
**THREE OAKS RENEWABLE
ENERGY PARK
EXTENSION**

**Environmental
Statement Appendix 6.1: Archaeological
Desk-based Assessment**

MAY 2026





*View across the proposed Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension,
Haisthorpe.*

Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, Thornholme, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Report Number YA/2025/109

**Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, Thornholme,
East Riding of Yorkshire
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

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SUMMARY

York Archaeology has been commissioned by Ridge Clean Energy Ltd to compile an archaeological desk-based assessment for proposed development in connection with the Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, Thornholme, East Riding of Yorkshire (referred to as 'the Site'). The proposed development will include the erection of six wind turbines with maximum tip height of 149.9m, a 92m high anemometer mast, wind turbine transformers, access tracks, electrical cabling and a temporary construction compound. The project would be adjacent to an already approved solar and battery storage site, with one of the proposed wind turbines being sited amongst the consented solar panels.

This assessment aims to determine the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and its surroundings, and to assess the archaeological potential, and potential impacts, that may arise from the proposed development.

Archaeological Assessment

The site is recognised to fall within a landscape containing significant archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. A recent geophysical survey of the Site and a previous survey of the adjacent solar site have confirmed the presence of archaeological features, many of which correlate with cropmarks visible on aerial photographs.

It is considered that the potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of prehistoric date is very high. This assessment takes into account the wider prehistoric funerary and settlement landscape identified within the archaeological record, and results of the geophysical surveys, which show a continuation of the crop marks associated with prehistoric activity recorded within the site itself.

The potential for archaeological evidence of Roman activity has been assessed as high. The HER records a series of Romano-British features which had been identified during the excavation of a gas pipeline in 1971. There is also some settlement evidence to the south of the study area, as well as the projected line of a Roman Road which lies to the north of the site. Several examples of unstratified Roman remains close to the Roman road and the site are indicative of Romano-British rural settlement activity within the wider locality.

The site is located close to of the medieval settlement of Haisthorpe and it is considered that there is a moderate chance that archaeological evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural features may be identified. However, there remains the possibility that the features potentially identified by the geophysical surveys may also have medieval elements.

Based on the results of this assessment, it is suggested that an appropriate programme of site investigation and recording is carried out, the details to be agreed with the archaeological officer for the East Riding of Yorkshire Council. This should determine the extent, depth and significance of archaeological features and deposits within the Site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

York Archaeology has been commissioned by Ridge Clean Energy Ltd to compile an archaeological desk-based assessment for a proposed development in connection with the Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, Thornholme, East Riding of Yorkshire (referred to as 'the Site') (centred around NGR TA 11663 65545, Figure 01). The proposed development will include the erection of six wind turbines with maximum tip height of 149.9m, a 92m high anemometer mast, wind turbine transformers, access tracks, electrical cabling and a temporary construction compound. The project would be adjacent to an already approved solar and battery storage site, with one of the proposed wind turbines being sited amongst the consented solar panels.

1.2 Site location, topography & geography

- 1.2.1 The proposed turbines will be located in an area of fields and the proposed development area will total c.59ha. It is located on land north of Thornholme, East Yorkshire, some 7km west of Bridlington (centred around NGR TA 11663 65545). The A614 lies to the south of the site. Plate 1 shows the fields where the proposed turbines will be placed.
- 1.2.2 The site falls within and is bounded by open arable fields demarcated by narrow strips of uncultivated land, with hedgerows along two existing access tracks (green ways) that run through the site in an approximately north-south direction (Plates 2 and 3). The land rises gently to the north from 20m OD – 70m OD with Woldgate Road forming a ridgeline to the north (Plate 4) above the Great Wolds Valley.
- 1.2.3 The site lies within the North Wolds Plateau Farmland (Area 13D) Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character (ERYC, 2021). The Landscape Character Assessment describes this area as, *"encompassing the northern extent of the Wolds dip slope and extends round the north side of Driffild to Bridlington. There are several villages dispersed across this area including Lund, Kilham, Garton on the Wolds, North Dalton, Tibthorpe, Wetwang, Bainton, Burton Agnes and Middleton on the Wolds. All these villages have a Conservation Area designation. Combined with the intervening open rolling farmland they contribute to the distinctiveness of the area as a whole. There is relatively little woodland. Shelter belts are common around farmsteads and villages... Fields lie in a largely regular pattern across the LCA and tend to be large or very large and rectilinear"*.
- 1.2.4 The underlying bedrock of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Flamborough Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 86.3 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. The superficial geology is only recorded for the southern and western edges of the site and consists of Till, Devensian-Diamicton (BGS 2025).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims & scope

- 2.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological assets (both designated and non-designated) within a defined study area. The aims are to establish the importance of these assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context and assess the potential impact on archaeological assets of the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 The desk-based assessment has been compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020). Additional guidance for the production of this document was provided by the following guidelines produced by Historic England: *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2015), and *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance* (2015).

2.2 The study area

- 2.2.1 A Study Area of a 2km buffer from the Site boundary has been used to collate data to inform the assessment for the Site.

2.3 Site inspection

- 2.3.1 A walkover survey of the site was carried out on 12 May 2025.

2.4 Sources

- 2.4.1 The following publicly-accessible sources of primary and secondary information were consulted for this assessment:

Historic England Designated Heritage Assets

- 2.4.2 Historic England datasets of designated heritage assets (National Heritage List for England) were consulted in April 2025. These datasets contain information on all recorded designated heritage assets in England, i.e., World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites. A gazetteer was compiled of all designated heritage assets within the Study Area (see Appendix 1, Table A1. Their locations are displayed on Figure 02.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council

- 2.4.3 East Riding of Yorkshire Council was consulted for information on local planning policy and Conservation Areas in April 2025. The Burton Agnes Conservation Area lies within the study area.

Historic Environment Record (HER) for the East Riding of Yorkshire & Hull County Council Humber Archaeology Partnerships

- 2.4.4 The HER for the East Riding of Yorkshire & Hull County Council and Humber Archaeology Partnerships is a database of recorded archaeological sites, findspots and archaeological events and was consulted for information relating to the Study Area in April 2025. All heritage

assets and events have been compiled into gazetteers (Appendix 1, Tables A2-3) and are shown on Figures 03-08.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.4.5 Historic mapping was obtained from the York Archaeology library, East Riding Archives and online. Information from historic maps can assist in the assessment of archaeological potential in the following ways; highlighting previously unrecorded features, enabling an understanding of how the land has been managed in the recent past and identifying areas where development is likely to have removed or truncated below-ground archaeological deposits.

Documentary Sources

- 2.4.6 Other primary and secondary sources relating to the Site and Study Area were obtained from York Archaeology and online. The sources consulted are listed in the References section below.

Legislation and Planning Documents

- 2.4.7 The treatment of the historic environment within a development and planning context is governed by national legislation set out by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024), which itself dictates local authority planning policy. The proposed development is also subject to the local policy set out by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan adopted in April 2025.
- 2.4.8 All relevant national and local planning policy documents were consulted in December 2025, and relevant excerpts are included in Appendix 2 Tables A4-5.

2.5 Assessing heritage significance

- 2.5.1 Assessment of significance is designed to help establish why a place or feature is considered to be important and why it is valued. The assessment of significance is a subjective exercise, reflecting the moment in history when it is written and the knowledge gained about the site at that time. This means that the assessment of significance has the potential to change, as further knowledge and understanding is gained, and should be regularly reviewed.
- 2.5.2 The term 'heritage assets' covers a wide variety of features including: buildings; standing, buried and submerged archaeological remains, sites and landscapes; and parks and gardens, whether designated or not. Heritage assets hold meaning for society over and above functional utility. The relative importance or value of a heritage asset relates to its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. It is possible to ascertain the heritage significance of assets based on period, rarity, documentation, group value, vulnerability and diversity. The criteria used for assessing heritage significance in this report are presented in Table 1:

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the significance of heritage assets		
Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets/structures of acknowledged international importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Extremely well-preserved landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, etc.	Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>wholly exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 213)
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and other listed buildings that have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the listing grade Non-designated assets or structures of clear national importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Grade I and II* Registered Parks & Gardens, and other well-preserved or very legible historic landscapes of national importance	Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>wholly exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 213) A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of non-designated heritage assets (NPPF para 216)
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Designated or non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Non-designated historic buildings that have exceptional qualities Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens, and non-designated historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, legibility, time depth, etc.	Substantial harm to, or loss of, designated assets should be <u>exceptional</u> and requires clear and convincing justification (NPPF para 213) A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of non-designated heritage assets (NPPF para 216)
Low	Locally Listed buildings Historic unlisted buildings of modest quality in fabric or historical associations Non-designated assets, structures or landscapes of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets and historic landscapes compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations	A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of non-designated heritage assets (NPPF para 216)

Table 1: Criteria for assessing the significance of heritage assets		
Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)	Note
Negligible	Assets/landscapes with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest Buildings of no architectural or historical note, or of an intrusive character Areas of known ground disturbance	
Unknown	The importance of the resource (below ground deposits, landscape, setting or historic building) has not been ascertained	Field evaluation may be required to evaluate potential buried assets (NPPF para 207)

2.6 Chronology

2.6.1 Where referred to in this document, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000 – 8500 BC;
- Mesolithic 8500 – 4000 BC;
- Neolithic 4000 – 2400 BC;
- Bronze Age 2400 – 700 BC;
- Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43;
- Romano-British AD 43 – 409;
- Early Medieval AD 410 – 1065;
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1539;
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1799;
- Early Modern/Modern AD 1800 – present.

2.6.2 The Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods are considered to be prehistoric.

2.7 Assumptions and Limitations

2.7.1 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.

2.7.2 The HER is a record of known archaeological and historical features. It is not an exhaustive record of all surviving historic environment features and it does not preclude the existence of further features which are unknown at present.

3 LEGISLATION & PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National planning policy

- 3.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process. The key pieces of legislation are the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 3.1.2 National planning policy is set out by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2024. The legislation and national policy identify the historic environment as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and prioritise its conservation. This includes the setting out of appropriate assessment to ensure damage or loss to the resource is permitted only where it is justified. All NPPF historic environment policy should be read in conjunction with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero statements EN-1, EN-3 and EN-4 (2024), as well as the *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024).
- 3.1.3 Elements of the legislation and national policy of relevance to the proposed development within the Site are summarised in Appendix 2 Table A4.

3.2 Local planning policy

- 3.2.1 Relevant policy excerpts from the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan (updated 2025) are detailed in Appendix 2 Table A5.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section presents a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and its surrounding area. Gazetteers of known heritage assets and archaeological events within a search area of a 2km radius around the site have been collated from local and national databases and are presented in Appendix 1, with their locations shown on Figures 02-08. Heritage asset numbers mentioned in the text refer to the gazetteers.
- 4.1.2 The Study Area contains nine scheduled monuments, thirty-four listed buildings and one Conservation Area (Burton Agnes) and these are shown on Figure 02. The HER records 143 non-designated heritage assets which are shown on Figures 03 to 07. There are twenty-five archaeological events recorded within the study area, and these are shown on Figure 08.

4.2 Previous archaeological events

- 4.2.1 The HER records the geophysical survey undertaken in connection with the adjacent and already approved solar site, within which one of the proposed wind turbines will be sited (Cockcroft & Gater 2022, EHU4994). The geophysical survey identified a complex series of rectilinear ditched enclosures with probable trackways and circular anomalies within and exterior to the enclosures, separate to those identified within the study area. The morphology of the features suggests they are Prehistoric, most likely Bronze Age to Iron Age, although Romano- British and medieval dates are also a possibility (ibid). Linear features, pits, an enclosure and part of a second enclosure fall within the area of the proposed turbine (see section 4.5).
- 4.2.2 In addition, a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were undertaken from 2010-2011 as part of a previous application for the Thornholme Wind Farm (planning ref. 11/03999/STPLFE). The geophysical survey (ASDU 2010) recorded features of likely archaeological origin and correlated with cropmark features recorded on the HER. Additional anomalies were also recorded. Of most relevance are the results within the consented solar farm which shows the same enclosure features and pits as the more recent survey in the area of the proposed turbine (plate 6). The trial trench evaluation targeted features and blank areas to assess the character and date of the features (Adamson 2011). Trenches 11, 12, 13 and 14 correspond with T4 on plate 6 and fall within one of the land parcels included in this application. The large anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey was interpreted as a natural geological feature which had been modified to form a boundary. This feature has also been interpreted as a palaeochannel in the latest geophysical survey undertaken as part of this application (see section 4.5). Flints of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age were found in trench 13, whilst no finds or features were found in trenches 12 and 13. Trenches 21 and 22 are most relevant to the turbine within the solar farm although no finds or features were found. A linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey was found to be a natural channel. An area interpreted as a settlement complex in the proposed compound area, either side of the eastern greenway access track, was also evaluated. This found ditches containing Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and residual flints dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (ibid).
- 4.2.3 Most significant of the more recent archaeological interventions within the wider study area was the excavations undertaken in advance of the construction of a new water pipeline between the Water Treatment Works at Irton, North Yorkshire, and Haisthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, referred to as the East Coast Pipeline project (EHU3263, EHU4949, EHU4951,

EHU4954, EHU4967). These in part extended across the study area on an approximate north to south alignment, within 750m east of the site. The excavations identified Neolithic pits containing possibly ritually deposited flint, pottery and human bone; Bronze Age round barrows, boundary systems and possible structural remains; Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British pits and burials; Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, enclosures and elements of relict field-systems; as well as traces of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity. These included the nationally important Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement remains at Caythorpe.

