

Scotland England Green Link 2 - English Onshore Scheme

Environmental Statement:
Volume 3 - Appendices

Appendix 9F - Non-designated Built
Heritage Baseline Information

Introduction

This Appendix to **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage** (ES Volume I) provides information on historic farms that have been identified throughout the 500m study area. Some of the farms were recorded in the relevant Historic Environment Records (HERs), these assets are referenced using their HER numbers (e.g MLXXXX) whilst others have been identified through analysis of historic maps and site visits undertaken in the course of this assessment, these assets are referenced using a unique identifier (e.g. AECOMXXX). The location of all assets is included in Appendix 9.A Known Heritage Assets.

The following information provides a statement of significance and description of the farms and their settings. A rationale is provided on assets scoped in or out of further assessment in **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.

Section 1 Landfall to Bainton

There are 17 non-designated farms throughout the study area which are shown on 19th century OS maps. The most common arrangement comprises a farmhouse to the south of either a U-shaped or a full square courtyard farm. The farmsteads generally have gardens to the front of the farmhouse's principal frontage which in most cases look out south over farmland. The farms have heritage value as examples of 19th century farms, several of which are still in operation and which retain the majority of their historic farmstead ranges and the farmhouse alongside more modern agricultural buildings. Their settings are informed by their location within farmland which contributes to their historic interest by providing their functional setting and aiding understanding of the asset. Views from the farmhouses over farmland also contribute to understanding of the assets and their aesthetic qualities.

- Low Stonehills (AECOM062) is located approximately 500 m east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse to the south of a double courtyard farmstead. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south, and the degree of screening by trees and modern farm buildings provided to the west of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- High Stonehills (AECOM063) is located immediately to the south of the planning application boundary where the boundary comprises the lane to the north of the asset for use as construction access. Otherwise, the planning application boundary is approximately 750 m to the west of the asset. It consists of a farmhouse to the south of a courtyard farmstead. Due to the farmhouse being screened from the lane by its working courtyard farm, and its principal views being to the south and east, it is not considered likely that the use of the lane for construction traffic will have the capacity to cause significant effects to the asset.
- The unnamed farm approximately 360 m north-east of Gransmoor (AECOM064) is located approximately 440m south-east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-east corner of a courtyard farmstead. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south and east, and the degree of screening by trees to the west of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Woodside Farm (AECOM065) is located approximately 450 m north of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse to the west of a loose U-shaped farmstead. The farmstead has lost its southern building range and the site of the building is now planted with a dense band of mature trees. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the west, and the degree of screening by trees to the south of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Gransmoor Low House (AECOM066) is located approximately 115 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-east corner of a loose courtyard farmstead. Due to the degree of screening by trees to the south of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Centre Farm (AECOM067) is located to approximately 100 m north of the planning application boundary. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the north of a south-facing U-shaped farmstead. All that remains is the farmstead and it has been converted to residential use. Although recognisable as a historic farmstead, the conversion has significantly diminished the heritage value of the asset and together with the loss of the farmhouse has altered its setting. The building is considered to be non-significant.

