



City of York Council

Haxby Rail Station

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment





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Executive summary

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by City of York Council to carry out a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of the proposed development of a new railway station to the northeast of Haxby, York (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Proposed Development comprises of plans for a new railway station, including platforms either side of the York – Scarborough railway line, with lifts, shelters, staircases and cycle storage hubs. Proposed plans for the parcel of land to the east of the current railway line include vehicle access from Towthorpe Road, and a carpark. The Site is located on flat, agricultural land on the floodplain of the River Foss.
- 1.1.2. This desk-based study assesses the impact on heritage assets within or in the vicinity of the Site. It also considers the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the site.
- 1.1.3. The Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments or listed buildings.
- 1.1.4. Heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals are outlined below, including the distance from the site:
 - **Low Farmhouse (NHLE 1315982, Grade II Listed):** House. Mid-18th century. Brick with pantile roof. Located approximately 660m to the east of the site.
 - **Haxby Station House (NHLE 1149203, Grade II Listed):** Former stationmaster's house. c.1850. Located approximately 635m to the south-east of the site.
 - **Towthorpe Village (CA32, Conservation Area):** Towthorpe village is an unchanged group of farm buildings in their countryside setting, dating from the 19th century and earlier. Located approximately 515m to the east of the site.
 - **Haxby (CA22, Conservation Area):** A medieval village core with surviving rural village character. Located approximately 800m to the southeast of the site.
 - **Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe (A15)**
 - **Haxby Ridge and Furrow (A31)**
 - **Paleoenvironmental deposits:** There is a moderate potential for paleoenvironmental deposits to survive, based on the proximity to the River Foss and the land use of the Site, which has been only superficially disturbed by agricultural activity and potential deforestation.
- 1.1.5. The Site has potential to contain previously unrecorded remains of prehistoric and Roman date due to its location.
- 1.1.6. The archaeological potential of the Site is uncertain. Therefore, it is likely that further investigation will be required. This should be discussed with the City Archaeologist for York.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

- 2.1.1. The original railway station at Haxby was opened in July 1845 by the York and North Midland Railway but closed in 1930 due to increasing competition from local bus services.
- 2.1.2. Plans to reopen the station at Haxby were first discussed in the 1980s, to help accommodate growth of the town and reduce congestion on the local road network and are supported by the Local MP, City of York Council, Northern Trains, TransPennine Express, North Yorkshire County Council and Haxby Town Council among others. The scheme began actively progressing again in 2020, with a submission to the New Station Fund.
- 2.1.3. WSP has been commissioned by City of York Council to carry out a historic environment desk-based assessment (HEDBA) in advance of the proposed development of a new railway station at Haxby, north of York (National Grid Reference/NGR 61703 59018, referred throughout this report as ‘the Site’); **Figure 1**. The scheme comprises plans for a new railway station. Two new platforms either side of the current railway line are proposed, with lifts, shelters, staircases and cycle storage hubs. Proposed plans for the parcel of land to the east of the current railway line includes vehicle access from Towthorpe Road, a taxi rank, bus stop shelters and 154 car parking spaces. The Proposed Development is sited on flat, agricultural land on the floodplain of the River Foss.

2.2 Scope

- 2.2.1. The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Site. These are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions and include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 2.2.2. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance, based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.
- 2.2.3. The report assesses the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of significant heritage assets within and beyond the Site (e.g., views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas) potentially affected by the proposals.
- 2.2.4. An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting is only undertaken where there is sufficient information to establish the likely contribution of setting to heritage significance, and where the significance of the asset warrants this.
- 2.2.5. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g., site-based investigation and/or design changes), where appropriate.

- 2.2.6. The assessment forms an initial stage of investigation and is required in relation to the planning process in order that the local planning authority (LPA) can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or possible heritage assets.

2.3 Aims and objectives

- 2.3.1. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the Proposed Development and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a planning application to develop the Site. The aim is achieved through five objectives:
- identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
 - describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;
 - determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any significant heritage assets;
 - assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals; and
 - provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

3 Planning framework

3.1 Legislative background

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 3.1.1. *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest which lie within a conservation area). Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest.
- 3.1.2. *Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications: Notification to Historic England and National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State (England) Direction 2021*, directs that in respect of applications for listed building consent, local planning authorities must consult Historic England for works; i) in respect of any Grade I or II* listed building; and (ii) for relevant works in respect of any Grade II listed building. The National Amenity Societies must be consulted where the partial or complete demolition of a listed building is proposed.
- 3.1.3. Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are ‘curtilage buildings’. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so before 1st July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the Act.

3.2 Planning policy

National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, revised December 2023) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and provides guidance for planning authorities and developers on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The primary objective of the NPPF is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.
- 3.2.2. The historic environment is specifically dealt with in section 16 of the NPPF. The policies set out in the NPPF should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. The NPPF is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that heritage assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.
- 3.2.3. The NPPF sets out the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal. Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to “*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*”. Paragraph 200 goes on to state that “*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”.

- 3.2.4. Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as “*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*” Annex 2 also defines significance as “*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting*”. Setting is defined 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*”.
- 3.2.5. Paragraph 196 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the following when determining planning applications:
- *“the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
 - *the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;*
 - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and*
 - *opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.”*
- 3.2.6. Paragraphs 205 to 209 detail the notion that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alterations, destruction, or from development within their setting. These paragraphs identify that this harm ranges from less than substantial to substantial. The emphasis should be on the conservation of designated heritage assets, regardless of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial (paragraph 205). As a rule, the more important the heritage asset is, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. Assets of the highest significance are 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 (paragraph 206).
- 3.2.7. Paragraph 207 of the NPPF goes on to state that development consent should be refused where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless the application demonstrates that the proposed development will result in substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss to the heritage asset. Where less than substantial harm is caused, this should also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 3.2.8. With regard to applications concerning 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*’ (paragraph 209).

Local planning policy

City of York Local Plan (2005)

- 3.2.9. In 2005, the current Local Plan was approved for development management purposes, although not formally adopted, CYC use the document as a basis for development control decisions. It provides a framework to guide and promote development, and to protect the quality of York's unique historic, natural and built environment.

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.

HE10: Archaeology

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.

Outside York City Centre AAI it will also be a standard requirement for developers to undertake an archaeological survey of proposed development sites in order to assess their archaeological value. In most cases the objective will be to retain any valuable deposits in their present position by taking account of this during the proposed layout design. Where this is recognised as being impossible due, for example, to site constraints developers will be obliged to carry out a professional excavation of known deposits prior to development of the site.

New Local Plan

- 3.2.10. At the time of preparing this assessment, CYC are currently working towards preparing a New Local Plan being fully compliant with the NPPF and over relevant regulations. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will determine how the city develops over the next 15 years and beyond.
- 3.2.11. A draft of the new Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government in May 2018. Modifications to the draft Local Plan were proposed and considered in consultations in June 2019, July 2021, and March 2023. These modifications, which included alterations of existing policies, additions of new policies, and removal of several policies, are fully considered within this assessment.

- 3.2.12. To date, the New Local Plan is currently going through its Examination period, with Phase 5 Hearings occurring on 6th March 2024.
- 3.2.13. Whilst not yet adopted, it provides an indication of likely future planning policy for the City of York. As such, the key elements of the New Local Plan are summarised below as it considered that the proposed development will become operational when the New Local Plan is adopted and therefore, will have to accord with the New Local Plan.

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 an element which contributes to the significance or setting of a Scheduled Monument or other nationally important remains, unless that harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss of a Schedule Monument or other nationally important remains will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;*
- 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. the impact of the proposal is acceptable in principle and 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.”*

D7: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

“Development proposals affecting a non-designated heritage asset or its setting will be supported where they conserve those elements which contribute to its significance.”

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.”