- 4.2.4 Excavations were undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates in advance of a gas pipeline in 1992 (EHU4551, EHU4676, EHU4787), however the HER data provides limited information beyond three sets of co-ordinates. The latter was close to the northern edge of the proposed development area and an Iron Age grave was encountered (MHU7218) within 157m north of the proposed development area. Early prehistoric features recorded within the corridor included Neolithic and Bronze Age pit groups, and two hitherto unrecorded round barrows. Five pit alignments and ditch boundaries were also investigated.
- 4.2.5 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with a water main renewal in 2013 by Northern Archaeological Associates, approximately 920m south of the site (EHU1983). No archaeological features or artefacts were identified. A second watching brief within the same location undertaken in 2019 similarly revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits (EHU5063).
- 4.2.6 A geophysical survey and earthwork survey were undertaken over the Scheduled Monument of South Side Mount barrow in 1992 (EHU1232, EHU1233), but these were restricted to the limits of the scheduled area.
- 4.2.7 A topsoil strip was undertaken in advance of the construction of a gas drill site and access road at Pits Plantation Rudston in 1995 by Northern Archaeological Associates (MHU4071). The drill site directly overlies a section of the Rudston 'A' cursus, approximately 1.1km north of the site. The cursus ditches and associated other features were identified and recorded as well as an assemblage of Neolithic flints and pottery.
- 4.2.8 A number of antiquarian excavations associated with prehistoric barrows to the north of the proposed development area are also recorded within the HER (EHU4590, EHU4591, EHU4676, EHU4700, EHU4711, EHU4712, EHU4714, EHU4816, EHU4817), as well as associated excavations by the Ministry of Works (EHU4715).

4.3 Summary of recorded heritage assets by period

- 4.3.1 The designated and non-designated heritage assets recorded by the HER within the 2km study area are shown on Figures 02 to 07.

Prehistoric

- 4.3.2 The prehistoric Scheduled Monuments comprise:

Rudston Beacon and Round Barrows to East (List Entry Number 1005231)

- 4.3.3 This monument comprises the earthwork and buried remains of the round barrow of Rudston Beacon and four further round barrows extending for a distance of 450m to the north-east. The barrows are all located within an arable field to north of Woldgate. All of them have been

reduced by cultivation and were between 0.5m and 1.9m high when excavated by Greenwell in the 1860s and 1870s.

Earthwork (Rudston 'A' Cursus) on the Sheepwalk (List Entry Number 1005223)

- 4.3.4 This monument represents the southern extent of the Rudston 'A' cursus and is located within an arable field to the north of Woldgate. The monument is presumed to be of Neolithic date based upon excavated evidence.

South Side Mount Round Barrow (List Entry Number – 1005232)

- 4.3.5 This monument consists of the earthwork and buried remains of a round barrow located approximately 450m north of Woldgate. The barrow survives as an earthwork measuring 35m in diameter by 1.5m high. The mound has been both reduced and spread by ploughing, but is now grass covered and excluded from cultivation within the surrounding arable field.

Sands Wood Round Barrow (List Entry Number 1017994)

- 4.3.6 This monument consists of the earthwork and buried remains of a round barrow located some 80m north of Woldgate and within Sands Wood. The mound is covered by trees in the woodland. It is assumed to be prehistoric in date.
- 4.3.7 These four monuments are considered to be of high significance as surviving prehistoric earthworks and remnants of a ritual landscape. They have archaeological and historic value due to the information they can provide on funerary practices and landscape management.

Non-designated heritage assets

- 4.3.8 Archaeological evidence for prehistoric activity within the site itself is well attested, and includes the findspot of an early Neolithic to late Bronze Age arrow head within one of the proposed development areas (MHU18683)
- 4.3.9 Elsewhere within the site and wider study area are a series of cropmarks and earthworks which are indicative of field systems, enclosures, trackways, ring ditches and funerary features of possible prehistoric origin (MHU521, MHU595, MHU2983, MHU2984, MHU4128, MHU4176, MHU7209, MHU7286, MHU7287, MHU7289, MHU7290, MHU7300, MHU7583, MHU3261, MHU7299, MHU7435, MHU7453, MHU7573, MHU7574, MHU7579, MHU7580, MHU7581, MHU7583, MHU10160, MHU11760, MHU18098, MHU18394, MHU23399, MHU24692, MHU26493). This is consistent with the results of a geophysical survey undertaken in connection with the adjacent and already approved solar site (Cockcroft & Gater 2022).
- 4.3.10 The geophysical survey identified a complex series of rectilinear ditched enclosures with probable trackways and circular anomalies within and exterior to the enclosures, separate to those identified within the wider study area. There is a second rectangular enclosure on the southern boundary with at least four circular features enclosed within it and another outside to the east. In the southwestern corner there is further suggestion of rectilinear field boundaries. The morphology of the features suggests they are Prehistoric, most likely Bronze Age to Iron Age, though Romano- British and medieval dates are also a possibility (Cockcroft & Gater 2022).

- 4.3.11 A shallow Iron Age grave containing a crouched inhumation and an accompanying pottery vessel (MHU7218) were excavated as part of the installation of a gas pipeline within 160m north of the site.
- 4.3.12 Further north of the site is the Scheduled Monument of South Side Mount Round Barrow (List Entry No. 1005232, MHU4156). More information is given in the associated HER record. It was partially excavated prior to 1877, during which more than 20 cremations and burials were recorded. In addition, animal bones and grave goods including Bronze Age pottery vessels and a large collection of flint implements were found. The implement included Neolithic arrowheads. This is likely associated with the complex of barrows which extends from Rudston Beacon to the west, and Sand Woods Round Barrow to the east.
- 4.3.13 This complex of prehistoric ritual sites extends along a distinct ridge line above the site and north of Woldgate, and also includes the Scheduled Monuments of Rudston Beacon and Round Barrows to East (List Entry No. 1005231, MHU9880, MHU13368, MHU13369, MHU13370, MHU13371), and the Earthwork on the Sheepwalk (List Entry Number 1005223) to the north-west of the site. The latter represents the extant remains of the Woldgate Cursus (CURSUS A) (MHU4124). Sands Wood Round Barrow is located approximately 1km to the north-east of the site (List Entry No. 1017994). Further evidence for additional barrows has been identified between the Scheduled Monuments (MHU4157, MHU4158, MHU7189, MHU7576, MHU9885, MHU9886, MHU9887, MHU9887, MHU9888, MHU11760, MHU18099, MHU18361).
- 4.3.14 Multiple Neolithic occupation sites and associated finds have been identified within 750m to the north of the site (MHU11431, MHU11432, MHU11433, MHU12085, MHU12110, MHU12118, MHU18391, MHU18662, MHU18663, MHU18669, MHU18670, MHU18671, MHU18672) potentially relating to the same barrow complex. At least eleven further occupation sites and associated findspots have been identified within 1km to the north-east of the site towards the Sands Wood Round Barrow (MHU2978, MHU11436, MHU11437, MHU11438, MHU11439, MHU11440, MHU11441, MHU11991, MHU12128, MHU18658, MHU26632), and nine to the north-west towards Rudston Beacon (MHU11949, MHU11959, MHU11964, MHU11270, MHU12084, MHU18094, MHU18674, MHU18680, MHU18681).
- 4.3.15 Other prehistoric findspots within the wider study area include a flint axe 500m east of the site (MHU15548), flint arrow heads 800m east and 1km north of the site (MHU18684, MHU18673), a Bronze Age Food Vessel and Urn (MHU3291, MHU3733) approximately 1.1km north of the site, a stone axe (MHU3437) approximately 1.4km to the north at Rudston, an axe fragment (MHU4121) 600m north of the site, a pebble mace head 1km (MHU6655) south of the site, and a polished stone axe of Neolithic date (MDR8654).
- 4.3.16 A late Iron-Age to Romano-British Settlement site with potentially earlier roots was excavated 1.2km east of the site during the excavations for the East Coast Pipeline project (MHU26608, MHU26610). To the north of the main settlement, and east of the proposed development area were a Neolithic pit (MHU26615), a late Iron Age nucleated settlement (MHU26616), an Iron Age ditched enclosure (MHU26617), and further Neolithic and Bronze Age pits (MHU26627).
- 4.3.17 Within 1.7km to the northwest of the site is the Scheduled Monument of a Roman Villa (list Entry No. 1005222), which was constructed on the site of an earlier Iron Age Settlement (MHU4139).

Roman

- 4.3.18 The Study Area contains two Scheduled Monuments of this period:

Roman Villa Site (List Entry Number 1005222)

- 4.3.19 The scheduled monument is located within an arable field to the south of Kilham Lane. Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.

Romano-British villa east of Sandy Lane, 800m north west of Harpham Grange (List Entry Number 1013628)

- 4.3.20 The scheduled monument is located within an arable field adjacent to Sandy Lane. Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.
- 4.3.21 The monuments are considered to be of high significance in heritage terms for the information they can provide on Roman settlement patterns and the rural economy.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 4.3.22 The HER data indicates that Romano-British settlement activity has been identified within the proposed development area, with numerous pits and ditches of Romano-British native settlement being identified during works for a gas pipeline in 1971 (MHU3251).
- 4.3.23 The projected line of a Roman Road, aligned with the present Woldgate Road (MHU1439), lies within 500m north of the site. The road is thought to have linked the city of York and the port of Bridlington, but limited evidence exists for this. A silver coin of Salonina, wife of Gallienus was found within 80m of the projected line of the road (MHU4119) and 320m north of the site.
- 4.3.24 A series of cropmarks within the site and elsewhere within the study area have provisionally been interpreted as representing settlement enclosures and trackways of Romano-British date or undated (MHU3256, MHU3261, MHU7290, MHU7299, MHU7435, MHU7573, MHU7574, MHU7579, MHU7581, MHU7583, MHU18098), and there remains the possibility that the features identified by the geophysical survey connected with the adjacent and already approved solar site are Roman (Cockcroft & Gater 2022).
- 4.3.25 A late Iron-Age to Romano-British Settlement site was excavated and recorded 1.2km east of the site during the excavations for the East Coast Pipeline project between 2009 and 2010 (MHU26608). The site comprised a number of roundhouses, with isolated pits and postholes within a series of enclosure ditches.
- 4.3.26 The two Scheduled Monuments are located within the wider study area; the Roman Villa (list Entry No. 1005222, MHU4139) is 1.7km to the north-west of the site and the Romano-British villa east of Sandy Lane (List Entry Number 1013628) is located approximately 2km to the south-west of the Site.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 4.3.27 The Study Area contains the following Scheduled Monuments:

Burton Agnes 12th-century manor house (List Entry Number 1011581)

- 4.3.28 The 12th century manor house at Burton Agnes is located on the northern edge of the village to the west of the later Grade I listed Burton Agnes Hall (1346451) and other associated

heritage assets. It is a late Norman first floor hall with an upper story and a vaulted undercroft with later alterations of between the 15th and 18th centuries.

- 4.3.29 The monument is considered to be of high significance in heritage terms as a surviving medieval building, with architectural and historic interest.

Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village, manorial complex and fishponds (List Entry Number 1013618)

- 4.3.30 This monument comprises the earthworks and buried remains associated with the deserted medieval village of Low Caythorpe and associated manorial complex, located in the Great Wold Valley, approximately 1.45km north-east of the proposed development area. The earthworks are situated to the west of the existing farm under which the manorial complex is located. The monument is located in fields under pasture and the earthworks are well preserved.