- Kelk Beck (AECOM068) is located 361 m north of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-east corner of a loose courtyard farmstead. Some of the farmstead buildings have been demolished, however it still retains much of the original courtyard. Whilst the farmhouse's principal frontage faces south there are no views possible of the proposed development due to intervening mature trees and buildings. It is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Manor Farm (AECOM069) is located approximately 295 m south of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-west corner of a courtyard farmstead with a farm cottage located a short distance to the north. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south, and the degree of screening by intervening buildings to the north, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset. Manor Farm cottage to the north of the farmstead has architectural and historic interest as an estate cottage associated with Manor Farm. Its visual and physical relationship with Manor Farm and its cottage garden setting and roadside location contribute to its historic interest. Views from the cottage and of the cottage feature open fields and these provide a pleasant green backdrop to views contributing the assets aesthetic qualities. Despite, it is not considered likely that viewed towards the construction of the development will result in significant effects.
- Millingdale House Farm (MHU14977) is located approximately 100 m east of the planning application boundary where the boundary comprises a strip of land for construction access. Otherwise, the planning application boundary is approximately 390 m to the west of the asset. It consists of a large farmhouse to the west side of a loose courtyard farm to its east side with further disperses ranges to the east of that. Only the farmhouse and courtyard farmstead buildings remain with modern large-scale agricultural buildings added to the north. The farmhouse's principal frontage is the west where there is a large garden containing a number of mature trees. Views from the farmhouse feature open views across the flat farmland to the west of the building which contribute to its understanding as a farmhouse. Due to these open views there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Carr House (AECOM061) is located approximately 75 m east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a small farmhouse on the west side of a loose courtyard farmstead. Only the farmhouse/ cottage now remains. Although recognisable as a historic farmstead, the loss of the farm buildings together with the alterations to the farmhouse/cottage has significantly diminished the heritage value of the asset. The building is considered to be non-significant.
- Potters Lodge (AECOM070) is located approximately 275 m north of the planning application boundary. It comprises a small farmhouse/cottage on the north side of an L-shaped range of outbuildings. 19th century OS maps show an orchard to the west side. The farmstead has been significantly enlarged with the addition of several modern agricultural units to the west and north of the complex. The farmhouse/cottage has also been significantly enlarged with the addition of a new east-west aligned wing. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the east and north, and the degree of screening by intervening farm buildings to the south of the house, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Golden Hill (AECOM071) is located approximately 350 m east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-east arm of a U-shaped courtyard farmstead. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south, and the degree of screening by trees and modern farm buildings provided to the west and north of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Skerne Grange Farm (AECOM072) is located approximately 420 m south-east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the south-east of a U-shaped courtyard farmstead also containing large modern agriculture units. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south-east, and the degree of screening by modern farm buildings provided to the north of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Rickle Pits (AECOM073) is located approximately 440 m east of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse on the south-west corner of a loose courtyard farmstead. All of the farmstead ranges have been replaced, but the farm is still a working farm with modern agricultural units. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.

- Old Gawdy Hole (AECOM074) is located approximately 190 m west of the planning application boundary. It comprises a detached farmhouse to the east of a T-shaped farmstead to the rear. The western arm of the T has been demolished but the farmhouse and one farmstead range remain. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing east towards the planning application boundary there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- New Gawdy Hole (AECOM075) is located approximately 140 m west of the planning application boundary. It comprises a detached farmhouse to the west of a loose courtyard farmstead to the rear. The farmhouse has been demolished and the farmstead buildings have been converted to residential use. Views from the farmstead ranges do not have the same level of sensitivity in terms of heritage interest as the views from a farmhouse would. Therefore, despite there likely being views towards the construction of the scheme from the converted farmstead buildings it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Bustard Nest (AECOM076) is located approximately 290 m south of the planning application boundary. It comprised a detached farmhouse to the south of a loose U-shaped farmstead. The farmstead buildings have largely been demolished and replaced with large modern agricultural units. The farmhouse remains. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south and the degree of screening provided by the modern farm buildings to the north, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.

Section 2 Bainton to Market Weighton

There are eleven non-designated farms throughout the study area which are shown on 19th century OS maps. The most common arrangement comprising a farmhouse to the west of either a U-shaped or a full square courtyard farm. The farmsteads generally have gardens to the front of the farmhouse's principal frontage which look out over farmland. The farms have heritage value as examples of 19th century farms, several of which are still in operation and which retain the majority of their historic farmstead ranges and the farmhouse alongside more modern agricultural buildings. Their settings are informed by their location within farmland which contributes to their historic interest by providing their functional setting and aiding understanding of the asset. Views from the farmhouses over farmland also contribute to understanding of the assets and their aesthetic qualities.

- Bainton Balk Farm (AECOM077) is located approximately 340 m west of the planning application boundary. It consists of a farmhouse to the west of a loose courtyard farmstead where the majority of the building ranges shown on the 19th century maps have been replaced with larger modern agricultural units. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the west, and the degree of screening by trees and modern farm buildings provided to the east of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- East Field (formerly Middleton Ings) (MHU12455) is located approximately 275 m east of the planning application boundary. It comprises a farmhouse to the west of a loose courtyard farmstead. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing west towards the planning application boundary there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Mount Pleasant (AECOM078) is located approximately 195 m west of the planning application boundary. It comprises a farmhouse to the west of a courtyard farmstead. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the west, and the degree of screening by trees provided to the east of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Corporation Farm (AECOM079) is located approximately 480 m south-east of the planning application boundary. Historic OS maps show that the present farmyard complex was created in the early-20th century following redevelopment of an earlier farmstead. The 20th century configuration comprises a detached farmhouse to the south of a courtyard farmstead. This is still present with some additional modern agricultural units within the yard and to the north and south of the asset. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south, and the degree of screening by trees and farm buildings provided to the west of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.

