

Appendix 2 – Heritage Desk-based Assessment

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Cotswold
Archaeology

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**Potash Exploration
Langdale Rigg End
Darncombe-Cum-Langdale End
North York Moors
Heritage Desk-based Assessment**



for

York Potash Ltd

CA Project: 3415
CA Report: 11213

October 2011

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Potash Exploration
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Darncombe-Cum-Langdale End
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CA Project: 3415
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY..... 5

1 INTRODUCTION 6

Outline..... 6

Location and landscape context 6

Scope..... 6

2 METHODOLOGY..... 7

3 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT 9

Planning policy and guidance context..... 9

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment..... 9

Local planning policy..... 10

4 OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS..... 13

Introduction 13

Summary of statutory and non-statutory designated heritage assets..... 13

Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets..... 13

Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment 13

Early medieval (5th century AD to modern) 14

5 SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS 16

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT 17

Potential development impacts 17

Impacts on heritage assets 17

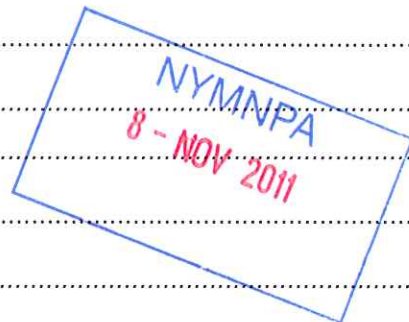
7 REFERENCES 18

Relevant Policy Documents 18

Textual sources..... 18

Maps 18

APPENDIX A - GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIROMENT 19



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan
- Fig. 2 Recorded heritage assets
- Fig. 3 Extract from 1892 Ordnance Survey Map



SUMMARY

Project Name: Potash Exploration
Location: Langdale Rigg End, Darncombe-cum-Langdale End, North York Moors
NGR: SE 9225 9515
Type: Heritage Desk-based Assessment

In August 2011 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by York Potash Ltd to carry out a desk-based assessment at Derwent Head Rigg, Allerton, North York Moors. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the heritage assets within both the proposed development site and its immediate environs.

The proposed development will entail the creation of a compound up to 50m x 80m that will include all of the required facilities to maintain and operate a deep drilling rig. The drill rig will stand at approximately 32m in height. The compound will be a temporary construction and will be in place for an estimated eight weeks. Following the dismantling of the rig and the removal of the compound the proposed development site will be returned to its original use.

There are no known heritage assets, and no evidence of currently unrecorded buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site. As such, it is considered highly unlikely that archaeological remains of such significance survive that warrant preservation in situ. It is proposed that a professional archaeologist be present during the stripping of the topsoil and ploughsoil to excavate and record any archaeological discoveries.

Although the rig would be visible from heritage assets across a wider area, the key significances of these assets would not be affected.

It is the conclusion of this assessment that the proposed development would not conflict with national or local policy regarding the safeguarding of heritage assets. Furthermore, based on current evidence, there are no constraints pertaining to heritage assets that would preclude the proposed development.

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8 - NOV 2011

1 INTRODUCTION

Outline

- 1.1 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in August 2011 by York Potash Ltd to undertake a heritage desk-based assessment of land at Langdale Rigg End, Darncombe-cum-Langdale End, North York Moors (centred on SE 9225 9515; Figure 1).

Location and landscape context

- 1.2 The proposed development site lies within an area of managed coniferous plantation, extensively overgrown. The coniferous plantation has been subject to managed logging, resulting in a large number of tree stumps across the proposed development site.

Scope

- 1.3 The aims of this assessment have been to:
- identify known heritage assets present on the proposed development site and in its surroundings using existing information from publicly available sources;
 - determine the potential for as-yet unrecorded buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site, using professional expertise to assess the evidence base;
 - provide an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significances of any affected heritage assets, again using professional expertise and industry guidance.