Settlement Site at Boynton Hall (List Entry Number 1005207)

- 4.3.31 The scheduled monument associated with the medieval settlement of Boynton is located within an arable field to the south of the B1253. Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.
- 4.3.32 The two medieval settlements are considered to be of high significance for their archaeological value due to the information they can provide on medieval settlement patterns and the farming economy.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 4.3.33 The proposed development area lies to the north-west of the historic core of Haisthorpe, which is recorded as a shrunken medieval village (MHU10028). Whilst no medieval remains are known within the site, it will have formed part of the immediate settlement hinterland within an established agricultural landscape. Archaeological evidence for medieval cultivation features has been recorded in the wider study area (MHU26613, MHU26618).
- 4.3.34 Both Haisthorpe, and the neighbouring Thornholme, are named in the Domesday Book of 1086. Both formed part of the manor of Burton Agnes, held by the Stuteville family from the early post-Conquest period, who built the manor house in c.1173 (List Entry Number 1011581). The manor passed to the Somerville family from the 13th century and then by marriage to the Griffith and Boynton families into the modern period. The manor underwent a series of alterations dating to the 15th, 17th and 18th centuries.
- 4.3.35 Earthworks relating to a moated site and up to three fishponds survive to the south of Haisthorpe (MHU3278) as well as earthworks relating to the wider medieval settlement (MHU10028). It is likely that the moated site represents the location of an earlier manor house to which the adjacent Grade II listed farm-house (Manor Farm) may have been its successor, and which is reported to incorporate medieval building fabric.
- 4.3.36 Similar earthworks associated with the medieval settlement of Thornholme remain extant to the south of the village as well (MHU10027).
- 4.3.37 The two Scheduled Monuments of settlement sites mentioned above lie within the wider study area. The HER similarly records the site of a deserted medieval village south of Rudston

(MHU14792), each representing a probable early medieval settlement with associated trackways identified as earthworks and cropmarks on aerial photographs.

- 4.3.38 Elsewhere an early medieval inhumation with a biconical urn and an iron spear ferule were excavated at Thorpe Hall in 1906 (MHU2551), approximately 1km north of the site, worked silver fragments were recovered 1.35km north-west of the site (MHU20880, MHU21748, MHU21749), and an early medieval coin (MHU4118) was recovered from a sandpit 1.2km to the north. Anecdotal evidence also records a silver gilt ring and Thor's hammer pendant being found approximately 1km north of the site (MHU19958)
- 4.3.39 A series of cropmarks within the site and within the wider study remain undated and may well be of medieval origin (MHU595, MHU3261, MHU7290, MHU7299, MHU7300), with those southwest of Low Caythorpe, and within 800m north of the site, possibly representing an early medieval timber hall (MHU7241).

Post-medieval

- 4.3.40 The hamlets of Haisthorpe and Thornholme, having contracted during the medieval period, seem to have experienced a resurgence during the 18th and 19th centuries. Despite this, historic mapping confirms that the Site was on the periphery, and remained as agricultural land. The site of two pinfolds are recorded at Haisthorpe and Thornholme (MHU15083, MHU15088), indicating that at least some of the immediate area was managed as pasture.
- 4.3.41 The Grade II listed Haisthorpe Hall (NHLE no. 1346457, MHU3782), and the associated White House Farm (MHU20748) were built in the 18th century, and a private burial ground is located to the east of the site (MHU15116) associated with the hall. The former primitive Methodist Chapel (MHU14818) was also constructed at the end of the 19th century.
- 4.3.42 A series of buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries similarly survive within the village of Thornholme and are recorded on the HER, including a de-listed cottage dating to 1782 (MHU6945), a former primitive Methodist Chapel (MHU14819), and the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse, Main Street (MHU9996).
- 4.3.43 The sites of at least three mills are recorded within the wider study area, including one in 1584 associated with the remains of a deserted medieval village south of Rudston (MHU14792), a post mill is recorded to have been constructed to the north of Burton Agnes and 1.1km west of the site, which was still in use by 1840 (MHU5426, MHU7574), and the site of a windmill is recorded approximately 1km south of the site (MHU14812) associated with the site of a 16th century chapel (MHU14817).
- 4.3.44 The 1840 Burton Agnes and Haisthorpe Tithe map records a 'stone pit' 530m east of the site, which is later referred to as a lime kiln or chalk pit (MHU15089).

4.4 Map regression

1775 Jeffrey Map, 1787/1794 Cary Map and 1834 Greenwood Map (not reproduced)

- 4.4.1 Haisthorpe is first shown on the 1775 Cary Map as 'Haysthorp'. Earlier mapping, such as Blaeu in 1646, show Carnaby to the east and occasionally Thornholme to the west. On the 1787/1794 Cary Maps, 'Haysthorpe' is shown on a crossroads with a small number of buildings. It had expanded by the time of the 1834 Greenwood Map although it is referred to

there as 'Kaysthorpe'. Significant development is shown throughout all the nearby settlements, with the Hall and Burton Agnes particularly prominent.

1840 Burton Agnes and Haisthorpe Tithe Maps (not reproduced for copyright reasons)

- 4.4.2 The study site is divided between the 1840 Burton Agnes and Haisthorpe Tithe map and the 1840 Thornholme Tithe map. Both show the site in detail for the first time. It is divided into a series of linear plots with a 'stone pit' on the eastern boundary. The stone pit, also later referred to as a lime kiln or chalk pit, is referenced on the HER as MHU15089.

1854 Ordnance Survey Map

- 4.4.3 The 1854 Ordnance Survey map also shows the site divided into linear agricultural plots divided by trackways which broadly align with the current greenways (Figure 09). There is a lime kiln and chalk pit on the eastern boundary. Haisthorpe Hall and Lodge are shown within garden or orchard plots to the southeast of the study site, and Burton Agnes Hall and park is clearly depicted to the southwest. The Hall is Grade I listed (1346451) and was constructed in the 17th century.

1890 Ordnance Survey Map and later

- 4.4.4 By 1890, the Ordnance Survey map indicates that large open fields have been adopted (Figure 10). The Methodist Chapel is now in place along with a Pond (MHU15083), the Lodge is now south of Main Road with a moat and the former lodge is now named as Haisthorpe Hall. This pattern continues into the mid-20th century and by 1973-78 the OS maps name a series of farms or farmhouses between Haisthorpe Hall and Main Road and further development to the south of the road.

4.5 Geophysical Survey Results

- 4.5.1 This section covers geophysical surveys within the Site boundary. Other relevant nearby surveys have been discussed in section 4.2. A magnetic gradiometer survey was successfully undertaken across c26ha of land in September 2025 (Stead 2025). A summary is provided here and it is recommended that the full report is read in conjunction with this assessment. The separate survey areas have been numbered 1-5, with 1-3 representing the northern most parcels and 4-5 to the south. This excludes the part of the Site which falls within the consented solar farm as that was included in a previous geophysical survey. The survey showed natural anomalies typical of the chalk bedrock of the area. Numerous anomalies of an archaeological origin were noted in all survey areas.
- 4.5.2 Anomalies representing settlement activity were recorded in Area 4 (see Figures 21-23 in Stead 2025). These features correspond to the HER record of a Romano-British settlement (MHU3251). Internal linear anomalies suggest division within the settlement and there are also features suggestive of pits or areas of burning. In the eastern part of 4 is a pair of parallel linear anomalies running from north-east to south-west representing a trackway or ditches. In the west of Area 4 a broad curvilinear anomaly has been detected – a possible earth bank that may be natural or archaeological. The settlement appears to respect it.
- 4.5.3 A linear anomaly recorded in Areas 2 and 5 (2a and 5a on Figures 16 and 25, Stead 2025) represents the same feature running through these two areas. This corresponds to MHU3261, an undated linear earthwork. The feature is located east of a former field boundary anomaly which correlates with historic mapping. Enclosures in Area 2 are represented by regular, linear

and rectilinear anomalies. The features in Areas 2 and 3 may relate to an undated settlement complex recorded as cropmarks on the HER (MHU7583) (Stead 2025, Figures 16 and 19). Areas 2 and 5 also contained anomalies typical of extraction pits, and a possible palaeochannel was located in Area 2.

- 4.5.4 Areas 1 and 3 contain possible enclosures or trackways (Figures 13 and 19 in Stead 2025). Anomaly 1a comprises a pair of parallel linear anomalies on a north-west to south-east orientation which lead towards several known tumuli and earthworks to the north-west of the survey area. This corresponds with MHU7579 which has been interpreted as Iron Age trackways and enclosures. This is part of a much larger complex just to the west of Areas 1 and 4. Areas 1 and 3 showed indications of ridge and furrow, the remains of medieval to post-medieval farming practices. Two palaeochannels and drainage features were also recorded in Area 1.
- 4.5.5 The previous geophysical survey for the consented solar farm showed that the proposed turbine location contains an enclosure 14 measuring 35m by 40m and part of 13, a rectangular enclosure 25m by 35m. There are also other linear features and pit-like anomalies which could be associated with burnt or fired features (26) (Cockcroft & Gater 2022). This is a short distance away from a larger cluster of enclosures which has been interpreted as a multi-period settlement site. Plate 7 shows the proposed turbine location overlying the geophysical survey results.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 5.1.1 The site of the proposed development lies in a landscape containing significant archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. Examples of these remains include extensive cropmarks previously identified on aerial photographs and which have been corroborated by the results of a recent geophysical survey and a previous survey undertaken in connection with the adjacent solar site, within which one of the proposed wind turbines will be sited. An assessment of significance has been assigned in accordance with Table 1.

Prehistoric

- 5.1.2 The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of prehistoric date is very high. This assessment takes into account the wider prehistoric funerary and settlement landscape identified within the archaeological record, and results of the geophysical surveys. Should archaeological remains of prehistoric date be encountered, they have the potential to contain significant information about the use and development of the landscape over these periods, and would be non-designated assets of at least medium significance. The palaeochannels noted in the geophysical survey would also hold palaeoenvironment evidence which could contribute towards dating the filling of the channels and towards climate reconstruction. Such evidence would be of medium significance.

Roman

- 5.1.3 The potential for archaeological evidence of Roman activity has been assessed as high. A series of Romano-British features had been identified during the excavation of a gas pipeline in 1971. There is also some settlement evidence to the south of the study area, and the projected line of a Roman Road lies to the north of the site, and the presence of even a few examples of unstratified Roman remains close to the Roman road and the site are indicative of Romano-British rural settlement activity within the wider locality. Should groundworks reveal evidence of Romano-British occupation or field systems, this would be considered to be of medium significance as it would contribute towards an understanding of Roman rural settlement and activity in this particular area.

Medieval

- 5.1.4 It is considered that there is moderate potential for encountering agricultural features. This reflects the general paucity of recorded evidence for activity from this period within the vicinity of the site and the presence of ridge and furrow as shown by the geophysics. The site lies outside the main focus of medieval occupation at Haisthorpe, Thornholme and Burton Agnes, and should buried features or deposits of medieval date be revealed, these would be considered of low importance if they relate to agricultural activity on the periphery of the known settlements.

Post-medieval

- 5.1.5 It is considered that there is moderate potential that archaeological evidence for post-medieval agricultural features of low archaeological significance may be identified. Historic mapping shows that the site remained as agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval period, with no evidence for building activity within the site. Any later agricultural remains would be of negligible significance.