3.3 Heritage sector guidance

- 3.3.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (MHCLG 2021) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a, 2020b) and Historic England (Historic England 2015, 2017).

Historic England Guidance

- 3.3.2. Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA). Those of most relevance are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015) and GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017).
- 3.3.3. GPA2 emphasises the requirement to having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). This information is also useful to the local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 3.3.4. GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF and forms the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Components of a setting can make positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. GPA3 and the NPPF state that setting is not fixed and that it may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and can overlap with the setting of other heritage assets, particularly in urban areas or historic landscapes. While not limited to views, the contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed in this way, and paragraph 11 of GPA3 identifies those views that contribute to understanding the significance of assets, such as designed views those that were designed or where there are associations with other heritage assets.

Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA)

- 3.3.5. The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by CIfA, specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020).

4 Sources and methodology

4.1 Data sources

- 4.1.1. In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and a 1km radius study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the site.
- 4.1.2. The table below provides a summary of the key data sources.

Table 4-1 – Data sources consulted

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List (NHL) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant constraint to development.
City of York Council (CYC)	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Historic England	National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)	National database maintained by Historic England. Not as comprehensive as the HER but can occasionally contain additional information. Accessible via Heritage Gateway website. This was consulted for the site and its immediate vicinity only.
City of York Council (CYC)	Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
City of York Council (CYC)	Locally listed building	Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process.

Source	Data	Comment
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Landmark Information Group	Ordnance Survey maps from the 1st edition (1860–70s) to present day, and	Provides a good indication of past land use and impacts which may have compromised archaeological survival. Provides an indication of the possible date of any buildings on the site.
County Record Office	Historic maps (e.g., Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment. The tithe map for the area was not at the record office and is held at Kew Archives. There is also no access to an image of this online.
Internet	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service	Many key documentary sources, such as the local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.
Defra Data Services	LiDAR Data	Publicly available LiDAR data used to inform archaeological potential, breadth of known archaeological resource, and identify any unknown archaeological resources.

4.1.3. **Figure 2** shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area, as identified by the sources above, the site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment. These have been allocated a unique asset reference number (**A1, 2**, etc.), which is listed in a gazetteer in Appendix A and is referred to in the text. Where there are a considerable number of listed buildings within the conservation area, they will be included within the listing of the conservation area, unless their specific inclusion is considered relevant to the study. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

4.2 Consultation

4.2.1. Consultation was undertaken with the City of York Council (CYC) archaeologist on 12th June 2023. The CYC archaeologist confirmed there has been no previous investigation within the Site, though an archaeological programme of trenching is proposed to the west of the Site in the fields north of Haxby. There exists the potential for the Site to contain archaeological

features dating to the late prehistoric to Roman period. No upstanding ridge and furrow is located within the Site.

- 4.2.2. Given the small size of the Site, it was suggested that evaluation and mitigation is carried out as one under a program of strip, map and record across the car park area. This would be secured by planning condition. This will ensure that any features are recorded and selectively excavated across the whole Site and will remove the need for any ongoing archaeological works during the construction period.
- 4.2.3. There may also be a requirement (secured by condition) to obtain information on the geoarchaeology of the site which would be undertaken through a borehole survey. This could potentially be combined with other geotechnical investigation (GI) works necessary for the construction process.

4.3 Site visit

- 4.3.1. The assessment included a site visit carried out on the 21st June 2023 in order to determine the topography of the site and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings, identify any visible heritage assets (e.g., structures and earthworks), and assess factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets. Access to the western portion of Site was not possible due to landowner constraint. Vegetation cover caused difficulty to the inspection of the northern part Site as it obscured the ground and, as a health and safety concern, the site visit was curtailed.
- 4.3.2. The visit also extended beyond the Site for the purposes of determining the intervisibility of heritage assets with the Proposed Development.

4.4 Assessing archaeological potential

- 4.4.1. Section 5 presents an assessment of archaeological potential for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the site may have high potential for activity of a particular period, but with low survival. Section 5 also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

4.5 Assessing heritage significance

- 4.5.1. The NPPF defines significance as 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic.' The determination of the significance is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values (they are also identified in Historic England *Statements of Heritage Significance* (2019)).

- 4.5.2. Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.
- 4.5.3. In relation to significant heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.
- 4.5.4. The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 4-2 – Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World Heritage Sites	Very High
Scheduled Monuments Grade I Listed Buildings Grade II* Listed Buildings Grade II Listed Buildings with exceptional qualities in fabric, historical association, and/or association/group value with heritage assets of high significance Protected Wrecks Registered Battlefield Conservation Areas containing very important (Grade I / II*) listed buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Protected heritage landscapes (e.g., ancient woodland or historic hedgerows, heritage Sites of Special Scientific Interest) Burial grounds Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of national importance.	High
Grade II Listed Buildings which can be shown to have qualities in their fabric or historical association of regional importance only Conservation Areas containing primarily Grade II listed or Locally Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of regional importance.	Medium

Heritage asset description	Significance
Non-designated heritage assets (above ground structures, landscape, townscape, buried remains) of local importance.	Low
Item with no significant heritage value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.	Uncertain

4.6 Assessing harm

- 4.6.1. Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance of a known heritage asset. This is assessed in NPPF terms as ‘no harm’, ‘less than substantial harm’ or ‘substantial harm’ (or ‘total loss of significance’).

5 Historic Environment baseline

5.1 Site location

- 5.1.1. The Site is located north of Haxby, York (NGR 461703 459018) (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded by Towthorpe Road to the east and agricultural fields to the north, west and south. The centre of Site is split by the York to Scarborough Railway Line.
- 5.1.2. The Site is on the border of the historic parishes of Towthorpe and Strensall, later becoming a part of the parish of Haxby. The Site lay within the county of York prior to being absorbed into the administration of the City of York Council.

5.2 Topography

- 5.2.1. Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival (see **Section 5.6**).
- 5.2.2. The Site is at the northern extent of the developed area of Haxby where modern residences extend to 100m to the south of the Site. The broader landscape context north of Haxby can be characterised as a semi-rural agricultural landscape with small farmsteads and rural villages. The village of Towthorpe, approximately 600m to the east, is a conservation area characterised by its historically rural location and development.
- 5.2.3. The Site flanks either side of the existing railway and is therefore relatively flat, ranging from 15m to 18m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 5.2.4. The River Foss runs 150m to the east of Site, fed by a smaller Golland Dike which bounds the north of Site and crosses underneath the railway. The railway crosses an extensively flat and agricultural landscape. To the north and west, there are few instances of trees bounding distant roads and residences (Plate 1).



Plate 1 - Photo taken from Site looking to the northwest highlighting the distant landscape topography.

- 5.2.5. To the east, the hamlet of Towthorpe is located amongst a similar landscape – flat, with boundary foliage and dotted with residences and clusters of farm buildings. A mature hedge runs parallel to the Site along Towthorpe road, visually separating Towthorpe from the Site (Plate 2).



Plate 2 - Photo taken with view toward Site from the east in Towthorpe. The road is bounded by hedge similar to as seen in the right side of the photo.

5.3 Geology and soils

- 5.3.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.
- 5.3.2. The superficial geology is comprised of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, Sutton sands, and alluvium deposits. The Glaciolacustrines were formed through glacial erosion and deposition during the Quaternary period. The sediments may include material of late glacial to early Holocene date. Sutton Sand and Alluvium deposits are largely dated to the late Pleistocene and Holocene (BGS map viewer). The combination of these preserves a range of paleoenvironmental data important for understanding vegetation, climate, and environmental dynamics and change during glacial and interglacial periods (Roskams and Whyman 2007).
- 5.3.3. The superficial deposits, where known, are at approximately 7m below ground level (bgl). The bedrock geology is comprised of the Sherwood Sandstone Group formed during the Permian and Triassic periods (272.3 and 237MA) (BGS).

