

# Yorkshire GREEN Project

Environmental Impact Assessment

Preliminary Environmental Information Report  
Volume two Chapter 7: Historic Environment

October 2021

nationalgrid



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Appendix 7A Desk-Based Assessment

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# 7. Historic Environment

# 7. Historic Environment

## 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter presents the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Project with respect to the historic environment, including the effects arising on heritage assets through direct disturbance during construction and refurbishment works and indirectly through change to the setting of heritage assets. The preliminary assessment is based on information obtained to date. It should be read in conjunction with the Project description provided in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project** and with respect to relevant parts of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity**;
- **Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils**;
- **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration**;
- **Chapter 9: Hydrology**; and
- **Chapter 8: Biodiversity**.

7.1.2 This chapter describes:

- the legislation, policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment (**Section 7.2**);
- consultation and engagement that has been undertaken and how comments from consultees relating to the historic environment have been addressed (**Section 7.3**);
- the methods used for baseline data gathering (**Section 7.4**);
- overall baseline (**Section 7.5**);
- embedded measures relevant to the historic environment (**Section 7.6**);
- the scope of the assessment for the historic environment (**Section 7.7**);
- the methods used for the assessment (**Section 7.8**);
- the preliminary assessment of historic environment effects (**Section 7.9**);
- preliminary assessment of cumulative (inter-project) effects (**Section 7.10**);
- a summary of the preliminary significance conclusions (**Section 7.11**);
- additional measures proposed (**Section 7.12**);
- historic environment residual effects assessment (**Section 7.13**); and
- an outline of further work to be undertaken for the Environmental Statement (ES) (**Section 7.14**).

### Project overview

7.1.3 In summary Yorkshire GREEN comprises the following new infrastructure within the draft Order Limits:

- Shipton North and South 400kV cable sealing end compounds (CSECs);
- The YN 400kV overhead line (north of proposed Overton Substation);
- Overton 400/275kV Substation;
- Two new sections of 275kV overhead line south of Overton Substation: the XC 275 kV overhead line to the west and the SP 275kV overhead line to the east;
- Tadcaster Tee West and East 275kV CSECs; and
- The proposed Monk Fryston 400kV Substation (adjacent to the existing substation).

7.1.4 Works to existing infrastructure within the draft Order Limits would comprise:

- Replacement of one pylon on the 2TW/YR 400kV overhead line;
- Works to the existing XC/XCP Monk Fryston to Poppleton overhead line comprising a mixture of decommissioning, replacement and realignment east of Moor Monkton and reconductoring works south of Moor Monkton. This overhead line would be reconfigured at its southern end to connect into the new substation at Monk Fryston;
- Replacement of one pylon on the Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD/PHG) 275kV overhead line route;
- Reconfiguration and removal of a short span of the Monk Fryston to Eggborough 400kV 4YS overhead line to connect this overhead line into the new substation at Monk Fryston; and
- Minor works at Osbaldwick Substation comprising the installation of a new circuit breaker and isolator along with associated cabling, removal and replacement of one gantry and works to one existing pylon. All works would be within existing operational land.

7.1.5 Please refer to **Chapter 3: Description of the Project** and **Figures 1.1** and **1.2** for an overview of the different components of the Project.

### Limitations and assumptions

- 7.1.6 The information provided in this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is preliminary, and the final assessment of likely significant effects will be reported in the ES. The PEIR has been produced to fulfil National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc's (National Grid) consultation duties and enable consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the Project, and comment on this during statutory consultation before the design of the Project is finalised and taken forward to submission of the application for development consent.
- 7.1.7 This assessment is based on desk-based research and site walkovers. It cannot, therefore, be taken as a definitive statement of the potential presence and significance of archaeological remains within the draft Order Limits. In certain cases, it may be necessary to undertake further surveys to refine the assessments made through existing knowledge and to allow informed assessment of the potential effects of the Project.
- 7.1.8 The decision over whether to carry out further surveys will be influenced by three factors: the confidence with which assessments of the potential presence or significance of archaeological remains can be made; the potential significance of any archaeological remains considered likely to be present and the magnitude of the change likely to arise

as a result of development. Further surveys would be most appropriate where there is a concern that a significant adverse effect is likely to arise or where the nature and significance of any effect cannot be robustly evidenced. In this case, survey work would allow for an informed assessment of the potential significant effects of the Project to assist the determination of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application and to allow appropriate environmental measures or mitigation to be applied.

- 7.1.9 The Vale of York National Mapping Programme (NMP) data is yet to be assessed for this Project. This was requested from the Historic England archive in May 2021 but is yet to be issued. It is hoped that this data can be assessed prior to the submission of the ES.
- 7.1.10 Light detection and ranging (LiDAR) data was obtained from the Environment Agency for assessing historic environment assets (see **Figure 7.5**). However, coverage of the Study Area (**Section 7.4** and **Section 7.7**) was incomplete at both 1m and 2m resolution, with more representation through the latter. As a result, some areas remain underrepresented in this respect. Coverage is almost complete in the far north of the Study Area, defined in the desk based assessment (DBA) (see **Appendix 7A**) at both resolutions, and 2m resolution data covers much of the area between Tadcaster and Monk Fryston. The most significant gap in coverage for 1m or 2m resolution is between Moor Monkton in the north and Wighill in the south. These limitations are likely to be resolved to an extent with the publishing of updated LiDAR data by the Environment Agency in Summer 2021. The intention is to update any analyses for the ES when the data becomes available.
- 7.1.11 The Project has been based on the principal that measures have been ‘embedded’ into the Project design to remove potential significant effects (**Section 4.6**). This approach is informed by the iterative design process. Additionally, the Project would ensure that standard good practice construction measures are adopted, through the implementation of an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The preliminary appraisal of potential effects therefore assumes that both design mitigation and good practice measures are in place.

## 7.2 Relevant legislation, planning policy and technical guidance

- 7.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, planning policy and technical guidance that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to historic environment. Further information on policies relevant to the Project is provided in **Chapter 5: Legislation and Policy Overview**.

### Legislation

- 7.2.2 A summary of the relevant legislation is given in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1 – Legislation relevant to the historic environment assessment**

Legislation	Legislative Context
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 <sup>1</sup>	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act sets out that sites considered to be of national importance are required to be compiled in a Schedule of Monuments.

<sup>1</sup> UK Government. Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46> (accessed 25 June 2021).



Legislation	Legislative Context
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 <sup>2</sup>	<p>These sites are accorded statutory protection. The Act sets out conditions whereby Scheduled Monument Consent is required. This Act also provides for the designation of Areas of Archaeological Interest in which statutory provisions for access to construction sites for carrying out archaeological works apply.</p> <p>The Act covers the registration of listed buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance). It sets out the conditions under which a listed building consent would be required.</p> <p>The Act sets out at Sections 66 and Section 72 the duties of decision makers determining applications for planning permission to give special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings and the character of conservation areas in planning decisions.</p> <p>The Section 66 and Section 72 duties are supplemented in applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) under the Planning Act 2008 <sup>3</sup>by equivalent provisions in the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010<sup>4</sup>.</p>
Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 <sup>4</sup>	<p>These regulations require decision-makers to have regard to the desirability of preserving a scheduled monument or its setting; listed buildings, any features which contribute to their special interest and their settings and to have regard for the desirability of preserving the character and appearance of conservation areas. These duties are the relevant duties for determining Development Consent Order (DCO) applications.</p>
Treasure Act 1996 <sup>5</sup>	<p>This Act defines what constitutes “treasure”. Any find of “treasure” must be reported to the local Coroner.</p>
Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 <sup>6</sup>	<p>This Order amends the statutory definition of “treasure”.</p>
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 <sup>7</sup>	<p>These regulations set out criteria to be used to determine the importance of hedgerows and protect important</p>

<sup>2</sup> UK Government. Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>3</sup> UK Government. Planning Act 2008. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents> (accessed 12/10/2021)

<sup>4</sup> UK Government. Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regs, 2010. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111490266/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>5</sup> UK Government. Treasure Act, 1996. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>6</sup> UK Government. Treasure (Designation) Order, 2002. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2002/0110424700/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>7</sup> UK Government. The Hedgerow Regulations, 1997. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> (accessed 25 June 2021).

