

Clifton Ings, York

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CULTURAL HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Clifton Ings, York

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
CYC	City of York Council
DMRB	Design Manual Roads and Bridges
EA	Environment Agency
GI	Ground Investigation
Ha	Hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record (City of York)
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
LiDAR	Light Detection And Ranging
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MTR	Minimum Technical Requirements
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OD	Ordnance Datum
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance

Executive Summary

The Scheme would not directly physically impact any designated cultural heritage assets. Any impacts to such assets would be temporary, due to changes to setting, during the construction phase only. There are no impacts predicted on the historic environment as a result of the operation of the Scheme.

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank could impact on two areas of non-designated ridge and furrow earthworks and a 19th century boundary wall associated with the former Clifton Hospital.

Previous evaluation of the north-eastern part of the Scheme identified some archaeological evidence. The topsoil was recorded to be between 0.3m and 0.35m in depth. Excavations beyond this depth could impact previously unknown archaeological assets within the area of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound. However, the evaluation was limited in scope and previously unknown archaeological remains may be impacted on by works impacting deeper than the topsoil.

The raising of the Barrier Bank, the new defence wall and compensatory habitat creation are considered to have a low potential for impacting previously unknown archaeological assets.

Impacts to non-designated historic buildings would be limited to slight changes to the settings of the Clifton Hospital Chapel and Pavilion Cottages. The Scheme would not preclude the views of these assets across the Ings, nor would it sever their historical links to the former Clifton Hospital site to the north and cricket pitch to the east respectively.

The Scheme would not significantly alter the character of the historic landscape or how it is understood.

Consultation with the CYC Archaeological Advisor has requested a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during groundworks for the Scheme. This programme of works would be secured through a standard planning condition and conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

A programme of building recording would also be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the Scheme on the 19th century boundary wall which would be removed during the raising of the Barrier Bank.

Introduction

1.1 General

This report examines the potential effects of the proposed Clifton Ings Flood Alleviation Scheme (hereafter 'the Scheme') on cultural heritage (heritage assets).

A heritage asset is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as "a building, monument, site, place or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest".

Heritage assets include designated assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Registered Historic Wrecks) and non-designated assets identified by the Local Planning Authority (for example: locally listed buildings, archaeological sites and monuments and historic landscapes).

The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2 (HA208/07 2007), the Environment Agency's (EA) Minimum Technical Requirements (MTR) (801_14 SD01) and the Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).

1.2 Background to the Scheme

Clifton Ings is a flood storage area 2,600m long by 300m wide. The reservoir is an off-line flood attenuation reservoir and normally does not contain water. The reservoir falls within the requirements of the Reservoirs Act 1975. The reservoir is formed by embankments; there is an embankment at the back of the Ings, referred to as the Barrier Bank, and a second embankment adjacent to the River Ouse, referred to as the Foreshore Bank. The Barrier Bank forms the eastern side of the reservoir; it has a total length of 1.8km and protects the community directly to the east of it from flooding.

There is historical evidence of structural instability with the Barrier Bank with many remedial works completed over the previous decade. More recently the emptying of the reservoir has been identified as an issue for the stability of the bank and to reduce the risk of future failure it was recommended to limit the draw down (the rate at which the reservoir is emptied) to approximately 300mm per day (i.e. it takes 10 days to empty the reservoir), compared to its normal operational rate of 1360mm/day. Reduction in the draw down rate impacts upon the operation and effectiveness of the reservoir as a flood defence asset, particularly for any consecutive flood events and has the potential to impact the MG4 grassland SSSI.

Following the flood event on Boxing Day 2015 when the reservoir was overwhelmed and both embankments were overtopped, the government allocated an additional £45 million to the Environment Agency to better protect 2,000 properties in York. Following this, options have been developed to raise the height of the Barrier Bank in order to contribute towards the protection of properties as well as to remediate the bank instability issues.

1.3 The Proposed Scheme

The proposed Scheme comprises the following elements:

- The raising of the existing Barrier Bank, which includes works to both dry and wet side of the existing embankment;
- The construction of a new defence embankment to the north of the Barrier Bank within Rawcliffe Country Park;

- The construction of a new defence wall at the southern end of the Barrier Bank;
- An area of compensatory habitat creation; and
- A temporary construction compound located on land off Shipton Road and associated construction access routes.

Legislation and Policy

2.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

The Town and Country Planning Act (1971) as amended by the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) 1990 details the statutory protection afforded to Listed Buildings. Section 66 states the special considerations affecting planning functions, including the consideration of planning permission for development affecting listed buildings or their settings by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) or the Secretary of State.

The Act also requires LPAs to designate areas of 'special architectural or historic interest' as Conservation Areas with the aim of preserving and enhancing their character and appearance. Historic England may need to be consulted with regard to proposed works within a Conservation Area and section 72(1) requires LPAs to pay particular attention to Conservation Areas in the planning process.

2.2 Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

This deregulatory legislation allows greater authority to LPAs in respect of Listed Building Consent. It also allows greater definition of a Listed Building by allowing the exclusion of attached buildings and structures and those within the curtilage of the principal Listed Building from protection. It states that a certificate of immunity from listing may be applied for at any time and it replaced Conservation Area Consent with planning permission.

2.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (revised July 2018)

The policies below from the NPPF state the approach to be used by LPAs to determine planning applications in relation to cultural heritage and also Listed Building Consent applications. They apply to designated heritage assets, such as Listed Buildings and also to non-designated, but potentially significant, heritage assets such as buried archaeological remains and other historic structures. Policy relevant to this assessment includes:

Section 16 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

192. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

193. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

194. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

195. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply: a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

196. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

197. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

199. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'

2.4 Local Policy

Current local policy is provided by the City of York Draft Local Plan Incorporating the 4th Set of Changes (April 2005). The Historic Environment is addressed by Policies HE1 to HE12 and SP3. Policies relevant to this assessment include:

Policy HE2: Development in Historic Locations

'Within or adjoining conservation areas, and in locations which affect the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments or nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not), development proposals must respect adjacent buildings, open spaces, landmarks and settings and have regard to local scale, proportion, detail and materials.

Proposals will be required to maintain or enhance existing urban spaces, views, landmarks, and other townscape elements, which contribute to the character or appearance of the area.'

Policy HE3: Conservation Areas

'Within conservation areas, proposals for the following types of development will only be permitted where there is no adverse effect on the character and appearance of the area: demolition of a building (whether listed or not); external alterations; changes of use which are likely to generate environmental or traffic problems.

Applications for development in conservation areas will only be considered if full design details are included.'

Policy HE4: Listed Buildings

'With regard to listed buildings, consent will only be granted for the following types of development where there is no adverse effect on the character, appearance or setting of the building: development in the immediate vicinity of listed buildings; demolition; internal or external alterations; change of use; erection of satellite antenna.'

Policy HE10: Archaeology

'Planning applications for development that involves disturbance of existing ground levels on sites within York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance will be granted provided:

- a) applicants permit a field evaluation, approved by the Council, to assess the extent and importance of any archaeological remains; and*
- b) applicants can demonstrate that less than 5% of any archaeological deposits will be disturbed or destroyed;*

Outside York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance, archaeological deposits of national importance must be preserved in situ.

Where physical preservation of the deposits in situ is not possible, applicants must make provision for the professional excavation and recording of the archaeology, in accordance with a detailed scheme approved prior to development commencing.'

Policy HE11: Trees and Landscape

'Existing trees and landscape which are part of the setting of conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled monuments, will be required to be retained, and provision made for planting within new development, where appropriate. Where consent is granted for the removal of protected trees, conditions will be imposed to ensure replacement with appropriate specimens.'

City of York Council has also submitted a new draft Local Plan (February 2018) to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government for independent examination. This contains the following draft policies in respect of the historic environment:

Policy D4: Conservation Areas

'Development proposals within or affecting the setting of a conservation area will be supported where they:

- i. are designed to preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area and would enhance or better reveal its significance;*
- ii. respect important views; and*
- iii. are accompanied by an appropriate evidence-based assessment of the conservation area's special qualities, proportionate to the size and impact of the development and sufficient to ensure that impacts of the proposals are clearly understood.*

Outline planning applications for development within or affecting the setting of conservation areas will only be supported if full design details are included, sufficient to show the likely impact of the proposals upon the significance of the Conservation Area.

Changes of use will be supported when it has been demonstrated that the primary uses of the building can no longer be sustained, where the proposed new use would not significantly harm the special qualities and significance of the conservation area.

Harm to buildings, open spaces, trees, views or other elements which make a positive contribution to a Conservation Area will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a Conservation Area will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would bring substantial public benefits.'

Policy D5: Listed Buildings

'Proposals affecting a Listed Building or its setting will be supported where they:

- i. preserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the significance of the building or its setting. The more important the building, the greater the weight that will be given to its conservation; and*
- ii. help secure a sustainable future for a building at risk;*
- iii. are accompanied by an appropriate, evidence-based heritage statement, assessing the significance of the building.*

Changes of use will be supported where it has been demonstrated that the original use of the building is no longer viable and where the proposed new use would not harm its significance. Harm to an element which contributes to the significance of a Listed Building or its setting will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of a Listed Building will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the proposal would bring substantial public benefits.'

Policy D6: Archaeology

'Development proposals that affect archaeological features and deposits will be supported where:

- i. they are accompanied by an evidence-based heritage statement that describes the significance of the archaeological deposits affected and that includes a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting; including characterisation of waterlogged organic deposits, if present;*
- ii. they will not result in harm to the significances of the site or its setting;*
- iii. they are designed to enhance or better reveal the significances of an archaeological site or will help secure a sustainable future for an archaeological site at risk; and*
- iv. harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation measures have been agreed with City of York Council that include, where appropriate, provision for deposit monitoring, investigation, recording, analysis, publication, archive deposition and community involvement.*

Policy D7: The Significance of Non-designated Heritage Assets

'Development proposals will be encouraged and supported where they are designed to sustain and enhance, the significance of York's historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets.

The significance of non-designated heritage assets and their settings should be assessed in development proposals against the following criteria, namely the:

- special architectural or vernacular interest; and/or*
- townscape and landscape significance; and/or*
- historic interest; and/or*
- artistic significance; and/or*

- *archaeological significance; and/or*
- *age and rarity; and/or*
- *community significance.*

Development which would remove, harm or undermine the significance of such assets, or their contribution to the character of a place, will only be permitted where the benefits of the development outweigh the harm having regard to the scale of the harm and significance of the heritage asset.

Prior to the demolition, alteration, extension or restoration of heritage assets (both designated and on-designated) appropriate building recording relevant to the asset's significance and the scope of works will be undertaken.'