5.4 Overview of past archaeological investigations

- 5.4.1. There have been several aerial photography surveys which have focussed on the agricultural fields around the site, investigating cropmarks and identifying extensive ridge and furrow field systems that are largely ploughed out.
- 5.4.2. None of the other past investigations have been focussed on the Site itself. The closest was a geophysical survey approximately 500m to the east (EYO6071). No further public information is available (GSB 2014).
- 5.4.3. A desk-based assessment was prepared for the Strensall Training Area by Defence Estates in 2003 approximately 900m to the east of the Site (SYO457). The desk-based assessment identified archaeological assets that contribute to the understanding of the post-medieval training camp established after the Crimean War (Defence Estates 2003).
- 5.4.4. No further known archaeological work has been carried out in the study area. As such, current understanding of the archaeological potential of the Site is limited.
- 5.4.5. The results of the known investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges below are approximate.

5.5 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (800,000 BC–AD 43)

- 5.5.1. The area was in a marginal area to the south of the ice sheets until around 15,000 years ago and only occasional finds of Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC) date are located across the north of England, largely focussed on cave sites. The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. There is no evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date in the study area.
- 5.5.2. The Neolithic (4000–2200 BC) and Bronze Age (2200–800 BC) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land (Roskams and Whyman 2007). The general landscape of the study area lends itself to be a particularly good location for prehistoric settlement in terms of access to the River Foss for resources and transport as well as flat and fertile land for settlement. No additional evidence for settlement or activity of Neolithic or Bronze Age date is identified within the study area.
- 5.5.3. The Iron Age (800 BC–AD 43) is characterised by an expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain, linked to tribal land ownership. The

intensification of agricultural landscapes resulted in larger and more established field systems and associated structures and enclosures. The general area was, for many centuries, part of the Forest of Galtres, which covered approximately 7,500 acres of land between the modern settlements of Strensall, Towthorpe, and Haxby (Smith 2003). This forest, first mentioned from Roman sources, would have existed as a vast wood with few places for agricultural activity. As such, Iron Age populations would have relied on natural clearings to settle. Approximately 950m to the northwest of Site, there is an area which has been identified as a series of enclosures, rectilinear structures and roundhouses (**A4**), which suggest activity and settlement of Early Iron Age date, identified by cropmarks on aerial imagery.

Roman (AD 43–410)

- 5.5.4. After the Roman invasion in AD43, the Roman army moved north and began to establish forts in areas such York, which boasted an attractive defensible position at the junction of the Rivers Foss and River Ouse.
- 5.5.5. Alongside the Iron Age field system (**A4**), a number of other features are recorded. A trackway and a number of rectilinear enclosures have tenuously been identified as possibly Roman in date, given their dimensions and form. The trackway may extend to the east and be associated with an undated possible road (**A8**). In this area, at Haxby Grange, a roof tile was identified as Roman, suggesting a building once stood there or within the vicinity. This area is now covered by rough pasture (Smith 2003). However, this cannot be confirmed without further archaeological investigation.
- 5.5.6. Around 700 fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered from a field approximately 1.3km to the north of the Site in Strensall. The pottery was recovered alongside medieval sherds. No other structures or features were identified, and any visible trace may have been destroyed by agricultural practices. This indicates that there was Roman activity in the area.
- 5.5.7. The nearest large Roman settlement is York (Eboracum), approximately 5km to the south. The settlement began as a fort and developed to be the capital of northern Britain during the Roman period. The city flourished as an important hub and port for trade due to its position along the rivers and given the interconnected Roman roads system. The exact paths of the Roman roads leading to and from Eboracum are not definitively known, though many have been ascertained by archaeological evidence, aerial photographs and the assumption that the Romans utilised the paths on higher, firmer ground. There is a presumed Roman route from Stamford Bridge (Derwentio) that passed c. 600m to the north of the Site (**A8**), linking with Roman road 80a (RR80a) the possible direct road between York and Shipton, as identified by LiDAR imagery (Margary 1964). RR80a is not shown on Figure 2 as it is to the west of the Proposed Development and study area.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066)

- 5.5.8. Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. Not much of the city of

York, in particular, is known after the Roman period though it is presumed that urban life continued. By AD 866, the Vikings had captured York (*Jorvik*) and subsequently the city flourished, utilising the Roman infrastructure and walls of the city. The Danes settled peacefully in the less favourable lands around York (Smith 2003).

- 5.5.9. At this time, the Forest of Galtres still dominated the area and Haxby (*Haxebi*) and Towthorpe were set up as townships on either side of the River Foss (Smith 2003). The province of Danelaw lasted until AD 954 and, during this time, the Anglo-Saxon hundreds were replaced by the Danish administrative units called wapentakes. The settlement of Haxby, and the surrounding forest, lay within the wapentake of Bulmer. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church. By 1086, Haxby consisted of seven households (Domesday Book Online - Haxby) and did not have a parish church. Instead, the area fell under the historic parish of Strensall. The area surrounding the site would likely have been agricultural land associated with the settlements.

Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 5.5.10. Under the control of William the Conqueror, the feudal system was imposed. One of the hallmarks of this system was the feudal forest laws which forbid the hunting of game, cutting of wood, and collection of timber, berries, etc. by local populations and reserved those rights for the crown. Much of Haxby, and the land north of Haxby was forested and therefore subject to these laws. Over the centuries, these laws were less enforced and the Forest of Galtres was slowly reduced for agricultural land. The method of farming resulted in a pattern of ridge and furrow which remain in the fields around Haxby (**A5, A6, A9-A21, A24, A27-A29, A31-A33, A39 and A40**), though this has been denuded by ploughing.
- 5.5.11. During the beginning of the medieval period, the Site fell within the parish of Strensall, though closely bordering Towthorpe (Humphery-Smith 1984). The township of Haxby was split between two manors: Driffield and Strensall (Smith 2003). Given the distance of the Site from the medieval centre of Haxby, it likely fell within the Manor of Towthorpe. The manor is thought to have stood approximately 550m to the east, where the moat survives (**A26**). The manorial rights are thought to have included the township of Towthorpe and only survived to 1347. A manor house is thought to have continued beyond this time, but there are no upstanding remains other than the moat. The moat was subsequently used as a stream channel from the nearby River Foss, which degraded its original form.
- 5.5.12. St Mary's Church was constructed in Haxby in the 16th century which began the transition to becoming an independent parish. Given that the Site was near the borders of the parishes and the use of the land as a forested landscape, it is unlikely the Site was built-up or contained any structures during the medieval period.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–1900)

- 5.5.13. The Site, to the north of the medieval settlement of Haxby, and to the west of the agricultural settlement of Towthorpe, continued as agricultural fields during this period. By the 18th century, the area was predominantly agricultural with 66% of the men in the parish listed as farmers, farm labourers, or husbandmen (Haxby Parish Registers). The ridge and furrow systems that dominate the agricultural practice in the area is presumed to continue through this period, given the level of survival. Prior to the Agricultural Revolution in the late 18th century, the farmers of Haxby were cultivating four main fields, including Whiteland Field which encompasses and surrounds the Site (see **Plate 4**) (Smith 2003). During this time, Low Farmhouse, now Grade II listed (NHLE 1315982; **A23**), was built in Towthorpe. After the Enclosure Act was passed for Haxby in 1771, subsistent agriculture shifted to ownership and land rights held by a few wealthy families and smaller allotments for support. Middle-sized farms were no longer viable and ultimately disappeared. Whiteland field remained as a large plot of land where many other fields were cut up into smaller plots and owned by the small farmsteads that were beginning to be built (Smith 2003; Roskams and Whyman 2007). Access to the tithe maps for the area were not accessible.
- 5.5.14. The nearest of these farmsteads is the nearest approximately 500m to the northwest and seen on the earliest available country map (Greenwood 1828; **Plate 3**). Also visible on this map is the expanding settlement of Towthorpe where, on the east side of the main road, Low Farmhouse (**A23**) is located. Towthorpe remained a small agricultural township throughout this period, and the fields adjacent to the Site retained the same boundaries, as seen through the progression of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (**Plates 4 and 5**).