Legislation	Legislative Context
	hedgerows from removal. Selection criteria include heritage-based considerations.
Burial Act 1857 <sup>8</sup>	It is generally an offence to remove human remains from a place of burial without a licence from the Secretary of State.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 <sup>9</sup>	This Act sets out specific protections for aircraft which have crashed or vessels which have sunk or been stranded whilst in military service. It sets out a general prohibition on any disturbance or removal of such remains without a licence granted by the Secretary of State.

## Planning policy

7.2.3 A summary of the relevant national and local planning policy is given in **Table 7.2**.

**Table 7.2 – Planning policy relevant to the historic environment assessment**

Policy	Policy Context
<b>National planning policy</b>	
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) <sup>10</sup>	Section 5.8: Requires change to the significance of heritage assets to be considered in developing an understanding of the potential effects of the Project. Further, that setting contributes to a heritage asset's significance and should be drawn into consideration of baseline conditions and assessment of significance. Where there is substantial harm or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, EN-1 provides that consent should be refused unless the loss or harm is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh the loss or harm.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) <sup>11</sup>	Does not add further requirements for assessment of the historic environment and instead directs applicants to National Policy Statement EN-1.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) <sup>12</sup>	Section 16: Section 16 of the NPPF is consistent with EN-1 and is not, therefore, repeated here.
<b>Local planning policy</b>	

<sup>8</sup> UK Government. Burial Act, 1857. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>9</sup> UK Government. Protection of Military Remains, 1986. (Online) Available from: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents> (accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>10</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) 2011. (Online) Available from: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>11</sup> Department of Energy and Climate Change. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) 2011. (Online) Available from: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37050/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37050/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2021). (Online) Available from: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf) (Accessed 25 July 2021).

Policy	Policy Context
Harrogate District Local Plan, 2014 - 2035 <sup>13</sup>	<p>Policy HP2: Heritage Assets</p> <p>Proposals for development that would affect heritage assets will be determined in accordance with national planning policy.</p> <p>Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness</p> <p>Development should incorporate high quality building, urban and landscape design that protects, enhances or reinforces features that contribute to local distinctiveness.</p>
Hambleton Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document, 2007 <sup>14</sup>	<p>Core Policy 16: Protecting and Enhancing Natural and Man-made Assets</p> <p>Development will be supported where they preserve and enhance the District's man-made assets.</p> <p>Core Policy 17: Promoting High Quality Design</p> <p>Design should respect and enhance the local context and its special qualities, including historic environment.</p>
Hambleton Development Policies Development Plan Document, 2008 <sup>15</sup>	<p>DP 28: Conservation</p> <p>Conservation of heritage will be ensured by preserving and enhancing listed buildings; identifying, protecting and enhancing Conservation Areas; protecting and preserving Historic Battlefields and Historic Parks and Gardens; protecting and preserving any other built or landscape feature or use which contributes to the heritage of the District.</p> <p>DP 29: Archaeology</p> <p>The preservation or enhancement of archaeological remains and their settings will be supported, taking account of the significance of the remains.</p> <p>DP30: Protecting the character and appearance of the countryside</p> <p>The intrinsic character of the District's landscape will be respected and where possible enhanced.</p>
Hambleton Draft Local Plan – Publication Draft, 2019 <sup>16</sup>	<p>A revised Historic Environment Policy is being drafted to ensure that development proposals protect, and where appropriate, enhance elements that contribute to the significance of the heritage assets.</p>

<sup>13</sup> Harrogate Borough Council. Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 – 2035. 2020. (Online) Available from: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/planning-policy-guidance/harrogate-district-local-plan-2014-2035> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>14</sup> Hambleton District Council. Hambleton Local Development Framework: Core Strategy Development Plan Document, 2007. (Online) Available from: <https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/planning-policy/adopted-local-development-framework/2?documentId=213&categoryId=20061> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>15</sup> Hambleton District Council. Hambleton Development Policies Development Plan Document, 2008. (Online) Available from: <https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/planning-policy/adopted-local-development-framework/3?documentId=213&categoryId=20061> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>16</sup> Hambleton District Council. Hambleton Draft Local Plan – at examination stage. 2019. (Online) Available from: <https://www.hambleton.gov.uk/downloads/download/224/local-plan-submission-core-documents> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Policy	Policy Context
Saved Policies of the York Local Plan, 2005 <sup>17</sup>	<p>Chapter 4: Historic Environment</p> <p>To preserve and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas, listed buildings and historic parks and gardens whilst at the same time promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>HE2: Development in Historic Locations.</p> <p>Relating to proposals within or adjoining conservation areas, and</p> <p>locations which affect the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments or nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not).</p> <p>HE4: Listed Buildings</p> <p>Gives criteria for acceptable proposal types where no adverse effects to the listed building can be demonstrated.</p> <p>HE9: Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p> <p>Proposals which adversely affect a scheduled monument or its setting will not be accepted.</p> <p>HE10: Archaeology</p> <p>Defines the process for proposals which may affect buried archaeological remains.</p> <p>HE11: Trees and Landscape</p> <p>Trees and landscapes which are part of the setting of conservation areas, listed buildings, or scheduled monuments must be retained.</p> <p>HE12: Historic Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Proposals will only be accepted if there is no adverse effect to character or setting.</p>
City of York draft Local Plan – Publication Draft, 2018 <sup>18</sup>	<p>Section 8: Placemaking, Heritage, Design and Culture</p> <p>Policy D2: Landscape and setting</p> <p>Proposals must demonstrate understanding of landscape character and the value of its contribution to the setting and context of the city and surrounding villages.</p> <p>Policy D4: Conservation Areas</p> <p>Proposals must preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area, better reveal its significance, and respect important views.</p> <p>Policy D5: Listed Buildings</p>

<sup>17</sup> City of York Council. Draft Local Plan incorporating the 4<sup>th</sup> set of changes. 2005. (Online) Available from: <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/2808/the-local-plan-2005-main-document> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>18</sup> City of York Council. Local Plan – Publication Draft. 2018. (Online) Available from: <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/download/420/local-plan-submission-documents-1> (Accessed 25 June 2021).



Policy	Policy Context
Leeds Core Strategy, 2019 <sup>19</sup>	<p>Proposals must preserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the significance of the building or its setting.</p> <p>Policy D6: Archaeology</p> <p>Proposals will be accompanied by an evidence-based heritage statement and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site and its setting. Where harm to archaeological deposits is unavoidable, detailed mitigation measures must be agreed with City of York Council.</p> <p>Policy D7: The Significance of Non - Designated Heritage Assets</p> <p>Proposals must sustain and enhance, the significance of York’s historic environment, including non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Policy D8: Historic Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Harm to an element which contributed to the significance of a Registered Historic Park and Garden will be permitted only where this is outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal.</p> <hr/> <p>P11: Conservation</p> <p>The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced, particularly those elements which help to give Leeds its distinct identity.</p> <p>This policy is supported by the following policies retained from the Unitary Development Plan. Only those of relevance to this proposal are listed here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● N14 Listed Building and Preservation;</li> <li>● N17 Listed Buildings Character and Appearance;</li> <li>● N19 Conservation Areas and New Buildings;</li> <li>● N28 Historic Parks and Gardens; and</li> <li>● N29 Sites of Archaeological Importance.</li> </ul> <p>P12: Landscape</p> <p>The character, quality and biodiversity of Leeds’ townscapes and landscapes, including their historical and cultural significance, will be conserved and enhanced to protect their distinctiveness through stewardship and the planning process.</p>

<sup>19</sup> Leeds City Council. Leeds Core Strategy: Leeds Local Plan. 2019. (Online) Available from: <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Policy	Policy Context
Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan, 2013 <sup>20</sup>	SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment The local distinctiveness of the manmade environment will be sustained by safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance; and conserving those historic assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District.
Selby District Local Plan, 2005 <sup>21</sup>	ENV16: Historic Parks and Gardens Development proposals affecting historic parks or gardens will only be permitted where the appearance, setting, character or amenity of an historic park or garden would not be harmed. ENV17: Historic Battlefields Development proposals likely to harm the historical, archaeological or landscape interest of a registered historic battlefield will not be permitted.
Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan, 2016-2036 <sup>22</sup>	Conservation Area Policy PNP 3: All development and land use within the conservation areas must protect the open character and heritage assets of the villages.

