rise
Nº 3 Rise
Nº 2 Rise
JOHN COULSON'S 2nd SUMP
JOHN COULSON'S 1st SUMP
MATTHEW ROBSONS SUMP
THOMAS NOBLES SUMP
No. 2 SLOT
SLOT 1300 WEST
No. 4 SLOT
Nº 3 SLOT
Old workings
5800·00 S
5600·00 S
5200·00 S
5400·00 S
6000·00 S
6200·00 S
1400·00 W
1200·00 W
1000·00 W
800·00 W
600·00 W
Preparatory work of rising to base of limestone and installation of chute in hand 3.2.58

23714

N.B.
This is a tracing of an old plan which came into my possession.

SWINHOPE MINE
SPARTY LEA
HEXHAM

ALLENDALE - KILLHOPE - ALLENHEADS REGION
SHEWING KNOWN VEINS



N
-10,000 S
6300 VEIN
Throws up 10ft this side
86
B.O.T
1335·4
70
B.O.T
1337·9
77
B.O.T
1339·6
94
B.O.T
1341·7
95
B.O.T
1344·6
Station at 7086 ft. from
Williams Vein
96
B.O.T
1344·7
Rise
97
B.O.T
1344·5
68
69
Base of Tuft
1339 ft O.D
-10,200 S
-10,400 S
-10,600 S
-10,800 S
+3,000 E
+3,200 E
-11,000 S
+3,400 E
+3,600 E
-11,200 S
ALLENDALE PROSP
PLAN
OF CROSSCUT SOUTH OF
SCALE · 1 INCH = 40 F
The base of the Tuft (the Sandstone
Great Limestone) is in the roof of the
the elevation above Ordnance Datun
each survey station thus :- B.O.T 13
C.E.D C.G.F.

23734

Plan
OF THE
FELL END MINES
SWALEDALE
N. R. Y.
1857
Compared with the original Plan, and found to be correct.
Thomas Bell
H.M. Inspector of Mines
9th Septr. 1886.
MAGNETIC
Pile of Stones
Stony Man or St Andrews Cross
Stony Poping
Gun Post
H U R S T
M O O R
Marrick Moor
Copperthwaite
Old Shaft
26 March 1863
Level Forehead 26. March 1863
Emmerson Hopper
Collis's X Cut
VEIN
Air Rise
Harper Hopper
Forehead Aug 1855
Alderson's X Cut
Hirds Hopper
Forehead
Bony Sump
Turntail
X Cut
GUTTERS LEVEL
Level Mouth
Rock
Rows Rise
Alderson's Rise
Wellington Shaft
Shaft
Fowler's Rise
4th Rise
5th Rise
Peacock's Rise
Juggs Cross Cut
Forehead
BLUCHER VEIN
Nattress Rise
Screas
11 Jany 1861
BLACK VEIN
PRIMROSE STRING
Underset Sump
WELLINGTON VEIN
HAGGS LEVEL
Level Mouth
Smithy
LOW LEVEL MOUTH
22nd Apl 1878
Rise in Vein
X Cut Level
Rise in String
EAST LEVEL
Rise to Surface
Level Mouth
OLD LEVEL March 4th 1871
Main Rise
Forehead July 1870
LEVEL
OLD LEVEL MOUTH
Batts Rise to top of 4th Lime
STRING
Dec 1868
COPPERTHWAITE LEVEL
Level Mouth
Commenced December 1865
ARKLE BECK
To Reeth Bridge
Scale 4 chains to an Inch
Copied from Survey made by James A Clarkson, Mining Agent Swaledale
PLAN No. 1920
H/S 3221
4 Sheets
Sheet 4.


PLAN of the BELDI HILL LEAD MINES
Swaledale
Yorkshire
HALL MOOR
CRACKPOTT OUT PASTURE
KNOWBECK
EAST STONESDALE'S LAND
Plate Cross Gut
NORTH VEIN LEVEL
MIDDLE VEIN WAYGATES LOW LEVEL
SUN VEIN
CRACKPOTT HALL LEVEL
CROW BECK LEVEL
JAMMY MILNER'S LEVEL
LANDY LEVEL
WHITE WALLACE LEVEL
BELDY HILL LEVEL
IVELET PASTURE
Old Field Gutter
Old Field Bottom
Beldy Hill
Crushing Mill
CRACKPOTT HALL
Smelt Mill
Peat House
Office
Dam
Lime Kiln
Middle Vein
North Vein
RIVER SWALE
SCALES
R.118
Transferred to accompany
Plan No. 2040 see H/S 3220
2 Sheets.
77
TRACED FROM ORIGINAL BY D.J.BLUNDELL JANUARY 1985

32306


Plan
OF THE
FELL END MINES
SWALEDALE
N. R. Y.
1857
N
E
S
W
H U R S T
M O O R.
M A R R I C K
M O O R
A R K E N G A R T H D A L E
A R K L E B E C K
BLOCKER VEIN
WELLINGTON VEIN
LOW LEVEL MOUTH
Copperthwaite
Scale of Chains 4 to One Inch
Links 100
50 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 Chains
To Reeth Bridge
R.118.
Transferred to accompany Plan No 1920
see H/S. 3221.
4 Sheets
Sheet 3
76
TRACED FROM ORIGINAL BY D.J.BLUNDELL JANUARY 1985
MP 28

32307

THE WEARDALE LEAD COMPANY

PLAN OF BURTREE PASTURE & BRECKONSIKE MINE WORKINGS

SCALE 1 CHAIN TO 1 INCH.

COMPOSITE OF W.L.C. DRWG'S NO'S T/E2/6 & T/E2/23

8:4:1974 T.C.D. This tracing by D.J.Blundell. 21:3:1985.

MP 110

T/E2/6 79

FLANK LEVEL PORTAL

N.G.R.	SD. 9553678142.
SURFACE LEVEL	1700 FEET A.O.D.
TOP HORIZON	1748 FEET A.O.D.
MIDDLE HORIZON	1724 FEET A.O.D.
LOWER HORIZON	1685 FEET A.O.D.

REFERENCE

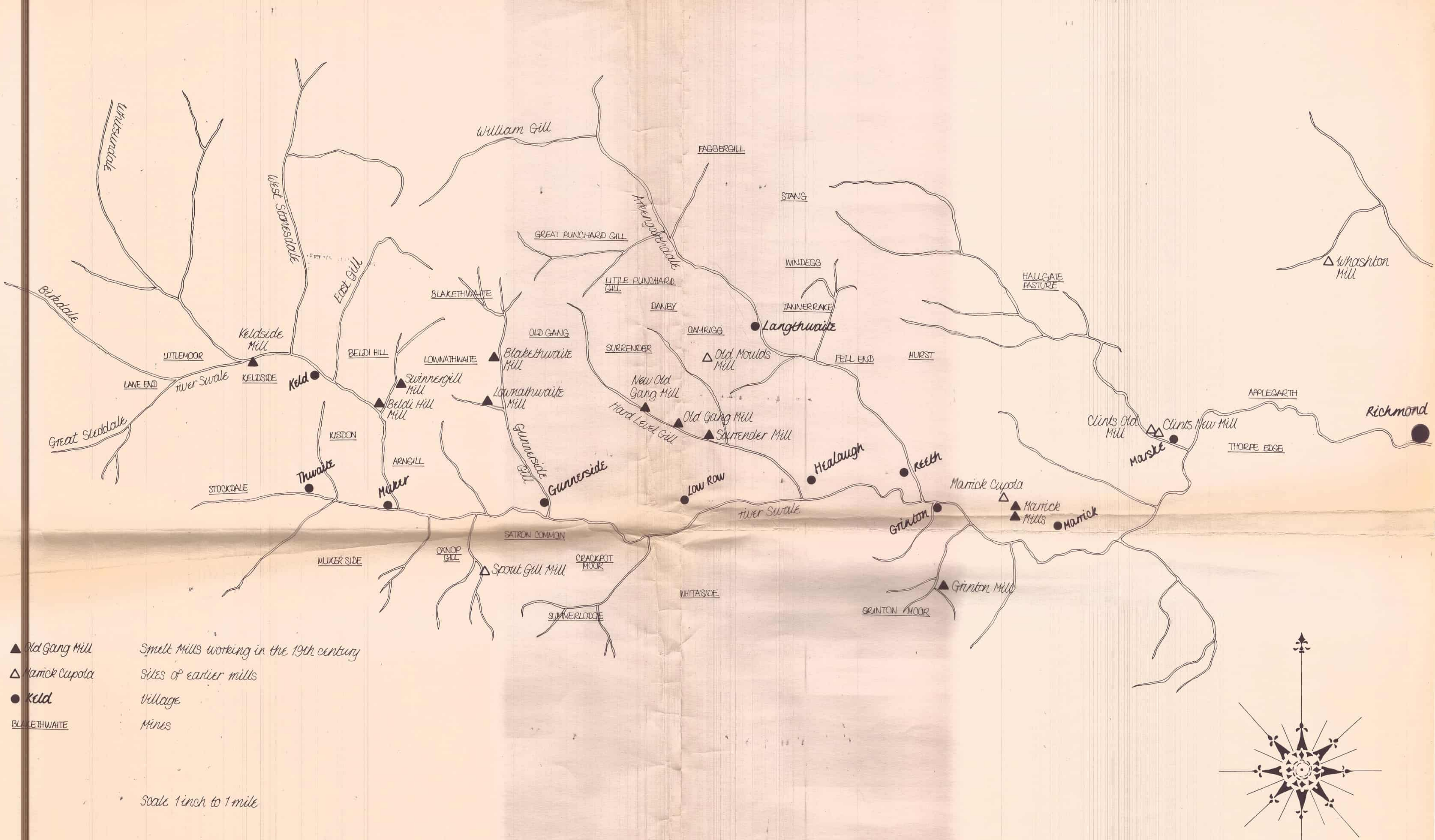
- ADIT LEVEL.
- ASSUMED HIGH LEVELS IN INACCESSIBLE REGIONS OF THE MINE.
- HIGH LEVELS.
- RISE.
- SUMP.
- B Blockage

I/MZ 306.