5.5.15. On the eastern side of Towthorpe approximately 960m to the east of Site, the Queen Elizabeth Barracks and Strensall Training Camp was formed in the late 19th century and used for military training purposes. The large area of 1,800 acres has remained a training area to the present.

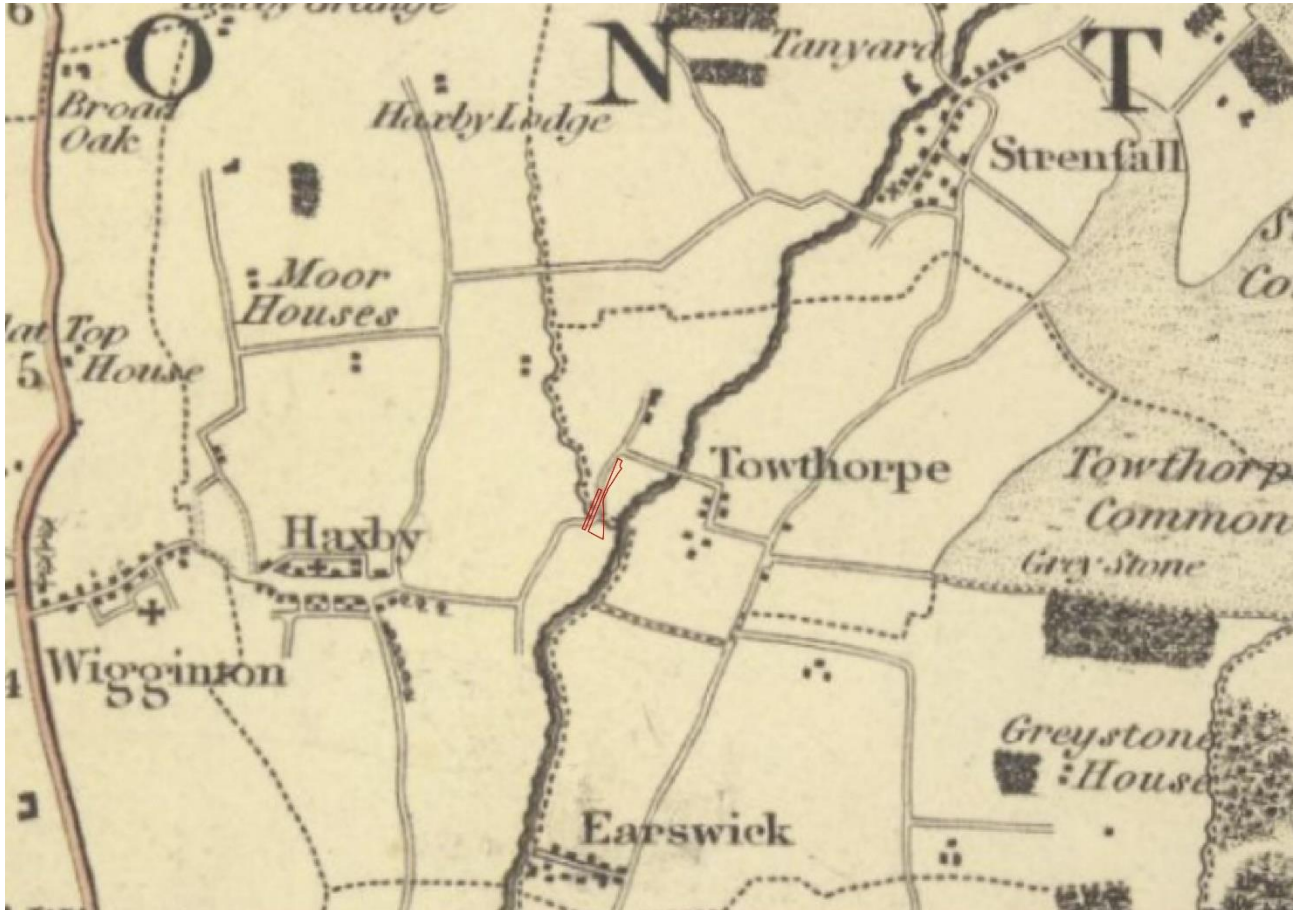


Plate 3 - Excerpt from Greenwood's county map of Yorkshire (centre sheet, 1828). Reproduced with kind permission from the National Library of Scotland.

5.5.16. The Foss Navigation Scheme (**A7**), began in 1791, spawned from a desire to improve transport links as roads were indirect. The River Foss was widened and controlled by six locks which allowed for the distribution of goods such as coal, lime, grain, butter, and timber (River Foss Society). Haxby Lock House (**A42**) and Haxby Lock (**A43**) were situated along the Foss, approximately 850m south of the Site. The Navigation Scheme, while successful, did not profit well and by the 1840s, the Foss Navigation succumbed to the introduction of railway competition.

5.5.17. The York to Scarborough Railway, visible from the OS first edition 6-inch map (**Plate 4**; **Plate 5**), cuts through the Site and facilitated transport of goods and people from 1845 until its closure for passengers in 1964. Haxby Station (**A38**) and Haxby Station House (**A37**) were built along the railway at its opening and subsequently fell into disuse.



**Plate 4 - Excerpt of the OS 1st edition 6 inch to the mile of 1852 (Yorkshire Sheet 157).
Reproduced with kind permission from the National Library of Scotland.**

Modern (1901–present)

- 5.5.18. Modern agricultural practices continued in Whiteland Field and the lands to the north of the Site. An electrical overhead power line was added approximately 30m to the south of the Site by the OS 3rd edition 6-inch to the mile map of 1952 (**Plate 5**). Over the course of the 20th century, housing developments started expanding outward from the medieval centre and conservation area of Haxby (**A35**). The nearest of which reaches 100m to the south of

the southern Site boundary and were built in the latter half of the 20th century. Further residential development is planned 500m to the west of the Site (CYC Local Plan 2022).



Plate 5 - Excerpt from the Third Edition OS 6-inch map (Yorkshire Sheet CLVII.NE, published 1952). Reproduced with kind permission from the National Library of Scotland.



- 5.5.19. By 2002, aerial imagery shows slight boundary changes to Whiteland Field as smaller plots has been combined. The township of Towthorpe to the east remained mostly unchanged. Very little vegetation appears along the banks of the Foss and Towthorpe road at this time. The railway remains in use as a transport line.

5.6 Factors affecting archaeological survival

- 5.6.1. The River Foss would have created a resource-rich environment, attracting human activity and creating sediments to preserve important archaeological and paleoenvironmental information (Roskams and Whyman 2007).
- 5.6.2. The site has been subject to ploughing since the clearing of the Forest of Galtres in the medieval period, which may have affected the survival of buried archaeological features. No other activity within the Site is expected to have affected the survival of any archaeological deposits.

6 Statement of significance

6.1 Palaeoenvironment

- 6.1.1. *The site has moderate potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.*
- 6.1.2. The site is located on the River Foss floodplain. The alluvium may contain well-preserved organic remains due to waterlogging. Minerogenic deposits such as alluvial silts and clays have potential for ecofact preservation (such as diatoms, ostracods molluscs), the assessment of which can provide information on depositional environments (e.g., the salt or freshwater nature of deposits) that can enhance interpretation of the past landscape. Peat deposits preserve floral remains such as pollen, seeds and plant fragments. Organic material can also be dated by radiocarbon techniques, important for establishing the chronology for the depositional sequence. In combination with geoarchaeological assessment, examination of pollen and diatoms can provide valuable information of contemporary local environmental conditions. Such remains have archaeological value for the past environment in which prehistoric people lived and would be of **low or medium** heritage significance.