## Technical guidance

7.2.4 A summary of the technical guidance for historic environment is given in **Table 7.3**.

**Table 7.3 – Technical guidance relevant to the historic environment assessment**

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment <sup>23</sup>	This guidance provides advice on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.
Historic England (2015) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2): Managing	This document provides guidance and information to assist in implementing historic environment policy and ensuring compliance with NPPF <sup>12</sup> fundamentals.

<sup>20</sup> Selby District Council. Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan. 2013. (Online) Available from: [https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS\\_Adoption\\_Ver\\_OCT\\_2013\\_REDUCED.pdf](https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>21</sup> Selby District Council (2005) Selby District Council Local Plan (Online). Available from: [https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/local\\_plan\\_chapter4.pdf](https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/local_plan_chapter4.pdf) (Accessed 13 October 2021).

<sup>22</sup> Nether Poppleton Parish Council and Upper Poppleton Parish Council. Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan, 2016-2036. 2017. (Online) Available from: <https://www.york.gov.uk/planning-policy/upper-nether-poppleton-neighbourhood-plan> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment, 2019. (Online) Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment <sup>24</sup>	
Historic England (2017) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA 3): The Setting of Heritage Assets <sup>25</sup>	Sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets. The document sets out five steps to follow to ensure an appropriate level of assessment is achieved.
Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance <sup>26</sup>	Sets out principles for the assessment of heritage significance and its management.
Historic England (2017) Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment - consultation draft <sup>27</sup>	A draft version of the revised conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
Historic England (2019) Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets <sup>28</sup>	This Historic England advice note covers the NPPF <sup>12</sup> requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2017) Standard and guidance for archaeological DBA <sup>29</sup>	Sets out standards for the production of archaeological DBA.
Harrogate Borough Council (2017) Harrogate Non-Designated Heritage Asset guidance <sup>30</sup>	Sets out how to define a non-designated heritage asset in the context of national planning policy.
Historic England (2017) Designation Selection Guides <sup>31</sup>	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing potential historical assets for listing as designated heritage assets.

<sup>24</sup> Historic England. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2): Managing Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment, 2015. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>25</sup> Historic England. Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA 3): The Setting of Heritage Assets, 2017. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>26</sup> Historic England. Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance, 2008. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>27</sup> Historic England. Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment - consultation draft, 2017. (Online) Available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/guidance/conservation-principles-consultation-draft-pdf/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>28</sup> Historic England. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, 2019. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>29</sup> Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment, 2017. (Online) Available from: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA\\_4.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>30</sup> Harrogate Borough Council, Criteria for identifying non designated assets (buildings, structures, places, and designated landscapes. (Online) Available from: <https://www.harrogate.gov.uk/downloads/file/799/heritage-management-guidance-chapter-5-2014> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>31</sup> Historic England. Listing Selection Guides. 2017. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/listing-selection/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Historic England (2018) Scheduling Selection Guides <sup>32</sup>	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing potential historical assets for scheduling as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2018) Parks and Gardens Selection Guides <sup>33</sup>	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing parks and gardens for listing as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2017) Battlefields Selection Guides <sup>34</sup>	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing battlefields for listing as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2016) Preserving Archaeological Remains <sup>35</sup>	This advice is for developers, owners, archaeologists and planners working on projects where the intention is to retain and protect archaeological sites beneath or within the development.
Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda <sup>36</sup>	The outcome of research undertaken into the extent, character, and accessibility of archaeological resources of Yorkshire.
ClfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment 2014 <sup>37</sup>	Sets out standards for the provision of consultancy advice in the historic environment.
ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation 2014 <sup>38</sup>	Sets out standards for archaeological evaluation.
ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey 2014 <sup>39</sup>	Sets out standards for archaeological geophysical survey.

<sup>32</sup> Historic England. Scheduling Selection Guides. 2018. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/scheduling-selection/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>33</sup> Historic England. Parks and Gardens Selection Guides. 2018. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/pag-selection/> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>34</sup> Historic England. Battlefields Selection Guides. 2017. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/selection-criteria/battlefield-selection/> (Accessed 09 July 2021).

<sup>35</sup> Historic England. Preserving Archaeological Remains. 2016. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/> (Accessed 09 July 2021).

<sup>36</sup> Roskams, S and Whyman, M. Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda. 2007. (Online) Available from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-agenda/yorkshire-research-agenda> (Accessed 09 July 2021).

<sup>37</sup> ClfA. Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment, 2014. Available from: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GCommissioning\\_2.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>38</sup> ClfA. Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014. (Online) Available from: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GFieldevaluation\\_3.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GFieldevaluation_3.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

<sup>39</sup> ClfA. Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey, 2014. Available from: [https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics\\_3.pdf](https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GGeophysics_3.pdf) (Accessed 25 June 2021).



## 7.3 Consultation and engagement

### Overview

7.3.1 The assessment has been informed by consultation responses and ongoing stakeholder engagement. An overview of the approach to consultation is provided in **Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the PEIR**.

### Scoping opinion

7.3.2 A Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Secretary of State, administered by the Planning Inspectorate, on 28 April 2021. A summary of the relevant responses received in the Scoping Opinion in relation to the historic environment and confirmation of how these have been addressed within the assessment to date is presented in **Table 7.4**.

7.3.3 The information provided in the PEIR is preliminary and not all of the Scoping Opinion comments have been addressed at this stage, however all comments will be addressed within the ES.

**Table 7.4 – Summary of EIA Scoping Opinion responses for historic environment**

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	The Inspectorate agrees that the Applicant should continue to consult with the relevant consultation bodies to agree the scope of assessment. The ES should present an assessment of those assets where significant effects are likely to occur.	Noted, no action required.
Planning Inspectorate	The Scoping Report proposes to scope out " <i>Adverse direct effects on heritage assets outwith the proposed project component areas...</i> " Given that the baseline environment has not yet been established with no comprehensive DBA yet undertaken, and that few details are provided concerning the nature and exact location of construction activities, the Inspectorate cannot agree to this matter being scoped out at this stage. Once construction areas and access routes have been clearly identified, and if it can be demonstrated that no other areas will be subject to adverse effects, then the Inspectorate would be content for this matter to be scoped out.	As direct effects on heritage assets could occur only where intrusive construction work is undertaken, the potential for these effects to arise within the draft Order Limits of the Project would be considered within future environmental reporting. It is anticipated that this scope would be refined as the design of the Project matures. Issues which relate to this comment are addressed in <b>Sections 7.7, 7.9 and 7.11</b> .
Planning Inspectorate	In addition to the standards and guidance documents listed, the Inspectorate suggests that the ES should also refer to relevant national and regional/county	Noted. Future environmental reporting would consider relevant national and regional research agendas in developing an understanding of