- Vicarage Farm (AECOM080) is located approximately 320 m north of the planning application boundary. It comprises a detached farmhouse to the south of a loose L-shaped farmstead. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south towards the planning application boundary there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Lund Wold House (AECOM081) is located approximately 295 m north of the planning application boundary. It comprised a detached farmhouse on the south-east corner of a loose courtyard farmstead. Some of the farmstead ranges have been demolished and replaced with larger modern agricultural units. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south towards the planning application boundary there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Cotegarh Walk Farm (MHU13289) is located approximately 400 m west of the planning application boundary. Historic OS maps show that the present farmyard complex was created in the early 20th century when an earlier farm was remodelled. The 20th century configuration comprises a detached farmhouse to the south-east of a courtyard farmstead. It is likely that some of the farm ranges were retained from the earlier phase. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse being to the south-east and its elevated position, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Goodmaham Lodge (AECOM082) is located approximately 120 m north of the planning application boundary. It comprises a farmhouse forming to the north-east side of a square courtyard farmstead. The farmhouse is all that remains. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing north-west, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- High Wold (named on the first edition OS map as Craven Wold or Mount Ararat) (AECOM083) is located approximately 390 m west of the planning application boundary. It comprises a detached farmhouse to the west of an L-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse and the northern range of the farmstead remain, and they are now joined by an extension at the north-west corner. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-west from an elevated position, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Mask Hall (AECOM084) is located approximately 400 m south of the planning application boundary. It comprised a detached farmhouse to the south-west of a U-shaped farmstead. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effect to the asset.
- North Farm (AECOM085) is located approximately 310 m south of the planning application boundary. It comprises a farmhouse on the south-west corner of a loose farmstead. The farmhouse and one farm building is all that remains. It is now known as North Lodge denoting a connection with Houghton Hall estate to the south. It is located on one of the access routes into the Houghton Hall Park from the north-east. The asset has a connection with the designed landscape to the south, although it lies outside the area of the Registered Park and Garden at Houghton Hall (NHLE 1000923). The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces south towards the parkland and the access route into the park which is immediately south of the asset. Due to the asset's setting connections being southward and the degree of screening provided by mature trees to the north of the asset, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.

Section 3 Market Weighton to River Ouse

There are 21 non-designated farms throughout the study area which are shown on 19th century OS maps. The most common arrangement comprising either a farmhouse forming a corner of a planned courtyard farm or a detached farmhouse located to one side of a U-shaped or a full square courtyard farm. The farmsteads generally have gardens to the front of the farmhouse's principal frontage which look out over farmland. The farms have heritage value as examples of 19th century farms, several of which are still in operation and which retain the majority of their historic farmstead ranges and the farmhouse alongside more modern agricultural buildings. Their settings are informed by their location within farmland which contributes to their historic interest by providing their functional setting and aiding

understanding of the asset. Views from the farmhouses over farmland also contribute to understanding of the assets and their aesthetic qualities.

- High Common Farm (AECOM086) is located approximately 120 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse forming the south-east side of a loose courtyard farmstead. The majority of the farm ranges have been converted to residential use. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse facing south-east, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Compact Farm (AECOM087) is located approximately 270 m north-west of the planning application boundary. Historic OS maps show that between the 6" OS map of 1855 and the 25" inch OS map of 1890 the farmstead grew from a single stunted L-shaped range to a loose square courtyard. It has now contracted back to a single range comprising the farmhouse and converted adjoining farm building. The structure has been rendered externally and all windows have been replaced. This, together with the contraction and alteration to the farm ranges diminishes its heritage significance. The asset is considered to be non-significant.
- Bellsbeck Farm (MHU14700) is located approximately 216 m south-east of the planning application boundary. The layout now on site was the result of a redevelopment of the farm in the late 19th century, shown on the 25" OS map of 1890. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the west side of an E-shaped farmstead. The majority of the farmhouse and farmstead remains, but the foldyards have been roofed over and large modern agricultural buildings that are out of scale and character with the historic building have been added to the north and south side of the farm. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south and the degree of screening provided by trees to the west and large modern farm buildings to the north, it is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Common Farm (AECOM088) is located approximately 275 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse adjoining the north-west corner of a U-shaped farmstead. The farmstead has been extended to the south with the addition of larger modern farm buildings. The principal elevation of the house faces south, however views south from the house are restricted by the addition of large farm buildings to that side. It is not considered likely that the development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Avenue Farm (MHU20782) is located approximately 280 m south-east of the planning application boundary. It is not shown on the first edition 6" map of 1855 and appears for the first time on the 25" OS map of 1890. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the south of an L-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse and most of the farmstead remain, with large agricultural farm buildings having been added to the north. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south and the degree of screen provided by the modern farm buildings to the north, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Houghton Carr House (AECOM089) is located approximately 330 m south of the planning application boundary. It is shown on the 6" OS map of 1855 as a loose courtyard farmstead, but it had been redeveloped to comprise a farmhouse at the south-west corner of an E-shaped double courtyard farm by the time of the 25" OS map of 1890. The farmhouse and one of the courtyards of the historic farm survive surrounded to the east and north by large modern agricultural buildings that are out of scale and character with the historic structures. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south and the degree of screening by the modern farm buildings to the north, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Duck Nest (AECOM090) is located approximately 350 m north of the planning application boundary. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the south-east of a loose L-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse is all that remains although the site is still a working farm and large-scale modern agricultural buildings have been added to the north-west and south-east of the farmhouse. Due to the principal views from the farmhouse facing south-east, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Ladies Parlour (AECOM091) is located approximately 280 m south-east of the planning application boundary. It was shown on the 6" OS map of 1855 as a single building range, probably formed predominantly of the farmhouse. The 25" map of 1890 shows its present configuration

