

13.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Introduction

- 13.1 This chapter of the ES assesses the likely significant effect of the Proposed Development in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage.
- 13.2 The chapter describes: the assessment methodology; the baseline conditions existing at the Assessment Site and surroundings; the likely significant environmental effects; the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects; and the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed. This chapter has been prepared by Archaeological Project Services.

Legislation and Planning Policy Context

Legislation

- 13.3 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979) (Ref. 13.1). Significant historic buildings are 'listed' and protected by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 (HMSO 1990) (Ref. 13.2).

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (Ref. 13.3)

- 13.4 National policy guidance relating to the historic environment has been set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). NPPF states that:

“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.”

- 13.5 A desk-based assessment of the Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and adjoining Lockton Compound has been prepared (**Appendix 13.1**) and evaluation would normally be undertaken by geophysical survey, trial trenching, or a combination of both, in order to establish the layout and extent, nature, function, date, state of preservation, and significance of any archaeological remains present. However, the present conditions at the Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and Lockton Compound render most techniques of geophysical survey

inappropriate, although ground-probing radar could potentially be used prior to construction if deemed appropriate. Additionally, NPPF advises that:

“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)”, and “They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.” (DCLG 2012).

Local Planning Policy

North York Moors National Park Authority Adopted Core Strategy and Development Policies (2008) (Ref. 13.4)

- 13.6 The NYMNPAA Adopted Core Strategy and Development Plan Policies (2008) within the Local Development Framework embodies the national legislation and planning guidance. Within the Core Strategy and Development Plan Policies the core policy (Core Policy G) for protecting and enhancing cultural and historic assets states that:

“The landscape, historic assets and cultural heritage of the North York Moors will be conserved and enhanced.” and “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 interest” (NYMNPAA 2008).

- 13.7 This core policy is elaborated by the following development policies:

“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 cases 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.” (NYMNPAA 2008)

Discussion

- 13.8 The legislation and planning policies both confer protection on the physical remains and setting of designated remains, that is, scheduled monuments and listed buildings. National policy guidance advises that the significance of heritage assets, in terms of both their physical remains and setting, should be identified and assessed in relation to development proposals. The local development framework reiterates these policies and extends the principal of physical protection to remains of regional or local importance, although where this is not feasible or justifiable permission may be granted subject to there being provision for appropriate preservation by record.

Assessment Methodology

Study Area

- 13.9 The study area used within this assessment encompasses a zone within a 500m radius of the boundary of existing Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and adjacent Lockton Compound; an area of approximately 118 ha shown on **Figure 13.1**.

Scope of the Assessment

- 13.10 The assessment identifies and describes known cultural heritage resources within the study area in terms of their relative importance. It also provides an assessment of the magnitude of the effects of the Proposed Development on the archaeological sites, historic buildings and other features. In addition the significance of the effects of the Proposed Development on the cultural heritage resource has been evaluated, taking into consideration the importance of the resource and the magnitude of impact.
- 13.11 The cultural heritage resource includes:
- Archaeological sites (above and below ground);
 - Historic structures and Listed Buildings;
 - Conservation Areas;
 - Historic parks or gardens; and
 - Historic landscapes.

Desk-Based Study

- 13.12 The initial desk-based study was carried out in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (Ref. 13.5). A desk-based assessment is defined as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest” (IfA 2011).

- 13.13 The desk-based assessment comprised a consultation of the North York Moors National Park Historic Environment Record, accompanied by documentary and cartographic research undertaken at North Yorkshire Record Office and libraries at Malton and York Minster. A complete list of resources consulted is contained in the full desk-based assessment (**Appendix 13.1**).
- 13.14 Details and gazetteers of archaeological sites and other cultural heritage features within the study area are also provided in the attached appendix (**Appendix 13.1**).

Site Visit

- 13.15 The results of the desk-based research were supplemented by a site examination of accessible parts of the Assessment Site and Study Area, undertaken to assess current ground conditions and land-use patterns, and to ascertain the presence of any surface finds of an archaeological character, and of features that might indicate the presence of archaeological remains.