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
	archaeological resource assessments and period-based research frameworks.	significance and appropriate recommendations for mitigation. Evidence of this can be found in <b>Table 7.3</b> , with the inclusion of the Yorkshire Research Assessment and Agenda.
Planning Inspectorate	The list of key heritage receptors mostly considers standing listed buildings. There are some notable omissions, for example, the Scheduled complex of Roman forts and vicus remains at Newton Kyme along with the scheduled prehistoric henge monument. The ES should consider and assess all key heritage receptors where significant effects are likely to occur.	The Scoping Report noted specifically that all designated heritage assets within the Study Area had been considered. The heritage assets identified as part of this response are of significance primarily for archaeological interest, which tend to be less sensitive to change to setting; the initial appraisal considered it to be unlikely that adverse effects would arise. Regardless, this conclusion has been reviewed and a revised scope of assessment developed in the DBA. The potential receptors identified in that scope have been considered at <b>Section 7.7</b> .
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should include consideration of the potential indirect effects of compaction of underlying archaeological deposits during construction caused by the passage of heavy plant and vehicles.	Compaction of archaeological deposits during vehicle movements would be avoided by the use of existing tracks or trackway accesses and working areas where possible. Any disturbance of archaeological remains in areas where intrusive works are required for access would occur during topsoil stripping and no further disturbance through compaction is anticipated. While it is possible that more deeply stratified deposits could be affected in this manner, no such areas have been identified or predicted within the draft Order Limits, and consequently no disturbance arising through compaction is anticipated to arise.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
Planning Inspectorate	The [significance] criteria appear to be based on the generic significance criteria set out in the Scoping Report, the ES should explain how the criteria have been developed, for example, by reference to existing guidance.	Noted. Future environmental reporting would provide further detail of the mapping of the significance criteria to the policy tests set out in National Policy Statements EN-1 <sup>10</sup> and EN-5 <sup>11</sup> if relevant, and any relevant guidance. This can be found in <b>Section 7.8</b> .
Planning Inspectorate	Paragraph 6.1.2 states that the Historic Environment aspect chapter will interface with the Noise and Vibration chapter; however, potential noise and vibration impacts upon heritage assets are not matters that are addressed within the Scoping Report.	Noise and vibration effects have been considered in terms of perceptual change to setting in line with GPA3 <sup>25</sup> (see <b>Table 7.3</b> ). These effects are considered in <b>Section 7.9</b> .
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should assess the impact of construction and operational vibration on heritage assets, where significant effects are likely to occur.	It is considered extremely unlikely that adverse direct effects would arise on the heritage asset types present within or near the draft Order Limits through construction and operational vibration, and that potential effects would be limited through the identification of appropriate construction techniques that would minimise any such vibration. The ES would explicitly consider these potential effects in conjunction with the assessments of construction and operational noise and vibration.
Historic England	This project could, potentially, have an impact upon a large number of designated heritage assets and their settings within the proposed corridor. We note that a sizable list of designated and non-designated assets has been identified within a large study area and an extended zone. In accordance with the advice in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), we would expect the Environmental Statement to contain a thorough assessment of the likely effects which the project might have upon those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets.	The assessment of the potential effects of the Project on heritage assets and their settings would be carried out in line with the applicable guidance, including GPA3 <sup>25</sup> . The significance of any heritage assets which are considered likely to be affected would be set out in line with guidance contained within GPA2 <sup>24</sup> and any effects considered in terms of change to that significance. The assessment of potential

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
Historic England	We note that the relevant Historic Environment Records have been consulted and discussions are proposed with the appropriate local authority conservation officers and archaeology services. The means of assessment of potential impacts are explained and are to be further refined through this consultation.	effects on heritage assets can be found in <b>Section 7.9</b> .  Noted, no action required.
Historic England	At present we are satisfied that the extent of the potential impact of the development is understood, and the methodology reasonable. We have nothing to add to the proposed scope.	Noted, no action required.
North Yorkshire County Council	Section 6 relates to the Historic Environment. 6.4.5 sets out the data gathering methodology. This includes aerial photography and I am sure that this is the intention but they should also include the National Mapping Programme data from Historic England.	Noted. The applicant would make use of the NMP data, although delays associated with the temporary closure and reduced operations of the Historic England Archive means that this is not available at PEIR and will be considered in the ES.
North Yorkshire County Council	6.4.5 also sets out that “ <i>Where desk-based assessment provides insufficient information to allow a robust assessment, further archaeological surveys may be required. The need for and scope of any further archaeological evaluation would be agreed with relevant consultees</i> ”. I agree with this approach and recommend that this takes place as part of the decision-making process rather than as a condition of consent.	Noted. Further engagement would be undertaken with the appropriate consultees, principally North Yorkshire County Council and Historic England to ensure adequacy of the evidence base. Consultations undertaken at the time of writing are detailed in <b>Table 7.5</b> .
North Yorkshire County Council	6.5.3 states that a Written Scheme of Investigation for a scheme of archaeological mitigation will be provided for the scheme. I agree with this approach but would again stress that it may need to be informed by field evaluation at the assessment stage.	Noted.
North Yorkshire County Council	With regards to chapter 6 Historic Environment, the only comment I have is on the identification of non-designated	Noted. The DBA (see <b>Appendix 7A</b> ) has been used to identify a number of non-



Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
	heritage assets. 6.4.28. onwards stated that the current baseline for identification of Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHA) is mainly with reference to the HER. However, with regards to buildings, there will be many NDHAs that exist but that are not recorded on the HER. Selby District Council does not make a record of these nor have a local list. Therefore, further work will be required to identify currently unrecorded NDHAs (e.g. via reference to historic OS maps/site inspections).	designated historic buildings within the Study Area by reference to historic and cartographic sources and site visits and to carry out a scoping exercise to identify those which may be affected. An assessment of these identified historic buildings is presented in <b>Section 7.9</b> .
Hambleton District Council	Views to and from York Minster. The matter of the impact on York Minster in our view has been underplayed in the scoping exercise, owing to the distance from the site. Due to the flat nature of the land, the Minster is an extremely prominent landmark viewed from the wider hinterland, even though the city itself is not readily apparent in the landscape.	A more detailed consideration of these potential effects is set out at <b>Section 7.9</b> .

7.3.4 Subsequent to the scoping response, National Trust raised concerns over the potential effects of the Project on Beningbrough Hall. An assessment of Beningbrough Hall is set out below and engagement with National Trust will be undertaken to develop a fuller scope of assessment.

### Technical engagement

7.3.5 Technical engagement with consultees in relation to historic environment is ongoing. A summary of the technical engagement undertaken to date is outlined in **Table 7.5**.

**Table 7.5 – Technical engagement on the environmental aspect assessment**

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
Historic England	During a consultation call on 5 July 2021, it was stated that: <i>“in terms of assessing the magnitude of change to setting of York Minster, views from limestone ridge to the south-west should be assessed and check the views. From Harrogate A59 Green Hamerton- long views to York Minster”</i> .	This would be undertaken as part of the wider assessment process, under further work (see <b>Section 7.14</b> ).

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this PEIR
	<i>“Tadcaster- potential to come across burials of those routed from Towton moor and the siege at Tadcaster. Random burial pits”.</i>	This has been considered in the assessment for effects and is summarised in <b>Table 7.14</b> .
North Yorkshire Council Council	During a consultation call on 1 July 2021, it was stated that: <i>“we would like to see archaeological measures such as evaluation through trial trenching at the proposed substation sites of Overton and Monk Fryston”</i>	Geophysical survey is planned at the proposed Overton and proposed Monk Fryston Substations, with further surveys to be the subject of consultation with North Yorkshire County Council.
Selby District Council	No further issues were raised during a consultation call on 8 July.	

7.3.6 Further consultation with the National Trust is planned for autumn/winter 2021 to consider potential effects on Beningbrough Hall in more detail.

7.3.7 The requirement for other technical engagement meetings will be reviewed prior to production of the ES and meetings will be held if necessary to develop or discuss the assessment.