6.2 Prehistoric

- 6.2.1. *The site has low potential to contain prehistoric remains.*
- 6.2.2. The Site lies approximately 130m to the west of a prominent river channel which would have created a corridor for movement as well as a resource-rich environment attractive to prehistoric populations. The area would have been wooded, which would have additionally been a resource rich environment for hunting and gathering. The more sedentary populations of the Neolithic and Bronze Age would have sought land which could be utilised for farming. A series of enclosures and roundhouses have been identified from the Iron Age approximately 950m to the northwest of Site. However, there is no evidence to suggest that the area of the Site was cleared for such settlement before the medieval period and further investigation would be required to assess with more certainty. The only features identified on aerial photographs and LiDAR is ridge and furrow. Any prehistoric remains in this area are likely to comprise agricultural evidence and field patterns.
- 6.2.3. If present, such remains would be of **low** significance, derived from their archaeological value.

6.3 Roman

- 6.3.1. *The site has low potential to contain Roman remains.*
- 6.3.2. The Site was likely to have remained forested in part in the Roman period, and therefore settlements activity is unlikely. However, it is known that Roman activity existed within the study area and consequently potential remains cannot be discounted. As with the Iron Age, this may form agricultural evidence.

6.3.3. If present, such remains would be of **low** significance, derived from their archaeological value.

6.4 Early medieval

6.4.1. *The site has low potential to contain early medieval remains.*

6.4.2. Small and dispersed settlements made up the area, with the Forest of Galtres still covering the Site. The two known settlements nearest to the Site are Haxby and Towthorpe. Haxby is recorded as having just seven households in the Domesday Book. It is unlikely concentrated activity extended past these small settlements at this time and there is low potential to contain remains from this period.

6.4.3. If present, such remains would be of **low** significance, depending on preservation and extent, derived from their archaeological and historical value.

6.5 Medieval

6.5.1. *The Site has moderate to high potential to contain medieval remains.*

6.5.2. The Site is approximately 1km from the medieval centre of Haxby, and likely existed on the fringe of the settlement, becoming cleared and farmed near the end of the medieval period. The ridge and furrow identified on aerial photographs and LiDAR demonstrates that the area was in agricultural use and therefore only evidence of former field boundaries could survive.

6.5.3. If present, such remains would be of **low** significance, based on their archaeological and historical value.

6.6 Post-medieval

6.6.1. *The site has limited potential to contain post-medieval remains.*

6.6.2. The Site was in agricultural use in the post-medieval period and there is good cartographic coverage. Therefore there is limited potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

6.7 Built Heritage

Towthorpe Conservation Area (A25)

6.7.1. The conservation area is surrounded by agricultural landscape which forms its setting. The setting of Towthorpe Conservation Area makes a high contribution to the asset's significance. The conservation area is defined by its countryside village character in the Vale of York, as well as its inclusion of multiple 19th century farm buildings. There is a significant amount of screening provided by roadside vegetation along Towthorpe Road which limits intervisibility between the conservation area and the Site. The modern residential developments to the north of Haxby and 100m to the south of the Site have

already impacted the rural character of the area. The conservation area is of historic and architectural significance.

Low Farmhouse (Grade II Listed) (A23)

- 6.7.2. The setting of the Low Farmhouse makes a contribution to the asset's significance. Its setting is defined and experienced by its relationship to the Towthorpe Conservation Area (**A25**) and the rural landscape beyond informs the context. There is a significant amount of screening provided by roadside vegetation along Towthorpe Road both beside the Site and within the village of Towthorpe (**Plate 2**). The listed building is of historic and architectural significance.

Haxby Station House (Grade II Listed) (A36)

- 6.7.3. The setting of the Station House makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset. Its setting is defined and experienced by its relationship to the existing York to Scarborough Railway (**A1**) and Haxby Station (**A38**). Visibility from this asset to the Site was not ascertained due to safety issues. The listed building is of historic and architectural significance.

Haxby Conservation Area (A35)

- 6.7.4. Haxby Conservation Area is defined by its typical plan form of a medieval village, the rural village character and scale, and its relationship of the street frontage and the various elements that make up the street scene. Its setting is formed by the surrounding suburban development which does not contribute to its heritage significance. The conservation area is of historic and architectural significance.

7 Impact assessment

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1. This section assesses the likelihood for the project to have an impact on the significance of heritage assets. Full detailed design scheme details are not available at time of writing and as such this section details the potential impacts and may require update once the detailed design is available.
- 7.1.2. The Proposed Scheme could have an impact on the significance of above ground heritage assets, due to changes to their setting. Where appropriate, the terminology of the NPPF is used to assess the impact of the proposals on heritage assets – whether substantial harm to or total loss of significance, less than substantial harm or no harm.

7.2 Impact on heritage assets

- 7.2.1. There are two assets within the Site, Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe (**A15**) and Haxby Ridge and Furrow (**A31**). The survival of these assets has been compromised due to ploughing from the 20th century.
- 7.2.2. The assessment has considered that there may be potential for remains of Iron Age and Roman date within the Site, though this is anticipated to form agricultural evidence, rather than settlement evidence. Any such remains could be impacted by the proposed station and ancillary works.
- 7.2.3. Based on proximity to the River Foss, there remains a potential for paleoenvironmental deposits. Any such deposits could be impacted by the development, although this may be limited to any locations of deep foundation for the station or bridge crossing. Works to the east of the existing railway line, closest to the River Foss, are unlikely to have deep impacts and therefore impact is likely to be minimal.
- 7.2.4. Towthorpe Conservation Area has limited visibility with the Site. Pending further design details including height and massing of the Proposed Development, it is not anticipated to cause additional change to the rural character of the conservation area. Low Farmhouse (**A23**) is screened by roadside vegetation along Towthorpe Road both beside the Site and within the village of Towthorpe (**Plate 2**). As such, the Proposed Works are not anticipated to have any visual links to the farmhouse and will not affect the rural character of the asset's location.
Haxby Station House (Grade II Listed) (A36)
- 7.2.5. Haxby Station House (**A36**) is located close to the railway. A new station is not considered to be out of keeping with the existing railway infrastructure. However, Proposed Works would be too distant from Station House to have any effect.



The setting of Haxby Conservation Area is formed by the surrounding suburban development which does not contribute to its heritage significance. The Proposed Works will not affect any internal associations of the Conservation Area. The rural character of the village has been compromised by modern development around the conservation area. As a result, there will be no impact upon it.

8 Conclusion and mitigation recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

- 8.1.1. The Site contains no designated assets, nor does it lie within a conservation area or archaeological priority area as designated by the LPA. There are two non-designated assets within the Site. These are both the site of ridge and furrow (**A15**; **A31**).
- 8.1.2. There is a low potential for previously unrecorded remains to be located. Any remains are anticipated to be related to past agricultural activity, rather than settlement evidence. There is also potential for palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 8.1.3. The table below summarises the predicted impact of the Proposed Development on asset significance, prior to the implementation of a mitigation strategy agreed with the LPA Archaeological Advisor. As such the level of harm may be reduced following implementation of mitigation measures (which can include archaeological fieldwork (preservation by record) or mitigation by design (avoidance/preservation *in situ*).