Assessment Criteria

- 13.16 The archaeological resource of any site may potentially be affected by development through a variety of sources and to variable degrees. The principal effects include direct total or partial disturbance of archaeological features, both above and below ground; secondary disturbance through vibration, noise, dust or hydrological change to archaeological deposits, features or structures; severance of a cultural heritage feature from a group of closely associated features; and long-term deterioration of the physical setting of an archaeological

feature or listed building.

13.17 Development works are most likely to impact cultural heritage features through direct disturbance of deposits during site preparation or construction or through secondary impacts resulting from the use of the site. Development may affect earthwork or buried archaeological remains where groundworks are undertaken but can provide an opportunity to enhance the understanding of archaeological remains through appropriate assessment and recording.

13.18 The significance of potential effects of development is assessed taking into account the sensitivity of the receptor (the importance of the archaeology or cultural heritage sites likely to be affected) and the magnitude of change upon the receptor (the level or degree of effect likely to be caused by the Proposed Development). A general scale of sensitivity (site importance), based on existing designations may be high, medium, low or negligible, is summarised as follows:

- High: sites of national or international importance, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings;
- Medium: sites of regional importance, registered sites, such as Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Area;
- Low: locally important sites; and
- Negligible: sites of no significant value or interest.

13.19 Where the site and surrounding area have seen no, or only limited, archaeological survey the potential of the site to contain undetected archaeological deposits will be uncertain.

13.20 Magnitude of change is based on the vulnerability of the receptor, its current condition and the likely nature of the effect of the development. A general scale of change may be major, moderate, minor or negligible, summarised as follows:

- Major: Loss of the site or feature of national importance, or change resulting in loss or impairment of the resource and its historical context and setting;
- Moderate: Change to the site or feature resulting in loss or impairment of the resource and its historical context and setting;
- Minor: Loss of or change to a site of local importance; and
- Negligible: Loss of or damage to a feature of very low archaeological significance or minimal effect upon the setting of a feature of local archaeological importance.

- 13.21 Where the survival or extent of archaeological deposits is uncertain it is difficult to predict the magnitude of change with any certainty.
- 13.22 It should be noted that developments can also provide positive lasting effects by, for example, reuniting cultural heritage features through reducing land severance and improving public access, as well as enhancing local heritage and contributing to our understanding of the past through archaeological recording works.

Baseline Conditions

Archaeology

- 13.23 Scheduled Monuments and non-designated archaeological sites within the study area are shown in **Appendix 13.1**.
- 13.24 **Appendix 13.1** provides a detailed description of the historic development of the area with reference to the following periods:
- Prehistoric (>500000BC – AD43);
 - Roman (AD43 – AD410);
 - Saxon – medieval (AD410 – AD1500);
 - Post-medieval (AD1500 – AD1900); and
 - Modern (20th century – present day).
- 13.25 Summaries of the results by period are detailed below.

Prehistoric

- 13.26 Numerous prehistoric sites and finds are located within the Study Area, although there are none at the Assessment Site. Several of the prehistoric sites are extant earthworks, in some cases Scheduled Monuments. Funerary monuments, in the form of cairns and round barrows, have been identified and are likely to be from the Bronze Age period. Some concentrations of these funerary monuments form barrow cemeteries, in particular at the northern limit of the Study Area. One funerary monument is located just to the north of the Assessment Site and another is just to the east, and both are Scheduled Monuments (known as 'Round barrow 520m north of Eberston Common House' – **Figure 13.1, No. 7**, and 'Round barrow on Eberston Low Moor, 200m north west of Eberston Common House' – **Figure 13.1, No. 9**, respectively).

13.27 Linear boundary systems of probable Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age date are located in the Study Area. These are in the form of embanked pit alignments. Such linear boundaries may have functioned as either large scale territorial or political boundaries or small scale economic or estate boundaries. A complex of such earthwork boundaries, protected as a Scheduled Monument (called 'Embanked pit alignments, linear earthworks, round barrows and cairns on Ebberston Low Moor', **Figure 13.1, No. 8**), is located in the eastern part of the Study Area.

Roman

13.28 No Roman artefacts or remains have been identified within the Study Area.

Saxon

13.29 No Saxon artefacts or remains have been identified in the Study Area.

Medieval

13.30 A single heritage resource of medieval date, Jinglebee Cross, is believed to be located within the Study Area, probably near Jingleby Thorn, 500m west of the Assessment Site, but its exact location is not known.