## 7.4 Data gathering methodology

### Data gathering study areas

7.4.1 At the initial scoping stages of the Project two study areas were identified that were broad in geographical scope such that sufficient baseline information could be collated to allow for potential changes in the Project design; the results of this exercise are detailed in the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) and summarised in the baseline (see **Section 7.5**). At that stage there were two alignment options presented for new overhead lines within a preferred route corridor with siting areas for new infrastructure including CSECs and substations (see **Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives**). The two study areas comprised the following.

- A Study Area combining a 500m buffer of the proposed operational components of the Project and a 2km buffer in the North West of York Area (see **Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives** for further information on this) to ensure sufficient coverage of data searches to allow for features recorded within the Site to be understood in context and to allow records outwith the Site but in close proximity to be considered.
- A wider study area was defined to develop a baseline for consideration of change to setting in line with the requirements of GPA3<sup>25</sup> and with reference to a calculated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), extending out to a maximum of 3km from the Scoping Red Line boundary. This area is referred to herein as the “Extended Study Area”.

- 7.4.2 The Study Area was defined to establish the archaeological and historical context and inform assessment of archaeological potential, which is set out in detail in the DBA(**Appendix 7A**). The 500m buffer was set using the Level 1 DBA Survey specifications agreed with National Grid under their non-intrusive archaeology framework and is generally considered sufficient for the purposes of establishing context to assess archaeological potential for this type of project. To allow for a minimum of 500m buffer on the potential alignment of the new 400kV and 275kV overhead line routes at the North West of York Area, this buffer was extended to 2km from the Preferred Route Corridor. This Study Area is shown on **Figure 7.1**.
- 7.4.3 The Extended Study Area has been used to identify heritage assets that may be subject to adverse effects arising through a change to their setting; this process was set out in the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) and the results are presented at **Table 7.9**. In line with the process set out in GPA3<sup>25</sup>, the extent of this Study Area has been informed through understanding of the baseline environment, the types of heritage asset which may be affected and the nature of the Project. The Extended Study Area has been defined with reference to the calculated ZTV; the maximum area of the ZTV calculated for the Landscape and Visual Amenity assessment (LVIA) (see **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity**) has been set at 3km from the draft Order Limits and this would define the maximum extent of the Extended Study Area. Confirmation of the scope of heritage assets to be considered for assessment within this area would be made through consultation with stakeholders. Particularly sensitive assets could potentially be affected at greater distances and would be identified through consultation. What is shown on **Figure 7.1** is the maximum area of the ZTV calculated for the LVIA (**Chapter 6**).
- 7.4.4 The Study Areas are based on the location of operational components of the Project, including the location and extent of land take required during construction for compounds, crane pads, laydown areas and temporary accesses, which fall within the draft Order Limits and, therefore, the Historic Environment’s Study Area boundary.

## Desk study

- 7.4.5 A summary of the organisations that have supplied data, together with the nature of that data is outlined in **Table 7.6**.

**Table 7.6 – Data sources used to inform the historic environment assessment**

Organisation	Data source	Data provided
British Standard Institute	BS 5228-1: 2009+A1:2014 <sup>40</sup>	Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.
Environment Agency	Defra	National Character Areas Dataset to determine general landscape contexts across the Study Area.
Environment Agency	Defra	LiDAR 1m and 2m Digital Surface Model and Digital Terrain Model composite datasets.

<sup>40</sup> British Standard Institute (2014). BS 5228-1:2009 + A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 1: Noise. London: BSI.

Organisation	Data source	Data provided
Genealogist	Website <sup>41</sup>	Tithe mapping to determine chronologies of fieldscapes.
British Geological Survey	Online viewer	Geological data.
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Historic England	Datasets on designated heritage assets.
North Yorkshire County Council	HER	Data for HER records of non-designated heritage assets.
West Yorkshire County Council	HER	Data for HER records of non-designated heritage assets.
City of York Council	HER	Data for HER records of non-designated heritage assets.
Aircraft Accidents in Yorkshire	Online database	Information on aircraft accidents in Yorkshire.
Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework	Archaeological Data Service	Resource assessment and agenda for Yorkshire.

7.4.6 To establish a detailed baseline the following activities were carried out. These included:

- site walkovers of the Project components, access routes and construction compound areas and site visits to off-site heritage assets to inform assessment of effects arising from change to setting;
- where DBA provides insufficient information to allow a robust assessment, further archaeological surveys may be required. The need for and scope of any further archaeological evaluation would be agreed with relevant consultees; and
- utilisation of the representative viewpoints for **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity** to inform the setting assessment, where appropriate.

## Survey work

7.4.7 Initial survey work comprised a walkover survey which was undertaken on 12 May to 14 May 2021. The purpose of this was to assess the ground condition of recorded heritage assets, and the settings of designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the route.

7.4.8 Further surveys are due to be undertaken to assess in more detail the setting of specific designated assets:

- Where the need is established and agreed with relevant parties, further non-intrusive and intrusive works would be undertaken to inform the final assessment or effects or the design of appropriate environmental measures. The scope and results of any surveys would be presented in the ES, and could comprise a combination of:
  - archaeological monitoring of site investigation works;

<sup>41</sup> Genealogy Supplies (Jersey) Limited. The Genealogist. 2021. (Online) Available from: <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/> (Accessed 25 May 2021).

- archaeological geophysical survey; and
- intrusive archaeological investigation by trial trenching.

7.4.9 The location, methodology and scope of further investigations would be determined by the specific archaeological issue, with an emphasis on identifying the most appropriate investigative technique to maximise information recovery. Specific information gaps and consideration of how these can be filled are noted in the relevant assessments.

## 7.5 Overall baseline

7.5.1 The Project traverses two distinct National Character Areas (NCAs), the Vale of York NCA and Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA. These areas broadly define particular types of heritage assets, and for this reason the following baseline review would be divided into sections defined by the two NCAs, referred to hereafter as North Section and South Section as illustrated on **Figure 7.1**. It should be noted that there is some overlap of certain feature types between the two NCAs, which is explained below. **Figure 7.2** and **Figure 7.3** illustrate the designated and non-designated heritage assets across the Study Area.

### Current baseline

- **North Section- Osbaldwick to Tadcaster (Vale of York NCA):** The northern half of the Study Area falls within the Vale of York NCA<sup>42</sup>. This is low-lying land consisting mainly of arable agricultural fields, through which the River Ouse and its tributaries flow. Market towns, villages and hamlets punctuate the rural landscape, many of which lie in the outskirts of the city of York. Recent large-scale excavations have demonstrated the Vale of York has been intensively settled and farmed since the prehistoric period<sup>43</sup>. Settlement patterns in place by the medieval period comprise planned nucleated villages surrounded by open field agriculture.
- **South Section- Tadcaster to Monk Fryston:** The southern half of the Study Area falls within the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA<sup>44</sup>. The terrain south of the River Wharfe consists of low rolling hills cut through by shallow valleys, the most prominent of which carries the Cock Beck along its course to the River Wharfe. Land use remains largely arable agriculture, with isolated farms present within the Study Area itself. Recent excavations at Jackdaw Crag Quarry uncovered evidence for intensive settlement and farming in the Romano-British period.<sup>45</sup> Cropmark evidence for further prehistoric settlement and land-use elsewhere in South Section demonstrates that, like the Vale of York, much of this area was intensively settled and farmed from the prehistoric period onwards.

<sup>42</sup> Natural England. National Character Area 28: Vale of York. 2012. (Online) Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3488888> (Accessed 05 July 2021)..

<sup>43</sup> Roskams, S. Neal, C. (2020) *Landscape and settlement in the Vale of York*. London: Society of Antiquaries of London.

<sup>44</sup> Natural England. National Character Area 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone. 2013. (Online) Available from: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5733629942562816> (Accessed 05 July 2021).