SP3: Safeguarding the Historic Character and Setting of York

The policy provides protection for environmental assets and landscape features which enhance the historic character and setting of the City. The policy identifies the most critical elements. These include:

- a) The protection of key townscape features...that contribute to the unique historic character and setting of the City.*
- b) The protection of the Minster's dominance, at a distance, on the York skyline...*
- c) The protection of the environmental assets and landscape feature's which enhance the historic character and setting of the City. These comprise the river corridors and the green wedges...They also include areas of open countryside.*

City of York Heritage Topic Paper Update (June 2013)

Section 6 of the *Heritage Topic Paper Update* identifies the special character and significance of the City of York in terms of its characteristics. Six principle characteristics are identified including the 6th Landscape and Setting. The paper explains that the combination of all the different features and the fact that it serves a substantial population elevates its value/status beyond the relative quality of the aesthetic landscape. Six important character elements of the landscape and setting are identified, five of which are relevant to the site and listed below:

- *Views in and out of the City including long-distance views of York Minster important for the setting and identity of York; and the rural edge setting and proximity of hills giving a strong sense of place and location.*
- *Strays (including racecourse) and common land connecting the historic core and the perimeter countryside.*
- *Rivers and Ings including the traditionally managed meadows, walking routes along the Ouse and activity on the rivers dating back to mid-19th century.*
- *Open Countryside and Green Belt including open Ings landscape associated with the river and long distance uninterrupted recreation routes with cultural significance.*
- *Parks and gardens including Homestead Park which was given to the people of York by Rowntree's son Seebohm and is important for its cultural significance, as a major recreational facility for a large population and for its landscape/trees/setting.*

2.5 Hedgerows Regulations 1997

2.5.1 'Important' Hedgerows

A hedgerow is important (and is protected) if it's at least 30 years old and meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Marks all or part of a parish boundary that existed before 1850;
- Contains an archaeological feature such as a Scheduled Monument;
- Is completely or partly in or next to an archaeological site listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER);
- Marks the boundary of an estate or manor or looks to be related to any building or other feature that's part of the estate or manor that existed before 1600; and
- Is part of a field system or looks to be related to any building or other feature associated with the field system that existed before the Enclosure Acts (that is before 1865).

Methodology

3.1 Data Sources

The data used to determine the baseline conditions for this assessment were accessed from the following sources:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information of designated cultural heritage assets;
- City of York Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on non-designated assets including archaeological sites and monuments, previous archaeological events, non-designated historic buildings, and historic landscape characterisation data;
- City of York Council (CYC) for information on locally listed buildings and Conservation Areas;
- York Historic Environment Characterisation Project;
- Ground Investigation (GI) reports for the Scheme and geological information held by the British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Historic maps and pertinent historical material held at the City of York Archive and the Borthwick Institute for Archives at the University of York (visited August 2018);
- The results of previous archaeological investigations within, and in close proximity to, the Scheme;
- Historic aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive, Swindon (visited August 2018); and
- Open source EA Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) data.

Plots of designated and non-designated assets are provided at Appendix A. Assets are referred to in the sections below by the unique NHLE or HER numbers.

3.2 Study Area

The study area has been defined as the redline boundary of the Scheme plus a 250m radius surrounding area (“the wider study area”). The study area for this assessment is considered appropriate in regard to archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape due to the nature of the proposed works and anticipated sensitivity of the receiving environment.

The extent of the study area was agreed with the City of York Archaeologist (John Oxley) in July 2018.

3.3 Assessment of Significance (value)

The NPPF defines significance as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, and that heritage interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. DMRB HA208/07 provides a methodology for the assessment of the value of cultural heritage assets and use of this methodology in this assessment aligns with the guidance provided by the NPPF.

The assessment was undertaken on a five-point scale of Very High, High, Medium, Low and Negligible. DMRB provides a robust methodology for the assessment of significance of heritage assets and is widely accepted by the main heritage bodies. The following table is consulted throughout to provide the appropriate value for each cultural heritage asset described below.

Table 3.1: Assessing the value of cultural heritage receptors

Sensitivity	Criteria
Very High	<p>World Heritage Sites (including buildings and those inscribed for their historic landscape qualities)</p> <p>Assets of acknowledged international importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives</p> <p>Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors</p>
High	<p>Scheduled Monuments (including standing remains)</p> <p>Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest</p> <p>Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance</p> <p>Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives</p> <p>Grade I and II* Listed Buildings</p> <p>Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing very important buildings</p> <p>Undesignated structures of clear national importance</p> <p>Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest, high quality or importance and of demonstrable national value</p> <p>Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors</p>
Medium	<p>Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives</p> <p>Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designations, or landscapes of regional value</p> <p>Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor</p> <p>Grade II Listed Buildings</p> <p>Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, settings or built settings</p>
Low	<p>Designated and undesignated assets of local importance</p> <p>Robust undesignated historic landscapes and historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups</p> <p>Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and / or poor survival of contextual associations</p> <p>Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations</p> <p>Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives</p> <p>'Locally Listed' buildings</p> <p>Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association</p> <p>Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest</p> <p>Buildings of no archaeological or historical note, or buildings of an intrusive character</p> <p>Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest</p>
Unknown	<p>The importance of the resource has not been ascertained, or buildings with some (hidden) potential for historical significance</p>

3.4 Setting

The assessment of setting has been conducted in general accordance with the following guidance:

3.4.1 Conservation Principles (English Heritage 2008)

Conservation Principles outlines Historic England's approach to the sustainable management of the historic environment. While primarily intended to ensure consistency in Historic England's own advice and guidance, the document is recommended to LPAs to ensure that all decisions about change affecting the historic environment are informed and sustainable.

The guidance describes a range of heritage values which enables the significance of assets to be established systematically, with the four main 'heritage values' being:

- evidential value;
- historical value;
- aesthetic value; and
- communal value.

3.4.2 Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)

This advice note focuses on the management of change within the setting of heritage assets and replaces 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' (Historic England 2015) and 'Seeing the History in the View' (English Heritage 2011).

As with the NPPF the document defines setting as:

'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.'

Setting is also described as being a separate term to curtilage, character and context. The guidance emphasises that setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, and that its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. It also states that elements of setting may make a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the significance of the heritage asset.

While setting is largely a visual term, with views identified to be an important consideration in any assessment of the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset, setting, and thus the way in which an asset is experienced, can also be affected by other environmental factors including noise, vibration and odour, while setting may also incorporate perceptual and associational attributes pertaining to the asset's surroundings.

Guidance is provided on practical and proportionate decision making with regards to the management of proposed development and the setting of heritage assets. It is stated that the protection of the setting of a heritage asset need not prevent change and that decisions relating to such issues need to be based on the nature, extent and level of the significance of a heritage asset, further weighing up the potential public benefits associated with the proposals. It is further stated that changes within the setting of a heritage asset may have positive or neutral effects and that the contribution made to the significance of heritage assets by their settings will vary depending on the nature of the heritage asset and its setting. It is also identified that different heritage assets may have different abilities to accommodate change within their settings without harming the significance of the asset and therefore setting should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Although not prescriptive in setting out how this assessment should be carried out, noting that any approach should be demonstrably compliant with legislation, national policies and objectives, Historic England recommend using the 'five-step process' to assess the potential effects of a proposed development on the setting and significance of a heritage asset:

- 1) Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- 2) Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- 3) Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- 4) Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
- 5) Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

3.5 Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken on the 29th August 2018.

3.6 Baseline Structure

In the sections below, the baseline for the Scheme is discussed by three sub-topics: Archaeological Remains, Historic Buildings and Historic Landscapes. This is in accordance with DMRB HA208/07 guidance.

Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

The solid bedrock geology of the Scheme comprises sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Formation.

Superficial deposits of Alluvium comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel are identified in the western part of the Scheme along the line of the River Ouse. In the eastern part of the Scheme, deposits of sand, clay and silt of the Sutton Sand Formation and Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation are recorded in Rawcliffe County Park and Maritime Business Park (BGS 2018 online).

Soils within the Scheme predominantly comprise: *'loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater'* (Soilscapes 2018 online).

4.2 Boreholes

The BGS (2018 online) records a number of boreholes within, and immediately adjacent to, the Scheme. Where available, these are summarised below:

- Borehole SE55SE245 was sunk in the northern part of the Scheme within Rawcliffe Country Park. This encountered 0.4m of topsoil overlying laminated alluvial silt and clay. The solid bedrock sandstone was encountered at a depth of 16m Below Ground Level (BGL), approximately 7.9m below Ordnance Datum (OD);
- Borehole SE55SE246 was sunk in the northern part of the Scheme. This encountered 0.8m of topsoil overlying laminated alluvial silt and clay to 7.5m BGL;
- Borehole SE55SE247 was sunk to the west of the former Clifton Hospital. This encountered 0.7m of topsoil overlying laminated alluvial silt and clay to 4.7m BGL. Occasional black/brown peat and organic matter was identified within to 3.65m BGL;
- Borehole SE55SE247 was sunk to the south-west of the former Clifton Hospital. This encountered 0.5m of topsoil overlying laminated alluvial silt, clay and sand to 4.3m BGL;
- Boreholes SE55SE249 to SE55SE251 were sunk in the southern part of the Scheme. These encountered between 0.4m and 0.6m of topsoil overlying laminated alluvial silt and clay to a maximum depth of 6.3m BGL.
- Numerous boreholes are recorded within the Rawcliffe Sewage Treatment Works at the northern limit of the Scheme. In general, the boreholes recorded a shallow topsoil <0.5m in depth, overlying deposits of laminated silt and clay with occasional areas of sand;
- Ground investigations within the former Clifton Hospital site to the immediate north-east of the Scheme identified deposits of made ground to depths of up to 2.5m overlying laminated clay, silt and sand; and
- Boreholes at the Acomb Waterworks site at the south-west limit of the Scheme recorded a variable depth of alluvial clay and silt overlying glacial deposits consisting of laminated clay, sand and gravel.

4.3 Topography

The Scheme occupies low-lying ground on the eastern bank of the River Ouse at a height of between 7m and 8m above OD.

Baseline: Archaeological Remains

5.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The locations of previous archaeological investigations are shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A.

Two previous investigations are recorded by the HER within the Scheme. These comprise:

- A programme of archaeological evaluation (HER EYO76 and EYO161) of land off Shipton Road in the north-eastern part of the Scheme. The works included a targeted area of fieldwalking, a magnetometer survey of 50% the proposed development area and the excavation of 23 trial trenches. The fieldwalking recovered Roman and medieval finds but concluded that these were most likely the result of manuring practices. The geophysical survey identified a low magnetic background with few anomalies interpreted to be of archaeological origin (GSB 1997). 16 of the 23 trial trenches excavated were located within the Scheme (Trenches 1-11 and 18-23). These revealed limited archaeological evidence apart from within Trench 23, which contained a number of cut features that corresponded to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and yielded pottery dating to the 14th century. The report concluded that due to the shallow topsoil across the investigated area, most archaeological deposits had been destroyed by modern ploughing. Only features cut into the natural geological substrate survived (Evans 1996). The geophysical survey covered approximately 50% of the area of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound. Anomalies of a similar nature to those investigated within Trench 23 are noted to be present in the vicinity of the footprint of the proposed new defence embankment; and
- The location of an aerial photograph (HER EYO4338) taken in 1936 of the Clifton Ings area.