Table 8-1 - predicted impacts on known or possible heritage assets prior to mitigation

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset significance
Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe (A15)	Low	Ground-breaking works, topsoil stripping, landscaping, drainage works Less than substantial harm
Haxby Ridge and Furrow (A31)	Low	Ground-breaking works, topsoil stripping Less than substantial harm
Previously unrecorded prehistoric remains	Low	Ground-breaking works, topsoil stripping, landscaping, drainage works
Previously unrecorded Roman remains	Low	Ground-breaking works, topsoil stripping, landscaping, drainage works
Previously unrecorded medieval remains	Low	Ground-breaking works, topsoil stripping, landscaping, drainage works
Towthorpe Conservation Area (A25)	Medium	No harm

Known or potential heritage	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset significance
Low Farmhouse (A23)	Medium	No harm
Haxby Station House (A36)	Medium	No harm
Haxby Conservation Area (A35)	Medium	No harm

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1. In light of the uncertain archaeological potential of the Site, in particular for prehistoric and Roman remains, and the uncertain extent of the impact, it is probable that the local authority would request further investigation of the archaeological potential. Through the response from the LPA Archaeological Advisor, this would entail a programme of strip, map and record across the car park area and would be secured by a planning condition. This methodology would ensure that any features are recorded and selectively excavated across the whole site and would remove the need for ongoing archaeological works during the construction period. Furthermore, there may be a requirement (secured by a condition to obtain information on the geoarchaeology of the site, which would be carried out through borehole survey. This could potentially be combined with other GI works necessary for the construction process.
- 8.2.2. Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and could be carried out under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition set out under the granting of planning consent.



Appendix A

Historic Environment gazetteer





The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map.

Abbreviations:

HER - Historic Environment Record

NHL - National Heritage List

NRHE - National Record for the Historic Environment

Table A-1 - Historic Environment Gazetteer

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A1	462359, 459852	York and Scarborough Railway: The York and Scarborough Railway was authorised in 1844 and opened in 1845. A branch was also authorised from Rillinton to Pickering, which would later be part of the important York - Whitby route. This branch closed in 1965.	Post-medieval	MYO4404
A2	461850, 459700	Ridge and Furrow: Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography, medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO151
A3	461800, 459700	Ridge and Furrow: Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography, medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO395

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A4	460650, 459648	<p>Field System Haxby:</p> <p>An extensive field system of rectilinear, ditch-defined enclosures was seen as cropmarks on air photographs. The field system is associated with a sinuous trackway and may be either Iron Age or Roman in date. The long axis of the enclosures trends NW to SE; the trackway runs from NE to SW. The rectilinear enclosures have an average width of 40-60m. One of the enclosures contains a circular feature, centred at SE 6068 5966; it has a diameter of approximately 10m and may be a round house.</p>	Prehistoric, Roman	MYO3594
A5	462250, 459600	<p>Oakbutts Farm:</p> <p>Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography survey, medieval or possibly later.</p>	Medieval	MYO393
A6	462250, 459580	<p>Ridge and Furrow:</p> <p>Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography survey, medieval or possibly later.</p>	Medieval	MYO152
A7	462578, 459481	<p>Foss Navigation:</p> <p>A canal built by the Foss Navigation Company for transport of goods. The River Foss was improved for river navigation in 1804. Only cropmarks now remain of the wholly canalised section between the river and Sheriff Hales Bridge, which formed the uppermost stretch of the Foss Navigation.</p>	Post-medieval	MYO2045

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A8	461349, 459449	Ditch: Linear feature visible as two dark lines. Aligned on enclosure (13605). This may be a road.	Unknown	MYO401
A9	462158, 459438	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. A total of 33 ridge & furrow monument records from the HER relating to Strensall and Towthorpe were forwarded by John Oxley to SLHG. The survey was carried out by Alan Powell and John North over a period of one year (2014-5). Recorded as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO2413
A10	461739, 459375	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. A total of 33 ridge & furrow monument records from the HER relating to Strensall and Towthorpe were forwarded by John Oxley to SLHG. The survey was carried out by Alan Powell and John North over a period of one year (2014-5).	Medieval	MYO2414

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		Earthwork ploughed out and cut by railway. Possible remains of raised trackway observed on north edge of western field.		
A11	462745, 459314	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Recorded as R&F ploughed out but remains of a trackway visible at south edge of field adjacent to MYO2288.	Medieval	MYO2417
A12	462099, 459300	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Strensall Local History Group (SLHG) was invited by John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist, to undertake a survey of the ridge & furrow remains within the parish of Strensall and Towthorpe. The ridge and furrow in this area was noted as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO392
A13	462099, 459270	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Strensall Local History Group (SLHG) was invited by John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist, to undertake a survey of the ridge & furrow remains within the parish of Strensall and Towthorpe.	Medieval	MYO153

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		The ridge and furrow in this area was noted as having been ploughed out.		
A14	461948, 459162	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probably Medieval date seen in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. The ridge and furrow in this area was noted as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO2415
A15	461617, 459151	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe:	Unknown	MYO3027
A16	462320, 459127	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Strensall Local History Group (SLHG) were invited by John Oxley, City of York Archaeologist, to undertake a survey of the ridge & furrow remains within the parish of Strensall and Towthorpe. Recorded as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO2416
A17	461650, 459100	Whiteland Field: Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography survey, medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO391

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A18	462580, 459069	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Well preserved ridge and furrow. Improved grassland. Remains of headland and later drove/ trackway on north-west boundary. This area was described as having 8 ridges at 0.5m in height and 7m wide and 9 ridges of 0.5m in height and 10m wide, all E-W in orientation. No headland visible. Trackway evident at northern edge adjacent to MYO2417.	Medieval	MYO2288
A19	462583, 459010	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Access to the northern block was poor during the survey. Ridges may exist in the eastern part. R&F in the southern two fields had been destroyed although faint traces may exist in the dip of the field.	Medieval	MYO2418
A20	461549, 459000	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography survey, medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO150
A21	461400, 459000	Ridge and Furrow Whiteland Field: Ridge and furrow identified by aerial photography survey (SYO2), medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO390
A22	462728, 458931	Queen Elizabeth Barracks and Training Area:	Post-medieval	MYO4283

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		<p>After the Crimean war the government decided to establish a training base in the north of England. Between 1876 and 1884 the War Office bought 1800 acres of land on Strensall and Towthorpe Common.</p> <p>In 1901, the camp was first supplied by the York Waterworks Company with a fresh water supply; the village obtaining the same supply in 1905. Rifle ranges were constructed at the site during the 1880s and continue to be in existence. For much of the period since the Second World War, the barracks was an Infantry Depot and the home of the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Irish Regiments. Today the barracks is the home of HQ 2nd Medical Brigade, 34th Field Hospital and other smaller units.</p> <p>The training area is 770 hectares in area. 579 hectares is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p>		
A23	462389, 458890	<p>Low Farmhouse, Grade II listed:</p> <p>House. Mid C18. Brick with pantile roof. Direct entry, 3-cell plan. 2 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. 2-light casements beneath flat brick arches throughout. C20 half-glazed door to left; window in blocked doorway to right. Stepped eaves course. Raised gable ends. End and ridge stacks, that to left rebuilt. Interior contains chamfered spine beams, C18 panels doors throughout, an C18 spiat baluster staircase and a C19 range in the kitchen.</p>	Post-medieval	NHLE1315982 MYO1948

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A24	462069, 458780	<p>Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe:</p> <p>Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs.</p> <p>Recorded in 2014 as an uneven spread of 10 ridges in an E-W orientation. Approximate height of 0.25m and approx width of 7m. No headland recorded.</p>	Medieval	MYO2419
A25	462327, 458775	<p>Towthorpe Village Conservation Area:</p> <p>Towthorpe village is an unchanged group of farm buildings in their countryside setting. It contains a number of 19th century or earlier brick buildings of uniform scale, some of which are houses which have later been converted into agricultural dwellings. The area has a distinctive countryside character, reminiscent of the rural parts of the Vale of York.</p>	Post-medieval	Conservation Area No. 32 DYO1726
A26	462250, 458769	<p>Towthorpe Moat:</p> <p>Alleged remains of a rectangular medieval moat about 50 m square with a causeway giving access from the NE. It has been suggested that it may represent in part the re-use of a bend in a natural watercourse. An artificial drain forms the west side to the enclosed area. The moated site was probably the location of a manor house and associated buildings. It probably owes its origins to the manorial interest in the township of Towthorpe owned by the Count of Mortain in 1086.</p>	Medieval	MYO388