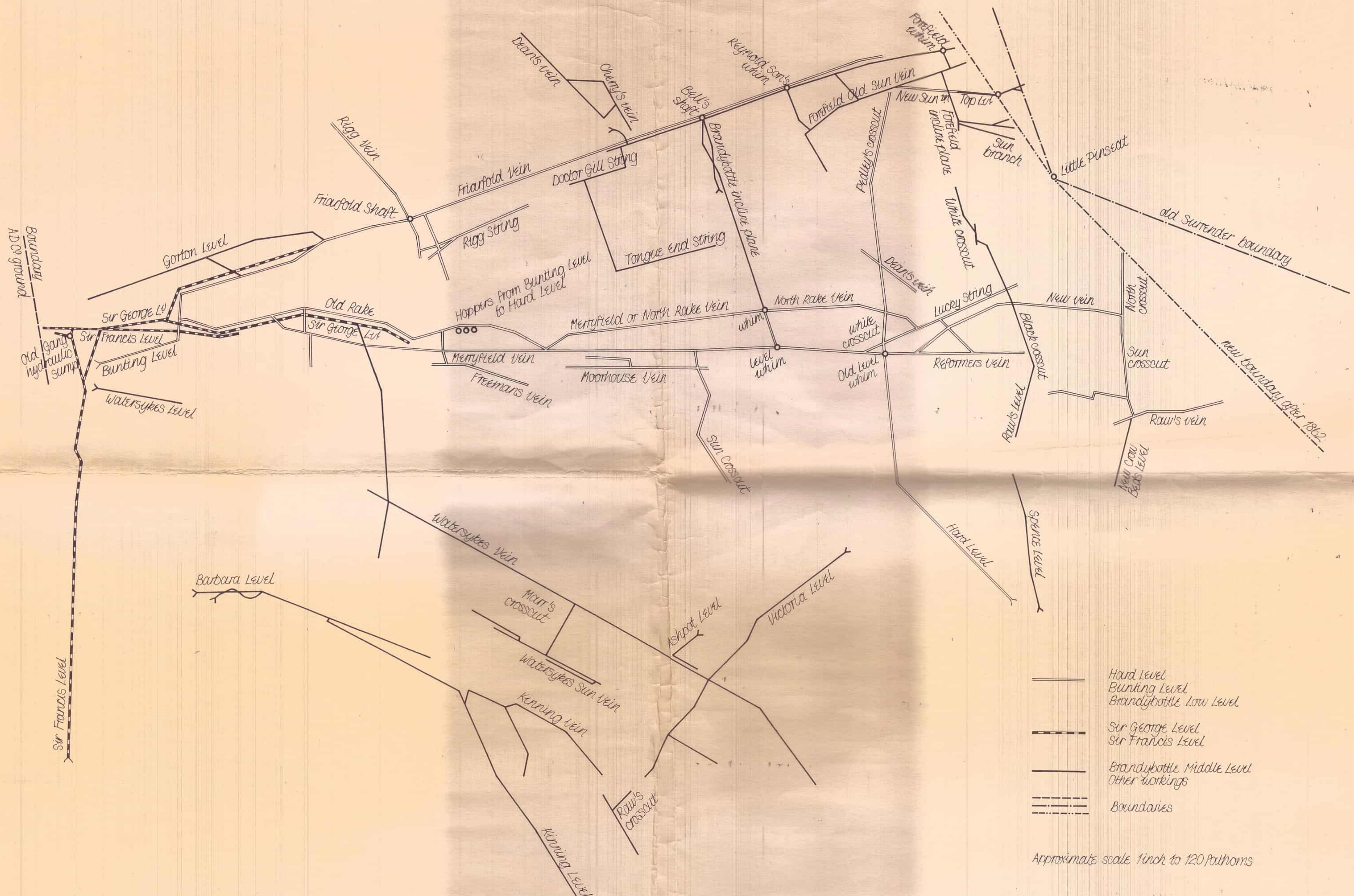
GAVEL LEAD MINE
Near
BUCKDEN
SCALE 1/2500.
N.C.M.R.S. SURVEY 1970/71
BASED ON
W. WALLACE SURVEY 1876
Scale of Metres
100m 0 100 200
4.79KmN
4.78KmN
4.96KmE
NATIONAL GRID NORTH
MAGNETIC 1971
TRIG POINT
POOR
EAST PIPE
MODERATELY RICH GROUND
OLD OR MAIN PIPE
RENNEL'S LEVEL
CLARKE'S DRIFT
SMELTERS CROSSCUT
OLD MANS X CUT
SUNTERS PIPE
BOUDENS X CUT
BOUDENS 2nd X CUT
EAST DRIFT
SUNTER NORTH LEVEL
SUNTERS SUN LEVEL
WISEMANS SUN LEVEL
WISEMAN'S WEST LEVEL NORTH
No1 NORTH LEVEL
4Fm
8Fm
No1 SOUTH LEVEL
FLANK LEVEL
BISHOPDALE GAVEL LEAD MINE

32410

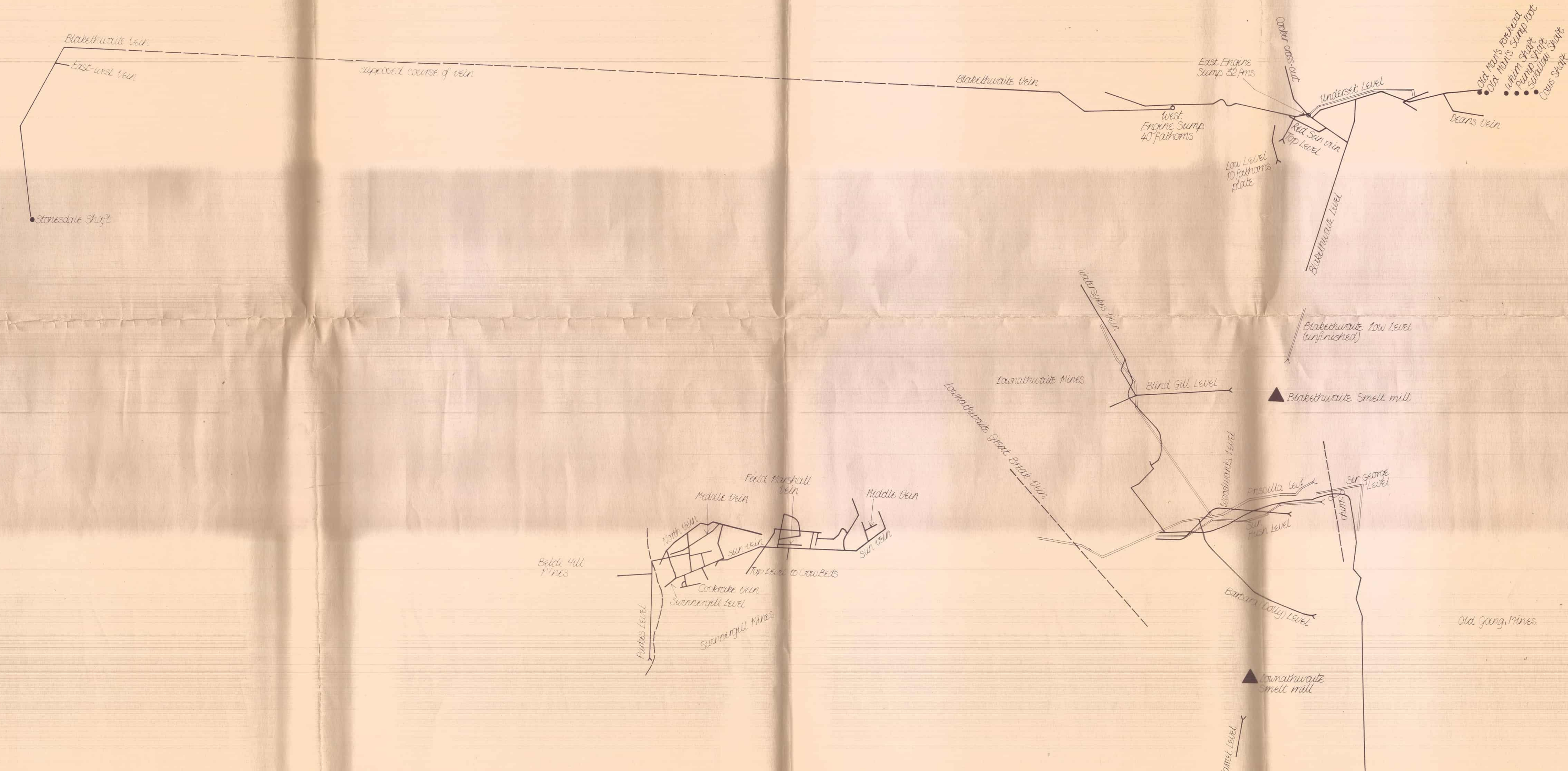
Plan 1: Smelt Mills and Communications in Swaledale.