In the wider study area, a number of previous interventions are identified. Those considered most relevant to the Scheme are summarised below:

- A watching brief (HER EYO143) during redevelopment work at the former Clifton Hospital to the immediate east of the Scheme. The monitoring identified a Second World War civil air-raid shelter built into a mound adjacent to the Shipton Road. Unstratified fragments of medieval pottery were also recovered. It was concluded that post medieval development of the hospital complex had truncated any earlier archaeological evidence (Marwood 1997);
- A watching brief (HER EYO4134) during GI works at Leeman Road in advance of flood defence works approximately 80m to the south of the Scheme. The monitoring identified dumps of modern rubbish (Hodkin 2008);
- A watching brief (HER EYO4459) during the construction of a new sports clubhouse approximately 140m to the north of the Scheme. The monitoring did not identify an archaeological evidence (Winterburn 2009);
- An archaeological evaluation (HER EYO4727 and EYO499) of land off Manor Road, Rawcliffe approximately 150m to the north of the Scheme. The works comprised the excavation of 12 trial trenches. The only significant archaeological evidence identified was a Roman ditch cut by a medieval ditch within Trenches 4 and 5. The evaluation concluded that the site had been subject to modern ploughing and any other archaeological deposits once present had been destroyed (Macnab 1997). A subsequent watching brief (HER EYO166) identified a further ditch of probable Roman date (Antoni 1998); and
- Survey and excavation work along the Martin to Acomb Landing Pipeline (HER EYO4842) approximately 230m to the west of the Scheme. No archaeological evidence was identified along the stretch of pipeline that ran parallel to the Scheme (Fields 63 to 73 in the report) (Fell 2008).

In addition, the HER records a number of historic aerial photographs of the Scheme and wider study area (HER EYO92, EYO1009, EYO1497, EYO1498, EYO4310, EYO4341, EYO4769, EYO4773 and EYO5937).

Where relevant the results of these past investigations and assessments will be referred to in the sections below.

5.2 Designated Assets

There are no designated archaeological assets (Scheduled Monuments) within the Scheme or wider study area.

In addition, the Scheme does not fall within any of the seven statutorily protected York Areas of Archaeological Importance.

5.3 Non-designated Assets

The locations of non-designated archaeological assets are shown in Figure 2 in Appendix A.

5.3.1 Prehistoric Period (c.750,000 BC – AD 42)

There are no prehistoric assets recorded within the Scheme or wider study area by the HER. However, it is noted that a single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the archaeological evaluation of land off Shipton Road in the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161). This was found within the ploughsoil in Trench 21.

This find has been removed from the Scheme and is therefore of negligible cultural heritage value.

5.3.2 Romano-British Period (AD 43 – AD 410)

The projected course of a Roman road (HER MYO4189) is identified to cross the south-eastern corner of the Scheme. The road is thought to run parallel to the Shipton Road and formerly marked two parish boundaries. Evidence of the road was identified within a 19th century sewer trench at Homestead Gardens.

This asset is important to the understanding of the Roman communication and transport links to the Roman town and is therefore accorded a medium cultural heritage value.

The only other Roman evidence identified within the Scheme comprises a small quantity of Roman pottery recovered during the fieldwalking and trial trenching undertaken at land off Shipton Road in the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161).

These finds have been removed from the Scheme and are therefore of negligible cultural heritage value.

In the wider study area, a second Roman road (HER MYO4187) is known to follow the course of the Shipton Road approximately 120m to the north of the Scheme. This road preceded the aforementioned road (HER MYO4189) and led directly to the north-western gate of the Roman town of York (*Eboracum*).

This asset is important to the understanding of the Roman communication and transport links to the City of York and is therefore accorded a medium cultural heritage value.

The only other Roman asset identified within the wider study area comprises a field system (HER MYO3638) identified during the archaeological evaluation and watching brief at land off Manor Road, Rawcliffe (HER EYO4727 and EYO166) approximately 150m to the north of the Scheme. The ditch identified within Trench 4 was interpreted as part of a field system that extended to the west of the known late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Rawcliffe Manor (HER MYO3640 and MYO3641).

This asset contributes to the understanding of the extent of Roman settlement at Rawcliffe Manor and is accorded a low cultural heritage value.

5.3.3 Early Medieval Period (AD 411 – AD 1065)

There are no early medieval assets recorded within the Scheme or wider study area.

5.3.4 Medieval Period (AD 1066 – AD 1550)

An area of medieval broad ridge and furrow (HER MYO2495) is recorded within the south-eastern part of the Scheme west of the former Clifton Hospital. This was identified from cropmarks visible within historic aerial photographs. The available LiDAR data and site inspection confirmed that this asset survives as an earthwork feature and extends beyond the limit of the area recorded by the HER to the north-west. A second area of medieval broad ridge and furrow (HER MYO2172) is also recorded to the west of Shipton Road on the eastern fringe of the Scheme. A small part of this asset, which is shown to survive well as an earthwork feature within the LiDAR data (see Section 5.6 below), extends into the Scheme.

These assets contribute to the understanding of medieval land use on the outskirts of York and are accorded a low cultural heritage value.

A medieval boundary ditch containing fragments of 14th century pottery was identified within Trench 23 during the trial trenching undertaken off Shipton Road within the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161). Further cut features were identified within the trench but were undated. Unstratified medieval pottery, brick and tile fragments were also recovered during the fieldwalking in this area. The lack of obvious concentration and amount of material recovered suggested the finds had derived from manuring activities.

The medieval boundary ditch of some local archaeological interest and is accorded a low cultural heritage value. The unstratified finds have been removed from the Scheme and are therefore of negligible cultural heritage value.

5.3.5 Post Medieval (AD 1551 – Present)

The site of the post medieval Rawcliffe Ings Racecourse (HER MYO2186) is identified at the northern limit of the Scheme. The first race is thought to have occurred in this area in the early 18th century, with racing continuing for the next century.

Should below ground evidence of this asset survive within the Scheme it would be of local historical interest. As such, it is accorded a low cultural heritage value.

Post medieval pottery and brick and tile fragments were also recovered during the fieldwalking and trial trenching undertaken at land off Shipton Road in the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161).

These finds have been removed from the Scheme and are therefore of negligible cultural heritage value.

In the wider study area, the site of Acomb Landing Waterworks (HER MYO2194) is located approximately 100m to the south of the Scheme. This asset dates to the early 19th century and is of low cultural heritage value.

5.3.6 Undated

The remainder of the non-designated assets recorded within the Scheme and wider study area reflect areas of ridge and furrow cultivation. Many of these assets have been identified from historic aerial photographs and have been subsequently built over, for example HER MYO3391 and MYO3857. However, the two undated assets within the Scheme (HER MYO2496 and MYO3392) relate to areas of extant earthworks as shown by the LiDAR data (see Section 5.6 below).

These assets contribute to the understanding of medieval and later land use on the outskirts of York and are accorded a low cultural heritage value at best.

5.4 Historic Mapping

The 1610 John Speed map of York and the 1642 Plan of the Greate, Antient & Famous City of York do not show the area of the Scheme.

The 1685 Jacob Richards plan of York depicts the eastern limit of the Scheme to comprise undeveloped fields.

John Cossin's 1726 "New and Exact Plan of York" and Francis Drake's 1736 map of York do not show the area of the Scheme.

The earliest map of the Scheme is the 1848 Plan of the Manor and Estate of Rawcliffe (not illustrated, held by the Borthwick Institute). This shows the northern part of the Scheme, including the area of the proposed temporary construction compound, to comprise undeveloped arable fields.

The 1853 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated) provides the first detailed map of the Scheme. The Scheme is shown to comprise the low-lying Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings, a series of regular arable fields in the north-east, one of which is bisected by Blue Beck, and part of the grounds surrounding the North and East Ridings Pauper Lunatic Asylum (the former Clifton Hospital). A series of boundary stones and posts are recorded along the courses of both the Barrier Bank and Foreshore Bank. An area of 'Brick Fields' is also recorded at the southern end of the Scheme within the area of proposed bank widening.

The 1892 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated) shows limited change within the Scheme.

The 1907 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 3 in Appendix A) shows limited change within the Scheme. A number of field boundaries are no longer shown within the north-eastern part of the Scheme, either as a result of removal or through not being mapped.

The 1925 Plan of the North Riding of Yorkshire County Mental Hospital (not illustrated, held by the Borthwick Institute) shows limited change within the Scheme. However, the map does show the location of a series of filter beds and drainage from the lunatic asylum, extending from the sewage beds identified within the mapping above, crossing the Barrier Bank towards the beck within the south-eastern limit of the Scheme.

The 1950 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 4 in Appendix A) show limited change within the Scheme. A new sewage work is depicted at Rawcliffe at the northern limit of the Scheme.

Subsequent mapping shows limited change to the area of the Scheme.

5.5 Aerial Photographs

Historic aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive (Swindon) were reviewed in August 2018. The images reviewed included: two specialist oblique photographs; two military oblique photographs; and 134 vertical photographs. The images date from 1940 through to 2012. A full gazetteer of the photographs is provided at Appendix B.

In general, the photographs show that the area of the Scheme has undergone limited change during the second half of the 20th century. The area of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound is recorded to have been in constant arable usage and the remainder of the Scheme is shown to have been utilised for pasture. No features of archaeological interest beyond those already identified by the HER, for example extant ridge and furrow (HER MYO2495 and MYO2172), and the review of LiDAR data (see Section 5.6 below) were identified within the photographs.

A series of images dating from June and September 1986 (OS/86149 and OS/86221) show the construction of a pipeline running through the central area of the Scheme from the Rawcliffe

Sewage Works to the east. The line of the pipeline passes to the south of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound.

5.6 LiDAR Data

LiDAR data for the Scheme (Figure 5 in Appendix A) provides further detail on extant landscape elements discussed above. Areas of surviving ridge and furrow earthworks (HER MYO2172, MYO2495, MYO2496, MYO3393 and MYO3394) are shown within, and immediately adjacent to, the Scheme. Extant watercourses, drains and boundaries correspond with those shown on the historic mapping.

No features of archaeological interest beyond those already identified by the HER above were noted.

5.7 Archaeological Potential

The Scheme has been previously assessed as part of the York Historic Environment Characterisation Project (CYC 2014) and lies within Character Area 34 – Poppleton and Clifton Ings. The archaeological potential of the Scheme was summarised as follows:

‘Important in the prehistoric and Roman periods for grazing, hunting and fishing but unlikely to reveal any significant evidence. The higher ground adjacent to Shipton Road has the potential to reveal evidence of Roman roadside settlement but apart from a few stray sherds of Roman pottery found at the Rawcliffe Park & Rides site there has been limited evidence.

During the medieval period, this rich agricultural land was divided into strips to be farmed by individuals. Several patches of ridge and furrow as well as fragments of medieval pottery were also found at the Park and Ride site. Further areas of ridge and furrow are also recorded in Clifton. Some of this ridge & furrow survives.

Examples of late 18th century boundaries can still be seen on Poppleton Ings, running in a NE-SW direction.’

Overall, the archaeological potential can be summarised as moderate. Roman settlement activity is known at Rawcliffe Manor (HER MYO3640 and MYO3641) to the north and the course of a Roman road (HER MYO4189) is projected to pass through the southern part of the Scheme. Unstratified Roman pottery has also been recovered from within the Scheme. As such, there is a low/moderate potential for encountering Roman evidence.