Post-medieval

13.31 Quarries, in some cases associated with lime kilns, are recorded in the Study Area, including immediately northwest of the Assessment Site. Earthworks of possible quarries were also noted just south of the Assessment Site during the site visit. Enclosures of post-medieval date have been identified 300-400m to the west and 1 km north of the Assessment Site.

Modern

13.32 No modern archaeological sites have been recorded in the Study Area.

Built Heritage

13.33 Buildings of post-medieval date occur in the Study Area at Ebberston Common Farm, approximately 300m to the southeast of the Assessment Site, and were observed during the site visit. Some of these are shown on historic maps dating from the 1850s (see **Appendix**

13.1), but none of them are Listed Buildings.

Historic Landscape

13.34 The Assessment Site is located within a historic landscape that exhibits three main periods of activity. These date to the prehistoric, post-medieval and modern periods (dates as in Section 13.24).

Prehistoric

13.35 An extensive prehistoric landscape encompasses the Study Area and contains funerary remains (some of which are scheduled monuments) and linear boundaries (all of which are scheduled monuments). The funerary remains are of Bronze Age date and occur as cairns and round barrows with some of them in cemeteries. Linear boundaries, in the form of embanked pit alignments, are located within the Study Area and beyond. These linear features probably functioned as territorial or estate boundaries which mostly survive as earthworks

Post-medieval

13.36 The post-medieval landscape that encompasses the Assessment Site is characterised by enclosures, field systems and stone quarries with associated lime kilns. Enclosures of variable forms occur within the Study Area and beyond, mainly to the west, and some remain as fields while others have been covered by modern forestry. These enclosures are depicted on historic maps of the area (see **Appendix 13.1**). Field systems of more regular rectangular fields are recorded on early 20th century maps and are focussed on farmsteads at Ebberston Common Farm, approximately 300m to the southeast of the Assessment Site, and South Moor Farm, approximately 600m to the northeast.

13.37 Areas of limestone quarries and their associated lime kilns are located immediately to the northwest and 100m northeast of the Assessment Site (Nos. 12-18, **Fig. 13.1**). Some of the quarries are depicted on historic maps of the area (see **Appendix 13.1**).

Modern

13.38 The modern landscape is one dominated by forestry plantation within Dalby Forest, with a large area (160ha) of agricultural fields located immediately east of the Assessment Site. The forestry is known to have impacted elements of the earlier historic landscapes (see

Appendix 13.1), although prehistoric and post-medieval features survive within the modern landscape.

Historic Maps

- 13.39 Historic maps record the changing landscape of the Study Area since the 1850s. The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows the Assessment Site and much of the Study Area as open moorland. The 1913 map shows small blocks of woodland plantation located to the east of the Assessment Site, though the land parcelling pattern was otherwise similar. By 1952 the Assessment Site and much of the land to the northwest of Ebberston Lane and Ebberston Common Lane had been planted with forest. This was largely maintained until 1977, although by that time the Lockton Compound had been constructed (see **Appendix 13.1**).

Site Visit

- 13.40 During the site visit it was observed that the majority of Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site is recessed into the ground surface by approximately 1.5m. Similarly, much of the adjacent Lockton Compound is recessed into the ground to a depth of approximately 1.3m. No archaeological remains were observed at either location during the site visit.

Designated Sites/Remains

- 13.41 As noted above, various designated sites are located in the Study Area. These are all Scheduled Monuments.

Scheduled Monuments

- 13.42 All of the Scheduled Monuments (**Figure 13.1, No. 1** – 'Round barrow cemetery (including the barrows known as Three Howes) 220m and 360m north west of South Moor Farm'; **Figure 13.1, No. 6** – 'Round barrow 550m west of South Moor Farm'; **Figure 13.1, No. 7** - 'Round barrow 520m north of Ebberston Common House'; **Figure 13.1, No. 9** - 'Round barrow on Ebberston Low Moor, 200m north west of Ebberston Common House'; **Figure 13.1, No. 8** - 'Embanked pit alignments, linear earthworks, round barrows and cairns on Ebberston Low Moor'; **Figure 13.1, No. 10** - 'Embanked pit alignment 130m south and 310m SSE of Jingleby House') are of prehistoric date and comprise individual barrows (burial mounds), cairns and barrow cemeteries, and various linear boundaries, in the form of embanked pit alignments (Nos. 8 and 10 on **Figure 13.1**). These monuments are major characterisers of the prehistoric landscape that encompasses the Study Area.