Research Frameworks

- 5.1.6 The potential archaeological resource within the site has the possibility to contribute to relevant Regional Research Frameworks, including the Yorkshire Research Agenda (Roskams and Whyman 2007). Given the evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider study area, the following points could be considered:
- 5.1.7 *Yorkshire evidence falling more definitely within the Neolithic period suggests that the development of ceramic production was broadly contemporary with the adoption of monumental burial practices and other large feats of construction such as creating cursus monuments (pp. 25).*
- 5.1.8 *Yorkshire can make a contribution of national importance to studying transitions across conventional periods, and equally within them (note, for example, the striking distribution of henge monuments in the region, with their implications for the adoption of a 'later Neolithic package') (pp. 26).*
- 5.1.9 *Landscape enclosure, on the other hand, is much more patchily represented and less chronologically certain (pp 26).*
- 5.1.10 *Research dating back to the 1970s in Yorkshire has noted the considerable variations which exist beneath the barrows, suggesting that these monuments and associated funerary practices comprise far more than individual high-status burials. This area of interest deserves to be continued in its own right (pp 27).*
- 5.1.11 *There are all too few attempts to examine habitation sites in relation to the evidence of landscape enclosure and to the more general development of the agricultural and pastoral economies (pp. 28).*
- 5.1.12 *The need to refine chronology and to consider more carefully the relationship between the start of the Iron Age and its predecessor (pp. 29).*
- 5.1.13 Beyond the Yorkshire Research Agenda, the location of the site within the Yorkshire Wolds provides an opportunity to contribute to the Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy (researchframeworks.org/YorkshireWolds). An area of particular focus relates to the number of Prehistoric archaeology sites in the vicinity:
- 5.1.14 *1.6 To what extent do we see evidence for significant human impact on the environment at this stage? What is the significance of the distribution of stone and flint axeheads from the Wolds?*
- 5.1.15 *2.7 What evidence do we have for Bronze Age settlement patterns over the course of the period (e.g. roundhouses, paddocks and ditched compounds, funnel systems)?*
- 5.1.16 *1.8 Was there continuity or change in the character of landscape use and inhabitation in the Bronze Age? What evidence do we have for farming practices (i.e. mixed agriculture or pastoralism) and do the presence of linear earthworks and dyke systems suggest a focus of pastoral land-use at this time?*
- 5.1.17 The presence of geophysical anomalies that may relate to Iron Age/Romano-British field systems has relevance to the following research questions in the Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy:

1.11 What was the changing nature of settlement during the Iron Age, from open to enclosed sites, including the dates of the emergence of the ladder and droveway settlements? Can the form and character of roundhouse data shed light on internal settlement patterns, the make-up of households and relations with near-neighbours, and the changing scale of community? How might fluctuation in water supply have affected these developing settlement patterns? How did the agricultural systems actually work? How do faunal/botanical remains link to archaeological features such as ladder settlements?

5.1.18 The site has potential for Roman archaeology and the existence of a nearby potential Roman road has relevance to the following research questions in the Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy:

5.1.19 *1.13 What were the major routeways and road networks of Roman date across the Wolds? Did they make use of pre-existing networks or forge new ones based on different priorities? If so, how did the imposition of this new infrastructure alter the strategic importance of certain locales?*

5.1.20 Haisthorpe is believed to be part of a deserted medieval village. This has relevance to part of a research question in the Yorkshire Wolds Research Strategy relating to settlement organisation and the chronology of land-use:

1.17 Rural settlement organisation: the Yorkshire Wolds landscape is internationally renowned for the in-depth excavation and longitudinal study of the Deserted Medieval Village of Wharram Percy. How typical is the origin, development, plan and decline of this site? Are different or similar chronologies suggested at other DMVs and what are the factors that favoured the survival of small Shrunk Medieval Villages rather than complete abandonment (e.g. Cottam or Hanging Grimston)? Which sites develop as major manorial centres or landed estates and why? Was this an uninterrupted occupation or re-occupation (e.g. of later, planned Historic farmsteads)?

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Description of Proposals

6.1.1 The proposed development will include the erection of six wind turbines with maximum tip height of 149.9m, a 92m high anemometer mast, wind turbine transformers, access tracks, electrical cabling and a temporary construction compound. The project would be adjacent to an already approved solar and battery storage site, with one of the proposed wind turbines being sited amongst the consented solar panels.

6.1.2 Archaeological Potential

6.1.3 The proposed energy park will fall within a landscape containing significant archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. This is particularly the case within the northern part of the study area, around Woldgate, where four prehistoric Scheduled Monuments are located including the Rudston 'A' cursus, and Bronze Age round barrow cemeteries, trackways and settlement evidence. Medieval and post-medieval settlement is recorded within the existing villages of Burton Agnes, Thornholme and Haisthorpe at the base of the slope to the south. The proposed development area falls within an area of intensive arable cultivation and features have been recorded as cropmarks from aerial photographs and through geophysical survey.

6.1.4 Groundworks involving excavation, including the removal of topsoil, would have the potential to truncate or remove buried archaeological deposits and disturb sediment sequences within palaeochannels. This would be a direct adverse impact on sub-surface archaeological remains within the Site boundary.

6.1.5 It is recommended that archaeological investigations take place to further characterise the remains within the Site including extent, date, function and state of preservation. Such works would include a scheme of trial trench evaluation, to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority, which could be conditioned as part of the planning application. Should the Local Planning Authority require further mitigation during the construction phase, this should be secured through a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

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1834 Greenwood Map (not reproduced)

1840 Burton Agnes and Haisthorpe Tithe Maps (not reproduced)

1854 OS map

1890 OS map

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Table 1: Designated heritage assets from National Heritage List for England (locations shown on Figure 2)

NHLE UID	Name	Grade	Period
1083812	CHURCH OF ST MARTIN	I	Medieval (11th Century)
1280994	BURTON AGNES MANOR HOUSE	I	Medieval (12th Century)
1083815	GATEHOUSE WITH WALLS AND SETS OF GATE PIERS ADJOINING TO FRONT OF BURTON AGNES HALL	I	Post-Medieval (17th Century)
1162406	BUTTERCUP COTTAGE	II	Post-Medieval (17th Century)
1204927	WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO NORTH, EAST AND WEST OF WALLED GARDEN AT BURTON AGNES HALL AND ABUTTING GATEHOUSE	II	Post-Medieval (17th Century)
1346451	BURTON AGNES HALL	I	Post-Medieval (17th Century)
1346645	THORPE HALL	II*	Post-medieval (17th Century)
1346453	REMAINS OF TREADMILL AND BAKERY WITH ATTACHED WALL AT BURTON AGNES HALL	I	Post-medieval (17th and 18th Centuries)
1083404	ICE HOUSE AT THORPE HALL	II	Post-medieval (18th Century)
1083818	SUNDIAL APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (18th century)
1204968	MANOR FARM COTTAGE	II	Post-medieval (18th Century)
1083816	GARDEN STATUE OF A PEASANT GIRL APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid-18th Century)
1204926	FIGURE OF ANGEL WITH HORN IN THE WATER GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid-18th Century)
1280989	STATUE OF A WARRIOR APPROXIMATELY 18 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid-18th Century)
1346452	GARDEN STATUE OF A PEASANT BOY APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO SOUTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid-18th Century)
1346454	STATUE OF MERCURY IN THE WATER GARDEN APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES TO EAST OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid-18th Century)

NHLE UID	Name	Grade	Period
1204924	STATUE OF BOY WITH QUIVER APPROXIMATELY 50 METRES TO NORTH OF BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval (Mid/late-18th Century)
1162429	STABLE BLOCK AT THORPE HALL	II	Post-medieval (Late 18th century)
1204971	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Post-medieval (Late 18th Century)
1309594	BRIDGE APPROXIMATELY 500 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THORPE HALL	II	Post-medieval (Late 18th century)
1204905	GATE PIERS AND WALLS TO SOUTH WEST AND WEST OF SOUTH GARDEN AND WALL, GATE PIERS, MOUNTING BLOCKS AND DOG KENNEL TO SOUTH AND WEST OF MANOR HOUSE AT BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Post-medieval and Early Modern/Modern
1346457	HAISTHORPE HALL	II	Post-medieval and Early Modern/Modern (Late 18th century and 19th Century)
1083405	BRIDGE, APPROXIMATELY 60 METRES SOUTH EAST OF STABLE BLOCK AT THORPE HALL	II	Early Modern/Modern (19th century)
1083817	STABLES AND COACH HOUSE TO BURTON AGNES HALL	II	Early Modern/Modern (19th Century)
1162473	BILLIARD ROOM AT THORPE HALL	II	Early Modern/Modern (19th century)
1346455	FORMER METHODIST CHURCH	II	Early Modern/Modern (19th Century)
1346646	ORANGERY AT THORPE HALL	II	Early Modern/Modern (19th Century)
1083403	Dairy at Thorpe Hall	I	Early Modern/Modern (Early 19th Century)
1083811	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II	Early Modern/Modern (Early 19th Century)
1083819	HOME FARMHOUSE	II	Early Modern/Modern (Early 19th Century)
1204990	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II	Early Modern/Modern (Early 19th Century)
1346449	THE OLD RECTORY	II	Early Modern/Modern (Early 19th Century)
1162463	GAME LARDER AT THORPE HALL	II	Early Modern/Modern (Late 19th Century)
1346666	STATUE OF BACCHUS AND ARIADNE	II	Early Modern/Modern (20th Century)

NHLE UID	Name	Grade	Period
1005223	Earthwork on the Sheepwalk stretching N from Wold Gate for 530yds (480m)	SM	Prehistoric
1005231	Rudston Beacon and round barrows to east	SM	Prehistoric
1017994	Sands Wood round barrow	SM	Prehistoric
1005232	South Side Mount round barrow, 350m north west of Woldgate reservoir	SM	Neolithic and Bronze age
1005222	Roman villa site	SM	Roman
1013628	Romano-British villa east of Sandy Lane, 800m north west of Harpham Grange	SM	Roman
1005207	Settlement site at Boynton Hall	SM	Medieval
1013618	Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village, manorial complex and fishponds	SM	Medieval
1011581	Burton Agnes 12th-century manor house	SM	Medieval (12th Century)

Table 2: Non-designated heritage assets from HER (locations shown on Figures 03–07)

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU18094	FS	FLINT SCRAPER	Prehistoric
MHU18098	MON	DOUBLE DITCHED DYKE, W OF SIX ACRE PLANTATION	Prehistoric
MHU18394	MON	POSSIBLE LINEAR DYKE, N OF WOLDGATE	Prehistoric
MHU23399	MON	CROPMARKS OF PREHISTORIC RING DITCHES AND PITS	Prehistoric
MHU3291	FS	FLINT IMPLEMENT, LOW CAYTHORPE	Prehistoric
MHU521	MON	POSSIBLE MORTUARY ENCLOSURE	Prehistoric
MHU6655	FS	PEBBLE MACEHEAD & AXE, HAISTHORPE	Prehistoric
MHU7290	MON	LINEAR TRIPLE DYKE, E OF SOUTH SIDE PLANTATION	Prehistoric
MHU18098	MON	DOUBLE DITCHED DYKE, W OF SIX ACRE PLANTATION	Prehistoric
MHU7453	MON	TRIPLE DYKE & DITCH SYSTEM, TUFT HILL	Prehistoric
MHU7574	MON	PREHISTORIC TRACKWAY AND ENCLOSURES	Prehistoric
MHU18394	MON	POSSIBLE LINEAR DYKE, N OF WOLDGATE	Prehistoric
MHU18391	FS	2 MESOLITHIC FLINTS, N OF WOLDGATE	Mesolithic
MHU15548	FS	FLINTS & AXE, HAISTHORPE HIGH FIELD	Undated and Neolithic
MHU11431	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11432	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11433	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11436	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11437	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11438	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11439	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11440	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11441	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11949	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11959	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU11964	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION (SITE 11)	Neolithic
MHU11991	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION (CARNABY TOP 14)	Neolithic
MHU12070	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU12084	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU12085	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU12110	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU12118	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU12128	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU26493	MON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE MORTUARY ENCLOSURE OR LONG BARROW	Neolithic
MHU26615	MON	NEOLITHIC PIT	Neolithic
MHU2978	MON	NEOLITHIC OCCUPATION SITE	Neolithic
MHU3437	FS	STONE AXE, RUDSTON	Neolithic
MHU4121	FS	AXE FRAGMENT	Neolithic
MHU13370	MON	ROUND BARROW (G63)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU13371	MON	ROUND BARROW (G62)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18658	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, W OF SANDS WOOD (MAKEY FIELD 9)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18659	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, NW OF SANDS WOOD (MAKEY FIELD 10)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18662	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, O.S. 0059 (MAKEY FIELD 13)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18663	FS	ARROWHEAD, E OF THE BELT (MAKEY FIELD 14)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18669	FS	ARROWHEADS, POSSIBLE MANUFACTURE, E OF WOLDGATE RESERVOIR	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18670	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, SOUTH SIDE MOUNT AREA (MAKEY FIELD 16)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18671	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, W OF WOLDGATE RESERVOIR (MAKEY FIELD 17)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18672	FS	ARROWHEADS, SW OF SOUTH SIDE PLANTATION (MAKEY FIELD 18)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18674	FS	ARROWHEADS, E OF BURTON AGNES BALK (MAKEY FIELD 20)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18680	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, E OF FOX COVERT (MAKEY FIELD 21)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU18683	FS	FLINT ARROWHEADS, THORNHOLME FIELD (MAKEY FIELD 27)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU26492	MON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE BARROWS	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU4124	MON	WOLDGATE CURSUS (CURSUS A) (G66)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age
MHU9888	MON	ROUND BARROW, SE OF FOX COVERT (G61?)	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze Age