Medieval evidence identified within the Scheme comprises: extant ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks (HER MYO2495 and MYO2172); a boundary ditch identified within Trench 23 of the trial trenching within the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161); and unstratified finds probably derived from manuring practices. Further anomalies of a similar nature to those investigated within Trench 23 were recorded within the vicinity of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound by the previous geophysical survey (HER EYO76). As such, the potential for further medieval evidence is considered to be moderate/high. Any previously unknown medieval assets present are likely to comprise further cut features indicative of past land division and agricultural activity.

Post-medieval evidence is likely to comprise traces of historic field boundaries and unstratified finds.

While the cultural heritage value of previously unknown archaeological assets is yet to be determined, it is anticipated that if such assets were to be encountered during groundworks for the Scheme, they would be of low cultural heritage value at best. This is due to the likely truncated nature of the remains as demonstrated by the previous investigations undertaken within and adjacent to the Scheme.

Baseline: Historic Buildings

6.1 Designated Assets

The locations of designated and non-designated historic buildings are shown in Figure 6 in Appendix A.

There are two designated historic building assets within the Scheme comprising a Grade II listed milepost (NHLE 1149144) and the Clifton Conservation Area. These are discussed below:

6.1.1 Milestone approximately 250m north-west of Blue Bridge (NHLE 1149144)

This asset comprises a Grade II listed milepost located on Shipton Road on the eastern fringe of the Scheme.

List Entry: Historic England (2018 online) records the following in respect of the asset:

'Milepost. Mid C19. Cast iron. Triangular on plan with sloping upper face. Left face: attached semi-circular plaque reads York 2. Right face: attached semi-circular plaque reads Easingwold 11. Sloping upper face reads London 198.'

Significance: No reason for designation is provided, however its primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historic interest as a surviving example of an early 19th century milestone.

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position on Shipton Road. Views towards the River Ouse are precluded to the east due to intervening vegetation along the western side of Shipton Road (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Looking north-east towards the Grade II listed milepost (NHLE 1149144)

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the wider landscape setting of this asset but is mostly screened due to intervening vegetation and buildings. As such, the Scheme is considered to make a neutral contribution to the asset's overall significance as part of this setting.

6.1.2 Clifton Conservation Area

This asset comprises the historic core of Clifton Village and partly overlaps with the southern extent of the Scheme.

Conservation Area Appraisal: The main elements of the special historical and architectural character of the asset are defined as follows:

- 1) Clifton Green, with its rural “village” character, its Church, trees and small-scale buildings set in small gardens;
- 2) The large Georgian, Victorian and Edwardian villas in the area, with their gardens and trees;
- 3) The groups of trees in roadside verges, along the York to Scarborough railway line, in other open spaces and private gardens;
- 4) The generous spaces between buildings which typify the area.

Significance: This asset’s primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historical interest, which focuses on the settlement core surrounding Clifton Green and the major route into York from the north, and its architectural interest, deriving from the late Georgian town houses and Regency villas which are typical of the area.

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises the low-lying area of the Scheme (Clifton Ings) to the north; residential areas to the east and south; and the River Ouse and associated meadows to the west.

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the wider landscape setting of this asset and allows for an appreciation of its historic and evidential values. As such, it is considered that the landscape of which the Scheme lies within make a small positive contribution to the significance of this asset.

In the wider study area, there are a further 21 Grade II Listed Buildings and a second Conservation Area (Clifton (Malton Way and Shipton Road)). Due to the distance of these assets from the Scheme, and the presence of intervening buildings and vegetation, further assessment will be limited to the following four assets which share some limited intervisibility with the Scheme:

- 21 and 23 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256626)
- 25 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256627)
- Former Coach House to Number 25 (NHLE 1256628); and
- Clifton (Malton Way and Shipton Road) Conservation Area.

6.1.3 21 and 23 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256626)

This asset comprises a pair of Grade II listed 19th century house located approximately 65m to the north of the Scheme.

List Entry: Historic England (2018 online) records the following in respect of the asset:

‘Two houses. Mid C19. Brick with stone dressings. Hipped slate roof. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Facade of main block 3 bays with a stone plinth and 1st floor sill band. At the left on the ground floor there is a sashed single-storey canted bay window with a modillion cornice. The other windows are glazing bar sashes. Brickwork around the right-hand ground-floor window shows evidence of rebuilding. The door has 4 panels, with an overlight and with a plain pilaster doorcase with modillion cornice. Set back to the right is a lower 2-storey wing which has a wide pilaster doorcase under an angled cornice hood. The left-hand return wall of the main block has one bay with glazing bar sash windows. Set back at the left is a 2-storey wing which has one bay facing forwards with narrow sashes without glazing bars, and a left-hand return wall of one bay which has a sash without glazing bars on the 1st floor and a doorcase (to No.21) below, which matches that to the main block. A further set-back at

the left is blank except for the continuous 1st floor sill band. Chimneys on ridge to left of central bay of main block, behind ridge towards right, and at right of blind set-back.'

Significance: No reason for designation is provided, however its primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historic and architectural interest.

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position on Shipton Road where its evidential, historical and aesthetic value can be best appreciated (externally). To the north, beyond Shipton Road, is an area of woodland, to the north-west and south-east are adjoining properties, and to the west and south-west are adjoining private gardens and the Scheme (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Looking south-west towards 21 and 23 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256626)

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the wider landscape setting of this asset but is mostly screened due to intervening vegetation and buildings. As such, the Scheme is considered to make a neutral contribution to the asset's overall significance as part of this setting.

6.1.4 25 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256627)

This asset comprises a Grade II listed 19th century house located approximately 100m to the north-west of the Scheme.

List Entry: Historic England (2018 online) records the following in respect of the asset:

'House. c1840. Brick with painted stone dressings. Hipped slate roof. EXTERIOR: symmetrical, of 2 storeys and 3 bays with stone plinth and 1st floor sill band. The windows are glazing bar sashes. On the 1st floor they have external shutters, each with 3 recessed panels. On the ground floor they are tripartite and have surrounds with narrow pilasters supporting an entablature. The painted Tuscan porch has pilaster responds, and a modillioned cornice with blocking course. The door has 2 glazed panels above 2 recessed panels and there is a plain rectangular overlight. The overhanging eaves are coved. 2 chimneys visible, to left and right of ridge.'

Significance: No reason for designation is provided, however its primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historic and architectural interest.

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position on Shipton Road where its evidential, historical and aesthetic values can be best appreciated (externally). To the north, beyond

Shipton Road, is an area of woodland, to the north-west and south-east are adjoining properties, and to the west and south-west are adjoining private gardens and the Scheme (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Looking south-west towards 25 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256626)

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the wider landscape setting of this asset but is mostly screened due to intervening vegetation and buildings. As such, the Scheme is considered to make a neutral contribution to the asset's overall significance as part of this setting.

6.1.5 Former Coach House to Number 25 (NHLE 1256628)

This asset comprises a former 19th century coach house located approximately 110m to the north-west of the Scheme.

List Entry: Historic England (2018 online) records the following in respect of the asset:

'Former coach house/stable. c1840. Brick with slate roof. EXTERIOR: one storey plus loft. South-east wall, facing the house, has a boarded door with a glazing bar sash window to its left and a window to the right with small panes above a slatted ventilator. To the right there are 2 boarded stable doors, each with an overlight with glazing bars. Above the left-hand one there is a pitching door within a dormer gable with projecting verges. The right-hand return wall, facing the road, has a gable with overhanging verges and a glazing bar sash window with semicircular head.'

Significance: This asset was listed for group value with the above noted 25 Shipton Road (NHLE 1256627).

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position on Shipton Road where its evidential, historical and aesthetic value can be best appreciated (externally). To the north, beyond Shipton Road, is an area of woodland, to the north-west and south-east are adjoining properties, and to the west and south-west are adjoining private gardens and the Scheme.

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the wider landscape setting of this asset but is mostly screened due to intervening vegetation and buildings. As such, the Scheme is considered to make a neutral contribution to the asset's overall significance as part of this setting.

6.1.6 Clifton (Malton Way and Shipton Road) Conservation Area

This asset comprises a compact area of housing built in the 1920s at Malton Way located 175m to the north-east of the Scheme.

Conservation Area Appraisal: The main elements of the special historical and architectural character of the asset are defined as follows:

'The enclave epitomises the attributes of the "garden suburb" movement in creating a well-mannered, welcoming residential environment; recalling a rural perception of space and greenery, and the feeling of a vernacular response in the satisfying, uncontrived design and use of materials.'

Significance: This asset's primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historical and architectural interest as a surviving example of a 1920s housing development designed by Barry Parker.

This asset is of medium cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position to the east of Shipton Road, bounded to the north by Malton Way, to the east by Bootham School and to the south by 19th century housing within the Clifton Conservation Area. The special historical and architectural interest of the asset is best appreciated externally from the main roads bounding the asset. Due to intervening buildings and vegetation along Shipton Road, there is no intervisibility between the majority of the Scheme and this asset.

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme is considered to make a neutral contribution to the asset's overall significance as part of its wider setting.

6.2 Non-designated Assets

There are two buildings within the Scheme nominated for inclusion on the provisional list of buildings of local importance (York Open Planning Forum 2018 online). These include:

6.2.1 Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079)

This asset comprises a 19th century chapel built for the use of patients in the former North Riding Asylum (Clifton Hospital) by architects Gould & Fisher. The chapel was damaged during the Second World War and some fitting and the east window were replaced. The chapel is an important landmark across the flat lands of the ings and is located centrally within the Scheme.

Significance: This asset's primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historical and architectural interest as a surviving part of the former Clifton Hospital and a fine example of a 19th century chapel.

This asset is of low cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position within the low-lying ings bounded by mature trees and vegetation where its evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal values can be best appreciated (Plate 4).

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the immediate setting of this asset and is considered to make a small positive contribution to its overall significance.



Plate 4: Looking east from the Barrier Bank towards Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079)

6.2.2 Pavilion Cottages (HER MYO4082)

This asset comprises a pair of cottages combined with a cricket pavilion built as part of the Clifton Hospital facilities and located in the southern part of the Scheme.

Significance: This asset's primary significance, in NPPF terms, derives from its historical and architectural interest as a surviving part of the former Clifton Hospital and is identified as an unusual example as a hybrid sports facility.

This asset is of low cultural heritage value.

Setting: The immediate setting of this asset comprises its position within the low-lying areas bounded adjacent to the extant sports facilities (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Looking north-east from the Barrier Bank towards Pavilion Cottages (HER MYO4082)

Significance and Setting Summary: The Scheme forms part of the immediate setting of this asset and is considered to make a small positive contribution to its overall significance.

In the wider study area, the only other historic building identified by the HER comprises the Balfour Street Playground (HER MYO4066) which is also included on the provisional local list of buildings of local importance and located approximately 230m to the south of the Scheme.

This asset is of low cultural heritage value.

Baseline: Historic Landscape

7.1 Designated Assets

There are no designated historic landscape assets (World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields) within the Scheme or wider study area.

However, as noted above, the southern part of the Scheme lies within the Clifton Conservation Area.