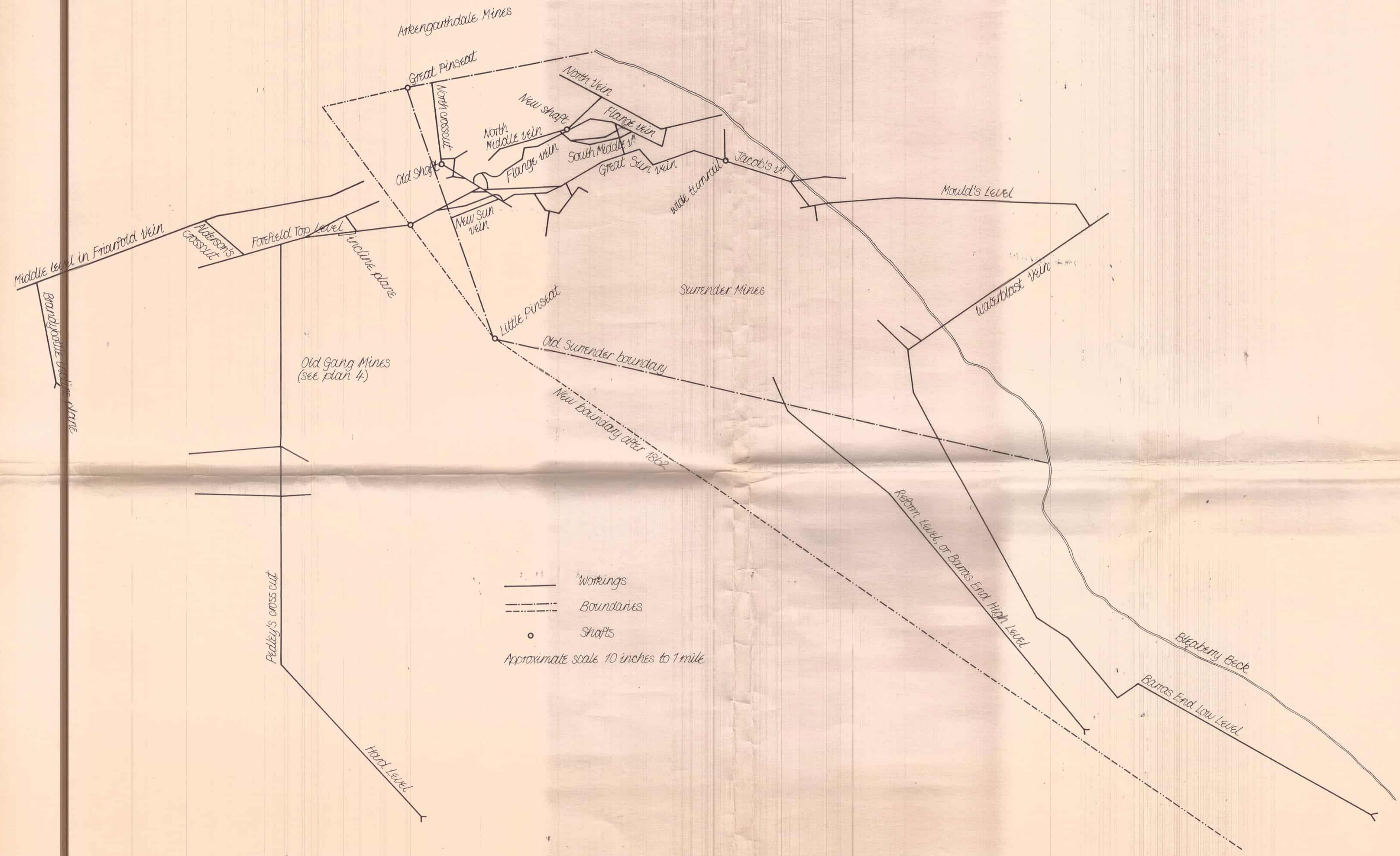
Plan 2: Mines and Mills in 19th century Swaledale.



Plan 4: Main Workings of Old Gang Mines.



Plan 5: Lownathwaite, Swinnergill, Blakethwaite and Stonesdale Mines.

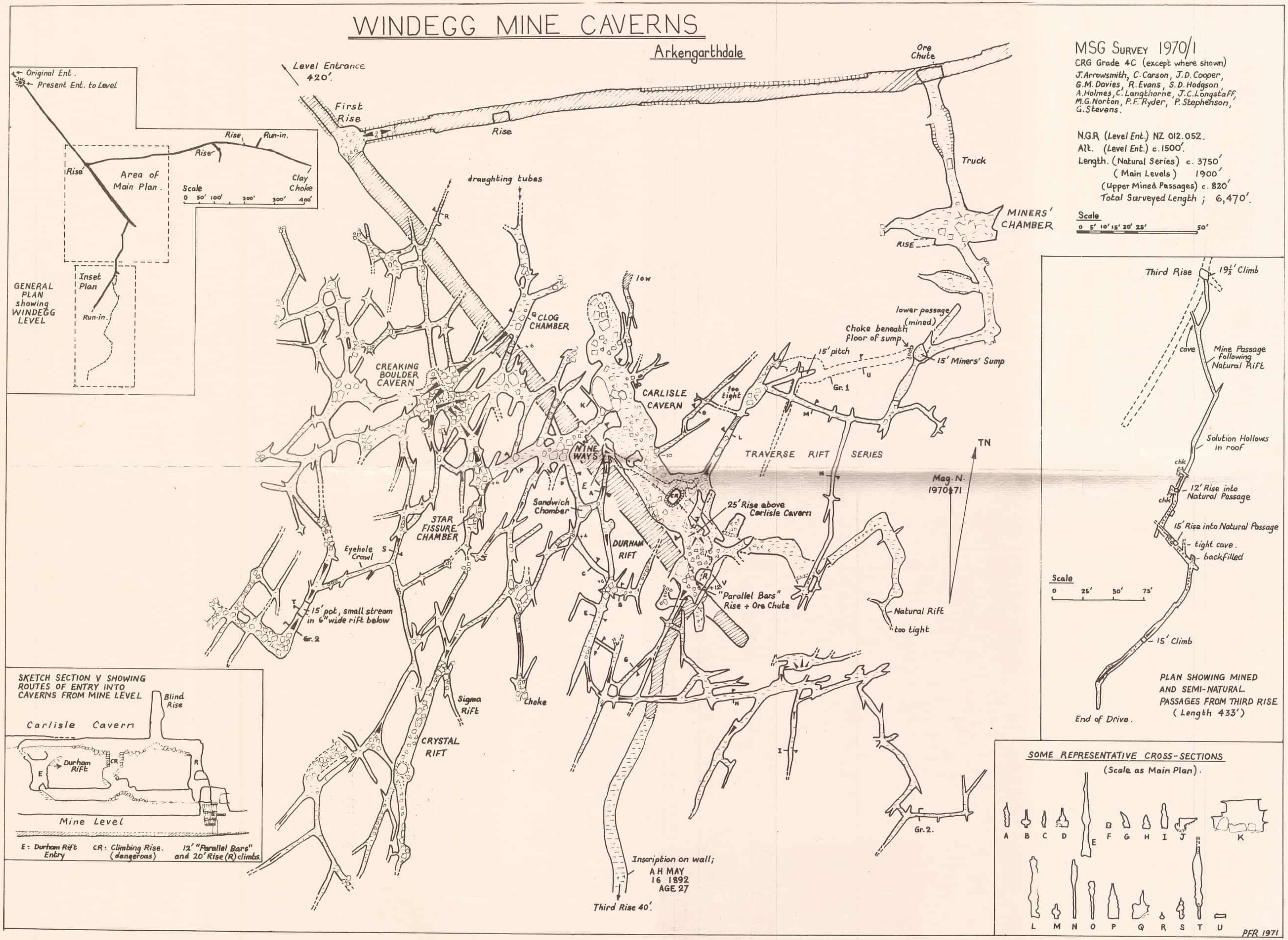


Plan 6: Surrender Mine and its Approaches.

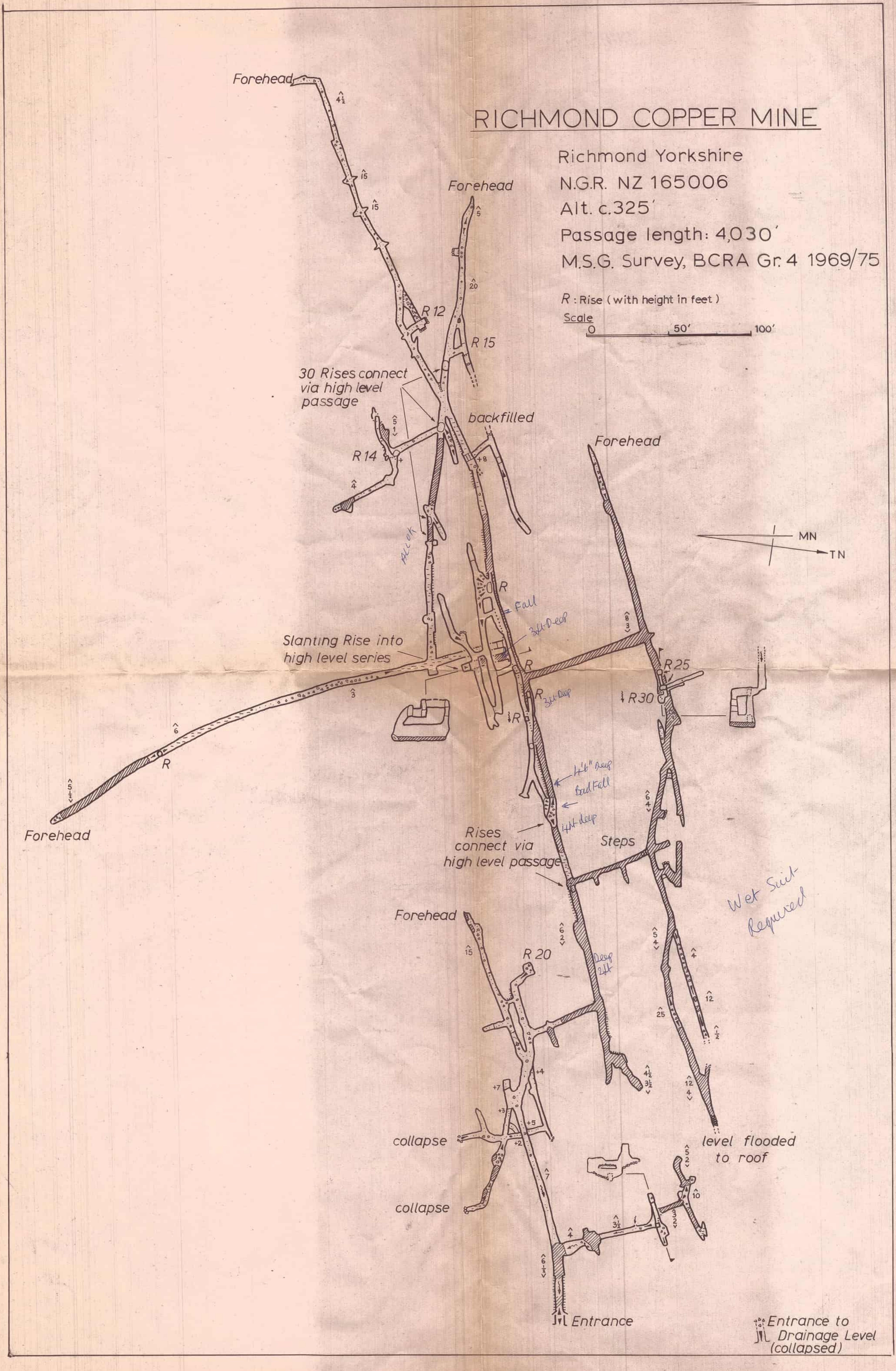
32416


Compared with original plan
and found to be Correct.
Thomas Bell
HM Inspector of Mines
6th June 1887
PLAN
OF
BELDY HILL
LEAD MINES
in
SWALEDALE
YORKSHIRE
1845
HALL MOOR
CRACKPOTT OUT PASTURE
EAST STONESDALE
EAST GILL
STONESDALE
LOW LEVEL
BELDY HILL LOW LEVEL
LOW LEVEL
LANDY LEVEL
NEW LEVEL
JAMMY MILNERS LEVEL
CRACKPOTT HALL LEVEL
CROW BEDS LEVEL
Beldy Hill
Jock Coates Shaft
Old Shaft
Office
CRACKPOTT HALL
Smelt Mill
RIVER SWALE
Kisdon Force
From Stonesdale
From Keld
EXPLANATION.
The Lowest Levels are colored with the darkest colour.
Height from Jammy Level to Calvert's Level 47½ Feet.
— " — from Calvert's Level to Crowbeds Level 76 — " —
Level lost in Jammy Milners Level 21½ Feet.
Scale, 2 Chains to an Inch.
15 CHAINS
Copied 1887
32417