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A27	462343, 458617	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Recorded as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO2421
A28	462048, 458610	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified with the larger area of A31 , medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO3030
A29	462533, 458564	Ridge and Furrow Towthorpe: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date seen, in the parish of Towthorpe, as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Recorded as having been ploughed out.	Medieval	MYO2422
A30	462659, 458520	Enclosure: A possible circular enclosure of unknown date.	Unknown	MYO185
A31	460801, 458413	Haxby Ridge and Furrow: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Haxby, seen as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. In the southern half of the parish, some of these features have been lost in recent years, as a result of housing development.	Medieval	MYO4877 (MYO3021, MYO3022, MYO 3023, MYO3024, MYO3025, MYO3026,

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		This polygon encompasses many existing MYO records for R&F in this area. This NRHE entry covers all existing.		MYO3029, MYO3031, MYO3033, MYO3034, MYO3038, MYO3039, MYO3040, MYO3042)
A32	462235, 458387	Ridge and Furrow Earswick: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Earswick, seen as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs. Partially within conservation area.	Medieval	MYO2930
A33	461750, 458328	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified with the larger area of A31 , medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO3032
A34	460836, 458230	Memorial Hall, Haxby: Village school and schoolmasters house built in 1876. It served as the village school until 1954 when it was replaced by the Ralph Butterfield school. At this time, it became the village hall and was renamed Haxby Memorial Hall to commemorate the dead of two World Wars. It is important for its contribution to the variety of the village street scene and is one of the individually important buildings identified in the Conservation Area description of Haxby. Included in the list for these	Post-medieval	MYO4104

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		reasons; and also, as a memorial to those from Haxby lost in two World Wars; for being a tangible link with the Victorian history of the village; and for its place in the social history of the village, recalled with affection and valued by many who attended when still a school. Nominated for inclusion on the Local List of Heritage Assets.		
A35	460774, 458224	Haxby Conservation Area: Haxby existed as a Danish settlement 1000 years ago, not until 1630 had the forest been clear to approximately its present extent, with the modern-day boundaries of the parish becoming established. The conservation area is defined by its typical plan form of a medieval village, the rural village character and scale, and its relationship of the street frontage and the various elements that make up the streetscene. Made up of 7.7 ha.	Medieval	Conservation Area No. 22 DYO1658
A36	461342, 458173	Station House, Grade II listed: Former stationmaster's house. c1850. Probably by G T Andrews for the York and North Midland Railway. Brick in Flemish bond, Welsh slate roof. Central entry with 2 cross wings to rear. 2 storeys, 3 bays. 4-pane door with radial fanlight in keyed stone surround surmounted by moulded cornice. Sashes with glazing bars beneath cambered brick arches through- out, those to ground floor in shallow recesses. First-floor band. Stacks rising	Post-medieval	NHLE 1149203

Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
		through rear pitch of roof. The York to Scarborough line was opened in 1845.		
A37	460942, 458144	Haxby Hall: The historic Haxby Hall was demolished in 1963. It was apparently Grade II listed and dated from 1790 (although some sources state 1700). It was remodelled for J T Tuite about 1827 and it is likely that this remodelling was, in effect, a complete rebuild. It was described in 1859 as "a modern brick structure", a description that might just apply to a 30-year-old building but which would have been an inappropriate description if it bore significant traces of its 1790 form.	Post-medieval	MYO4409
A38	461328, 458137	Haxby Station: Disused railway station on the York and Scarborough Railway, opened in 1845. The station was closed in 1930 for regular passenger services in order to speed up traffic between York and Scarborough. Closed to goods traffic in 1964.	Post-medieval	MYO4410
A39	461714, 458050	Ridge and Furrow Earswick: Ridge and furrow of probable Medieval date in the parish of Earswick, seen as earthworks and cropmarks on air photographs.	Medieval	MYO2931



Assess. (A) ref.	NGR	Description	Period	HER / NHL ref.
A40	461597, 457858	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified with the larger area of A31 , medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO3043
A41	461437, 457827	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified with the larger area of A31 , medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO3041
A42	461653, 457787	Haxby Lock house: Associated with Foss Navigation (MYO2045) and Haxby Lock (MYO2049). Functioned as a lock-keeper's cottage along the River Foss.	Post-medieval	MYO4409
A43	461663, 457775	Haxby Lock: Associated with Foss Navigation (MYO2045) and Haxby Lock (MYO2049). Gates removed, filled in, some iron-work visible above ground (C Dunn pers comm).	Post-medieval	MYO2049
A44	461579, 457730	Ridge and Furrow Haxby: Ridge and furrow identified with the larger area of A31 , medieval or possibly later.	Medieval	MYO3044

Appendix B

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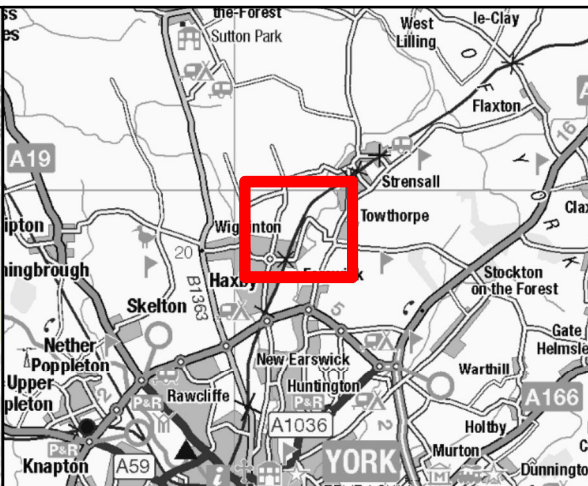
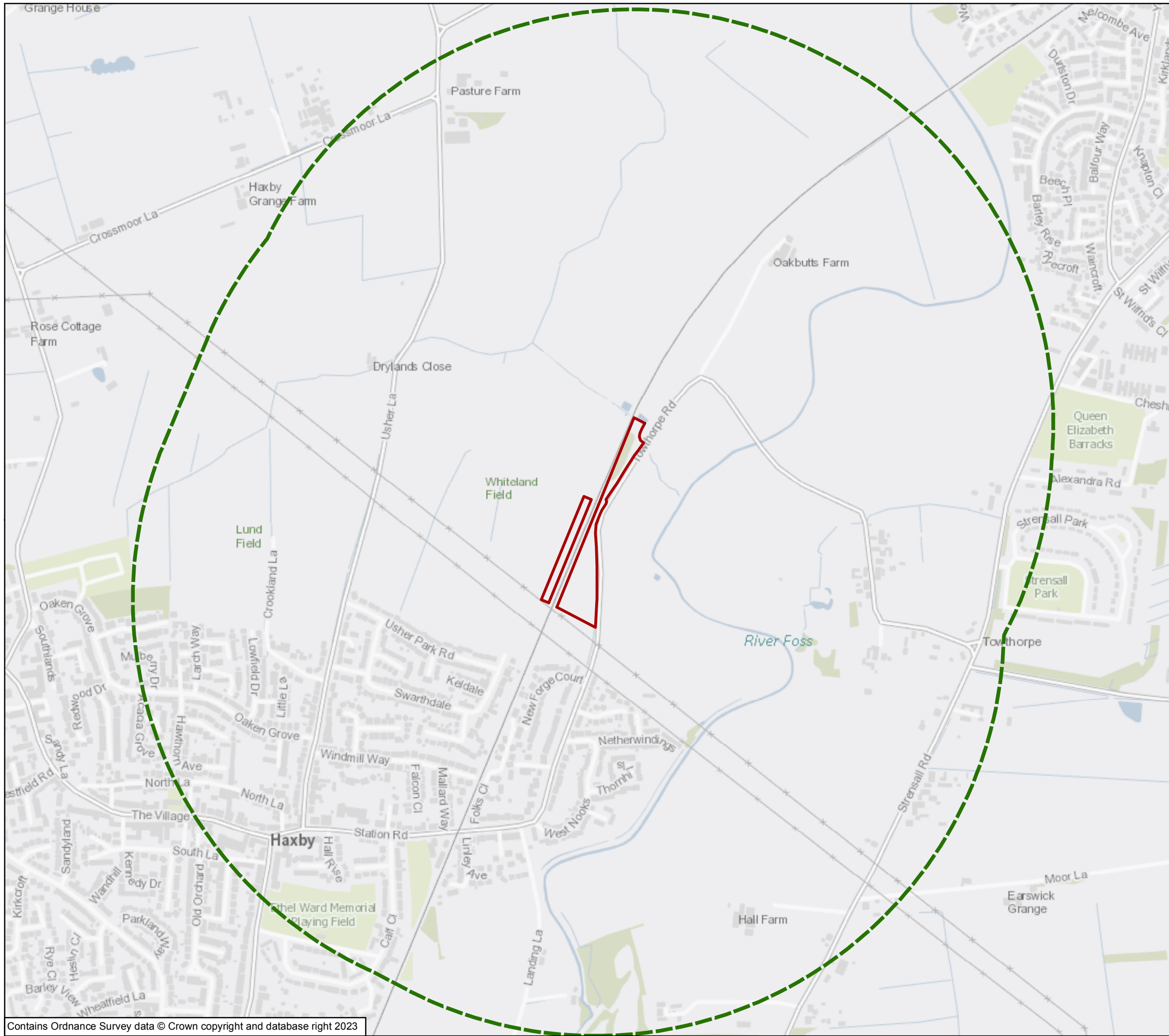
Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day.