13.43 None of the Scheduled Monuments are located on the Assessment Site, though several are nearby. These include two individual barrows, located 75m to the southwest and 75m to the north of the Assessment Site. There is also a scheduled area comprising linear boundaries and barrows that is situated a minimum of 200m east of the Assessment Site. All of the scheduled monuments are of national significance and their settings would be sensitive to impact from the Proposed Development. Additionally, the visual integrity of one of the barrows (No. 9 on **Fig. 13.1**) would be sensitive to impact from the Proposed Development, though this sensitivity would be low.

Likely Significant Effects

13.44 The Proposed Development is described in Chapter 4 with the construction and decommissioning and restoration phases described in Chapter 6. In summary there are the following three phases of the Proposed Development:

- Construction;
- Operation; and
- Decommissioning and restoration.

Construction

Direct effects on cultural heritage sites

13.45 No cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) have been identified on the Assessment Site. Moreover, the site visit has shown that the two existing compounds are recessed into the ground to a depth that archaeological deposits are very unlikely to survive. However, any expansions to the Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and the adjacent Lockton Compound including the construction of the flare may involve groundwork which will potentially have a minor adverse effect of indeterminate significance on any as yet unidentified archaeological remains adjacent to the existing development platform. The duration of the effect will be permanent and it will be physically irreversible.

13.46 Identified cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) that will potentially be affected by any expansion to the existing development platform of the Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and the adjacent Lockton Compound include the remains of post-medieval quarries and lime kilns located immediately northwest of the Lockton Compound (see **Figure 13.1**). The magnitude of this will be negligible and the significance negligible.

Indirect (setting, visual) effects on cultural heritage resources (as defined by Section 13.11)

- 13.47 There is potential for minor effects on the settings and visual integrity of cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the Proposed Development during construction. However the construction activities will be temporary and the ground surface surrounding the newly extended development platform will be returned to its prior state after construction. In addition, aspects of topography and vegetation surrounding the Proposed Development will limit inter-visibility between areas of the construction activities and nearby heritage assets.
- 13.48 Two Scheduled Monuments ('Round barrow 520m north of Eberston Common House' and 'Round barrow on Eberston Low Moor, 200m north west of Eberston Common House'), both Bronze Age round barrows, are located close to the Assessment Site. One of these, ('Round barrow 520m north of Eberston Common House') located to the north, will not be inter-visible with Proposed Development due to existing vegetation. The other ('Round barrow on Eberston Low Moor, 200m north west of Eberston Common House'), located to the southeast of the Assessment Site, will just be inter-visible from the Proposed Development, although vegetation will inhibit visibility.
- 13.49 The Proposed Development will have a temporary minor adverse effect on the prehistoric ceremonial landscape represented by the two nearby barrows. However, the setting of these features is already significantly compromised by modern forestry and, to a lesser extent, by the existing development within the Assessment Site.

Operation

Direct effects on cultural heritage resources (as defined by Section 13.11)

- 13.50 The operational phase of the Proposed Development will not involve any further ground disturbance beyond that undertaken under the initial construction. Therefore, the operation phase of the Proposed Development will have no direct effect on cultural heritage resources.

Indirect (setting, visual) effects on cultural heritage resources (as defined by Section 13.11)

- 13.51 There is potential for minor effects on the settings and visual integrity of cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. In general, this is because the works will be temporary (up to five years duration). In addition, aspects of topography and vegetation will limit inter-visibility between areas of the works and nearby cultural heritage resources.