PLAN
of the
BELDI HILL
LEAD MINES
Swaledale
Yorkshire
HALL MOOR
CRACKPOTT OUT PASTURE
SCALES
RIVER SWALE

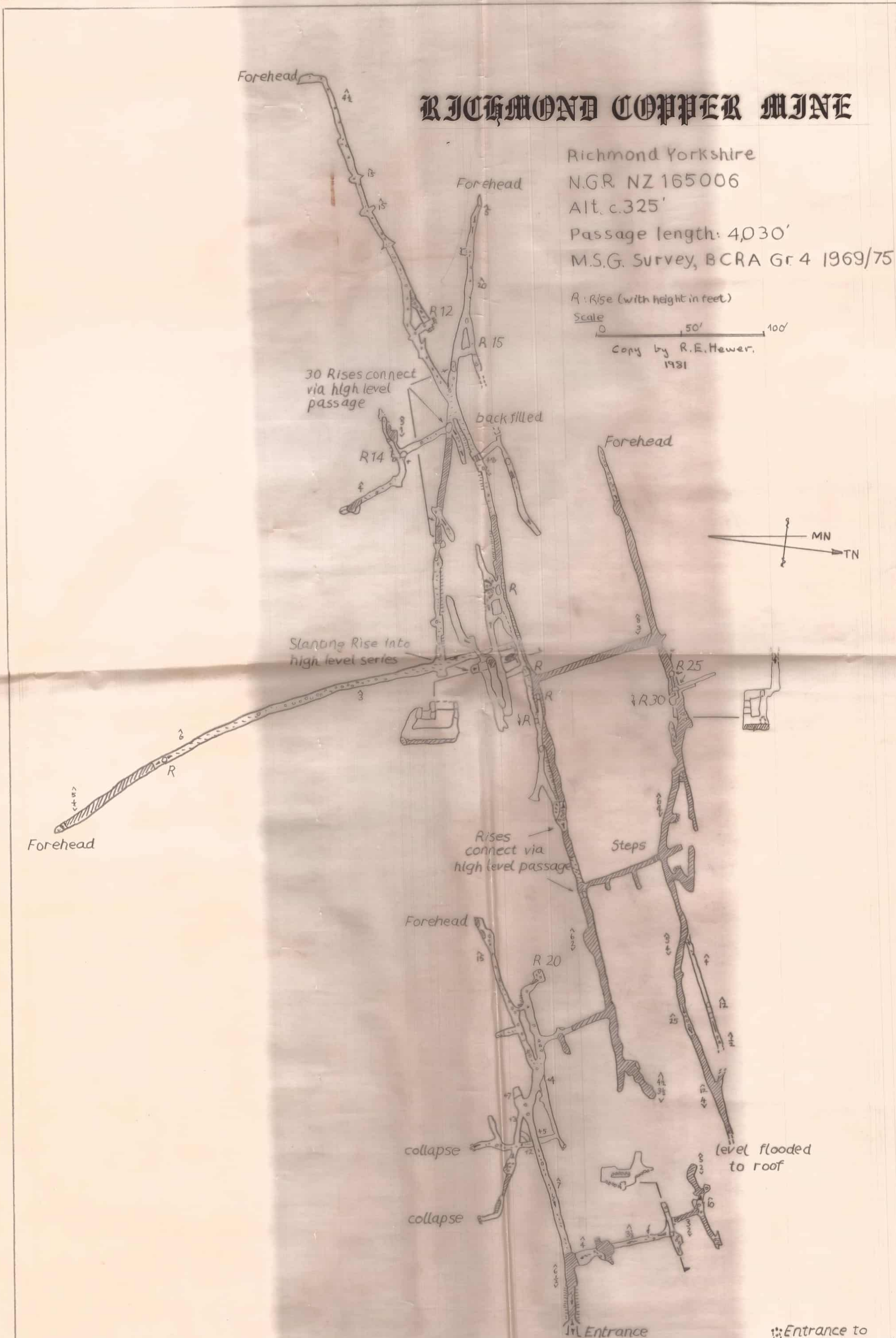

WINDEGG MINE CAVERNS
Arkengarthdale
MSG Survey 1970/1
CRG Grade 4C (except where shown)
J. Arrowsmith, C. Carson, J.D. Cooper, G.M. Davies, R. Evans, S.D. Hodgson, A. Holmes, C. Langthorne, J.C. Longstaff, M.G. Norton, P.F. Ryder, P. Stephenson, G. Stevens.
N.G.R. (Level Ent.) NZ 012.052.
Alt. (Level Ent.) c.1500'.
Length. (Natural Series) c. 3750'
(Main Levels) 1900'
(Upper Mined Passages) c. 820'
Total Surveyed Length ; 6,470'.
Scale
0 5' 10' 15' 20' 25' 50'
Original Ent.
Present Ent. to Level
Rise
Run-in.
Rise
Rise
Area of Main Plan.
Clay Choke
Scale
0 50' 100' 200' 300' 400'
Inset Plan
Run-in.
GENERAL PLAN showing WINDEGG LEVEL
Level Entrance 420'.
First Rise
Rise
Ore Chute
Truck
MINERS' CHAMBER
RISE
draughting tubes
CLOG CHAMBER
low
CREAKING BOULDER CAVERN
CARLISLE CAVERN
too tight
lower passage (mined)
Choke beneath floor of sump
15' pitch
15' Miners' Sump
Gr. 1
TRAVERSE RIFT SERIES
NINE WAYS
TN
Mag. N. 1970±71
Sandwich Chamber
STAR FISSURE CHAMBER
25' Rise above Carlisle Cavern
Eyehole Crawl
DURHAM RIFT
"Parallel Bars" Rise + Ore Chute
Natural Rift
too tight
15' pot, small stream in 6" wide rift below
Gr. 2
Sigma Rift
Choke
CRYSTAL RIFT
Gr. 2.
Inscription on wall; A H MAY 16 1892 AGE 27
Third Rise 40'.
Third Rise
19½' Climb
cave
Mine Passage following Natural Rift
Solution Hollows in roof
chk
12' Rise into Natural Passage
chk
15' Rise into Natural Passage
tight cave.
backfilled
Scale
0 25' 50' 75'
15' Climb
End of Drive.
PLAN SHOWING MINED AND SEMI-NATURAL PASSAGES FROM THIRD RISE (Length 433')
SKETCH SECTION V SHOWING ROUTES OF ENTRY INTO CAVERNS FROM MINE LEVEL
Blind Rise
Carlisle Cavern
Durham Rift
CR
R
E
Mine Level
E: Durham Rift Entry
CR: Climbing Rise. (dangerous)
12' "Parallel Bars" and 20' Rise (R) climbs.
SOME REPRESENTATIVE CROSS-SECTIONS
(Scale as Main Plan).
A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U
PFR 1971

RAYGILL LEAD MINE.
LOW ADIT.
JANUARY 1980.
Sub-level continues 23·5m. from point 'A' at W.C.B. 174° to Forehead Crosscut East 9·7m long at 3·0m North of Forehead
Sub-level
Adit Forehead
Raise-13·6m to sub-level south
Shaft Top.
Forehead
Raise (Filled)
Wall
Blind Raise
Forehead
Raise on vein hading East
Raise-5·7m
Raise on vein.
Raise-5·0m
Forehead
Blind Raise-5·0m
Hungerhill Sike
S
W
E
Grid North
North Mag. 1980.
Track to Raygill House
Incline
Fall (Shaft?)
Southeast Flats Adit-2·7m
Forehead
Foreheads
Packs
Raise
Winzes 1·8m
Northeast Flats
Lavender
Winze
Holed
Water trap.
Raise & Shaft-Access Rse. to Northwest Flats @ Adit-4·5m
B/Fill
Blind Raise
Hawes 2ml.
Rse. bottom
Rse. top
Raise
Forehead
Approximate strike of Vein on Adit Level.
Hawes to Leyburn Road
Northeast Flats
Backfilled.
Raise-2·7m.
Fall
Shaft (filled).
ALL N. EAST FLATS @ ADIT-2·7m. Lev.
Road Bdy Walls
Blind Raise.
Fall at end of arching (opened 1979).
Hungerhill Sike.
Spreadings
Arch commences
Adit Mouth
0 2 4 6 8 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Metres.
SCALE - 1 : 500.
Mine re-opened and surveyed by E.M.R.G. 1979 - 1980
J.D.Carlisle B.Sc. M.IMM. C.Eng 28th JAN. 1980.
Copy by R.E.Howes
32423


RICHMOND COPPER MINE
Richmond Yorkshire
N.G.R. NZ 165006
Alt. c.325'
Passage length: 4,030'
M.S.G. Survey, BCRA Gr. 4 1969/75
R : Rise (with height in feet)
Scale
0
50'
100'
MN
TN
Forehead
Forehead
Forehead
Forehead
Forehead
R 12
R 15
30 Rises connect via high level passage
backfilled
R 14
Slanting Rise into high level series
R
R
R
R
R 25
R 30
R
Fall
3ft Deep
3ft Deep
4'6" deep
Bad Fall
4ft deep
Rises connect via high level passage
Steps
Wet Suit Required
R 20
Deep 2ft
collapse
collapse
level flooded to roof
Entrance
Entrance to Drainage Level (collapsed)