NYM/11/0757/FL
8 - NOV 2011

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The assessment methodology is based on guidance provided by the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (IfA 2008).
- 2.2 The defined study area has the proposed development site at its centre (SE 9225 9515) and encompasses an area of 1km radius. Any heritage assets close to the outer boundaries of the defined study area have also been taken into consideration. The size of the study area ensured that historic mapping and data sources provide sufficient information about the proposed development site and its surrounding landscape from which to assess known and potential impacts on the heritage resource. This in turn provided a clearer indication of the proposed development site's history, context and archaeological potential, as well as views to and from it in relation to both designated and non-designated assets.
- 2.3 Historic environment data was requested in August 2011 from English Heritage's NMR and North York Moors National Park HER. This comprised data on designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings, non-designated assets comprising archaeological find-spots, sites, investigations, historic buildings, cartographic and other documentary records and information on historic landscape character.
- 2.4 In addition the following resources were consulted and documents studied:
- Historic 25 inch Ordnance Survey Mapping from 1892 to the present day to assess former land uses and to identify areas of historic ground disturbance;
 - The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website for designated heritage assets comprising Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and World Heritage Sites;
 - Historic Environment Characterisation supplied by North York Moors National Park HER and the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Landscape Characterisation which describes the character and nature of the historic landscape in the wider study area and surrounding region.
 - North York Moors National Park Authority Environment and Planning web pages (accessed September 2011) for information of regional and local planning policy documentation.

NYMNP
8 - NOV 2011

- Historic aerial photographs, studied at the National Monument Record office in Swindon, to identify known and potential archaeological sites and evidence of historic land disturbance within the proposed development site boundary.
 - British Geological Survey (2010) Geology of Britain Viewer.
- 2.5 A site walkover survey was undertaken on 27 September 2011 to identify known heritage assets, to gain an understanding of the nature and context of the heritage resource in the surrounding study area and to assess the potential for survival of currently unknown heritage assets within the proposed development site itself.
- 2.6 Known heritage assets within the study area and those designated assets outside it considered of sufficient significance for inclusion are reported in Section 4.
- 2.7 A gazetteer has been prepared detailing known heritage assets within the study area and those designated assets close to its outer boundary (Appendix A). All assets in the gazetteer are referred to numerically in the main report text and are located on Figure 2.
- 2.8 A study of the relevant baseline information has indicated that the following types of heritage assets will not be affected by the proposed development:
- Scheduled Monuments;
 - Listed buildings;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - World Heritage Sites;
 - Registered Battlefields;
 - Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.
- 2.9 This assessment is therefore focused on addressing the likely impacts of the proposed development on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings, including any impacts that may be evident in relation to the wider historic landscape.

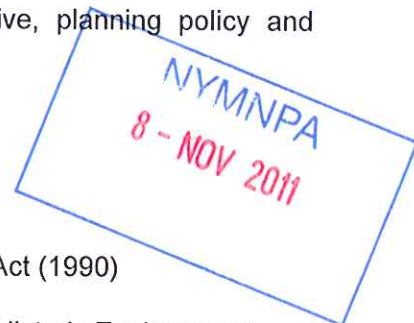


3 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Planning policy and guidance context

3.1 The assessment is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)
- Town and Country Planning Act (1990)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)
- PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010)
- English Heritage Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008)



Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

3.2 PPS5 is the main national policy guidance document related to the historic environment. It sets out planning policies relating to the conservation of the historic environment. It classifies as 'heritage assets' all those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Its policies cover heritage assets which are designated and those which are non-designated. Policies relate to the treatment of the assets themselves and their settings, both of which are a material consideration in development management decision making.

3.3 The Practice Guide for PPS5 (DCLG/DCMS/EH , 2010, pp.7) states that "The PPS sets out the Government's objectives for the historic environment and the rationale for its conservation. It recognises the unique place the historic environment holds in England's cultural heritage and the multiple ways it supports and contributes to the economy, society and daily life. The PPS also identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. Conserving this resource for future generations accords with the principles of sustainable development. Government places a priority on its conservation and has set out tests to ensure that any damage or loss is permitted only where it is properly justified."

- 3.4 The policies in PPS5 are based on the principle that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. Heritage assets should be put to appropriate uses consistent with their conservation and with policies on climate change, and should be employed in place shaping and in enhancing local character (Policies HE1, HE2 and HE3).
- 3.5 In development management, planning authorities are obliged to ask the applicant for a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail required should be 'proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than sufficient to understand the significance of potential impact' (Policy HE6).
- 3.6 Policies also recognise that decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of significance of heritage assets, and on a level of information proportionate to the importance of the asset. There is a presumption in favour of conserving designated assets and their settings, as well as those assets and their settings which merit designation but have not yet been formally assessed (Policy HE9).
- 3.7 Where there will be substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent may be refused unless it is demonstrated that i) the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits, or ii) the nature of the asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site, no viable medium term use can be found, conservation through grant funding is not possible, and the loss is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use (Policy HE9.2). Proposals that preserve or make a positive contribution to the setting of a heritage asset are to be regarded favourably (HE10).