- 13.52 Two Scheduled Monuments ('Round barrow 520m north of Eberston Common House' and 'Round barrow on Eberston Low Moor, 200m north west of Eberston Common House'), both Bronze Age round barrows, are located close to the Assessment Site. One of these, located to the north, will not be inter-visible with Proposed Development due to existing vegetation. The other, located to the southeast of the Assessment Site, will just be inter-visible from the Proposed Development, though vegetation will inhibit visibility.
- 13.53 The Proposed Development will have a minor adverse effect on the prehistoric ceremonial landscape represented by the two nearby barrows. However, the setting of these features is already significantly compromised by modern forestry and, to a lesser extent, by the existing compounds within the Assessment Site.

Decommissioning and Restoration

Direct effects on cultural heritage sites

- 13.54 The demolition and restoration phase of the Proposed Development for either scenario (as described in Chapter 6) will involve excavation into ground already disturbed by the construction phase, and removal of plant and installations. Therefore, this phase of the Proposed Development will have no direct effect on cultural heritage resources.

Indirect (setting, visual) effects on cultural heritage resources (as defined by Section 13.11)

- 13.55 The decommissioning of the Eberston Moor 'A' Well Site and adjacent Lockton Compound if future planning permission is not secured will remove the visual impact they would have on nearby heritage resources. Therefore, the demolition and restoration phase of the Proposed Development will have an overall moderate beneficial effect on the settings and visual integrity of cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the Assessment Site.
- 13.56 If planning permission for the second phase of Eberston Moor 'A' Well Site is secured, the structures and equipment on the well site will be retained while the equipment and structures on the Lockton Compound and flare would be removed. The removal of the equipment and structures from the Lockton Compound will have an overall moderate beneficial effect on the settings and visual integrity of cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the Assessment Site. However, the retention and use of the equipment and structures on the well site will have a minor adverse effect on the prehistoric ceremonial landscape represented by the two nearby barrows. This will be a continuation of the minor setting affects on the nearby cultural heritage resources presented by the operational stage of development.

Mitigation Measures

- 13.57 Research and the site visit has indicated that no cultural heritage resources (as defined in section 13.11) are located on the Assessment Site and, because of significant ground reduction in the past, none are likely to survive within the existing site compounds. Consequently, no archaeological intervention is required during re-development within the existing confines of the development platform within Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and the adjacent Lockton Compound.
- 13.58 The Proposed Development will expand slightly south-westwards, by approximately 70m, beyond the existing compound for the placement of a flare (see **Figure 4.1**). A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out of the initial construction work within the area of this expansion to record any areas of potential archaeological remains.
- 13.59 Any archaeological recording of potential remains should meet the specific requirements of the Archaeological Curators.
- 13.60 No mitigation measures are required during operation or decommissioning and restoration during either scenario outlined in Chapter 6.

Residual Effects

Construction

- 13.61 The residual effect of the Proposed Development on the any, as yet, unknown cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) at the Assessment Site will be moderate beneficial, as mitigation measures will result in the recording of previously unknown cultural heritage remains.

Operation

- 13.62 When the development is complete the effects on any potential cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) will be none or negligible.

Decommissioning and Restoration

- 13.63 When the Proposed Development is decommissioned and restored the residual effects on any potential cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) on the Assessment Site will be none.

- 13.64 The decommissioning and restoration will have moderate beneficial residual effects on the setting of nearby cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11).
- 13.65 If planning permission is obtained for the second phase of Eberston Moor 'A' Well Site then the well site will continue to operate and only the equipment and structures on the Lockton Compound and flare, will be removed. The decommissioning and restoration of the Lockton Compound will have moderate beneficial residual effects on the setting of nearby cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11). However, the residual effects of continued operation of the well site on any potential cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) will be none or negligible.

Cumulative Effects

- 13.66 The cumulative effects of the Proposed Development, in conjunction with the Ryedale Gas Project, will be negligible or minor beneficial. This is because archaeological recording will accompany the development (in those areas not already impacted by ground reduction) and will provide information on the presence or absence of cultural heritage resources at the Assessment Site. As the Assessment Site is small and located at distance from the Ryedale Gas Project, the cumulative effect, in terms of information gain about cultural heritage resources, will be negligible or minor beneficial.
- 13.67 The Assessment Site development itself will have only a temporary minor adverse effect on the setting of nearby cultural heritage resources. Therefore, due to the relative scale of development, and its distance from the Ryedale Gas Project, the cumulative effect on the setting of cultural heritage resources will be negligible.