7.2 Non-designated Assets

The non-designated Homestead Park is located within the southern part of the Scheme. This asset was given to the people of York by Joseph Rowntree's son Seebohm and is important for its cultural significance, as a major recreational facility for a large population and for its landscape/trees/setting. As such, this asset is of low cultural heritage value.

7.3 City of York Historic Characterisation Project

The Scheme lies predominantly within Character Area 34 – Poppleton, Rawcliffe and Clifton Ings of the City of York Characterisation Project (CYC 2014). The historical development of this area is recorded as follows:

There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity in the area although the water meadows would clearly have been as important a resource for grazing, hunting and fishing throughout these periods. The modern Shipton Road follows the line of an earlier Roman road known from archaeological evidence at various locations closer to the city walls.

By the 11th century 50 acres of meadow are referenced in the Domesday Book. The majority of the Ings in this area were later bestowed upon St Mary's Abbey. After the dissolution in 1539, most ecclesiastical lands were re-distributed by the Crown, however, the Church managed to retain some land on Clifton Ings which it still holds today. During the medieval period, this rich agricultural land was divided into strips to be farmed by individuals. Several patches of ridge and furrow are known from aerial photographic evidence, particularly on the south side of Shipton Road. Several features and fragments of pottery were found dating to this period at the Rawcliffe Park and Ride site during investigations.

During enclosure acts in the mid-18th century several of the Ings fields were portioned into smaller fields. An example of late 18th century boundaries can still be seen on Poppleton Ings, running in a NE-SW direction. Stone boundary markers to the south of Poppleton Ings are shown on the mid-19th century ordnance survey plan. These did not correlate with any boundaries which exist today and may have indicated pre-enclosure field boundaries. The strips were arranged in such a way that each included a mixture of flat low lying and sloping land. Clifton Ings remained largely unenclosed. The surrounding farmland between the Ings and Shipton Road was also divided into strips. In the mid-17th Century, substantial areas of old plough land in Clifton were set down to grass, including these fields.

Ridge and furrow exists in the fields immediately south of Clifton Park Avenue. Arable farming appears to have continued into the early 19th century as flooding was not as severe as it can be today. The Ings land itself was almost certainly never ploughed.

During the early 18th century the Ings were the site of York's first official race meetings and were held here until 1730 when the meetings were moved to the current Knavesmire site due to persistent flooding.

During the 1840s, York, like other areas in the country, was experiencing a period of large scale industrial growth. The railway line was created on an embankment which ran through Poppleton Ings, cutting off the remaining land between the tracks and the river. The steam engine was

beginning to replace the horse in terms of transport and the need for hay began to decline. No further development has taken place on Poppleton Ings due to its isolation by the railway.

The York New Waterworks Company was founded in 1846 in the south-west corner of this area. It expanded throughout the 19th and into the 20th century and is still in use today.

The North and East Ridings Pauper Lunatic Asylum opened in 1847 in the centre of the character area near to Shipton Road. It was enlarged during the late 19th and early 20th century and remained open as a psychiatric hospital until the mid 1990s. Several mature trees and buildings were retained for use by the health authority, such as the chapel (now offices) and lodge, when the site was redeveloped.

During the mid to late 20th century a sewerage works opened in the north-east corner of the area. Several sewerage filter beds had previously existed on the fields to the south of the asylum buildings.

Further commercial and residential development continued throughout the late 20th and early 21st century.

The character of this area is described as follows:

'This area is characterised by large open green areas, predominantly the Ings land but also adjacent fields now used recreationally as allotments, playing fields and parkland. Industrial buildings are situated on the northern and southern extremities of the character area.

The modern housing estate contains a 50-50 split of linked terraces and detached properties. It is a typical modern estate with a sinuous road layout leading to small cul-de-sacs. Nearly all properties contain a garage which is detached from the house in most cases. The buildings are constructed in a range of pattern book styles.

Ashtree House, a late 19th century, three storey former asylum building has been retained within the new estate and converted into apartments. Its stark contrast to the surrounding red brick two storey housing is immediately apparent. It is not obvious what its former use was but it is clear that it is an historic building brought back to life through a new use. Some other extant older buildings are hidden away in the commercial area adjacent to the housing estate and are in use as offices.

The ambience of the area is generally peaceful. The commercial and industrial areas are distinct from the green spaces but are well screened by woodland and do not detract too much from the open riverside setting.'

The north-eastern part of the Scheme which spans Shipton Road also partly falls within Character Area 36 – Clifton NW, which comprises an area of 20th century housing. The southern limit of the Scheme also partly extends into Character Area 35 – Clifton, which predominantly encompasses 18th and 19th century development.

7.4 Historic Landscape Characterisation

The Scheme contains or partly overlaps with 11 Broad Type Character Areas. These are summarised in Table 7.1 below and shown in Figure 7 in Appendix A.

Table 7.1: Summary of HLC areas within the wider study area

HLC Number	HLC Type	Description	Value
HYO22472	YHECP Stray/Ing	Clifton Ings on the north side of the River Ouse.	Medium
HYO22485	YHECP Industrial	Mid-20 th century sewage works near Poppleton Ings.	Negligible
HYO22486	YHECP Recreational	Late 20 th century landscaped area, Shipton Road.	Negligible
HYO22487	YHECP Post-war development	Large area of 1950s development including bungalow estates.	Negligible

HYO22495	YHECP Recreational	A large recreational area on the east side of the River Ouse containing a cricket ground and York sports club.	Low
HYO22501	YHECP Inter-war private housing	Inter-war housing on Alwyn Drive and Alwyn Grove.	Negligible
HYO22515	YHECP 19 th -early 20 th century terraced housing	A short terrace (North Terrace) located on the west side of Shipton Road.	Negligible
HYO22516	YHECP Medical	Part of Riverfields Mental Health Unit.	Negligible
HYO22517	YHECP Modern development	Contemporary housing development off Shipton Road which includes 19th century former asylum buildings.	Negligible
HYO22519	YHECP Commercial	Commercial area including a Premier Inn, Zenith House (offices) and The Doormouse pub. Some 19th century former asylum buildings are extant.	Negligible
HYO22563	YHECP 19 th -20 th century villas	An affluent area containing 19th and 20th century large houses, St. Philip & St. James' church and Homestead Park.	Medium (coincident with Conservation Area)

7.5 Hedgerows

Extant hedgerows within the Scheme, particularly those running along the beck that runs north-west to south-east through the Scheme, could be considered 'important' under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

7.6 Protected View of York Minster

The protected view (Key View 9: Clifton Ings) of York Minster (NHLE 1257222) crosses the southern part of the Scheme. The view is described as follows in the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal (adopted 2011):

'This view across Clifton Ings of the river Ouse downstream to the Minster illustrates the relationship between the historic core and the landscape and floodplain of the river. Despite being well within the modern built up area of the city, from the east bank of the Ouse, the Ings form a pastoral setting to the Minster's three towers emerging from the treeline along the river bank beyond. Hardly any other man-made structures can be seen, particularly when trees are in leaf.'

Protection afforded to this view is as follows:

'No development within the foreground and the backdrop of the Minster should break the treeline or the cathedral's silhouette. Development should not be permitted which it would break the treeline to either side, in order to preserve the exclusivity of the Minster when seen from this view point.'

This view is important to the appreciation of York Minster from Clifton Ings and is therefore afforded a low cultural heritage value.

Site Inspection

8.1 General

The Scheme and wider study area were visited on the 29th August 2018. The weather at the time of the site inspection was overcast with occasional rain.

8.1.1 Archaeological Remains

In terms of archaeological remains, the above recorded area of ridge and furrow (HER MYO2495) was noted to survive as very slight earthworks on the wet (western) side of the Barrier Bank (Plate 6).



Plate 6: Looking north-west from the Barrier Bank across the area of surviving ridge and furrow (HER MYO2495)

The undated ridge and furrow (HER MYO2496) was noted to survive moderately well on the dry (eastern) side of the Barrier Bank (Plate 7), although there were no clearly discernible traces of this asset on the wet (western) side of the embankment.

No other features of archaeological interest were noted during the site inspection.

8.1.2 Historic Buildings

The only previously unidentified historic building asset noted during the site inspection was a section of brick wall, located on the dry side of the Barrier Bank to the north-west of the former Clifton Hospital (Plates 8, 9 and 10). This asset accords with a boundary wall shown on the historic mapping and is likely to represent part of the former boundary wall of the North Riding of Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum and probably dates to the late 19th century. The wall extends for approximately 85m and encompasses part of a former structure/gateway at its north-eastern limit (also depicted on the historic mapping). The wall continues behind the residential properties located on Eades Close.

This asset is of some limited local historical interest as part of the last remaining vestiges of the asylum and is of low cultural heritage value.



Plate 7: Looking east from the Barrier Bank across the area of surviving ridge and furrow (HER MYO2496)



Plate 8: Looking north-west at part of the extant former asylum boundary wall



Plate 9: Looking north-east along the extant former asylum boundary wall



Plate 10: Looking north-east along the extant former asylum boundary wall/structure

Potential Impacts of the Scheme

9.1 Construction Phase

9.1.1 Archaeological Remains

9.1.1.1 Non-designated Assets

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank could impact on an area of extant medieval broad ridge and furrow (HER MYO2495) situated on the wet (western) side of the embankment.

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank could impact on an area of extant undated ridge and furrow (HER MYO2496). The LiDAR data indicates the survival of slight earthworks on the wet (western) side of the embankment.

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank (dry side) to the north-west of Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079) could impact on an extant section of 19th century boundary wall related to the former Clifton Hospital.

9.1.1.2 Archaeological Potential

The previous evaluation of the north-eastern part of the Scheme (HER EYO161) identified limited archaeological evidence beyond that focused around Trench 23. The topsoil within Trenches 22 and 23 was recorded to be 0.35m and 0.3m in depth respectively. Excavations beyond this depth could impact on the above noted anomalies and features of archaeological interest within the area of the proposed new defence embankment at the northern end of the Barrier Bank and within the temporary construction compound (if topsoil stripping is undertaken).

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank and new defence wall are considered to have a low potential for impacting previously unknown archaeological assets due to the previous disturbances that are likely to have occurred during earlier phases of flood defence works and the installation of utilities.

Groundworks for the proposed area of compensatory habitat creation are also considered to have a low potential for impacting previously unknown archaeological assets. The works are likely to comprise a shallow topsoil strip only.

9.1.2 Historic Buildings

9.1.2.1 Designated Assets

There would be no direct physical impacts to any designated Listed Buildings by the Scheme.

The presence of construction machinery, noise, dust and vibration could result in a temporary impact on the Listed Buildings within the Scheme and wider study area identified above, and the Clifton Conservation Area, due to changes to their settings and introduction of a new boundary wall.

9.1.2.2 Non-designated Assets

The presence of construction machinery, noise, dust and vibration could result in a temporary impact on the two non-designated buildings on the provisional list of buildings of local importance within the Scheme due to changes to their settings (Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079) and Pavilion Cottages (MYO4082)).

9.1.3 Historic Landscape

9.1.3.1 Historic Landscape Character

There would be an impact on a later 20th century recreational area (HYO22486) comprising Rawcliffe County Park due to partial removal as a result of the Scheme although there would be no severance of the landscape and it would still be understood.