Local planning policy

- 3.8 The North York Moors National Park Authority Local Development Framework (LDF): Core Strategy and Development Policies was adopted in November 2008 and provides the overall strategic planning context for the North York Moors National Park. The Strategic Approach for the National Park is set out in Core Policies A and B.

Core Policy A seeks to, 'further the National Park purposes and duty by encouraging a more sustainable future for the Park and its communities whilst conserving and enhancing the Park's special qualities.



Core Policy B strategy is to meet the needs of the people in the National Park, by 'improving the sustainability of local communities by supporting, improving and consolidating existing services and facilities, providing additional housing and employment opportunities within settlements and enabling alternative modes of travel.'

- 3.9 The LDF provides a broad development strategy for the whole of the National Park. Policy relating to cultural and historic assets and archaeology is provided in 'Core Policy G – Landscape, Design and Historic Assets' and 'Development Policy 7: Archaeological Assets'.

Development Policy 7: Archaeological Assets

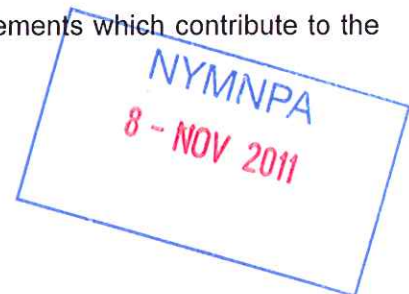
Proposals for development that would have an unacceptable impact on the integrity or setting of a Scheduled Monument, or other sites or remains considered to be of national archaeological importance will not be permitted.

In the case of sites or remains of regional or local importance, development proposals will only be permitted where the archaeological interest is capable of being preserved in situ. Where this is not justifiable or feasible, permission will only be granted where provision is made for appropriate preservation by record. In all cases, an appropriate assessment and evaluation will be required to be submitted as part of the planning application in areas of known or potential archaeological interest.

Core Policy G – Landscape, Design and Historic Assets'

The landscape, historic assets and cultural heritage of the North York Moors will be conserved and enhanced. High quality sustainable design will be sought which conserves or enhances the landscape setting, settlement layout and building characteristics of the landscape character areas identified in the North York Moors Landscape Character Assessment. Particular protection will be given to those elements which contribute to the character and setting of:

- 1 Conservation Areas
- 2 Listed Buildings
- 3 Historic Parks and Gardens
- 4 Scheduled Monuments and other sites of archaeological importance



The re-use of buildings of architectural and historic importance which make a positive contribution to the landscape and character of the National Park will be encouraged.



4 OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS

Introduction

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the historical and archaeological background of the study area and the region surrounding it in order to provide a better understanding of the context and significance of the heritage resource that may be affected by the proposed development. This assessment then determines the significance of any affected heritage assets (Section 5 of this report) and the potential for encountering buried archaeological remains within the proposed site boundary and to predict their likely nature, extent and condition.

Summary of statutory and non-statutory designated heritage assets

- 4.2 No designated heritage assets lie within the proposed development site. There are no Listed buildings, World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the proposed development site or study area. No Scheduled Monuments lie within the proposed development site. Nine scheduled monuments, all round barrows (or groups of barrows) lie within the study area (Fig. 2, 1-9).

Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets

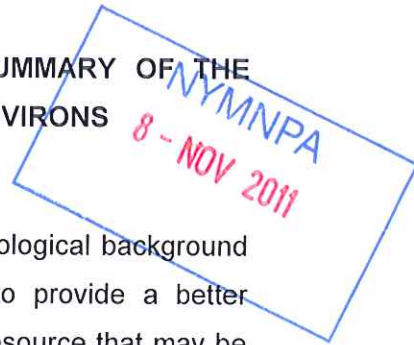
- 4.3 There are no known heritage assets recorded within the proposed development site. However, there are several recorded assets and potential assets recorded in the wider study area. These are discussed in further detail below.

Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment

- 4.4 The solid geology of the site comprises Sandstone of the Osgodby Formation (BGS Viewer, consulted September 2011). No drift deposits are recorded within the site or its vicinity. The site is generally flat, and is situated within an area of managed coniferous plantation. No deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest have been recorded within the site or the study area.