with a loose L-shaped farmstead range added to its north-west side. The farmstead has been converted to residential use. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east and the screening provided by the farmstead buildings the north-west side, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.

- Skiff Farm (AECOM092) is located approximately 17 m north of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the south-east of a large U-shaped courtyard farm. The majority of the farmstead has been demolished and replaced with larger modern units, but the farmhouse remains. Due to the proximity of the proposed development and the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-west, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Throlam (AECOM093) is located approximately 330 m west of the planning application boundary. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the south of an L-shaped farmstead range. An additional farmstead range had been added by the time of the 25" OS map of 1890. That range and the farmhouse remains, whilst the original farmsteading has been demolished and replaced with larger modern farm buildings. The farmhouse and its garden are enclosed within high hedging. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-west and the degree of screening provided by the enclosing hedge, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- New Bursea Farm (MHU18596) is located approximately 330 m west of the planning application boundary. It consists of a detached farmhouse to the south of a loose L-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse has been demolished and rebuilt along with around half of the farmstead. The remainder is enclosed within larger modern farm buildings. Due to the loss of the farmhouse and the degree of change to the asset and its setting, it is considered to be non-significant.
- Bursea Lodge (AECOM094) is located approximately 275 m south-east of the planning application boundary. The buildings currently on site relate to a late-19th century remodelling of the farm as shown on the 25" map of 1890. The farm consisted of a farmhouse forming part of the long axis of an E-shaped farmstead. All that now remains is the farmhouse and one arm of the east range, with the remaining buildings having been replaced with larger modern agricultural units. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-west and the degree of screening provided by intervening buildings within the farm, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Moore's Farm (AECOM095) is located approximately 395 m west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a single linear range, most likely comprising a farmhouse at the east end and an adjoining barn. Both appear to be still extant, but enclosed by larger modern farm buildings. There is mature planting to the eastern boundary. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south and the degree of screening provided by mature trees to the east and south of the asset, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Sikes Farm (AECOM096) is located approximately 340 m west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the south of an E-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse and one arm of the farmstead remain. The remainder of the farmstead has been demolished and replaced with larger agricultural units to the north and east. Due to the principal elevation of the house facing west and the degree of screening provided by the existing modern farm buildings to the east, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Asselby Grange (AECOM097) is located approximately 160 m east of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse to the west of a loose L-shaped farmstead. The buildings remain with extensions in the form of large modern agricultural units infilling the former yard and to the west and north of the buildings. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south and the nature of the proposed development in this location being HDD it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Yokegate (AECOM098) is located approximately 250 m north of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse forming the north-west corner of a U-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse and small portion of the farmstead remain, whilst the remainder of the farmstead has been demolished and replaced with larger modern agricultural units. Due to the principal

elevation of the farmhouse facing west and the degree of screening provided by intervening farm buildings to the south, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.