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU26610	MON	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE FEATURES AND FINDS	Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age
MHU26627	MON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE PITS	Late Neolithic–Early Bronze age
MHU26492	MON	NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE BARROWS	Early Neolithic–Late Bronze age
MHU26632	MON	LATE NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE PITS	Late Neolithic–Early Bronze age
MHU13368	MON	ROUND BARROW (G65)	Bronze Age
MHU13369	MON	ROUND BARROW (G64)	Bronze Age
MHU18361	MON	ROUND BARROW, N OF WOLDGATE	Bronze Age
MHU3733	FS	BA FOOD VESSEL & URN	Bronze Age
MHU4155	MON	ROUND BARROW, S OF THORPE HALL	Bronze Age
MHU4157	MON	ROUND BARROW (G68)	Bronze Age
MHU4158	MON	BARROW (G69), E OF SANDS WOOD	Bronze Age
MHU4176	MON	RING DITCH, NE OF SOUTH SIDE MOUNT	Bronze Age
MHU7189	MON	ROUND BARROW, EAST FIELD	Bronze Age
MHU7300	MON	RING DITCH, E OF SANDS WOOD	Bronze Age
MHU9880	MON	RUDSTON BEACON ROUND BARROW	Bronze Age
MHU9885	MON	BARROW, E OF RUDSTON BEACON	Bronze Age
MHU9886	MON	BARROW, S OF FOX COVERT	Bronze Age
MHU9887	MON	BARROW, S OF FOX COVERT	Bronze Age
MHU4156	MON	SOUTH SIDE MOUNT ROUND BARROW AND POSSIBLE LATER ANGLO SAXON BURIALS (G67)	Bronze Age and Early Medieval
MHU18673	FS	FLINT ARROWHEAD, W OF ZIGZAG PLANTATION (MAKEY FIELD 19)	Early Bronze Age
MHU18684	FS	FLINT ARROWHEAD, S OF WOLDGATE (MAKEY FIELD 28)	Middle Bronze Age
MHU18681	FS	FLINT ARROWHEAD, THE SHEEPWALK (MAKEY FIELD 22)	Late Bronze Age
MHU7209	MON	POSSIBLE EARLY IRON AGE ROUND HOUSES, S OF WOLDGATE	Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age
MHU7573	MON	SETTLEMENT COMPLEX, SE OF TUFT HILL FARM	Bronze Age–Roman
MHU10160	MON	SQUARE BARROW CEMETERY	Iron Age
MHU11760	MON	HAISTHORPE HIGH FIELD BARROW	Iron Age
MHU10160	MON	SQUARE BARROW CEMETERY	Iron Age
MHU18099	MON	SQUARE BARROW, N OF WOLDGATE	Iron Age

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU26616	MON	LATE IRON AGE NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT	Iron Age
MHU2983	MON	THREE SQUARE BARROWS & PIT ALIGNMENT, W OF SIX ACRE PLANT	Iron Age
MHU2984	MON	ENCLOSURE & SQUARE BARROW	Iron Age
MHU7218	MON	IRON AGE INHUMATION, S OF WOLDGATE	Iron Age
MHU7287	MON	SETTLEMENT COMPLEX, S OF BACK SIDE LANE	Iron Age
MHU7579	MON	DITCHES, TRACKWAYS & ENCLOSURES	Iron Age
MHU26500	MON	CARR PLANTATION	Middle Iron Age
MHU7435		CROPMARK COMPLEX, TUFT HILL	Iron Age–Roman
MHU26608	MON	LATE IRON AGE TO ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT SITE	Late Iron Age–Roman
MHU26617	MON	IRON AGE DITCHED ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age–Roman
MHU4139	MON	RUDSTON VILLA & IRON AGE SETTLEMENT SITE	Iron Age–Roman
MHU1439	MON	ROMAN ROAD	Roman
MHU3251	MON	RB NATIVE SETTLEMENT	Roman
MHU3256	MON	RB OCCUPATION SITE	Roman
MHU4119	FS	ROMAN COIN	Roman
MHU4128	MON	ENCLOSURE & POT, S OF CARR PLANTATION	Roman–Medieval
MHU19958	FS	THOR'S HAMMER PENDANT, RUDSTON	Early Medieval
MHU20851	FS	SILVER PLATE FRAGMENT	Early Medieval–Post-medieval
MHU20880	FS	POSSIBLE EARLY MEDIEVAL METAL WORKING DEBRIS	Early Medieval
MHU21748	FS	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVER FRAGMENT	Early Medieval
MHU21749	FS	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVER FRAGMENT	Early Medieval
MHU2551	MON	AS BURIAL	Early Medieval
MHU4118	FS	COIN, SANDPIT	Early Medieval
MHU7241	MON	ANGLIAN TIMBER HALL, SW OF LOW CAYTHORPE DMV	Early Medieval
MHU3278	MON	MOAT & FISHPONDS, HAISTHORPE	Medieval
MHU10027	MON	THORNHOLME MED/PM SETTLEMENT & SMV	Medieval/Post-medieval
MHU10028	MON	HAISTHORPE MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND SMV	Medieval/Post-medieval
MHU26613	MON	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL PLOUGH FURROWS AND ASSOICATED FINDS	Medieval–Post-medieval
MHU26618	MON	MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL PLOUGH FURROWS	Medieval–Post-medieval

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU18393	MON	SITE OF LYNCHETS, S OF CARR PLANTATION	Medieval–Victorian
MHU5426	MON	SITE OF POST MILL, MILL HOUSE	Medieval–Victorian
MHU14790	MON	SITES OF BEACONS, THE SHEEPWALK	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU15083	MON	SITE OF PINFOLD, MAIN RD, HAISTHORPE	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU15088	MON	SITE OF PINFOLD, THORNHOLME	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU15089	MON	SITE OF CHALK PIT & KILN, HAISTHORPE	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU15111	MON	SITE OF CHALK PIT & LIME KILNS	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU15116	MON	SITE OF BURIAL GROUND	Post-medieval–Victorian
MHU20748	BLD	WHITE HOUSE FARM	Post-medieval–Modern
MHU14792	MON	SITE OF WINDMILL, THORPE DMV	Post-medieval (Tudor–Elizabethan)
MHU14817	MON	SITE OF CHAPEL, HAISTHORPE	Post-medieval (Tudor–Elizabethan)
MHU14812	MON	SITE OF WINDMILL, HAISTHORPE	Post-medieval (Elizabethan–Post-medieval)
MHU9996	BLD	MANOR FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET (S SIDE), THORNHOLME	Post-medieval (Hanovian 1750–1799 AD)
MHU15119	MON	THORNHOLME GATE HOUSES	Post-medieval–Early Modern/Modern (Hanovian–Victorian 1800–1899 AD)
MHU3782	BLD	HAISTHORPE HALL	Post-medieval–Early Modern/Modern (Hanovian–Victorian 1800–1899 AD)
MHU6945	BLD	THE COTTAGE	Post-medieval–Early Modern/Modern (Hanovian–Victorian 1782–1850 AD)
MHU8811	MON	HULL TO SCARBOROUGH RAILWAY	Post-medieval–Early Modern/Modern (Hanovian–Victorian 1800–1899 AD)
MHU14818	MON	FORMER PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, HAISTHORPE	Early Modern/Modern (Victorian–1888 AD)
MHU14819	MON	FORMER PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, THORNHOLME	Early Modern/Modern (Victorian–1892 AD)

MonUID	Type	Name	Period
MHU19942	MON	ANTI-AIRCRAFT DITCH, RUDSTON	Second World War 1939–1945 AD
MHU20046	MON	WWII GUN EMPLACEMENT, PITS PLANTATION	Second World War 1939–1945 AD
MHU26614	MON	UNDATED DITCH	Undated
MHU26633	MON	UNDATED LINEAR FEATURES	Undated
MHU3261	MON	LINEAR EARTHWORK	Undated
MHU595	MON	TRIPLE DYKE, SOUTH OF LOW CAYTHORPE	Undated
MHU7286	MON	RECTILINEAR DITCH SYSTEM, E OF FOX COVERT	Undated
MHU7289	MON	ELEVEN RING DITCHES & TRACKWAY, SW OF SOUTH SIDE PLANT	Undated
MHU7299	MON	MULTIPLE LINEAR FEATURES & TRIPLE DYKE	Undated
MHU7576	MON	RING DITCH, S OF WOLDGATE	Undated
MHU7580	MON	RING DITCH, S OF WOLDGATE PLANTATION	Undated
MHU7581	MON	LINEAR EARTHWORKS (EAST TO WEST)	Undated
MHU7583	MON	SETTLEMENT COMPLEX	Undated

Table 3: Archaeological events from HER (locations shown on Figure 08)

EvUID	Name	Date
EHU4591	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G69	1840–1870
EHU4714	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G62	1864
EHU4816	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), SOUTH SIDE MOUNT #G67	1868
EHU4590	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G66	1869
EHU4700	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G61	1869
EHU4817	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G68	1870
EHU4711	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G65	1870
EHU4712	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G64	1870
EHU4713	ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATION (PRE-1950), RUDSTON #G63	1870
EHU4715	FULL EXCAVATION (1950-), RUDSTON #G62	1968
EHU4676	CAYTHORPE GAS PIPELINE PROJECT, FULL EXCAVATION (1950-), EAST FIELD	1992
EHU4787	CAYTHORPE GAS PIPELINE PROJECT, FULL EXCAVATION (1950-), WOLDGATE	1992
EHU4551	CAYTHORPE GAS PIPELINE PROJECT, FULL EXCAVATION (1950-), CARR PLANTATION	1992
EHU1232	GEO AT SOUTH SIDE MOUNT, 1992	1992
EHU1233	EWK SURVEY OF SOUTH SIDE MOUNT, 1992	1992
EHU4071	EXC OF THE RUDSTON 'A' CURSUS AT PITS PLANTATION, RUDSTON	1995
EHU5070	LANDSCAPE SURVEY OF THE WOLDAGTE CURSUS TERMINAL	2001
EHU4949	FIELD 1 OF EXC AT EAST COAST PIPELINE	2009, 2010
EHU4951	FIELD 2 OF EXC AT EAST COAST PIPELINE	2009, 2010
EHU4954	FIELD 4 OF EXC AT EAST COAST PIPELINE	2009, 2010
EHU4967	FIELD 6 OF EXC AT EAST COAST PIPELINE	2009, 2010
EHU3263	EXC AT EAST COAST PIPELINE	2009, 2010
EHU1984	DBA FOR THE RUDSTON SRE ENABLING WORKS AT THORNHOME AND RUDSTON	2012
EHU1983	WB AT RUDSTON SRE ENBALING WORKS, RUDSTON	2013
EHU5063	WB ON THE WATER MAIN RENEWAL, THORNHOLME	2019
EHU4994	GEO AT THREE OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK, HAISTHORPE	2022

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL & LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

Table 4: National planning policy

Title	Content
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas of Importance (AAIs or their equivalent) are afforded statutory protection and the consent of the Secretary of State (DCMS), as advised by English Heritage [Historic England], is required for any works.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (that is those buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance). A Listed Building may not be demolished or altered or extended in any manner which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest without Listed Building Consent being granted. There are three grades of listed building (in descending order): • Grade I: buildings of exceptional interest; • Grade II*: particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and • Grade II: buildings of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 202	Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 203	Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 204	When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 205	Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 206	Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 207	In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 208	Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 209	Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 210	In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 211	In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 212	When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 213	Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 214	Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial

	harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 215	Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 216	The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 217	Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 218	Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 219	Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 220	Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.
NPPF Chapter 16, Paragraph 221	Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

Table 5: East Riding Local Plan 2025-2029 Strategy Document Update April 2025

Title	Content
Policy S1: Sustainable development	Development proposals A. When considering development proposals, the council will take a positive approach that reflects the three overarching objectives of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework, economic, social and environmental, whilst taking in to account local circumstances. It will work proactively with applicants to find solutions that mean proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development supporting the council's Vision and Objectives for the Local Plan and the other documents which make up the development plan. B. The Local Plan should be read as a whole and in conjunction with the other documents which make up the development plan. Planning applications that accord with the policies in the development plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. C. Proposals should ensure that, where appropriate, development will support the future sustainable growth of settlements. Future access and connectivity to neighboring land should be taken into consideration. Creating Neighborhood Plans D. The council actively supports the development of Neighborhood Development Plans within the East Riding. E. Neighborhood Development Plans proposing additional growth to that indicated in the Local Plan will be supported where infrastructure and service provision is able to accommodate the growth planned or can be delivered as part of the proposals.
Policy ENV1: Integrating high quality design	A. All development proposals will: 1. Contribute to safeguarding and respecting the diverse character and appearance of the area through their design, layout, construction and use; 2. Seek to minimise the demand for energy and make prudent and efficient use of natural resources, particularly land, energy and water; and 3. Seek to maximise the use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon technologies. B. Development will be supported where it achieves a high quality of design, which optimises the potential of the site and contributes to a sense of place and beauty. This will be accomplished by: 1. Having regard to the specific characteristics of the site's wider context and the character of the surrounding area; 2. Incorporating an appropriate mix of uses on the site; 3. Having an appropriate scale, density, massing, height and material; 4. Having regard to the amenity of existing or proposed properties; 5. Ensuring the proposal does not have an unacceptable impact on existing uses in the surrounding area; 6. Ensuring the proposal does not result in unreasonable restrictions being placed on existing uses; 7. Having an adaptable layout for sites and / or buildings, which takes into account the needs of future users; 8. Having regard to healthy lifestyles; 9. Incorporating energy efficient design and arrangements to manage waste;