32424

RICHMOND COPPER MINE No. 21



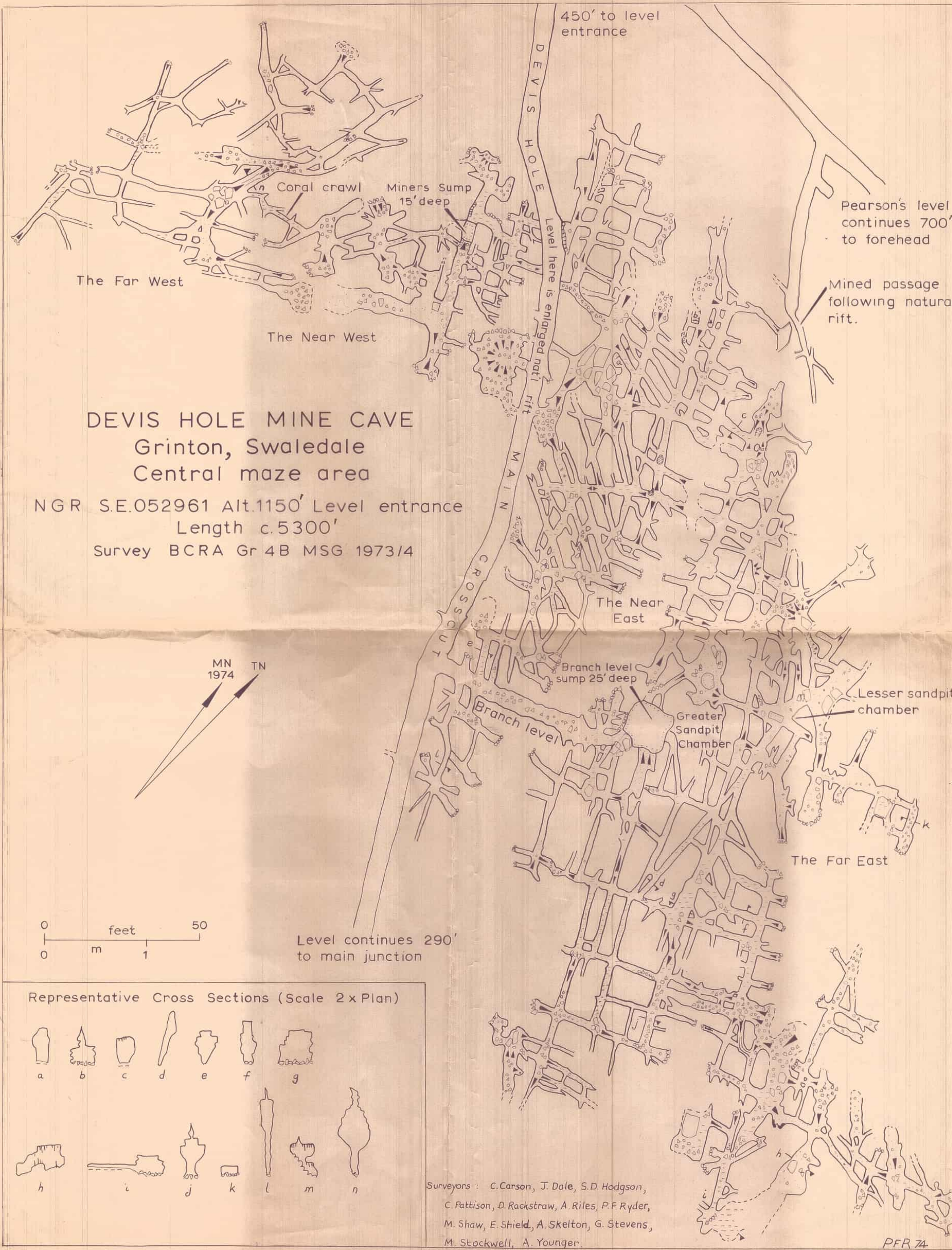
32425

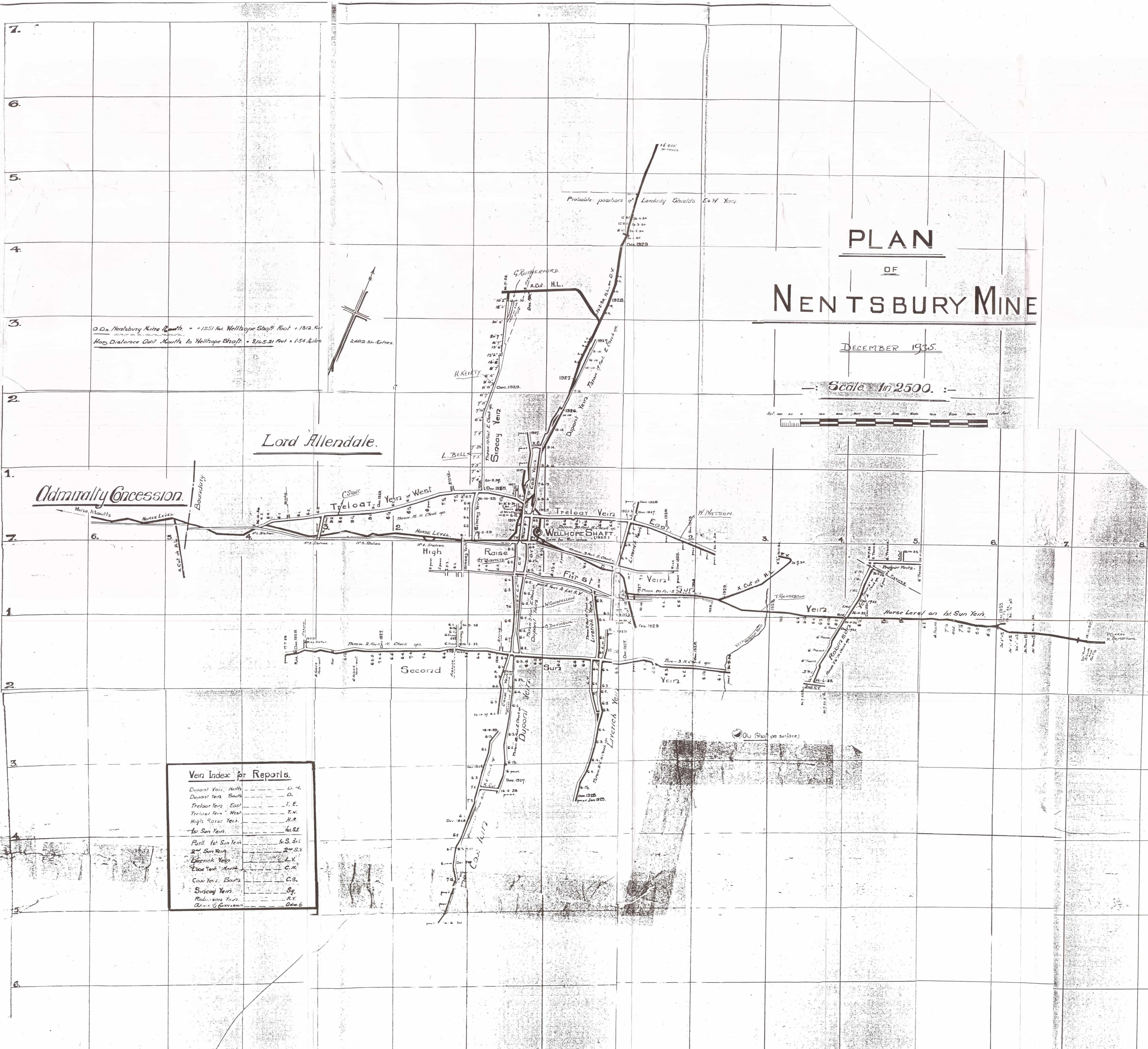

PLAN
of the
Subterranean Workings
GUTTERS LEVEL
FELL END MINES.
Compared with the original Plan,
and found to be correct.
Thomas Bell.
H.M. Inspector of Mines.
9th Sept: 1886.
MAGNETIC MERIDIAN
BRUNSKILLS STRING
CAINS CROSSING
WALKERS DRIFT
THOMPSONS STRING
Deacons String
Harpers String
NORTH X CUT
MIDDLE VEIN
GUTTERS LEVEL
CHALDERS DRIFT
Old Mans Sump
DRIFT IN SUN VEIN
DRIFT IN NORTH VEIN
Hudgsons String
Daykins Sump
DAYKINS BULLEYWAY
Old Sump
LEVEL MOUTH
Scale, 10 Fathoms to an Inch.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 FATHOMS

32426

Plan
OF THE
FELL END MINES
SWALEDALE
N. R. Y.
1857
Compared with the original Plan, and found to be correct.
Thomas Bell.
H.M. Inspector of Mines
9th Sept. 1886.
MAGNETIC
HURST MOOR
Marrick Moor
ARKLE BECK
Scale 4 Chains to an Inch.
LINKS 100 50 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15 20 25 30 40 CHAINS
Copied from Survey made by
James A. Clarkson, Mining Agent, Swaledale.