- Crows Nest (AECOM099) is located approximately 45 m north of the planning application boundary. It is shown on the 6" map of 1855 as a detached farmhouse with a single barn to the rear. These buildings are still extant with the addition of further modern farm buildings to the south-east and east. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing west onto the road, and the degree of screening provided by mature trees on the opposite side of the road, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Borden House (MHU14526) is located approximately 264 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse and two farm buildings, with a long orchard to their south side. By the time of the 25" map of 1890 only the farmhouse remained. The farmhouse is now part of a large recycling plant and large commercial buildings have been erected to its south and east sides, and a pond and landscaping is present to its north-east side. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing west and the degree of screening provided by the intervening buildings in the recycling plant, it is not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Park House (AECOM100) is located approximately 385 m south-east of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the south-west of a loose courtyard farmstead. These buildings remain with the addition of larger modern agricultural units to the north-west and north-east sides. Due to the farmhouse having a dual aspect to the south and west with open views from the garden, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Warp Farm (AECOM101) is located approximately 95 m south of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the south-east side of a loose courtyard farmstead. The majority of the farmstead has been demolished and replaced with later and larger agricultural buildings, but the farmhouse remains. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east and the proximity of the proposed development, there is the potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Beechtree Farm (AECOM102) is located approximately 96 m north-east of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the north-west of a loose courtyard farmstead. The house and majority of the farmstead are still extant. Despite the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing north-west away from the proposed development, its proximity means that there is potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.

Section 4 River Ouse to Drax Substation

There are five non-designated farms throughout the study area which are shown on the first edition 6" OS map of 1855. The most common arrangement comprising a farmhouse forming the long axis of a planned courtyard farm. The farmsteads generally have gardens to the front of the farmhouse's principal frontage which look out over farmland with the rear of the house facing to the yard. The farms have heritage value as examples of 19th century farms, several of which are still in operation and which retain the majority of their historic farmstead ranges and the farmhouse alongside more modern agricultural buildings. Their settings are informed by their location within farmland which contributes to their historic interest by providing their functional setting and aiding understanding of the asset. Views from the farmhouses over farmland also contribute to understanding of the assets and their aesthetic qualities.

- Nelly Field (AECOM105) is located approximately 200 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse forming the long axis of a U-shaped farmstead. The farmhouse is all that remains with an extension to its north-east side and large modern farm buildings to the north-west side. Due to the principal elevation of the farmhouse facing south-east, there is potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Baxter Hall (AECOM106) is located approximately 200 m north-west of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a detached farmhouse to the east of a linear farmstead aligned north

south and lining the road to its east side. The house and farmstead are still extant although the farmstead has been converted to residential use. Due to the principal elevation of the house facing south-east, there is potential for the construction of the proposed development to result in impacts to this asset and it is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.

- Drax Hall (AECOM107) is located approximately 460 m south of the planning application boundary. It consisted of a farmhouse forming the northern long axis of a loose E-shaped farmstead with a further loose courtyard to its west side next to the road. Some building ranges shown on the 6" map of 1855 have been demolished but the majority of the farm remains. Although the principal elevation of the farmhouse faces north, there is sufficient intervening planting to screen to the proposed development in views from the asset. Likewise, to the west of the asset there are intervening buildings which provide screening between the asset the planning application boundary. It is therefore not considered likely that the proposed development will result in significant effects to the asset.
- Wren Hall (AECOM012) is located immediately to the south, east and north of the planning application boundary as it has been drawn to exclude the asset. It was shown on the 6" OS map of 1855 as loose U-shaped farmstead, probably with a farmhouse forming the northern axis. By the time of the 25" OS map of 1860 a more formalised courtyard has been created and a farmhouse has been added to form the south-west side of the farm. Due to the proximity of the proposed development to the asset and its capacity to result in both temporary and permanent effects through change to the asset's setting, this asset is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.
- Drax Abbey Farm (AECOM109) is located approximately 890 m north of the planning application boundary. It is outside the formal study area for assessment, but is included due to its proximity to the proposed converter station and in response to the Scoping Opinion received from Selby Borough Council. The 6" OS map of 1855 shows the farm as comprising a detached farmhouse to the west of a loose U-shaped farmstead. By the time of the 25" OS map of 1890 the farmstead had developed into a formal E-shaped farm and the farmhouse had been significantly extended to the south. The farm occupies the site of the former Drax Priory which is a scheduled monument (NLHE 1016857). The remaining 19th century buildings on the site comprise part of the former extent of the late-19th century iteration of the farmhouse and the northern long axis of the E-shaped farmstead. The remaining buildings have been demolished and larger modern agricultural units have been added in their place and additional ranges have been added to the north and east of the farmstead. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces south towards the existing Drax Power Station which is a detracting feature of the asset's setting due to its urbanising effect occupying the asset's former farmland. Due to the proximity of the proposed development to the asset and its capacity to result in both temporary and permanent effects through change to the asset's setting, this asset is therefore assessed in Section 9.6 of **Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage**.