<sup>45</sup> WYAS Archaeological Services Jackdaw Crag Quarry Southern Extension, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. 2010. (Online) Available from: [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-941-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol11-108925\\_1.pdf](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-941-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol11-108925_1.pdf) (Accessed 05 July 2021).



## North section (Figure 7.1)

### *Designated Heritage Assets*

- 7.5.2 A full gazetteer of the assets referred to below is provided in **Appendix 7A**.
- 7.5.3 The closest world heritage site to the draft Order Limits is Studley Royal (NHLE 1000094), which includes the remains of Fountains Abbey, lying outside of the Study Area, approximately 26km North West of the Shipton North and South CSECs.
- 7.5.4 One registered park lies close to the Study Area and within the Extended Study Area: Beningbrough Hall Grade II Park (NHLE 1001057) lies 1.2km west of the draft Order Limits. A decision whether to scope out this asset from assessment would be made as detailed project parameters become available and would be discussed and agreed with Historic England and Local Planning Authority conservation officers.
- 7.5.5 Two scheduled monuments lie within the Study Area for the North Section: Medieval moated site at Nether Poppleton (NHLE 1014621); and Medieval moated site at Red House (NHLE 1020887). Neither of the scheduled monuments in the North Section lie within the draft Order Limits.
- 7.5.6 Three further scheduled monuments lie within the Extended Study Area in the North Section:
- Roman camp on Bootham Stray (NHLE 1019342);
  - Roman camp on Clifton Moor (NHLE 1019859); and
  - Medieval moated site at Red House (NHLE 1020887).
- 7.5.7 Within the North Section Study Area, listed buildings are typically found in clusters centred upon the local historic settlements. These include Osbaldwick, Murton, Skelton, Shipton, Nether and Upper Poppleton, Overton, Hessay and Wighill. Other clusters focus on important historical centres, such as Red House School, and Healuagh Priory and Manor.
- 7.5.8 Immediately outside of the Study Area, but within the Extended Study Area, there are additional clusters of listed buildings associated with:
- Beningbrough Hall and Ledston Hall and Park registered parks; and
  - The villages of Moor Monkton, Nun Monkton, Long Marston Bilton-in-Ainsty, and Wighill.
- 7.5.9 Of the listed buildings in the Study Area, one is Grade I listed (Church of St Giles', Skelton (NHLE 1315980)) and five are Grade II\*, including churches and chapels in Moor Monkton, and Nether Poppleton, and the manor at Skelton (NHLE 1149145).
- 7.5.10 None of the listed buildings in the Study Area lie within the draft Order Limits including the Preferred Route Corridor in the North West York Area. The Grade II\* listed All Saints Church at Moor Monkton (NHLE 1293654) lies approximately 80m west of the XC route.
- 7.5.11 A decision whether to scope out heritage assets outwith the Study Area from detailed assessment has been made and is presented at Annex E of the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) and at **Table 7.9**.
- 7.5.12 There is one registered battlefield within the North Section of the Study Area: Marston Moor (NHLE 1000020). The section of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston

(XC/XCP) overhead line proposed for reconductoring crosses the Marston Moor battlefield.

- 7.5.13 The Battle of Marston War was fought in 1644 between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces as part of the English Civil War. Having relived the siege at York, Prince Rupert offered battle on 2 July at Marston Moor; his Royalist forces were defeated by Oliver Cromwell's cavalry, who swept through the Royalist lines causing chaos and disorder. Whilst enclosed after the battle, a number of surviving landscape features, namely hedges and stands of trees, have been identified as significant topographic features during the battle.
- 7.5.14 Whilst designated for its national significance, this battlefield also holds a high degree of local significance and sensitivity, contributing to the sense of local and regional cultural identity.
- 7.5.15 There are seven conservation areas that fall wholly or partly within the North Section of the Study Area:
- Osbaldwick;
  - Murton;
  - Nether Poppleton;
  - Upper Poppleton;
  - Skelton;
  - Nun Monkton; and
  - Healaugh
- 7.5.16 These conservation areas are centred on the medieval and post-medieval cores of these settlements and contain a number of listed buildings.
- 7.5.17 These surviving villages reflect what was clearly a much more extensive network of past settlement and activity, and while many of these activities are likely to have left only ephemeral material traces, there is a potential for further, previously unrecorded remains to be present within the draft Order Limits.
- 7.5.18 Designated heritage assets in the Study Area are mapped in **Figure 7.2**.

### *Non-Designated heritage assets*

- 7.5.19 Within the North Section there are 658 HER entries from the North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, and City of York HERs that lie wholly or partly within the Study Area. These represent all periods from Mesolithic to modern and comprise a range of record types, including findspots, historic landscapes, buildings and structures, earthworks, and buried archaeological sites.
- 7.5.20 Recent large-scale excavations of a prehistoric complex at Heslington East uncovered evidence of settlement and land-use dating from the Mesolithic to Romano-British periods<sup>46</sup>. Neolithic findspots have also been recorded, such as an axe-hammer found around Nether and Upper Poppleton (MYO285).

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<sup>46</sup> Roskams, S. and Neal, C. (2020) Landscape and Settlement in the Vale of York: archaeological investigations at Heslington East, York, 2003-13, London: Society of Antiquaries of London.

- 7.5.21 A ring ditch of possible Bronze Age date was identified as a cropmark to the north of Glebe Farm (MNY38065). Other Bronze Age evidence in the North Section is limited to findspots (MYO287; MNY17932; MNY18134).
- 7.5.22 Trial trenching at Wheatlands, Upper Poppleton, revealed features representing Romano-British activity in the form of ditches and pits<sup>47</sup>.
- 7.5.23 Numerous sites are recorded as cropmarks and features comprising the remains of settlement and field systems which could be representative of late prehistoric or Romano-British activity, or in some cases both. There is evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British period activity between Skelton and Shipton close to the proposed Overton Substation, in the form of a ring ditch (MNY24806), and enclosures (MNY37301; MNY37299). Cropmarks representing similar features have been recorded west of Upper Poppleton (MYO3104), and close to Red House (MNY17972).
- 7.5.24 A Roman road, Dere Street, crosses the Study Area (MNY MNY33135).
- 7.5.25 Relatively little evidence exists for the early medieval period. Excavations at Heslington East uncovered evidence of early medieval activity in the form of a narrow ditch containing Anglian pottery (Roskams and Neal 2020: 40). A township/parish boundary feature which survives as a shallow earthwork visible on LiDAR imagery (MNY38054) is recorded running parallel to the A19, and within the proposed location of the Overton Substation.
- 7.5.26 Despite the relative dearth in archaeological data, Old English and Old Danish placenames in the area likely indicate centres of activity in the region not yet evidenced by material remains. Beningbrough, for example, is recorded by the Key to English Placenames as from the Old English for “the fortification of Beorna”. Hessay, in contrast incorporates elements of both Old Danish and Old English and is translated as the “Hazel-tree island”<sup>48</sup>. It is quite probable that early medieval phases of settlement await discovery within or around the periphery of currently occupied villages in the Study Area, as has been found elsewhere<sup>49</sup>.
- 7.5.27 In contrast, medieval evidence is found throughout the Study Area and comprises extensive tracts of extant ridge and furrow, manorial sites, some of which are moated like that excavated at Newstead Farm, the deserted village at Grimston and Scagglethorpe, and the historic cores of some of the villages still occupied in the area. This suggests that the area was an intensively farmed, arable landscape, supporting a substantial population during the medieval period. Ridge and furrow is recorded close to most extant villages with medieval origins in the North Section of the Study Area. The pattern of villages is dense in the Vale of York, probably due to the landscape context, with those in the Vale of York comprising heavy, productive clays.
- 7.5.28 The agricultural focus and medieval settlement pattern largely continued into the post medieval period, with a number of farm and rural village buildings dating to this time; quarries like the limestone quarry at Coldhill; and dovecotes suggestive of a diversification of resource exploitation and technology. It is in this period that many of the fields and wooded areas seen today were created. This includes large areas of planned Parliamentary enclosure between Wigginton and Shipton, around the Poppletons, Nun Monkton and Moor Monkton.