Plan
of the
FELL END MINES
SWALEDALE
N. R. Y.
1857
MOOR.
MARRICK
MOOR
ARKLE BECK
E
W
S
32428

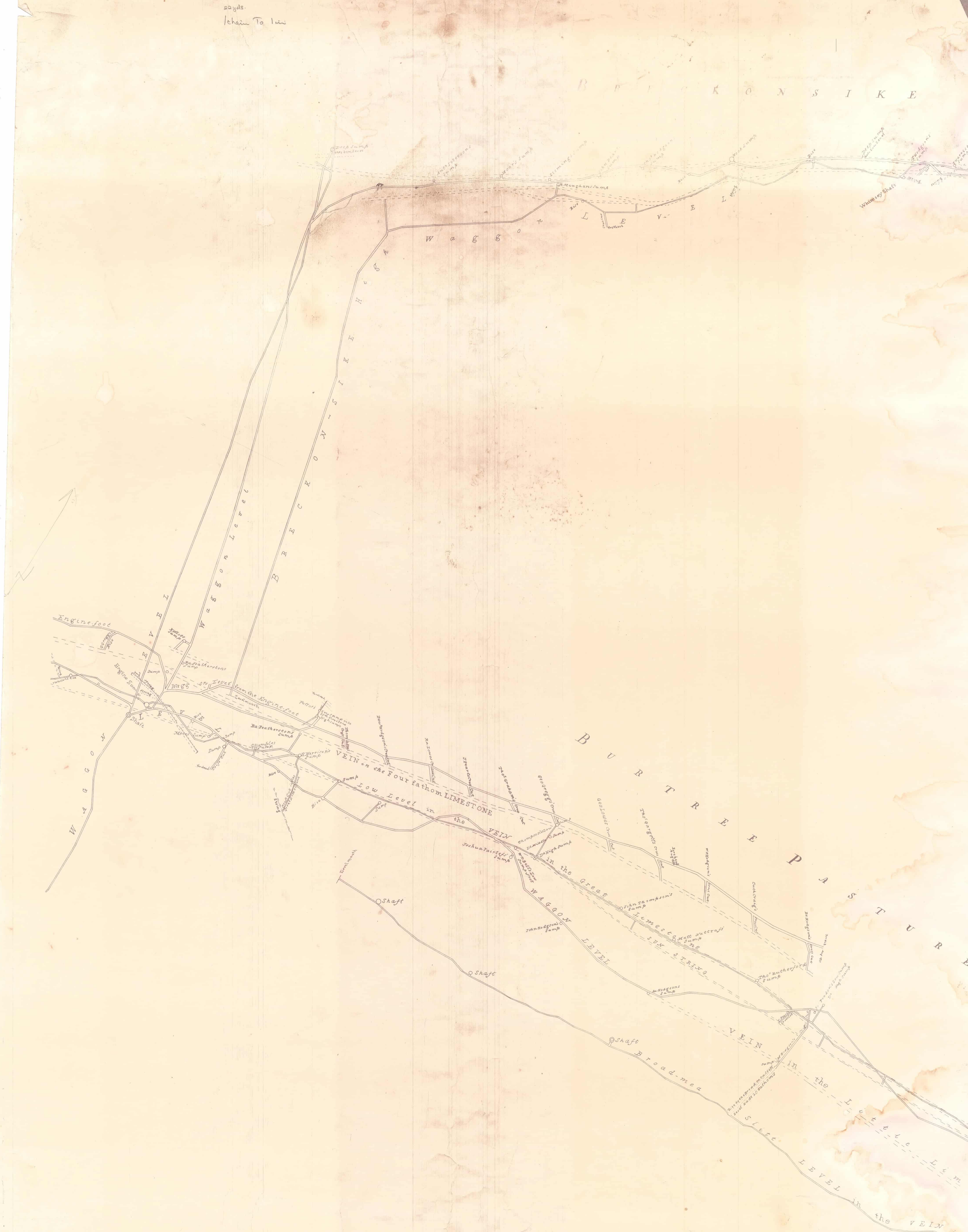

DEVIS HOLE MINE CAVE
Grinton, Swaledale
Central maze area
NGR S.E.052961 Alt.1150′ Level entrance
Length c.5300′
Survey BCRA Gr 4B MSG 1973/4
450′ to level entrance
DEVIS HOLE
Level here is enlarged nat'l rift
MAIN CROSSCUT
Pearson's level continues 700′ to forehead
Mined passage following natural rift.
Coral crawl
Miners Sump 15′deep
The Far West
The Near West
The Near East
Branch level sump 25′ deep
Greater Sandpit Chamber
Lesser sandpit chamber
Branch level
The Far East
MN 1974
TN
0 feet 50
0 m 1
Level continues 290′ to main junction
Representative Cross Sections (Scale 2 x Plan)
a b c d e f g
h i j k l m n
Surveyors : C. Carson, J. Dale, S.D. Hodgson, C. Pattison, D. Rackstraw, A. Riles, P.F. Ryder, M. Shaw, E. Shield, A. Skelton, G. Stevens, M. Stockwell, A. Younger.
PFR 74


PLAN
OF
NENTSBURY MINE
DECEMBER 1935.
-: Scale 1 in 2500. :-
Lord Allendale.
Admiralty Concession.
Boundary
Mine Mouth
Horse Level
O.Ds. Nentsbury Mine Mouth = +1251 Feet. Wellhope Shaft Foot = 1312 Feet
Hor. Distance Adit Mouth to Wellhope Shaft = 8145.21 Feet = 1.54 Miles
Probable position of Lordidy Shields E & W Vein
WELLHOPE SHAFT (1925)
Treloar Vein West
Treloar Vein East
High Raise
First Sun Vein
Second Sun Vein
Sincoy Vein
Dupont Vein
Cox Vein
Liverick Vein
Robinson Vein
Horse Level on 1st Sun Vein
X Cut in H.L.
G. Rutherford
H. Keirly
L. Bell
C. Stout
W. Watson
T. Richardson
W. Goodfellow
G. Dickinson
Old Shaft on surface
Vein Index for Reports.
Dupont Vein North — D.N.
Dupont Vein South — D.
Treloar Vein East — T.E.
Treloar Vein West — T.W.
High Raise Vein — H.R.
1st Sun Vein — 1st S.V.
Pull 1st Sun Vein — 1st S. Pull
2nd Sun Vein — 2nd S.V.
Liverick Vein — L.Y.
Cox Vein North — C.N.
Cox Vein South — C.S.
Sincoy Vein — Sy.
Robinson Vein — R.Y.
Admiralty Concession — Adm. C.

32461

1200E
1100E
1200E
1300E
GARGETTS LEVEL
R.A. FEATHERSTONE'S SUMP
R. HARRISON'S SUMP
19/1/80
High Sump
John Thompson's Sump
MATT NATTRASS' SUMP
Thos Rutherford's Sump
1000N
28/1/80
1A
2A
3A
4A
5A
INC 1
INC2
GARGETTS & HORSE LEVEL
Scale 1:500
Drawn By Butt
Burtree Pasture Mine
Water Level
Thompsons Sump (High)
E9/02
Tracing
R E Howe 1984
Orientation of Drawing Old Workings to New, Only Approximate Being Taken from Old Plans and Unsurveyed 25/2/80.
MP 203