	10. Incorporating hard and / or soft landscaping, alongside boundary treatment of an appropriate scale and size, to enhance the setting of buildings, public space and views; 11. Consider the potential for public transport and active forms of travel in the layout of streets and paths within new development; 12. Promoting equality of safe movement for all within the site, including access, egress and minimising highway safety risks; 13. Having regard to features that minimise crime and the perception of crime; 14. Considering the use of public art, where the sense of place and public access or view would justify it; 15. Ensuring infrastructure, including green infrastructure, drainage, SuDS and flood mitigation, are well integrated into the development; 16. Ensuring that new streets are tree-lined, unless this would be inappropriate, and that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments. Proposals should ensure appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible; 17. Incorporating, nature conservation and biodiversity net gain into the proposal; 18. Incorporating, where appropriate, a reduction in the vulnerability and increase in resilience to climate change; 19. Considering the use of the latest technologies and materials to improve building quality; 20. Considering the appropriate use of local materials, architectural styles and features that have a strong association with the area's landscape, geology and built form, with particular attention to heritage assets; and 21. Safeguarding the views and setting of outstanding built and natural features and skylines within and adjoining the East Riding, including those features identified in Policies A1-A6. C. Innovative design incorporating new materials and technologies will be supported where the local context and sub areas, with their diverse landscapes, geologies, historical background and built form, have been fully considered as part of the design process.
Policy ENV2: Promoting a high-quality landscape	A. Development proposals should be sensitively integrated into the existing landscape, demonstrate an understanding of the intrinsic qualities of the landscape setting and, where possible, seek to make the most of the opportunities to protect and enhance landscape characteristics and features. To achieve this, development should: 1. Protect the character and individual identity of settlements by maintaining their physical separation, including through the maintenance of the Key Open Areas identified in Policies A1-A6, and on the Policies Map, where there is a risk of settlement coalescence. 2. Protect and enhance important open spaces within settlements, which contribute to their character. 3. Ensure all important hedgerows and trees are retained unless their removal can be justified in the wider public interest. Where important hedgerows and any trees are lost replacements will usually be required on-site. 4. Maintain or enhance the character and management of woodland where appropriate. 5. Retain, not detract from, and enhance wetland and water feature characteristics.

	6. Protect and enhance views across valued landscape features, including flood meadows, chalk grassland, lowland heath, mudflats and salt marsh, sand dunes and chalk cliffs. 7. Protect and enhance the undeveloped coast. B. Proposals should protect and enhance the existing landscape character as described in the <i>East Riding Landscape Character Assessment</i>, in particular within the following Important Landscape Areas as shown on the <i>Policies Map Update</i>: 1. The Yorkshire Wolds, with special attention to ensuring developments are of an appropriately high quality and will not adversely affect the historic and special character, appearance or conservation value. 2. The Heritage Coast designations at Flamborough and Spurn Head, ensuring that proposals are compatible with their special character. 3. The River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley, which includes the Pocklington Canal. 4. The Thorne, Crowle and Goole Moors. C. Proposals should have regard to the existing historic character as described in the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston Upon Hull.
Policy ENV3: Valuing our heritage	A. Proposals that positively and proactively conserve and enhance the East Riding's Historic Environment and heritage assets will be supported. This Historic Environment reinforces local distinctiveness, helps create a sense of place and can assist in the delivery of the economic wellbeing of the area. Key features that contribute to the East Riding's distinctive historic character, include, but are not limited to: 1. Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal; 2. Listed Buildings and their settings; 3. Scheduled Monuments; 4. Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes; 5. The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds; 6. Heritage assets associated with the historic development and defence of the East Yorkshire Coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary; 7. The historic, archaeological and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge; 8. The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, surviving former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns or garth plots; 9. The nationally significant archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and 10. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive. B. In determining applications, proposals that conserve or enhance the significance of a heritage asset and its setting should be supported. Development that will cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted where clear and convincing justification for the proposed harm can be demonstrated in line with national planning policy requirements. Where harm cannot be avoided the applicant will need to prepare a scheme that minimises and mitigates the harm caused by development and demonstrate that the harm

	is appropriately weighed against public benefits in accordance with national policy. C. Proposals that would retain, and enhance the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, or its contribution to the character of a place will be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy. D. Proposals which seek to safeguard the future of designated heritage assets at risk, including putting them to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use and conserve their significance will be supported where it is in accordance with national planning policy. E. Proposals that impact on a heritage asset (including its setting) should be accompanied by a heritage statement; proportionate to the asset's significance and in line with national planning policy. F. Considerable weight will be given to the preservation and protection of non-designated archaeological remains. Development proposals on sites that have archaeological potential must include a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation report with their planning application. To minimise conflict and ensure mitigation of damage, preservation of the remains in situ is the preferred solution. However, where the significance of archaeological remains is such that their preservation in situ is not essential and is not feasible, a written scheme of investigation and programme of archaeological works aimed at achieving preservation by record will be required to be submitted to and agreed with the local planning authority.
Policy A2: Bridlington Coastal sub area	Plans, strategies and development decisions in the Bridlington Coastal sub area, and outside of the town of Bridlington, should: A. Housing 1. Support the role of Bridlington as the main focus for residential development in the sub area. 2. Support the delivery of housing, at a level commensurate with the scale and function of the settlement, in Beeford and Flamborough through the development of sites within the settlements. B. Economy 1. Support appropriate expansion and diversification of the sub area's key economic sectors, particularly tourism; manufacturing and engineering; agriculture / food and drink (including fisheries); and retail. 2. Support the growth of new and existing businesses at Carnaby Industrial Estate, predominantly for manufacturing, storage and distribution uses. 3. Encourage improvements to existing tourism accommodation and additional appropriately located small-scale serviced and self catering tourist accommodation. 4. Support necessary infrastructure and ancillary developments associated with the offshore renewable energy sector. 5. Sensitively make the best use of the sub area's natural assets, such as the coast and the Wolds, to develop more outdoor sport, tourism and leisure opportunities, whilst improving its high landscape value and biodiversity. C. Environment 1. Conserve and enhance those elements which contribute to the significance of the sub area's heritage assets, including their setting to improve their attractiveness and encourage tourism.

	2. Have regard to the character and quality of landmarks, such as Bridlington Priory and Christ Church, Flamborough Lighthouse and the sea, and respect, and, where possible, enhance views of these features. 3. Retain the distinctive character and landscape setting of the Wolds villages. 4. Facilitate the relocation or roll back of existing development threatened by coastal erosion between Wilthorpe and Skirlington, maintain coastal defences at Bridlington, and allow appropriate temporary developments to take place in Coastal Change Management Areas where they would contribute to the local economy. 5. Support integrated approaches to habitat and species management, safeguarding and enhancing designated sites, including Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs, green infrastructure corridors and the beaches of Bridlington Bay, and avoid development that would have a detrimental impact, working in conjunction with neighbouring authorities where appropriate. 6. Sensitively maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, particularly the Flamborough Heritage Coast, and improve public access to, and enjoyment of, the coast, ensuring that development proposals protect and enhance its distinctive landscape, conservation initiatives and the quality of the natural environment. 7. Protect the character and quality of the Yorkshire Wolds, in particular the unique broad valley landform of the Gypsy Race Corridor and the large scale open nature of the landscape of Bempton, Grindale and Flamborough. 8. Proactively manage the risk of flooding posed from the North Sea and the Gypsy Race catchment, including the risk of surface water and groundwater flooding, having regard to the relevant Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and flood risk management plans and strategies. 9. Ensure the integrity of the Burton Agnes, Haisthorpe and Mill Lane Ground Water Source Protection Zones. D. Community and Infrastructure 1. Enhance connectivity within the sub area and with the rest of the East Riding and Scarborough by considering a development's impact on transport infrastructure and contributing towards improvement schemes where required. 2. Improve walking, cycling and public transport facilities, including those set out within the Local Transport Plan Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans and major cross country routes, such as the Way of the Roses, the Public Right of Way network, and the National Cycle Network. 3. Support the provision of additional infrastructure, including: i. primary health care capacity, including GPs and dentists across the sub area; ii. additional primary school pupil capacity for existing schools in the Bridlington area; and iii. additional capacity for special educational needs (SEN) and early years education.
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APPENDIX 3 PLATES



Plate 1: Aerial image of the Site showing the fields where the proposed turbines will be placed and photo viewpoints.

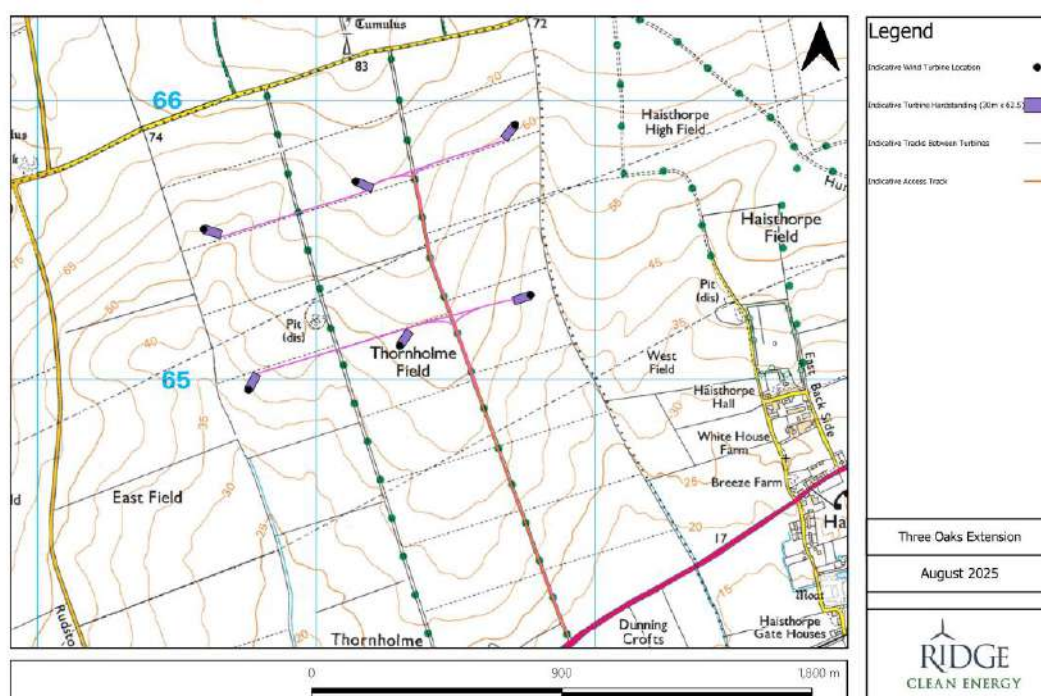


Plate 2: Indicative Location of wind turbines, hardstanding, tracks and access (courtesy of Ridge Clean Energy).



Plate 3: View looking south across the site.



Plate 4: View looking south across the site from the westernmost access track/greenway.



Plate 5: The main access track for the development will be the eastern greenway. Looking north from its junction with the A614.