Prehistoric and Roman (pre-AD 410)

- 4.5 No heritage assets of prehistoric date are recorded within the proposed development site, or within its immediate environs. A total of nine Scheduled Monuments, all round barrows of Bronze Age date, lie within the study area.



However, all of these lie at least 150m from the proposed development site, and there is no evidence of associated features extending beyond the Scheduled Monuments (Fig. 2, 1-9). A single additional unscheduled barrow is also recorded, 350m to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2, 14). Surface finds of prehistoric date have been recorded across the study area. However, as with the round barrows, no finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development site (Fig. 2, 10-13, 15,16). Four former cairns, now destroyed, have also been recorded (Fig. 2, 17).

4.6 The large number of barrows in the surrounding area indicate that the study area probably formed part of an upland ritual landscape during the Bronze Age. Such landscapes are commonly found across the North York Moors. There is no evidence for associated funerary features to lie within the proposed development site.

4.7 Roman activity in the study area is extremely limited, with no finds or features of Roman date recorded in the area. The proposed development site lies 50km to the north-east of the *civitas* capital at York (*Eboracum*), and an established Roman road ran north/south approximately 9km to the west of the site, at Goathland (not illustrated).

4.8 Although the surrounding landscape does include funerary remains of Bronze Age date, no such remains are extant within the site, and none are visible on aerial photographs. As such, the potential for prehistoric or Romano-British remains to lie within the site is considered to be extremely limited.

Early medieval (5th century AD to modern)

4.9 There are no recorded heritage assets of early medieval, medieval, post-medieval or modern date within the proposed development site or the study area.

4.10 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map, published in 1892, depicts the proposed development site as part of a large area of heath (Fig. 3). No features of interest are depicted within the proposed development site or its environs.

4.11 The site lies within Historic Landscape Characterisation Polygon HNY10558, defined as Coniferous Plantation. This plantation was laid out in 1947, as recorded on historic aerial photographs of the area.

- 4.12 In summary, there is considered to be limited potential for currently unrecorded archaeological features of medieval or later date to lie within the proposed development site.



5 SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

- 5.1 No known heritage assets are recorded within the proposed development site. There is no evidence of previous settlement or occupation within the proposed development site from the sources consulted during this assessment, and no evidence for the prehistoric funerary features found on the nearby former moorland to extend into the site. The proposed development site appears to have comprised unenclosed heathland, before being planted as woodland in the 20th-century. As such, there is considered to be low potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets to lie within the site.
- 5.2 The lack of above ground evidence suggests that it is highly unlikely that there are any surviving buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site, and extremely unlikely that any would be of such significance to warrant statutory designation (i.e. of schedulable quality due to their archaeological interest).



6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Potential development impacts

- 6.1 The proposed development will entail the creation of a compound, up to 50m x 80m, that will include all of the required facilities to maintain and operate a deep drilling rig. The drill rig will stand at approximately 32m in height and will be accompanied by supporting single storey structures, surrounded by an earth bank and fence.
- 6.2 The compound will be a temporary construction and will be in place for an estimated eight weeks. The rig itself will be operational (and erect) for five weeks within this eight week period.
- 6.3 The creation of the compound will require the removal of topsoil and subsoil which would disturb or remove any buried archaeological should they survive within the proposed development site.
- 6.4 Following the dismantling of the rig and the removal of the compound, the proposed development site will be returned to agricultural use.

Impacts on heritage assets

- 6.5 No known heritage assets would be physically affected by the proposed works.
- 6.6 Although the rig would be visible from heritage assets across a wider area, the key significances of these assets would not be affected.
- 6.7 There is no evidence of known surviving buried archaeological remains within the proposed development site. As such, it is considered to be highly unlikely that remains of such significance survive that warrant preservation in situ. However, it is proposed that a professional archaeologist be present during the stripping of the topsoil and ploughsoil, in advance of the construction of the compound. Any surviving archaeological remains revealed during this exercise would be excavated and recorded to a level commensurate with the importance of discoveries as identified within the regional and national archaeological research agendas.



7 REFERENCES

Relevant Policy Documents

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);

Department of Communities and Local Government 2010, Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment;

Department of Communities and Local Government, Department of Culture Media and Sport & English Heritage 2010: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Practice Guide;

English Heritage 2008, Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment.