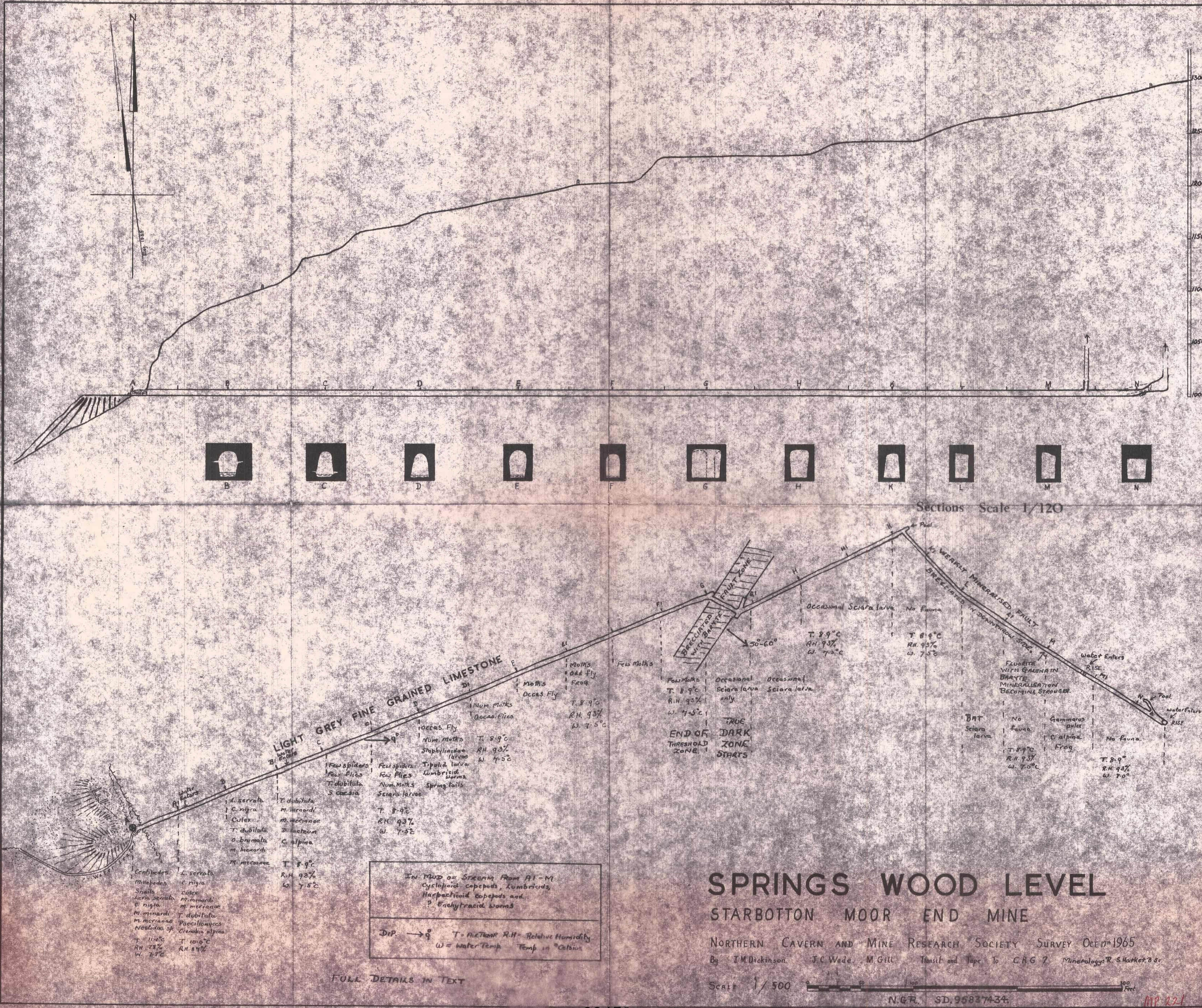
32463



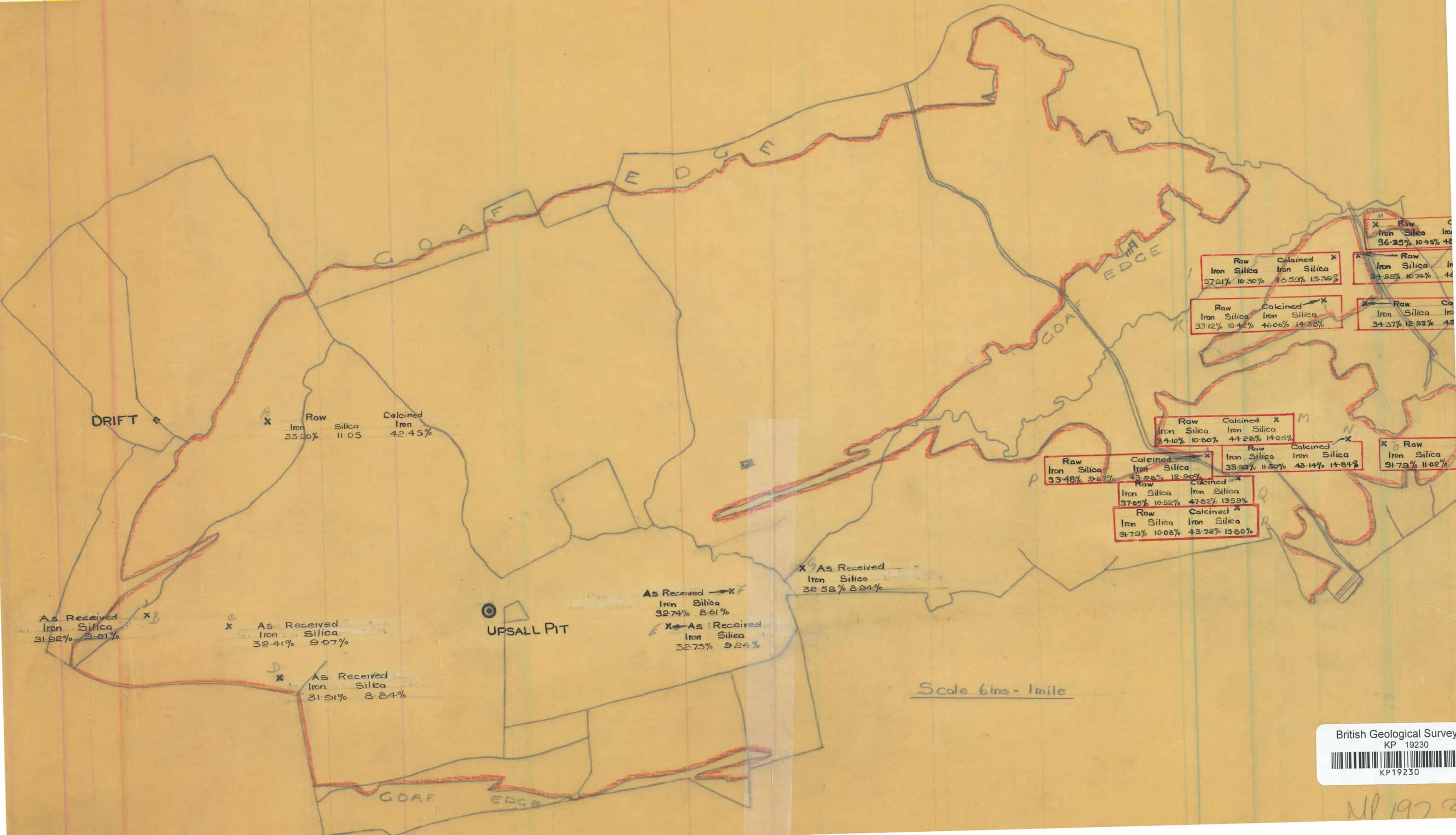
THE WEARDALE LEAD Co
PLAN OF BURTREE PASTURE AND BRECKONSYKE MINE WORKINGS
SCALE 1 CHAIN = 1"
W.L.C. Dro No T/E2/23
8 4 74 T.C.D.

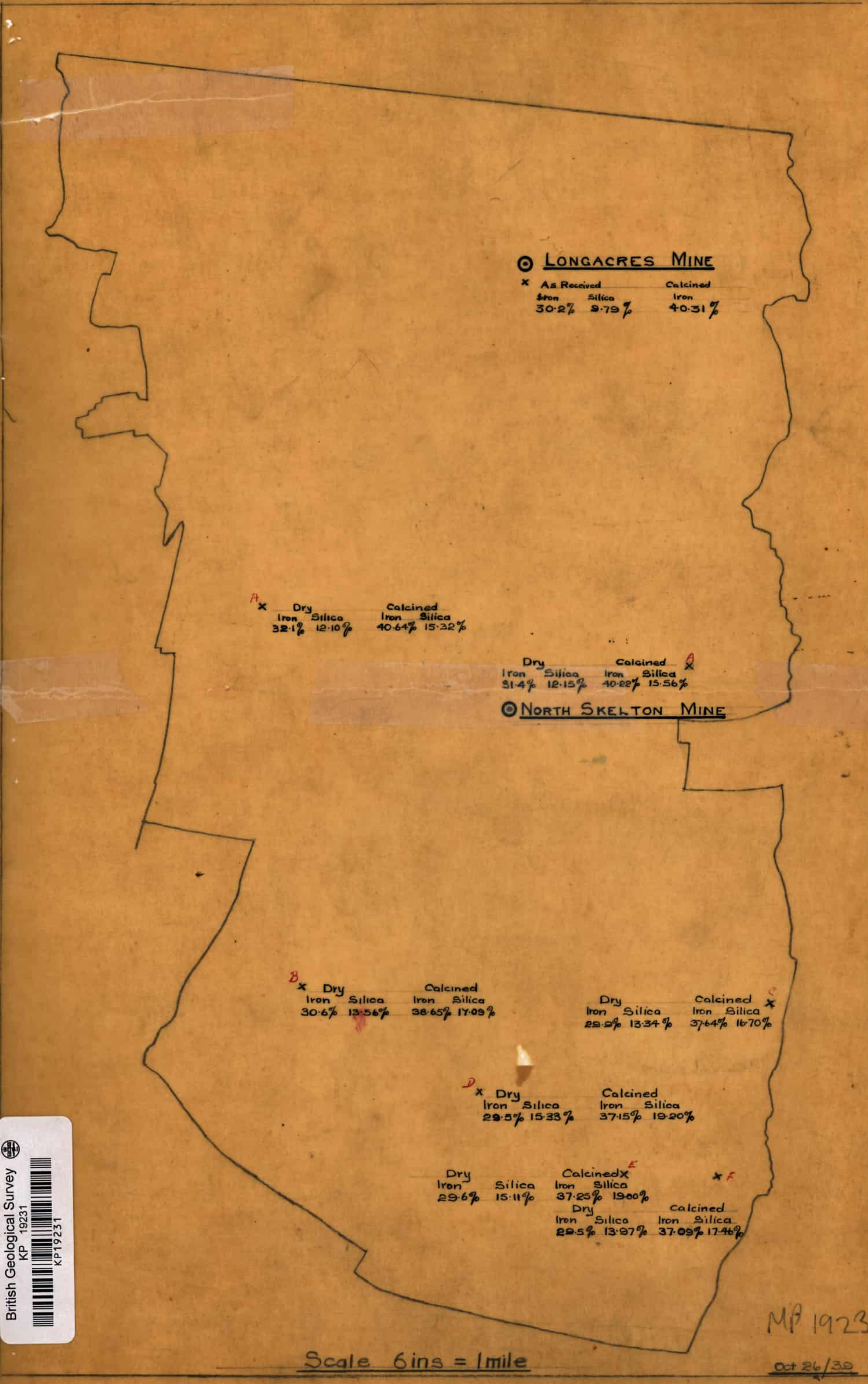
PLAN
OF THE
OLD GANG LEAD MINES
IN SWALEDALE IN THE
County of
YORK
ARKENGARTHDALE LIBERTY
N
S
E
W
SUN VEIN
NEW WHIM
Fore Field Shaft
FRYERFOLD VEIN
OLD RAKE VEIN
Natural Cavern
Old Gang Beck
Scale 4 Chains to one Inch

32469


Sections Scale 1/120
LIGHT GREY FINE GRAINED LIMESTONE
END OF THRESHOLD ZONE
TRUE DARK ZONE STARTS
No Fauna
IN MUD OF STREAM FROM A1 - M
Cyclopoid copepods, Lumbricids,
Harpacticoid copepods and
? Enchytracid worms
Dip. → 9° T = Air Temp R.H = Relative Humidity
W = Water Temp Temp in °Celsius
FULL DETAILS IN TEXT
SPRINGS WOOD LEVEL
STARBOTTON MOOR END MINE
NORTHERN CAVERN AND MINE RESEARCH SOCIETY SURVEY OCT 17th 1965
By J.M. Dickinson. J.C. Wade. M. Gill. Transit and Tape To C.R.G 7. Mineralogy: R. S. Hatker, B.Sc.
SCALE 1/500
0 50 100 300 Feet
N.G.R. SD. 95837434.
MP 221

32470


GOAF EDGE
GOAF EDGE
GOAF EDGE
DRIFT
A
Raw
Iron Silica
33·20% 11·05
Calcined
Iron
42·45%
As Received
Iron Silica
31·92% 9·01%
B
C
As Received
Iron Silica
32·41% 9·07%
D
As Received
Iron Silica
31·91% 8·84%
UPSALL PIT
As Received
Iron Silica
32·74% 8·61%
F
E
As Received
Iron Silica
32·73% 9·24%
G
As Received
Iron Silica
32·52% 8·94%
H
Raw
Iron Silica
36·35% 10·45%
I
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
37·21% 10·30% 48·59% 13·39%
Raw
Iron Silica
34·98% 10·74%
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
33·12% 10·42% 46·06% 14·38%
K
Raw
Iron Silica
34·37% 12·93%
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
34·10% 10·80% 44·28% 14·05%
M
N
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
39·93% 11·50% 43·14% 14·84%
O
Raw
Iron Silica
31·79% 11·02%
P
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
33·48% 9·87% 43·98% 12·90%
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
37·05% 10·52% 47·82% 13·59%
Q
Raw Calcined
Iron Silica Iron Silica
31·79% 10·08% 43·52% 13·80%
R
Scale 6ins = 1mile



LONGACRES MINE
As Received
Iron Silica
30·2% 9·79%
Calcined
Iron
40·31%
A Dry
Iron Silica
32·1% 12·10%
Calcined
Iron Silica
40·64% 15·32%
Dry
Iron Silica
31·4% 12·15%
Calcined
Iron Silica
40·22% 15·56% A
NORTH SKELTON MINE
B Dry
Iron Silica
30·6% 13·56%
Calcined
Iron Silica
38·65% 17·09%
Dry
Iron Silica
29·2% 13·34%
Calcined
Iron Silica
37·64% 16·70% C
D Dry
Iron Silica
29·5% 15·33%
Calcined
Iron Silica
37·15% 19·20%
Dry
Iron Silica
29·6% 15·11%
Calcined E
Iron Silica
37·25% 19·00%
F
Dry
Iron Silica
29·5% 13·97%
Calcined
Iron Silica
37·09% 17·46%
Scale 6ins = 1mile
MP 1923
Oct 26/38

Lumpsey Mine

from Samples taken by W. Deslop
on Sept 13th 14th 15th 1932

NP 19232

SECTIONS OF SEAM AT POINTS AT WHICH SAMPLES
WERE TAKEN ON OCTOBER 4th, 1933.