The presence of construction machinery, noise, dust and vibration would have a temporary adverse impact on the historic landscape character within the remainder of the Scheme, including the non-designated Homestead Park, and wider study area during the construction phase.

9.1.3.2 Protected View of York Minster

The presence of construction machinery would have a temporary adverse impact on the protected view of York Minster (Key View 9: Clifton Ings) during the construction phase.

9.2 Operation Phase

9.2.1 Archaeological Remains

9.2.1.1 Non-designated Assets

All impacts to known and unknown archaeological assets would have been mitigated during the construction phase.

9.2.2 Historic Buildings

9.2.2.1 Designated Assets

The operation of the Scheme would provide enhanced flood protection to the designated Listed Buildings within the Scheme and wider study area and the Clifton Conservation Area.

Given the presence of intervening vegetation and buildings, there would be no impact on the significance of the Listed Buildings within the Scheme and wider study area identified above due to changes to their settings.

The proposed new defence wall at the southern end of the Barrier Bank would result in a slight impact to the Clifton Conservation Area due to the introduction of a new boundary element within its setting.

9.2.2.2 Non-designated Assets

The raising of the Barrier Bank would result in a slight change to the setting of the non-designated Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079). The embankment is currently screened from the asset by surrounding mature vegetation and this is unlikely to change. The Scheme would not preclude the views of the asset across the Ings, nor would it sever the historical link between the asset and the former Clifton Hospital site to the north. As such, the impact to this asset due to changes in its setting is limited.

The raising of the Barrier Bank would result in a slight change to the setting of the non-designated Pavilion Cottages (HER MYO4082). The Scheme would not preclude the views of the asset across the Ings, nor would it sever the historical link between the asset and the cricket pitch to the south-east. As such, the impact to this asset due to changes in its setting is limited.

9.2.3 Historic Landscape

There would be an impact on a later 20th century recreational area (HYO22486) comprising Rawcliffe County Park due to the introduction of new embankment, although there would be no severance of the landscape and it would still be understood.

There would be a slight impact on two low value historic landscape areas (HER HYO22472 and HYO22495) due to raising of existing embankments although there would be no severance of the landscapes and they would still be understood.

9.3 Recommendations for Further Work

9.3.1 Archaeological Remains

Consultation with the Archaeological Advisor to CYC (John Oxley) has been undertaken to discuss any further requirement for archaeological mitigation.

The Archaeological Advisor has requested a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during groundworks for the Scheme. This programme of works would be secured through a standard planning condition following consent and conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.3.2 Historic Buildings

Consultation with the CYC Conservation Officer should be undertaken to discuss the proposed new defence wall at the southern end of the Barrier Bank due to its proximity to the Clifton Conservation Area and location within Homestead Park.

A programme of historic building recording would be undertaken to record the extant remains of the 19th century boundary wall identified to the north-west of the Clifton Hospital Chapel. The wall would be recorded to Level 3 in accordance with Historic England guidance.

9.3.3 Historic Landscape

No further works are recommended.

Summary and Conclusion

The Scheme would not directly physically impact any designated cultural heritage assets. Any impacts to such assets would be temporary, due to changes to setting, during the construction phase only.

Groundworks for the proposed raising of the Barrier Bank could impact on two areas of non-designated ridge and furrow earthworks (HER MYO2495 and MYO2496) and a 19th century boundary wall associated with the former Clifton Hospital.

Previous evaluation of the north-eastern part of the Scheme identified limited archaeological evidence. The topsoil was recorded to be between 0.3m and 0.35m in depth. Excavations beyond this depth could impact previously unknown archaeological assets within the area of the proposed new defence embankment and temporary construction compound.

The raising of the Barrier Bank, the new defence wall and compensatory habitat creation are considered to have a low potential for impacting previously unknown archaeological assets.

Impacts to non-designated historic buildings would be limited to slight changes to the settings of the Clifton Hospital Chapel (HER MYO4079) and Pavilion Cottages (HER MYO4082). The Scheme would not preclude the views of these assets across the fields, nor would it sever their historical links to the former Clifton Hospital site to the north and cricket pitch to the east respectively.

The Scheme would not significantly alter the character of the historic landscape or how it is understood.

Consultation with the CYC Archaeological Advisor has requested a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during groundworks for the Scheme. This programme of works would be secured through a standard planning condition and conducted in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

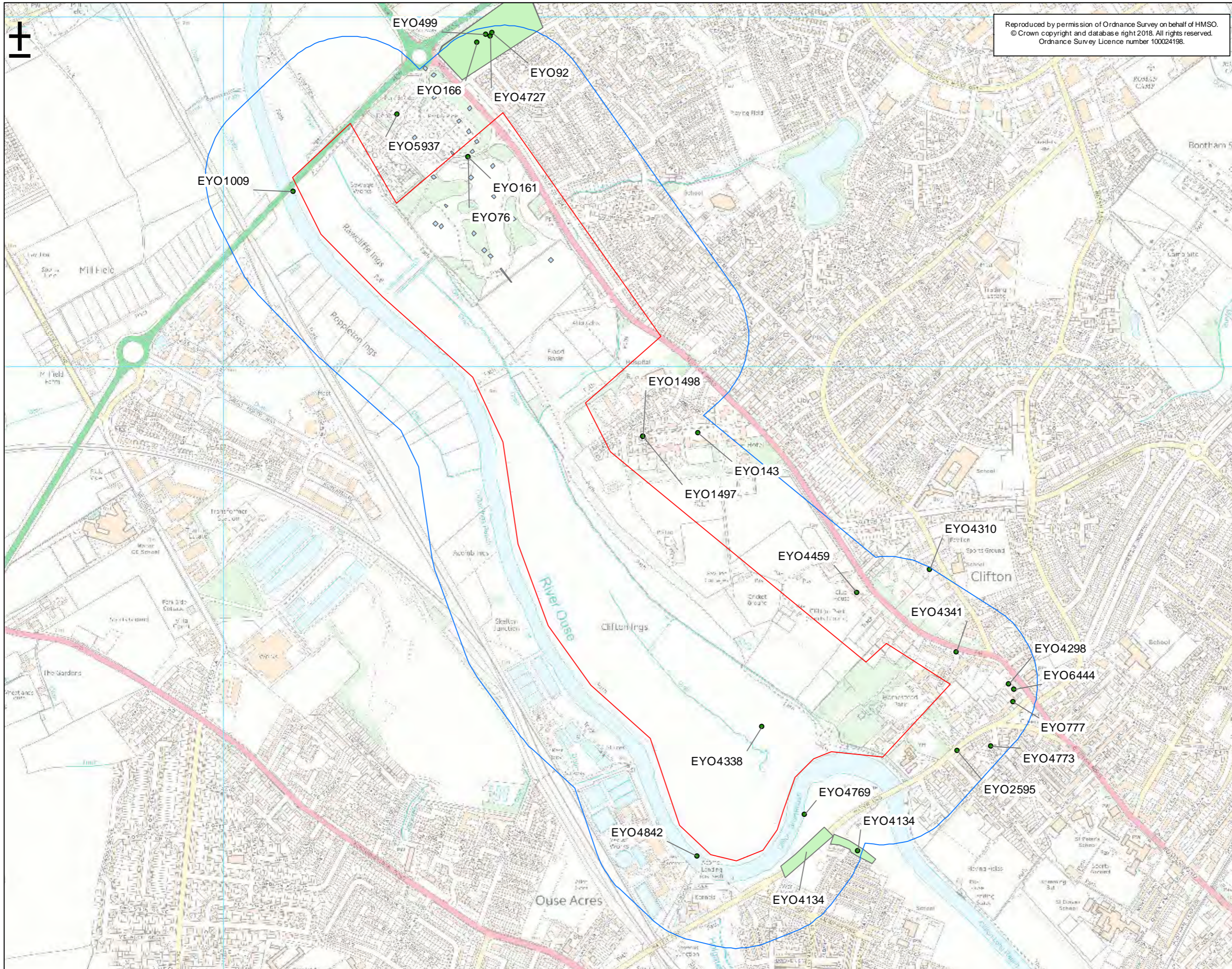
A programme of building recording would also be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the Scheme on the 19th century boundary wall which would be removed during the raising of the Barrier Bank.

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Appendix A: Figures

Appendix B: Gazetteer of Aerial Photographs held by Historic England



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Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area
- Event Points
- Event Areas
- Trenches

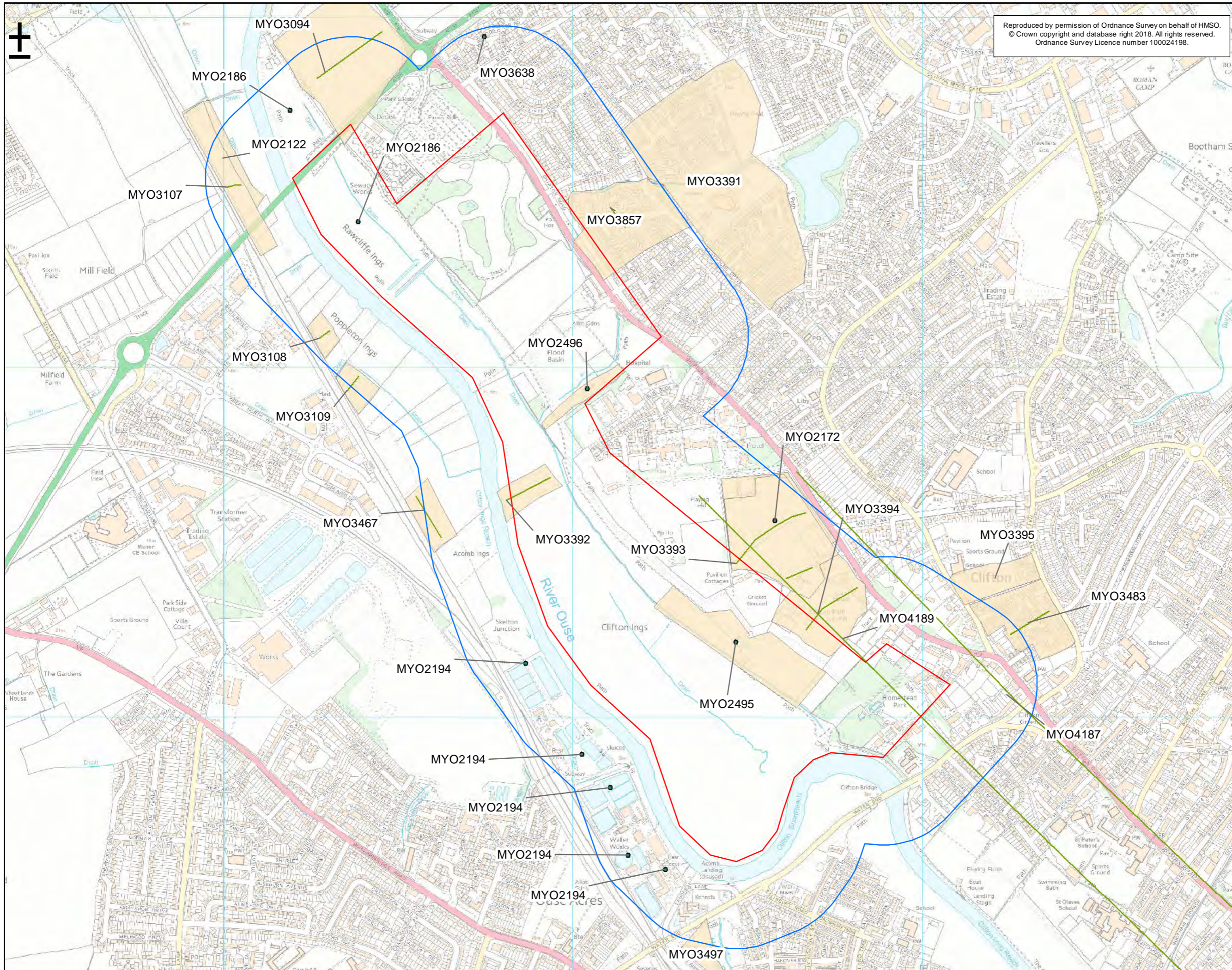
Client: Environment Agency

Project: Burderop Park, Swindon, SN4 0GD JACOBS ch2m

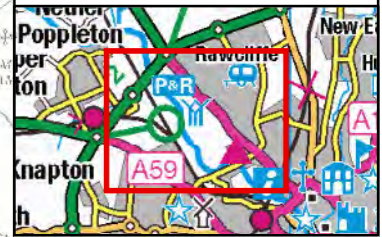
Drawing: CLIFTON INGS

APPENDIX A: FIGURE 1
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

Drawn by: Nathan Thomas	Date: 03/06/2018
Check ed by: Aisling Mulcahy	Date: 03/06/2018
Approved by: Simon Griffin	Date: 03/06/2018
Drawn No:	Revision: C.01



Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area
- Non-designated Points
- Non-designated Linear
- Non-designated Areas



CLIFTON INGS

APPENDIX A: FIGURE 2
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Drawn by: Nathan Thomas	Date: 19/07/2018
Checked by: Aisling Mulcahy	Date: 19/07/2018
Approved by: Simon Griffin	Date: 19/07/2018
Drawing No:	Revision
	C.01



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Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area

Client: Environment Agency

Project: JACOBS ch2m

Project: **CLIFTON INGS**

Drawing: **APPENDIX A: FIGURE 3
1907 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP**

Drawn by:	Nathan Thomas	Date:	3/09/2018
Checked by:	Aisling Mulcahy	Date:	3/09/2018
Approved by:	Simon Griffin	Date:	3/09/2018
Drawing No:		Revision:	C.01




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Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area

Client:  Environment Agency

Burderop Park, Swindon, SN4 0GD  JACOBS ch2m

Project: **CLIFTON INGS**

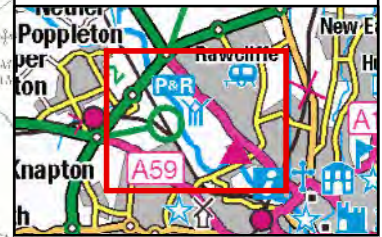
Drawing: **APPENDIX A: FIGURE 4
1950 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP**

Drawn by: Nathan Thomas	Date: 3/09/2018
Check ed by: Aisling Mulcahy	Date: 3/09/2018
Approved by: Simon Griffin	Date: 3/09/2018
Drawn No.	Revision
	C.01





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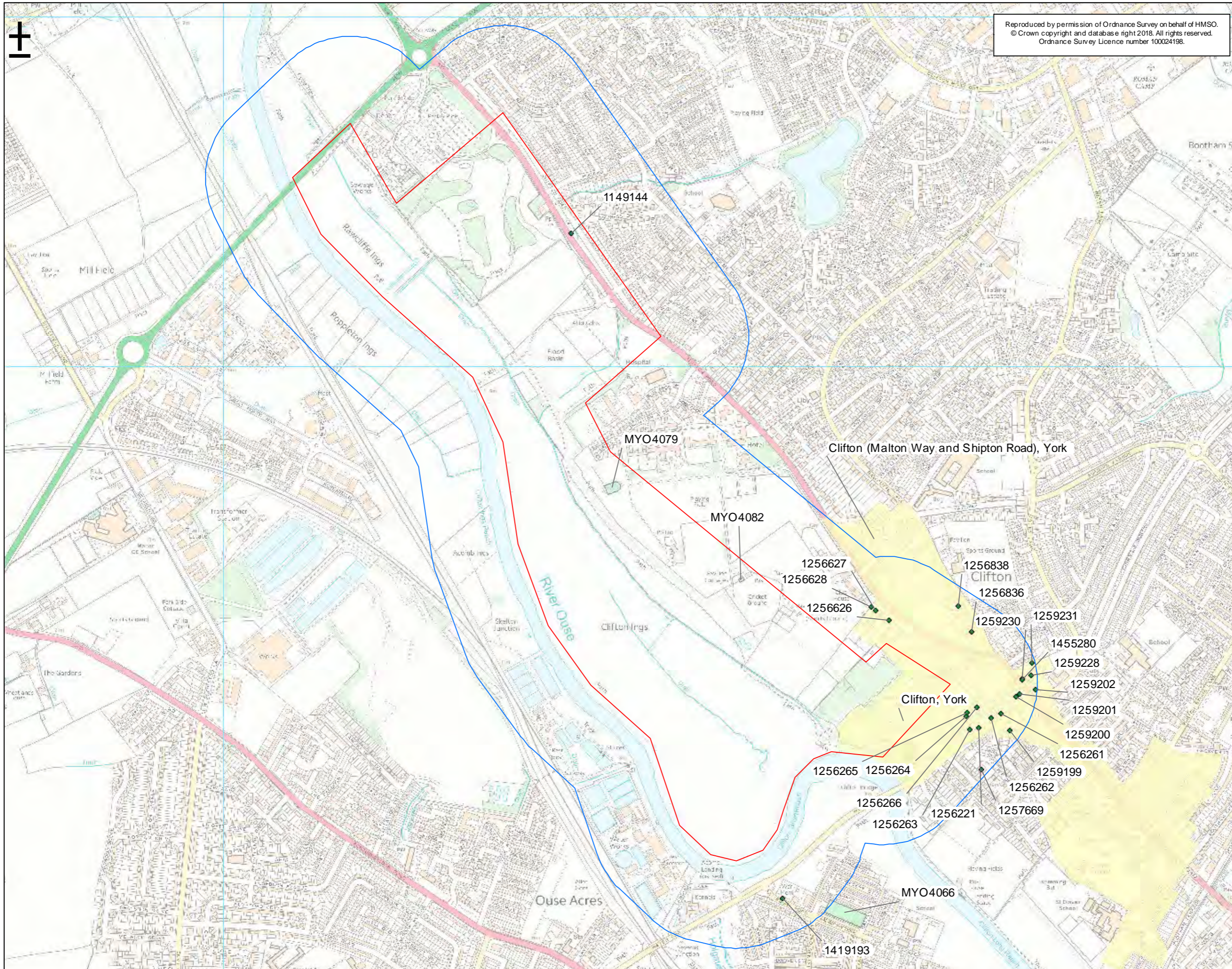
Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area

	
Burderop Park, Swindon, SN4 0QD 	
CLIFTON INGS	
APPENDIX A: FIGURE 5 LiDAR 0.5M DSM	
Drawn by: Nathan Thomas Checked by: Aidling Mulcahy Approved by: Simon Griffin Drawing No:	Date: 19/07/2018 Date: 19/07/2018 Date: 19/07/2018 Revision:
C.01	



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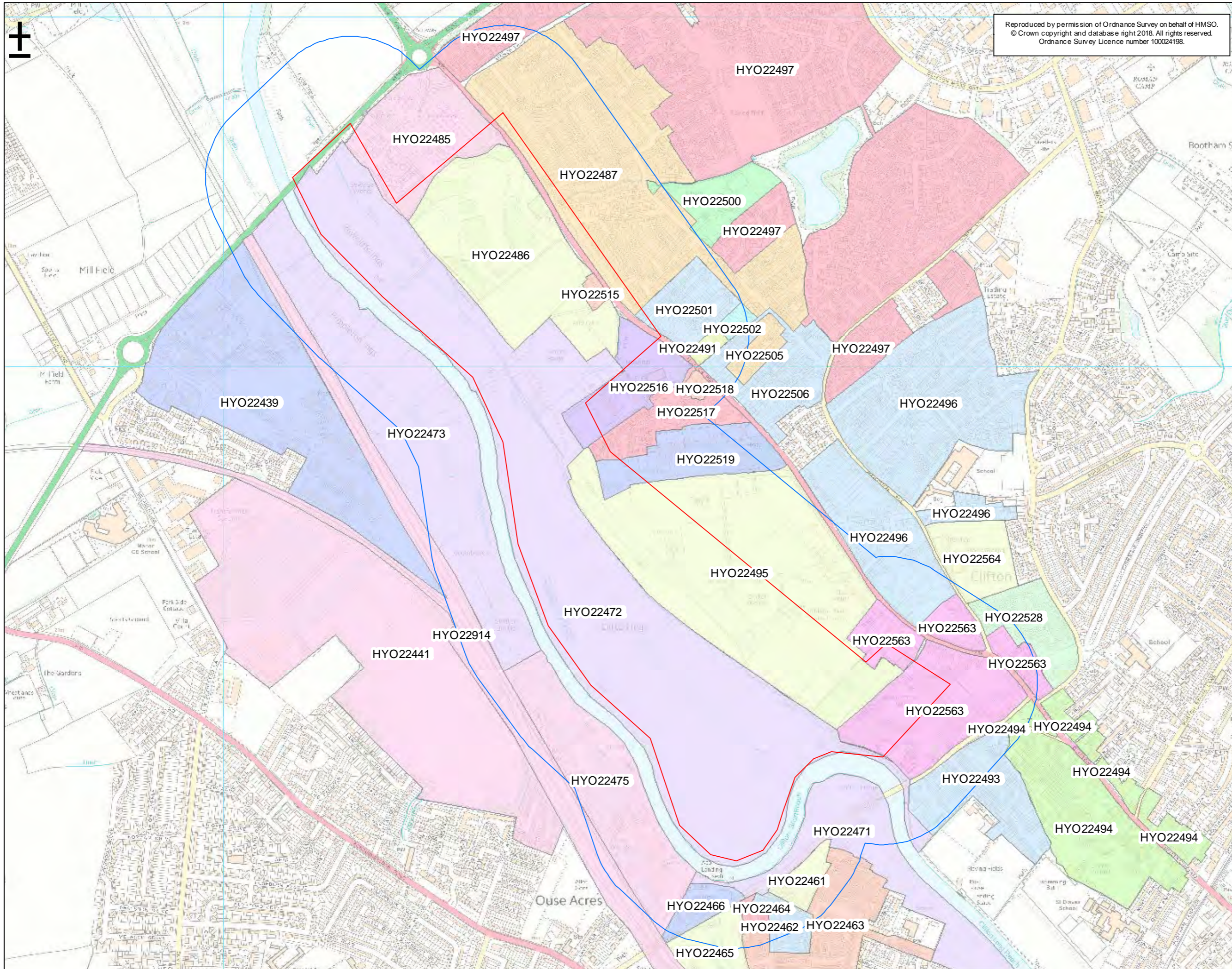
Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area
- Grade II Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas
- Non-designated Buildings