Heritage Coast, North Yorkshire and Cleveland, Management Plan 2008-2013 (3rd Review)

National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);

North York Moors National Park Authority Local Development Framework: Core Strategies and Development Policies, 2008, North York Moors National Park Authority;

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990;

Textual sources

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2010 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html viewed September 2011;

Institute for Archaeologists 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*;

Margary, I.D., 1973, *Roman Roads in Britian: Third Edition*, London, John Baker

White, Young Green, 2003, North York Moors National Park, Landscape Character Assessment.

Maps

1892 Ordnance Survey 25" First Edition Map of Yorkshire

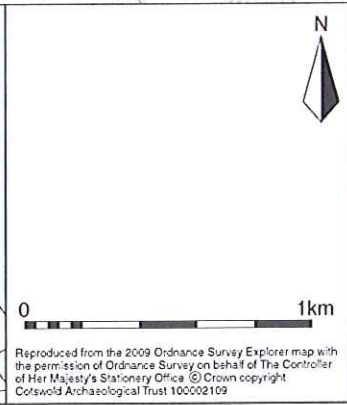
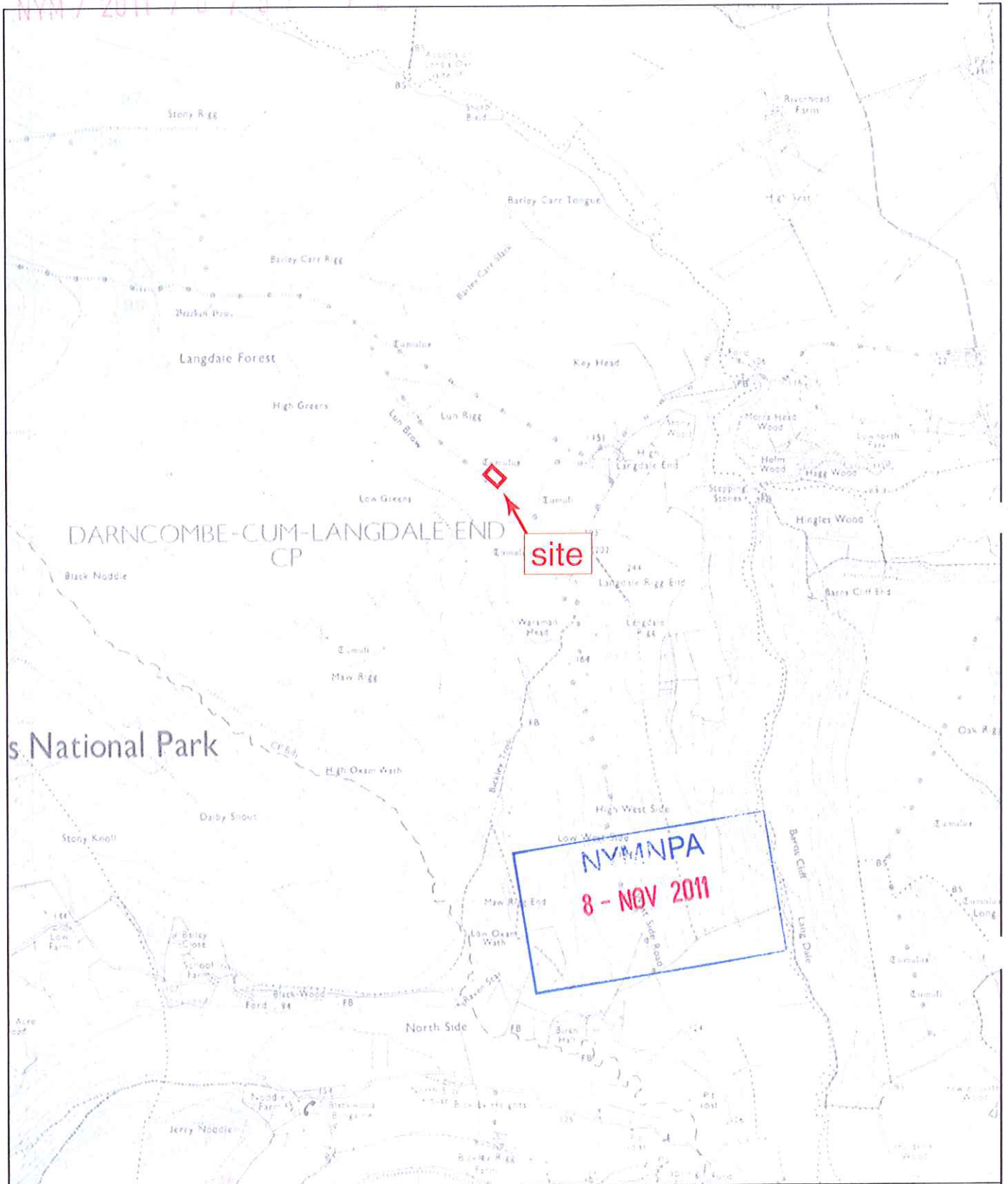
Historic Maps consulted via www.old-maps.co.uk in August 2011