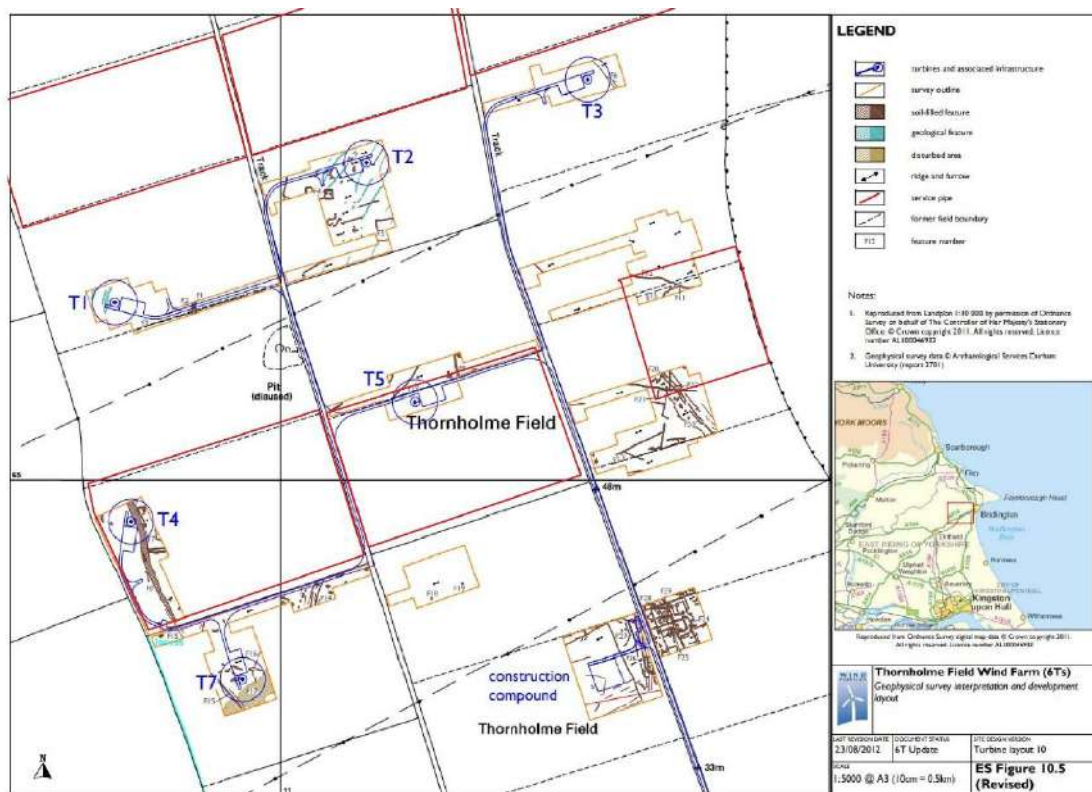


Plate 6: Geophysics results for a survey related to an application for the Thornholme Wind Farm, reproduced from the Environmental Statement, Volume 3 - Figures (planning ref. 11/03999/STPLFE), overlain with current Site boundary in red.

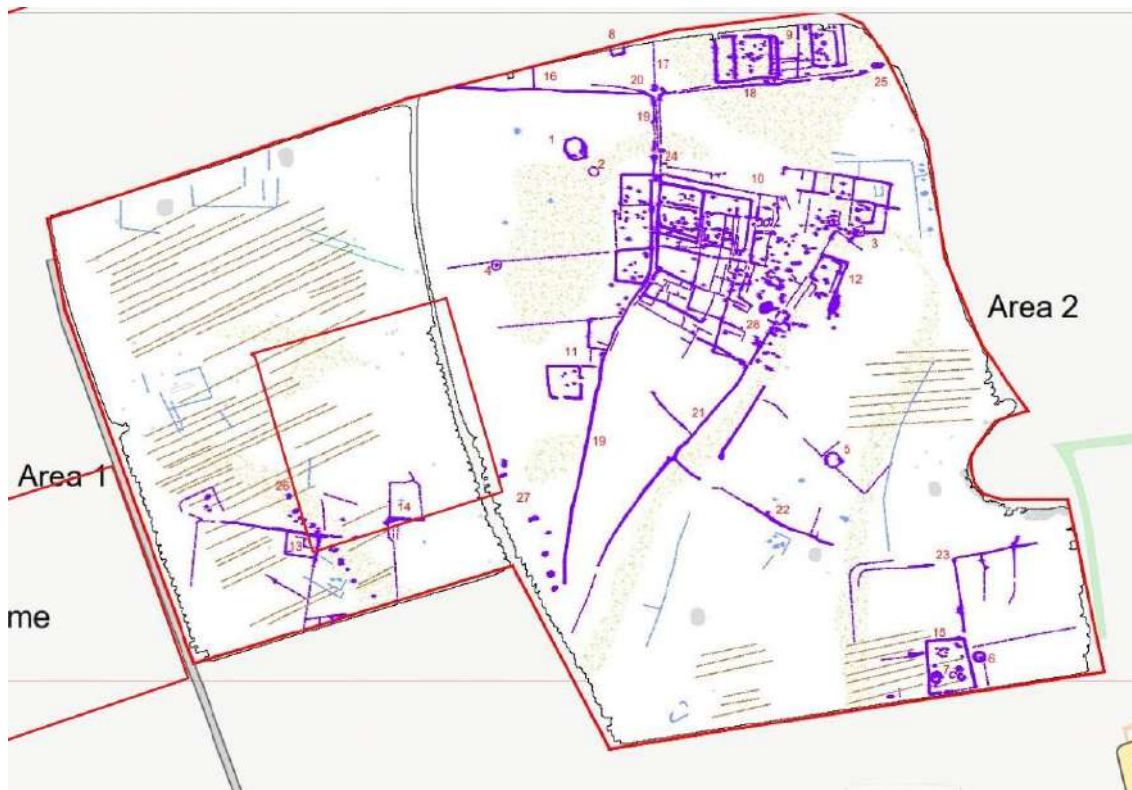


Plate 7: Geophysical survey results for consented solar farm overlain with proposed location of turbine (smaller red rectangle).