Summary

- 13.68 Several prehistoric monuments, most of them nationally-important Scheduled Monuments, are located in the vicinity of the Assessment Site. None of these Scheduled Monuments will be directly affected by the Proposed Development. However, the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development may have very minor adverse effects on the setting and visual integrity of nearby Scheduled Monuments including barrows a short distance to the southeast and north (Nos. 9 and 6 on **Figure 13.1** respectively), and an area of linear boundaries and barrows further to the east (No. 8 on **Figure 13.1**). Due to the setting issues, English Heritage will be consulted prior to construction regarding any proposed works in the vicinity of Scheduled Monuments.

- 13.69 Other, non-designated, archaeological remains have been identified in close proximity to the Assessment Site. These include remains of quarries and their associated lime kilns of post-medieval date. The construction phase of the Proposed Development will have a negligible-minor adverse effect on these remains. The operational and decommissioning and restoration phases will have no effect.
- 13.70 No cultural heritage resources (as defined in Section 13.11) have been identified at the Assessment Site. Furthermore, the site visit has shown that the Assessment Site is deeply recessed into the existing ground surface and it is very unlikely that any archaeological remains will have survived this previous ground reduction.
- 13.71 It is proposed that no archaeological work is necessary during construction within the existing development platform associated with the Ebberston Moor 'A' Well Site and the adjacent Lockton Compound. However, where construction activities extend beyond the existing development platforms then a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out during the initial construction work within the footprint of the Proposed Development (stripping of areas outside the existing compounds) to record any areas of known or potential archaeological remains.
- 13.72 Any archaeological recording of potential remains will meet the specific requirements of the Archaeological Curators.
- 13.73 **Table 13.1** provides a summary of the likely significant effects.

Table 13.1: Table of Significance – Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

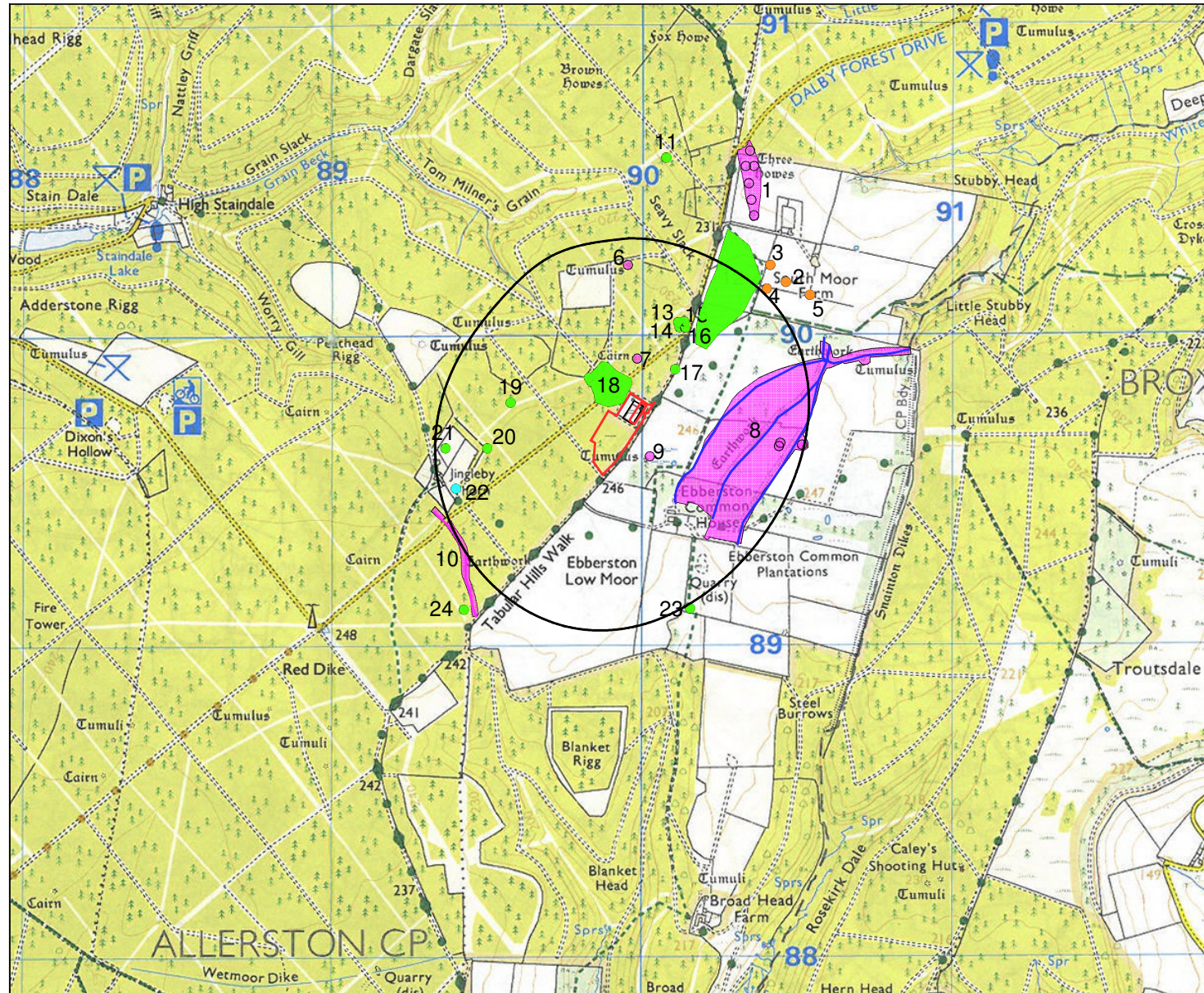
Potential Effect	Nature of Effect (Permanent/ Temporary)	Significance (Major/Moderate /Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance*							Residual Effects (Major/Moderate/ Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)
				I	UK	E	R	C	N P	L	
Construction Phase											
Damage / destruction buried archaeological remains or deposits within Assessment Site	Permanent	Minor / Moderate Adverse	archaeological monitoring during groundworks						*		Moderate Beneficial
Visual and landscape effects on Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Minor Adverse
Increased traffic movement affecting setting of Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Minor Adverse
Landscape effect on setting of Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor earthworks (Map code 8)	Temporary	Negligible Adverse			*						Negligible Adverse
Damage post-medieval quarry site (Map code 18)	Permanent	Negligible Adverse								*	Negligible Adverse