APPENDIX A - GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all NZ)	HER ref. NMR ref. EH ref.
1	Round barrow 450m west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9243 9521	34180
2	Round barrow 430m south-south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9247 9509	34521
3	Round barrow 490m south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9242 489	34522
4	Round barrow 330m south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9264 9501	34524
5	Round barrow 280m south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9267 9502	34525
6	Round barrow 610m south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9247 9476	34523
7	Round barrow on Lun Rigg, 890m east of Brecken Howe	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9175 9580	34178
8	Maw Rigg Cairnfield in Langdale Forest	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9181 9436	34561
9	Round barrow on Maw Rigg, 1.5km south-west of High Langdale End	Prehistoric	Scheduled Monument	9165 9433	34559
10	Mesolithic flint scatter, comprising 300 mesolithic blades, two scrapers and eight microliths	Prehistoric	-	9180 9590	65685
11	Neolithic arrowhead	Prehistoric	-	9179 9569	8405 65686
12	Arrowhead and flint borer	Prehistoric	-	9254 9522	65648 7855.00001 7855.00002
13	Surface find of Bronze Age pottery south of barrow	Prehistoric	-	9245 9518	65652
14	Putative unscheduled round barrow	Prehistoric	-	9252 9502	7855
15	Surface find of Bronze Age pottery, and cremated bone fragments	Prehistoric	-	9290 9470	65833
16	Flint arrowhead	Prehistoric	-	9269 9459	65841
17	Previous location of four small cairns, now destroyed	Prehistoric	-	9290 9470	65833

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8 - NOV 2011



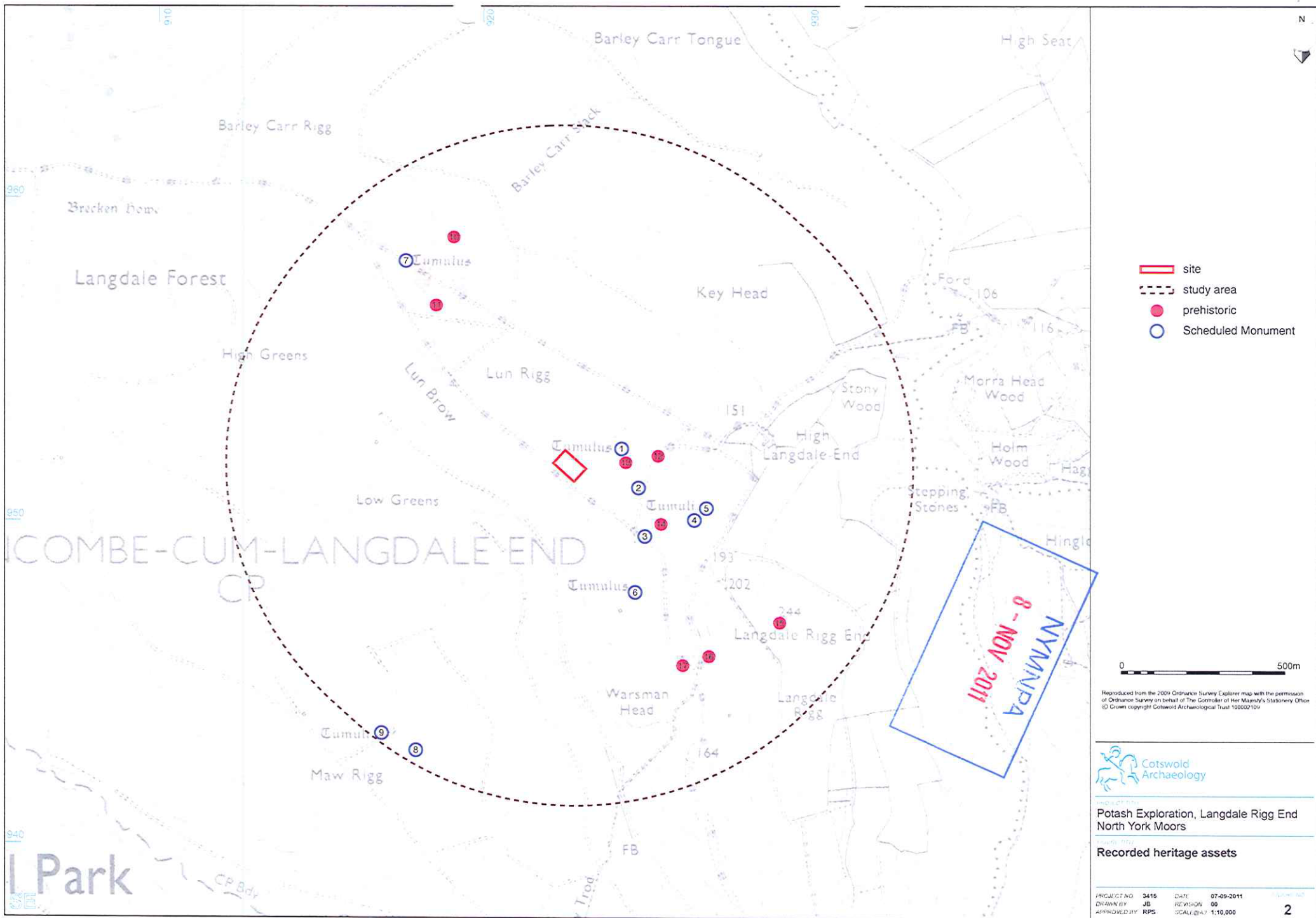
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PROJECT TITLE
Potash Exploration, Langdale Rigg End, North York Moors