Yorkshire County Maps, 19th century

Appendix C

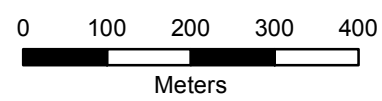
Figures





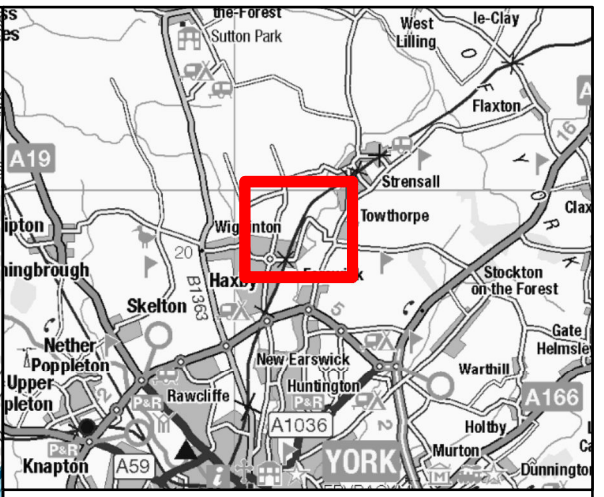
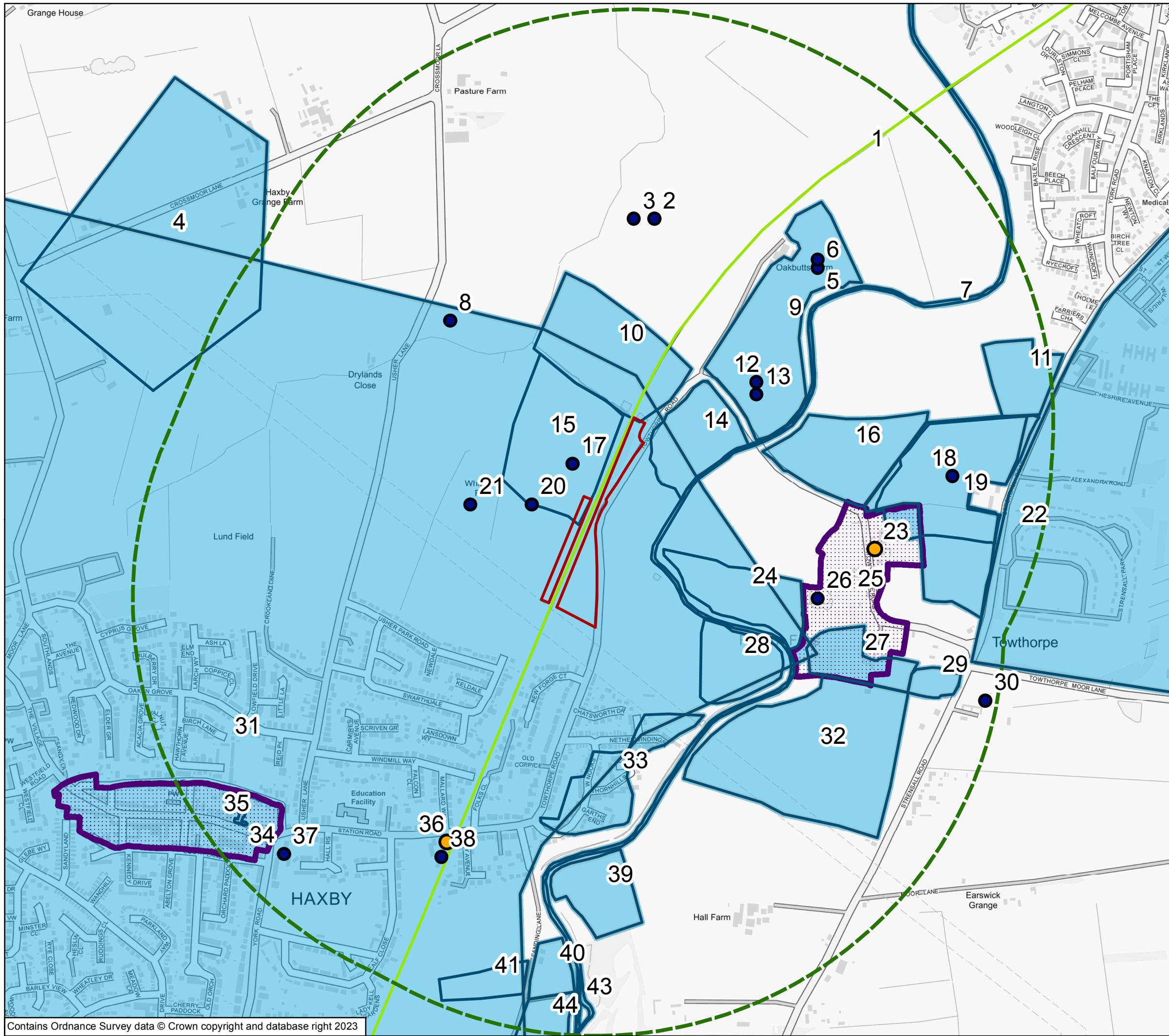
Key

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- Study Area (1km)



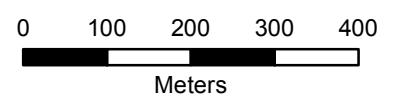
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<small>Project:</small>	Haxby Rail Station
<small>Title:</small>	Site Location

<small>Drawing No:</small> Figure 1	<small>Drawn:</small> EC
<small>Date:</small> 10/07/2023	<small>Checked:</small> SMcG
<small>Scale:</small> 9,000 @ A3	<small>Approved:</small> HRM



Key

- Site Boundary
- Study Area (1km)
- Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Non-designated Asset (Point)
- Non-designated Asset (Line)
- Non-designated Asset (Polygon)



Client:	City of York Council	
Project:	Haxby Rail Station	
Title:	Heritage Asset Map	
Drawing No:	Figure 2	Drawn: EC
Date:	12/07/2023	Checked: SMcG
Scale:	9,000 @ A3	Approved: HRM



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