Burderop Park, Swindon, SN4 0OD 	
CLIFTON INGS	
APPENDIX A: FIGURE 6 HISTORIC BUILDINGS	
Drawn by: Nathan Thomas	Date: 3/09/2018
Checked by: Aisling Mulcahy	Date: 3/09/2018
Approved by: Simon Griffin	Date: 3/09/2018
Drawing No.	Revision
	C.01





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Key Plan:



Legend:

- Scheme
- Wider Study Area
- HLC TypeDes**
- YHECP 1960s development
- YHECP 19th-20th century villas
- YHECP 19th-early 20th century terraced housing
- YHECP Agricultural
- YHECP Commercial
- YHECP Educational
- YHECP Industrial
- YHECP Inter-war private housing
- YHECP Medical
- YHECP Modern development
- YHECP Post-war development
- YHECP Post-war social housing
- YHECP Recreational
- YHECP Stray/Ings
- YHECP Village

	
Burderop Park, Swindon, SN4 0OD 	
CLIFTON INGS	
APPENDIX A: FIGURE 7 BROAD TYPE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS	
Drawn by: Nathan Thomas	Date: 3/09/2018
Checked by: Aisling Mulcahy	Date: 3/09/2018
Approved by: Simon Griffin	Date: 3/09/2018
Drawing No:	Revision: C.01

HISTORIC ENGLAND
Air Photographs



Historic England

Customer oblique listing - Obliques, Standard Order

Customer enquiry reference number: 114769

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure grid)	What can you order?			
							Photocopy	Laser copy	Photographic copy	Digital copy
SE 5852 / 5	NMR 28341 / 59		27 SEP 2012	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 585526	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 5853 / 6	NMR 12105 / 10		05 JUL 1991	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SE 582536	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 5853 / 15	NMR 12148 / 36		08 AUG 1991	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 583530	Y	Y	Y	U

Total 3 records

HISTORIC ENGLAND
Air Photographs



Historic England

Oblique listing - Military obliques, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 114769

Library and frame number	Photo reference (NGR and Index)	Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6)	What can you order?			
							Photocopy	Laser copy	Photographic copy	Digital copy
RAF 30064 / PFFO-0102	SE 5854 / 4	58/770	02 AUG 1951	Black & white	8x7"	SE 580541	Y	Y	Y	U
RAF 30064 / SFFO-0102	SE 5854 / 6	58/770	02 AUG 1951	Black & white	8x7"	SE 580541	Y	Y	Y	U

Total 2 records

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 114769

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/103	217	RV	6043	N	SE 572 539	8	31 MAY 1946	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/103	217	RV	6044	P	SE 581 538	8	31 MAY 1946	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
RAF/3G/TUD/UK/103	217	RV	6045	P	SE 589 538	8	31 MAY 1946	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	FNH
RAF/106G/UK/1491	255	RP	3014	P	SE 574 539	1	10 MAY 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1491	255	RP	3015	P	SE 580 540	1	10 MAY 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1491	255	RS	4015	P	SE 582 521	10	10 MAY 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1491	255	RS	4016	P	SE 589 522	10	10 MAY 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1512	349	RP	3001	P	SE 574 529	1	16 MAY 1946	AC	10100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1512	349	RS	4001	P	SE 574 547	10	16 MAY 1946	AC	10100	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5002	P	SE 579 531	12	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5003	P	SE 587 532	12	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5022	P	SE 583 536	13	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5023	P	SE 581 535	13	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5024	P	SE 578 534	13	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5067	P	SE 586 523	15	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/613	1216	V	5068	P	SE 583 523	15	09 OCT 1951	A	5000	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/572	1221	RP	3098	P	SE 583 523	7	30 JUL 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/540/572	1221	RP	3099	P	SE 593 524	7	30 JUL 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/540/572	1221	RS	4052	P	SE 586 540	21	30 JUL 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	RAF
RAF/543/368	1854	F21	344	N	SE 576 549	5	28 AUG 1958	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/368	1854	F21	345	N	SE 582 549	5	28 AUG 1958	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/368	1854	F22	345	N	SE 579 532	11	28 AUG 1958	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/368	1854	F22	346	N	SE 585 532	11	28 AUG 1958	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/374	1857	F21	114	P	SE 586 534	7	03 SEP 1958	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/374	1857	F21	115	P	SE 579 534	7	03 SEP 1958	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/374	1857	F21	189	P	SE 574 538	10	03 SEP 1958	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/374	1857	F21	190	P	SE 581 539	10	03 SEP 1958	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/5515	2110	F22	35	P	SE 577 538	13	16 OCT 1962	A	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/5515	2110	F22	36	P	SE 586 538	13	16 OCT 1962	A	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/5515	2110	F22	64	P	SE 591 522	14	16 OCT 1962	A	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/5515	2110	F22	65	P	SE 583 523	14	16 OCT 1962	A	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/5508	2128	F22	221	N	SE 585 524	25	04 OCT 1962	AC	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/5508	2128	F22	222	N	SE 576 525	25	04 OCT 1962	AC	10000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/921	3479	RP	3062	P	SE 566 539	5	15 OCT 1945	AC	13200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

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RAF/106G/UK/921	3479	RP	3063	P	SE 566 532	5	15 OCT 1945	AC	13200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/921	3479	RS	4033	P	SE 585 530	11	15 OCT 1945	AC	13200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/921	3479	RS	4034	P	SE 579 529	11	15 OCT 1945	AC	13200	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/723	3530	RP	3134	P	SE 568 540	14	26 AUG 1945	AB	15000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/723	3530	RP	3135	P	SE 567 533	14	26 AUG 1945	AB	15000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/723	3530	RS	4130	P	SE 578 520	18	26 AUG 1945	AB	15000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	79	P	SE 586 529	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	80	P	SE 584 531	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	81	P	SE 582 534	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	82	P	SE 580 536	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	83	P	SE 578 538	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	84	P	SE 576 540	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	85	P	SE 575 542	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	86	P	SE 573 544	1	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	96	P	SE 575 547	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	97	P	SE 577 545	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	98	P	SE 579 543	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	99	P	SE 580 541	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	100	P	SE 582 539	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	101	P	SE 584 537	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	102	P	SE 586 535	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	103	P	SE 588 533	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/65049	4064	V	104	P	SE 589 531	2	15 MAY 1965	A	3000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67045	4880	V	57	P	SE 592 524	3	12 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67045	4880	V	58	P	SE 592 532	3	12 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67045	4880	V	62	P	SE 574 546	4	12 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67045	4880	V	63	P	SE 574 537	4	12 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67045	4880	V	64	P	SE 573 528	4	12 JUN 1967	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72062	6040	V	149	P	SE 578 527	3	16 JUL 1972	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72062	6040	V	150	P	SE 578 538	3	16 JUL 1972	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/72062	6040	V	151	P	SE 578 548	3	16 JUL 1972	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/4E/UK675	6330	V	4	P	SE 583 543	1	18 SEP 1940	A	13500	5	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/4E/UK675	6330	V	5	P	SE 580 541	1	18 SEP 1940	A	13500	5	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/HLA/552	8506	V	5132	P	SE 587 531	11	03 JUN 1942	A	13000	30	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/552	8506	V	5133	P	SE 581 536	11	03 JUN 1942	A	13000	30	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/552	8506	V	5134	P	SE 576 540	11	03 JUN 1942	A	13000	30	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
OS/78036	9565	V	112	N	SE 586 525	3	09 MAY 1978	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/78036	9565	V	113	N	SE 586 537	4	09 MAY 1978	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65077	11088	V	205	P	SE 576 549	5	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65077	11088	V	206	P	SE 570 549	5	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65077	11088	V	267	P	SE 581 535	6	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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OS/65077	11088	V	268	P	SE 587 535	6	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65077	11088	V	293	P	SE 589 523	7	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65077	11088	V	294	P	SE 583 523	7	12 MAY 1965	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86149	12860	V	38	P	SE 575 530	2	29 JUN 1986	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86149	12860	V	39	P	SE 575 535	2	29 JUN 1986	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86149	12860	V	40	P	SE 582 534	3	29 JUN 1986	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86149	12860	V	41	P	SE 582 530	3	29 JUN 1986	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86149	12860	V	42	P	SE 582 526	3	29 JUN 1986	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86221	12892	V	6	P	SE 575 540	1	25 SEP 1986	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86221	12892	V	7	P	SE 579 541	1	25 SEP 1986	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86221	12892	V	44	P	SE 575 549	2	25 SEP 1986	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/86221	12892	V	45	P	SE 572 548	2	25 SEP 1986	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88228	13338	V	542	P	SE 582 528	1	06 AUG 1988	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88228	13338	V	543	P	SE 581 535	1	06 AUG 1988	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88228	13338	V	544	P	SE 582 542	1	06 AUG 1988	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88228	13338	V	568	P	SE 568 545	2	06 AUG 1988	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88228	13338	V	569	P	SE 569 539	2	06 AUG 1988	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	805	P	SE 587 529	2	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	806	P	SE 587 533	2	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	833	P	SE 579 546	3	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	834	P	SE 580 542	3	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	835	P	SE 580 537	3	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	836	P	SE 579 533	3	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	864	P	SE 572 541	4	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88230	13340	V	865	P	SE 572 546	4	06 AUG 1988	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	113	P	SE 586 529	1	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	114	P	SE 584 532	1	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	115	P	SE 582 535	1	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	118	P	SE 570 543	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	119	P	SE 572 539	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	120	P	SE 574 535	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	121	P	SE 576 532	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	122	P	SE 578 528	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90144	13718	V	123	P	SE 580 524	2	03 JUL 1990	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	11	P	SE 583 527	1	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	12	P	SE 582 531	1	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	13	P	SE 581 536	1	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	14	P	SE 580 540	1	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	15	P	SE 579 545	1	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	19	P	SE 591 533	2	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95144	14837	V	20	P	SE 592 528	2	18 MAY 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

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MAL/55207	21569	V	30487	N	SE 586 529	11	01 SEP 1955	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/55207	21569	V	30488	N	SE 577 529	11	01 SEP 1955	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/55207	21569	V	30497	N	SE 577 538	12	01 SEP 1955	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/55207	21569	V	30498	N	SE 584 538	12	01 SEP 1955	A	6000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	111	N	SE 584 530	3	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	112	N	SE 584 535	3	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	113	N	SE 584 540	3	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	219	N	SE 575 544	6	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	220	N	SE 575 539	6	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99203	22977	V	221	N	SE 574 535	6	06 JUL 1999	A	6500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	39	N	SE 583 550	2	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	40	N	SE 576 550	2	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	95	N	SE 576 537	3	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	96	N	SE 583 537	3	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	104	N	SE 589 525	4	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
OS/03140	24126	V	105	N	SE 583 525	4	14 SEP 2003	A	7600	12	Colour 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/2951	50012	F21	21	N	SE 582 546	1	19 JUN 1959	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR
RAF/58/2951	50012	F21	22	N	SE 575 545	1	19 JUN 1959	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.2 x 7.0	NMR

Total Sorties
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