FIGURES



Figure 01 - Location Map
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

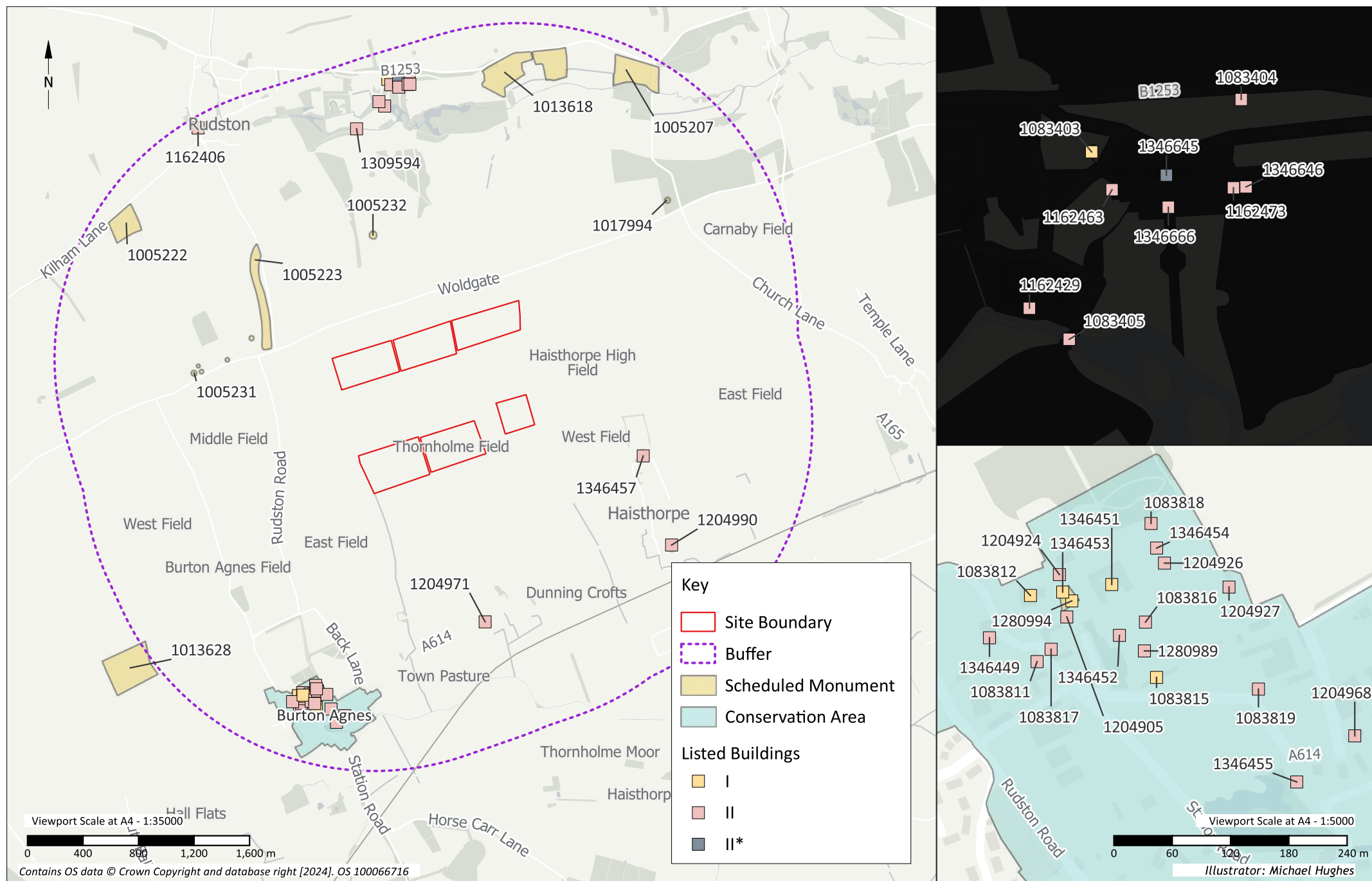


Figure 02 - Designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

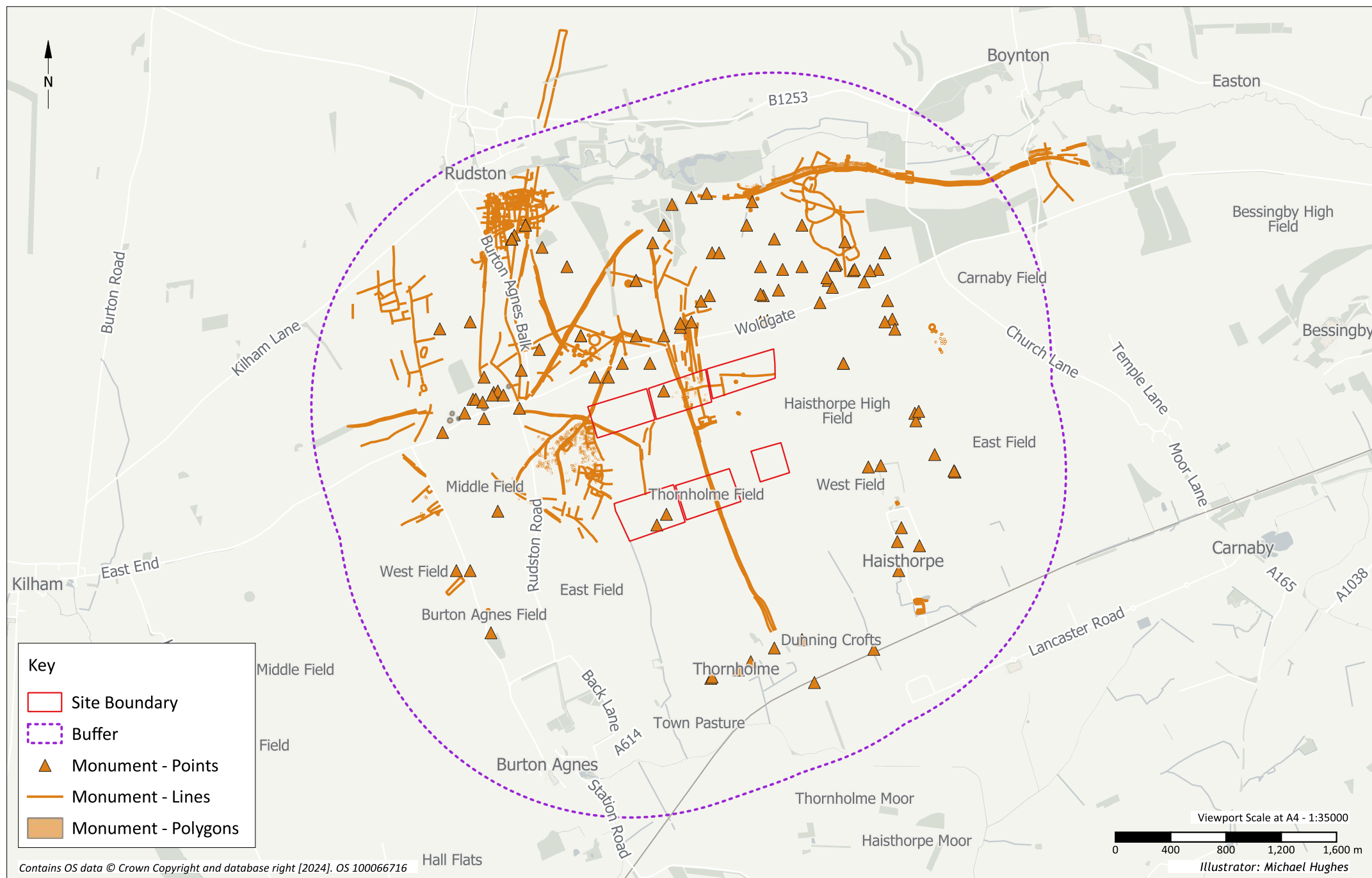


Figure 03 - Non-designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire



Figure 04 - Non-designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

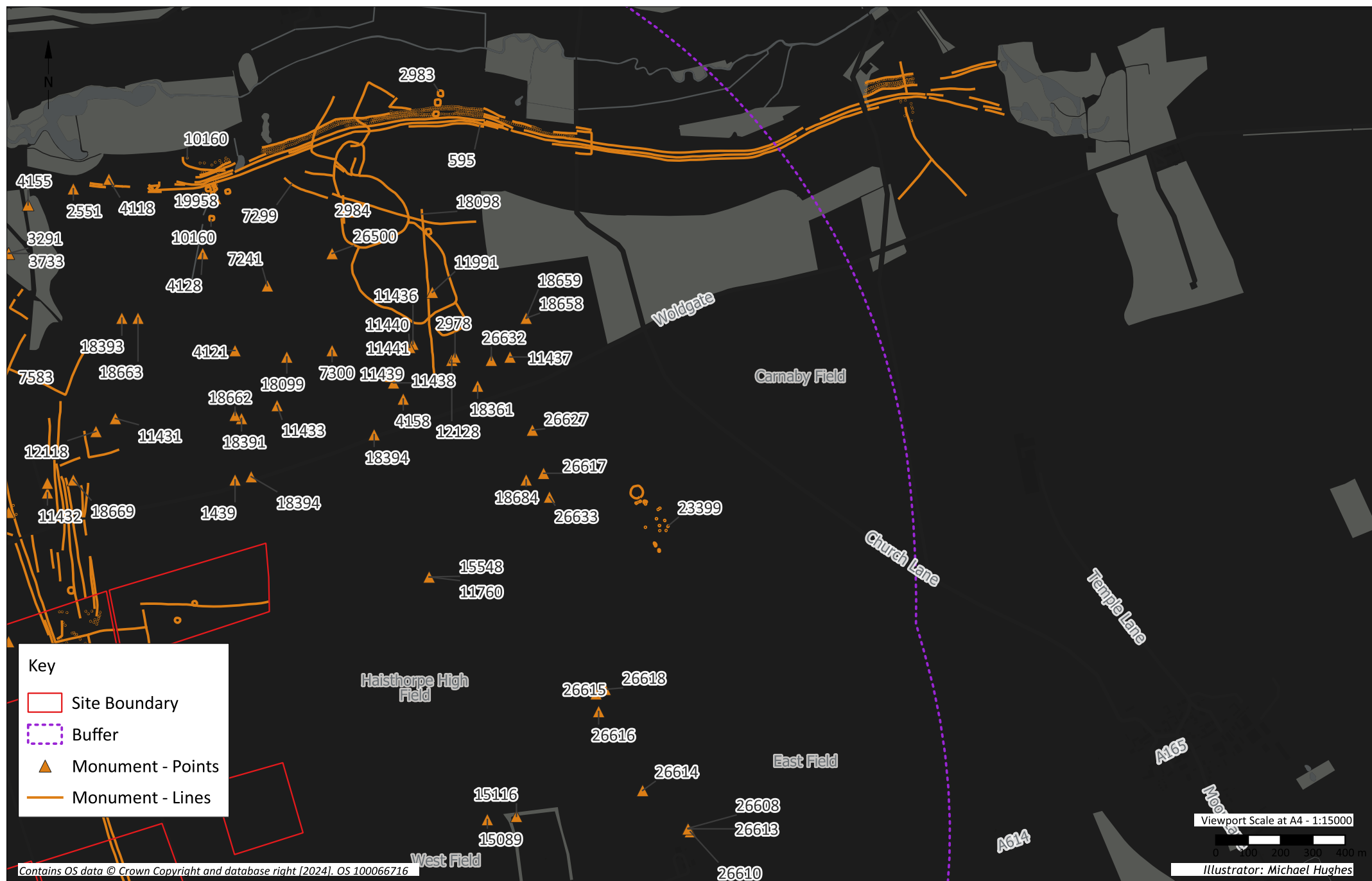


Figure 05 - Non-designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire



Figure 06 - Non-designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

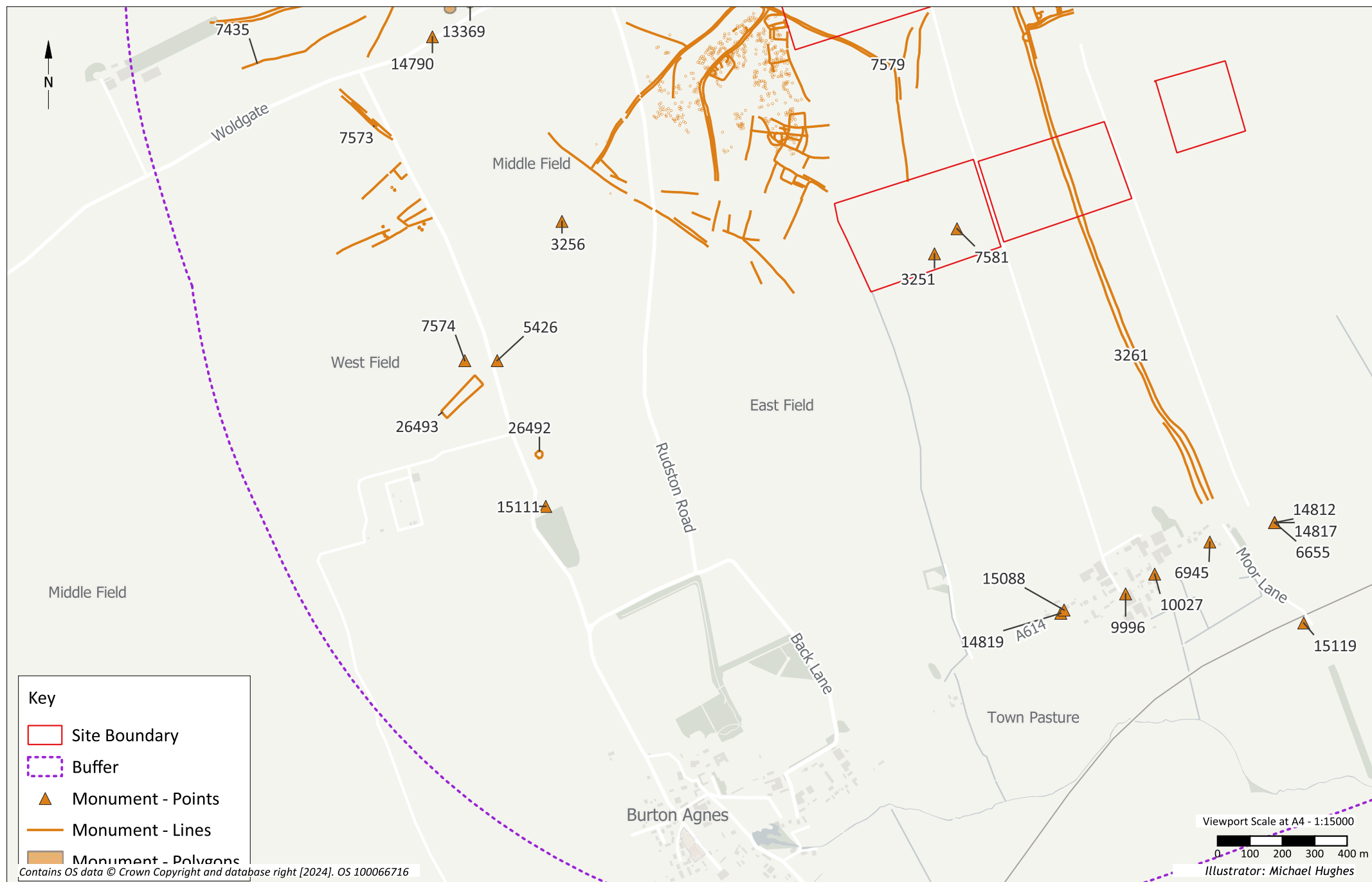


Figure 07 - Non-designated Heritage Assets
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

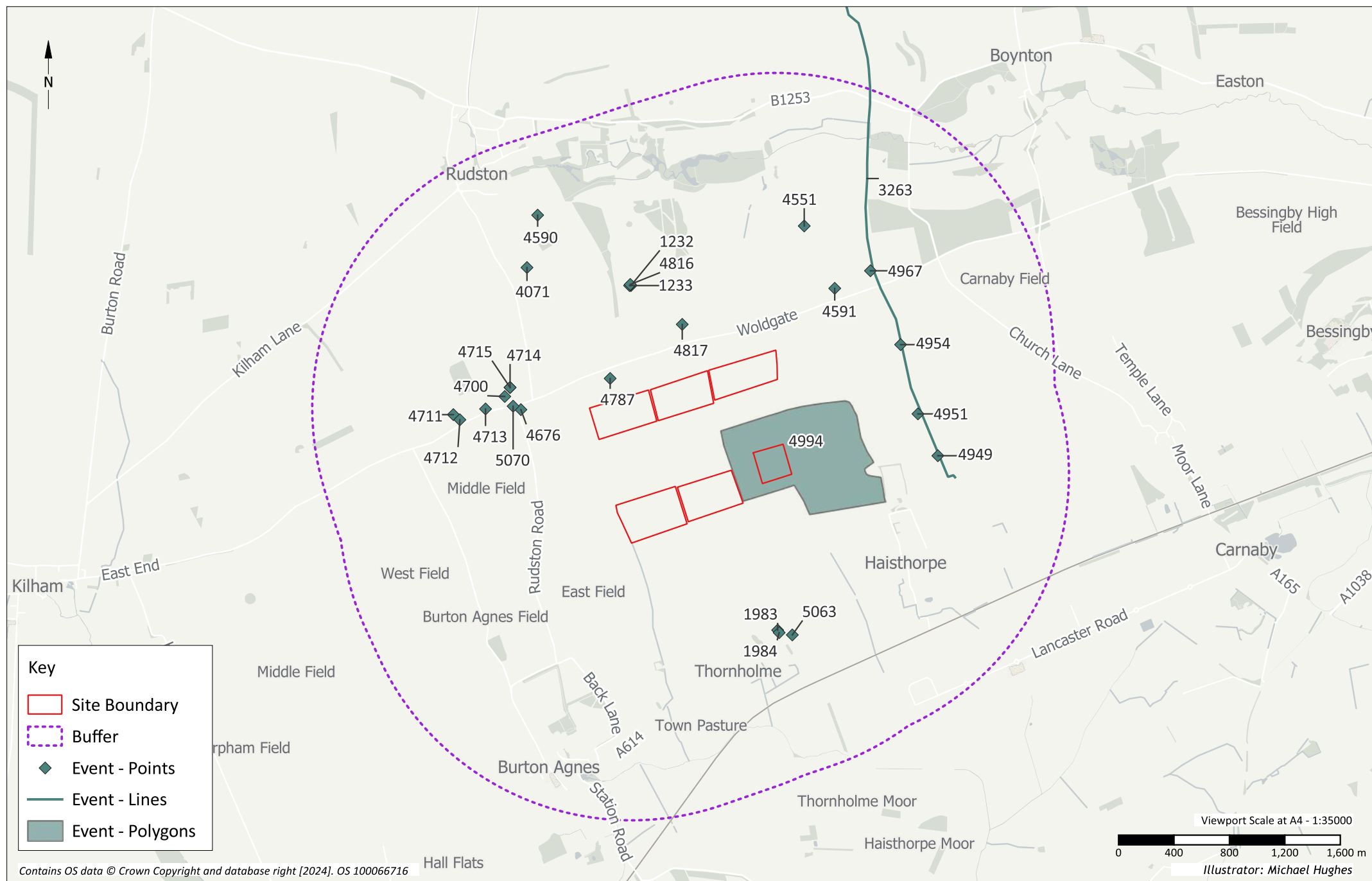


Figure 08 - Events
 10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire



Figure 09 - Site Bounday overlying 1854 OS Map
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire



Figure 10 - Site Boundary overlying 1890 OS Map
10256 - Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park 2, East Riding of Yorkshire

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