Sample:-	"A" E		"B" D		"C" A		"D" C	
	Ft.	ins.	Ft.	ins.	Ft.	ins.	Ft.	ins.
Top Block	4.	5.	3.	9.	4.	2½	4.	3.
Band ...	1.	4½	1.	7.	1.	10.	1.	7.
Bottom "	2.	3.	2.	10.	2.	1.	2.	4.
Total ...	8.	0½	8.	2.	8.	1½	8.	2.

Sample:-	"E" F		"F" D		"G" ✓ B		"H" ✓ A	
Top Block	4.	6½	4.	7.	4.	2.	4.	2½
Band ...	1.	2.	1.	1.	1.	3½	1.	7.
Bottom "	2.	5½	2.	6.	3.	1½	3.	1½
Total ...	8.	2.	8.	2.	8.	7.	8.	11.

Sample:-	"I" A "I_2"		"J" B "J_2"		"K" C		"K_2"	
Top Block	3.	11½	4.	0.	3.	10½	3.	10½
Band ...	1.	7.	1.	4.	1.	4.	1.	4½
Bottom "	2.	5½	2.	10½	2.	8.	2.	11.
Total ...	8.	0.	8.	2½	7.	10½	8.	2.

Sample:-	"L" ✓ C		"M" B		"N" D	
Top Block	3.	11.	3.	11½	3.	10½
Band ...	1.	8.	1.	10.	1.	6.
Bottom "	2.	7.	2.	1½	2.	6.
Total ...	8.	2.	7.	11.	7.	10½

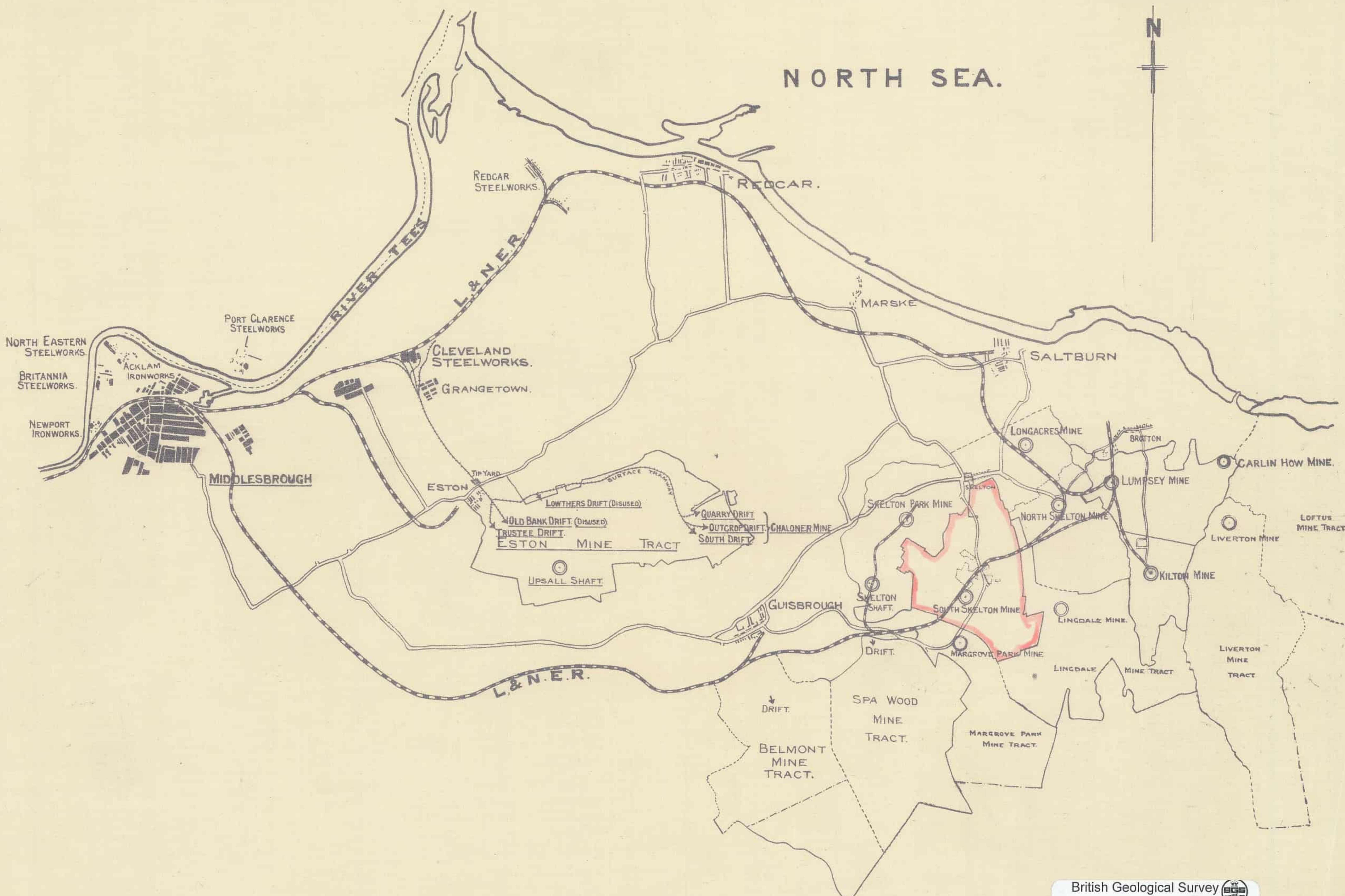
KILTON MINES.

Plan of Main Ironstone Seam Workings. Dec. 1930.

Scale. 6 Ins. to 1 Mile.

Wharton Lease verged thus

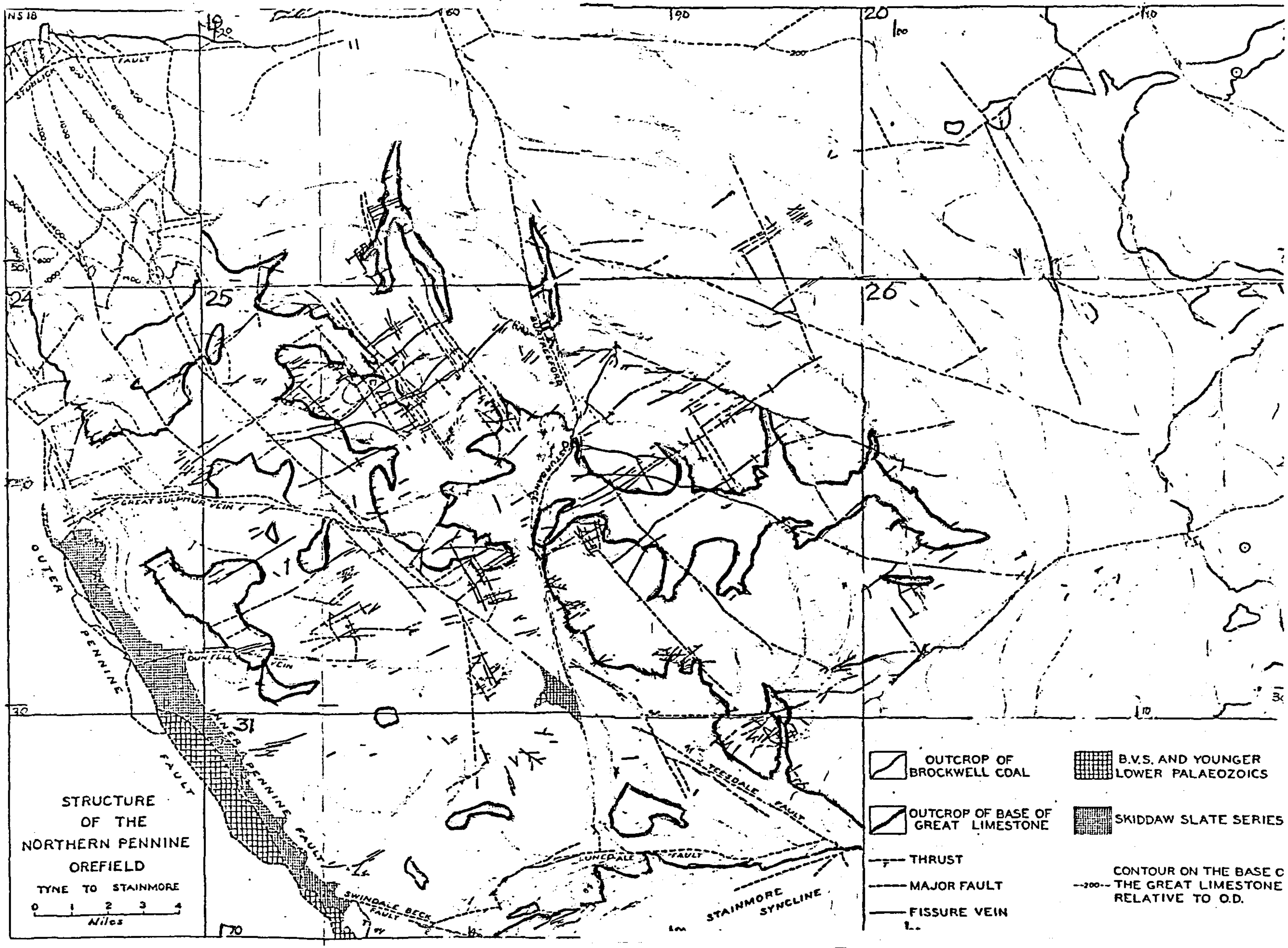
DORMAN LONG & CO. LTD .... CLEVELAND IRONSTONE TRACTS.



Scale 1 Inch = 1 Mile.

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE - DUNSDALE

KP 23028


STRUCTURE
OF THE
NORTHERN PENNINE
OREFIELD
TYNE TO STAINMORE
0 1 2 3 4
Miles
OUTCROP OF BROCKWELL COAL
OUTCROP OF BASE OF GREAT LIMESTONE
THRUST
MAJOR FAULT
FISSURE VEIN
B.V.S. AND YOUNGER LOWER PALAEOZOICS
SKIDDAW SLATE SERIES
-200- CONTOUR ON THE BASE OF THE GREAT LIMESTONE RELATIVE TO O.D.
STUBLICK FAULT
GREAT SULPHUR VEIN
OUTER PENNINE FAULT
DUN FELL VEIN
TEESDALE FAULT
LUNEDALE FAULT
SWINDALE BECK FAULT
STAINMORE SYNCLINE
24
25
26
30
31
19
20