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

PROJECT NO 3415 DATE 07-09-2011 FIGURE NO
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- site
- study area
- prehistoric
- Scheduled Monument

0 500m

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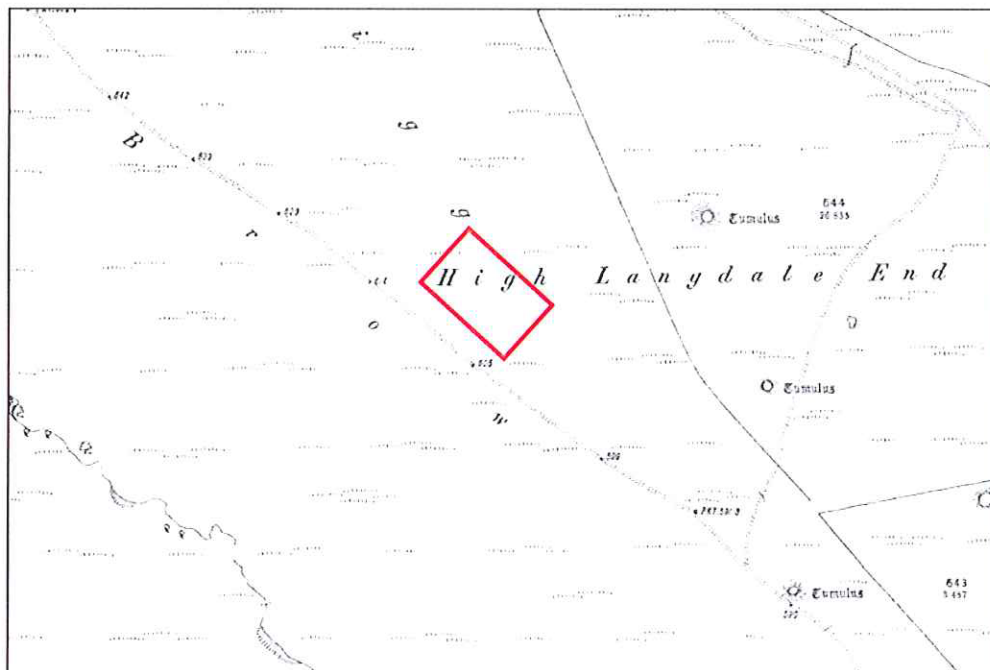


Potash Exploration, Langdale Rigg End
North York Moors


Recorded heritage assets

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APPROVED BY	RPS	SCALE (A3)	1:10,000

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	<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> Potash Exploration, Langdale Rigg End North York Moors	
	<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Extract from 1892 Ordnance Survey Map	
	<small>PROJECT NO</small> 3415 <small>DATE</small> 07-09-2011 <small>FIGURE NO</small>	<small>DRAWN BY</small> JB <small>REVISION</small> 00 3
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