<sup>47</sup> WYAS Archaeological Services. Wheatlands, Upper Poppleton, York. Archaeological Evaluation. 2015. (Online) Available from: <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/5225/syo1792-wheatlands-eval> (Accessed 05 May 2021).

<sup>48</sup> University of Nottingham. Key to English Placenames. 2021. (Online) Available from: <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/> (Accessed 05 July 2021).

<sup>49</sup> Wright, D.W. (2015) Middle Saxon Settlement and Society: The Changing Rural Communities of Central and Eastern England, Oxford:Archaeopress.

- 7.5.29 Non-designated built heritage assets were identified through the DBA. These comprised 102 historic buildings in the North Section identified through historic map analysis and verified where possible through site visits.
- 7.5.30 The modern period in the North Section is broadly characterised by the creation of large open fields replacing former enclosure from the post-medieval period. In the HER it is represented by a number of military installations, including the Rawcliffe Clifton airfield, an army bombing decoy west of the Poppletons, and a transport depot near Hessay. Modern milestones and quarries are also identified throughout. Aircraft crash sites are recorded close to Newlands Farm and Red House.
- 7.5.31 HER and Historic Landscape Character data are mapped in **Figure 7.2** and **Figure 7.3**.

### **South section (Figure 7.1)**

- 7.5.32 One registered park lies within the Extended Study Area: Ledston Hall and Park (NHLE 1001221). Ledston Hall and Park is a Grade II\* registered park north of the small village of Ledsham, which lies 1km to the west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line for which reconductoring works are proposed.
- 7.5.33 No scheduled monuments lie within the Study Area in the South Section.
- 7.5.34 There are 12 scheduled monuments within the Extended Study Area, as follows:
- a settlement site revealed on aerial photographs (NHLE 1003801);
  - a multi-period cluster of monuments comprising a single scheduled monument west of Newton Kyme (NHLE 1017693);
  - Toulston medieval village, manor house and early garden earthworks (NHLE 1017922);
  - Tadcaster Motte and Bailey Castle (NHLE 1017407);
  - a Roman Road near Hazelwood Castle (NHLE 1003685);
  - a Linear earthwork, part of the Aberford Dyke system (NHLE 1016953);
  - linear earthworks known as Woodhouse Moor Rein (NHLE 1016954);
  - Medieval manorial complex at Lead, near Saxton (NHLE 1020326)
  - Saxton Castle (NHLE 1008226);
  - site of 'King Athelstan's Palace' (NHLE 1017486);
  - Castle Hills prehistoric settlement, field system and medieval wood banks (NHLE 1019403); and
  - Steeton Hall (NHLE 1015504).
- 7.5.35 Scattered throughout the Study Area in the South Section are also a number of listed milestones. Some of these lie very close to Project components and are:
- Milestone one mile east of milestone opposite junction with Croft Lane (NHLE 1132447);
  - Milestone approximately 0.5 miles from junction with Garnet Lane (NHLE 1132445); and
  - Milestone approximately 0.25 miles from junction with Sutton Lane (NHLE 1132446).

- 7.5.36 One listed milestone (NHLE 1132447) lies within 10m of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line proposed for reconductoring, where the overhead line crosses the A659.
- 7.5.37 Of the listed buildings within the South Section of the Study Area, three are Grade II\* listed, the chapels at Lead (NHLE 1148440), Huddleston (NHLE 1167970), and Huddleston Manor (NHLE 1167923).
- 7.5.38 Within the Extended Study Area there are 8 Grade I listed buildings:
- Hazelwood Castle (NHLE 1148386);
  - Steeton Hall (NHLE 1167763);
  - Church of St Andrew, Newton Kyme (NHLE 1132464);
  - Roman Catholic Chapel of St Leonard, Hazelwood (NHLE 1316353);
  - Church of All Saints, Saxton (NHLE 1168016);
  - Church of All Saints, Sherburn-in-Elmet (NHLE 1148444);
  - Church of All Saints, Ledsham (NHLE 1237404); and
  - Church of St Wifrid, Monk Fryston (NHLE 1296769).
- 7.5.39 One registered battlefield lies within the South Section of the Study area, that of the battle of Towton (NHLE 1000040). The existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line passes within 90m of the western edge of the designated area of Towton battlefield and part of the area lies within the draft Order Limits. The Battle of Towton dates to 1461 and was one of the key battles of the Wars of the Roses, securing the throne for the Yorkist Edward IV after his defeat of the larger Lancastrian army at Towton. The battle is renowned as one of the bloodiest in English history and a mass grave has been identified in the local area.
- 7.5.40 Whilst designated for its national significance, this battlefield also holds a high degree of local significance and sensitivity, contributing to the sense of local and regional cultural identity.
- 7.5.41 No conservation areas are located within the South Section of the Study Area, but the following are located in the Extended Study Area:
- Newton Kyme;
  - Tadcaster;
  - Saxton;
  - Ledsham;
  - Monk Fryston; and
  - Hillingham.
- 7.5.42 The conservation areas are centred on the medieval and post-medieval cores of these settlements and contain a number of listed buildings.

#### *Non-designated Assets within the South Section*

- 7.5.43 Within the South Section there are 177 records from the North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire HERs that lie wholly or partly within the Study Area. These represent all



periods from Palaeolithic to modern and comprise a range of record types, including findspots, historic landscapes, buildings and structures, earthworks, and buried archaeological sites.

- 7.5.44 These recorded remains reflect what was clearly a much more extensive network of past settlement and activity, and while many of these activities are likely to have left only ephemeral material traces, there is potential for further, previously unrecorded remains to be present within the draft Order Limits.
- 7.5.45 Evidence for Late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and land-use is known from cropmark evidence. An undated field system, likely to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British date and identified through a combination of cropmark analysis and geophysical survey, is recorded within the draft Order Limits for the Tadcaster Tee East and Tee West 275kV CSECs<sup>50</sup>.
- 7.5.46 Traces of probable late prehistoric or Romano-British field systems and enclosures have been identified in many other areas within the South Section, such as the area south of Hedley Hall (around Lead Hall Farm (MNY 38144)).
- 7.5.47 A Roman road is recorded running from Tadcaster to Doncaster, and its line is followed in places by the A64 and Garnett Lane (MNY23487). Further traces of possible Roman roads are recorded to the west and south-west of Tadcaster (MNY16985).
- 7.5.48 Amongst Romano-British features at Lead Hall Farm, a linear dyke has been dated to the early medieval period (MNY10794). This, along with a hoard of late Saxon silver, represent all that is known archaeologically from this period in the South Section, although as with North Section, many placenames bear Old English elements, including Saxton and Ledsham, and Norse elements such as Lumby and Newthorpe.
- 7.5.49 The distribution of medieval settlements in the South Section is less than in the North Section, and there is also less recorded evidence for ridge and furrow. Primary examples of settlements with medieval roots are Saxton, Ledsham, and Monk Fryston. These are all outwith the Study Area, but within the Extended Study Area. Deserted medieval settlement remains are recorded at Lead Hall Farm (MNY10772), Huddleston Hall (MNY10151), and Newthorpe (MNY10234).
- 7.5.50 The post medieval period in the South Section is characterised by the enclosure of former open fields and farm complexes, most of which have been recorded as non-designated heritage assets. There are also watermills and windmills recorded, such as that at Lead Mill Farm (MNY10720). Other features include areas of quarrying, such as that which is located west of Easedike (MNY17015).
- 7.5.51 The modern period in the South Section is broadly characterised by the creation of large open fields replacing former enclosure from the post-medieval period. The HER records areas of quarrying in the modern period, such as limestone quarries south of Lowpark Farm (MNY10652) and west of Newstead Farm (MNY10687). The HER represents known assets rather than the totality.
- 7.5.52 Non-designated built heritage assets were identified through the DBA. These comprised 23 historic buildings in the South Section identified through historic map analysis and verified where possible through site visits.