Potential Effect	Nature of Effect (Permanent/ Temporary)	Significance (Major/Moderate /Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance*							Residual Effects (Major/Moderate/ Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)
				I	U K	E	R	C	N P	L	
Operation											
Visual and landscape effects on Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Minor Adverse
Increased traffic movement affecting setting of Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Minor Adverse
Landscape effects on setting of Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor earthworks (Map code 8)	Temporary	Negligible Adverse			*						Negligible Adverse
Decommissioning and Restoration											
Visual and landscape effects on Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Moderate Beneficial
Increased traffic movement of Scheduled Monument: Eberston Low Moor Round Barrow (Map code 9)	Temporary	Moderate Adverse			*						Moderate Beneficial

Potential Effect	Nature of Effect (Permanent/ Temporary)	Significance (Major/Moderate /Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)	Mitigation / Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance*						Residual Effects (Major/Moderate/ Minor) (Beneficial/Adverse/ Negligible)	
				I	U K	E	R	C	N P		L
Landscape effects on setting of Scheduled Monument: Ebberston Low Moor earthworks (Map code 8)	Temporary	Moderate Beneficial			*						Moderate Beneficial
Cumulative Schemes											
Construction Phase	Temporary	Negligible Adverse							*		Minor Beneficial
Operational Phase	Temporary	Negligible Adverse								*	None
Demolition and Restoration	Temporary	Minor Beneficial								*	Minor Beneficial

* **Geographical Level of Importance**

I = International; UK = United Kingdom; E = England; R = Regional; C = County; B = Borough; NP = National Park; L = Local



- Assessment Site
- Study Area
- Scheduled Monument
(Bronze Age except where specified)
- Post-medieval
- Medieval
- Bronze Age
- Neolithic
- Unknown date

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Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Eberston Moor Wellsite		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 44/13

Figure 13.1 The Assessment Site and Study Area, showing nearby archaeological remains