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<sup>50</sup> Archaeological Services WYAS (2013) 'Knaresborough Overhead Line, Bramham Moor, West and North Yorkshire: Geophysical Survey (Online) [https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-941-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol11-143634\\_1.pdf](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-941-1/dissemination/pdf/archaeol11-143634_1.pdf) [Accessed 25th July 2021].

## Future baseline

- 7.5.53 Large parts of the Study Area comprise arable land and some degradation of extant earthworks and shallowly buried archaeological deposits may be expected to occur over the lifetime of the Project, although the condition of any remains is unlikely to be significantly altered before the start of the construction period. The influence of this activity on the historic landscape can be seen through the dominance of the Modern Improved Field character type across the whole Study Area. Urban development, particularly around Tadcaster and York and further infrastructure development planned at Monk Fryston would also alter the baseline.
- 7.5.54 Indirect effects to designated assets may occur from urban and industrial development.
- 7.5.55 ZTVs will be analysed where necessary to further define the magnitude of change to setting of heritage assets.
- 7.5.56 The Future Baseline will be revisited in light of proposals that emerge or are identified on a project-wide basis.

## 7.6 Embedded measures

- 7.6.1 A range of environmental measures have been embedded into the Project as outlined in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project**. **Table 7.7** outlines how these embedded measures would influence the historic environment assessment.

**Table 7.7 – Summary of the embedded environmental measures**

Receptor	Potential changes and effects	Embedded measures	Compliance mechanism
<b>Construction</b>			
Archaeological heritage assets	Disturbance or removal of assets could result in a direct effect resulting from loss of archaeological interest.	Selection of route alignment and detailed consideration of pylon placement has been undertaken to avoid, as far as possible, identified areas of greater archaeological potential.	Location and design of infrastructures and limits of deviation are controlled by the DCO.
		Plant access to pylons and other work sites would use existing access routes as far as possible to minimise disturbance and preclude compaction of archaeological remains.	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) secured via DCO requirement.
		Trackway would be used for access where appropriate to preclude disturbance or compaction of archaeological deposits.	Outline CEMP, secured via DCO requirement.

Receptor	Potential changes and effects	Embedded measures	Compliance mechanism
Designated heritage assets	<p>Change to setting arising from visibility of pylons and overhead line infrastructure can give rise to an indirect effect arising through loss of or harm to historic and architectural interests.</p>	<p>Selection of route alignment and detailed consideration of pylon placement has been undertaken to avoid, as far as possible, direct impacts on designated heritage assets and to minimise change to setting.</p> <p>Access works would use existing tracks where possible, and new tracks would be reinstated on completion, reducing perceptual change to the historic landscape. Proposed accesses to the CSECs are likely to be permanent.</p>	<p>Location and design of infrastructures and limits of deviation are controlled by the DCO.</p> <p>Access methods and protective measures would be agreed with the relevant body and defined in the Outline CEMP, secured via DCO requirement.</p>
Historic landscape character	<p>Change in historic landscape character arising from visibility of temporary access routes and change to historic routes and landscape divisions arising from construction and demolition accesses could give rise to direct effects through harm to historic interests of assets.</p>	<p>Selection of route alignment and detailed consideration of pylon placement has been undertaken to avoid, as far as possible, and to minimise change to sensitive historic landscape features.</p> <p>Access would, as far as possible, use existing tracks, minimising the extent to which new routes across the landscape would appear.</p> <p>Temporary accesses would be removed and reinstated following the completion of the construction/dismantling works. Any Sections of hedgerow which are removed would be reinstated.</p>	<p>Location and design of infrastructures and limits of deviation are controlled by the DCO.</p> <p>Access methods would be defined in the Outline CEMP, secured via DCO requirement.</p>
Hedgerows	<p>Lengths of hedgerows would be removed to facilitate the</p>	<p>Any effects would be controlled through an ecological and landscape management plan.</p>	<p>DCO requirement.</p>

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Potential changes and effects</b>	<b>Embedded measures</b>	<b>Compliance mechanism</b>
	development proposals, with the potential to cause direct adverse effects on these heritage assets and historic landscape character more widely.	Any Sections of hedgerow which are removed would be reinstated.	
<b>Operation</b>			
Archaeological heritage assets	Disturbance or removal of assets may result in a direct effect through loss of archaeological interest.	All access routes and working areas would be those as identified within the DCO order limits and description of development as construction access and working areas, using the access methods identified within the DCO. Consequently, works would either take place in areas disturbed during construction or non-intrusive access methods (e.g. trackway) would be used.	Access methods and protective measures would be as agreed with the relevant body and defined in the Outline CEMP (secured via DCO requirement) for the construction phase.

- 7.6.2 It is not anticipated that any embedded environmental measures would affect the scope of the historic environment assessment.
- 7.6.3 Best practice measures regarding the design and finish of completed infrastructure and reinstatement of historic landscape features (e.g. hedgerows) would be considered within the assessment as appropriate and the influence of these measures would be considered in determining magnitude of change. Considerate construction practices aimed at reducing noise, dust, and visual intrusion of works in progress or minimising duration of construction and construction hours would also be considered within the assessment.
- 7.6.4 Where adverse effects to heritage assets cannot be avoided through embedded environmental measures, secondary and tertiary mitigation measures would be identified as part of the assessment process. It is anticipated that an overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) would be produced and agreed with relevant consultees to set out a programme of archaeological investigation to mitigate direct effects. The scope of the WSI would be agreed through the assessment process. Other secondary and tertiary measures would be identified as appropriate for mitigating indirect effects.

## 7.7 Scope of the assessment

### The Project

- 7.7.1 Aspects of the Project which have been considered in the assessment are listed below:
- Shipton North 400kV CSEC;
  - Shipton South 400kV CSEC;
  - Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC;
  - Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSEC;
  - Proposed Overton Substation;
  - Proposed Monk Fryston Substation;
  - new 400kV and 275kV overhead lines (YN, SP and XC extension);
  - working areas around pylons along the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line route scheduled for refurbishment; and
  - access, particularly where stone track used.
- 7.7.2 Works at the F Osbaldwick Substation have not been considered further because the works would take place within the existing substation where significant disturbance of archaeological remains has already taken place and the completed works would represent a minimal perceptual change over baseline such that no heritage assets have been identified in the vicinity of the substation that would be subject to discernible change to setting.

### Spatial scope

- 7.7.3 For direct effects, the Spatial scope of the assessment is defined by the extent of works that could give rise to direct, physical disturbance of archaeological remains; for the purposes of this assessment, that is defined by the extent of the draft Order Limits.
- 7.7.4 The spatial scope of the assessment of indirect effects on the historic environment covers the area of the Project contained within the draft Order Limits, together with the Extended Study Area described in **Section 7.4**.
- 7.7.5 In terms of indirect effects, an Extended Study Area was defined to consider the calculated ZTV. This ZTV was calculated to a maximum distance of 3km as this is the maximum distance at which an overhead line would be expected to have the potential to form a sufficiently prominent part of a view to give rise to significant adverse effects in the landscape context of the study area. At greater distances, the visually permeable nature of an overhead line, and the influence of even quite limited screening from structures and features such as hedgerows or copses would reduce visual prominence of the development. Similarly, the limited height of the proposed substations means that change to setting would be limited to relatively close views. The ZTV data reflected the visibility of new infrastructure: Overton Substation and Shipton North and South CSEC, the new overhead line, Tadcaster Tee east and west CSEC; and the proposed Monk Fryston Substation.
- 7.7.6 Non-visual perceptual change in setting (e.g. changed sound/noise environments) is anticipated to be restricted to very close proximity of Project, and as a result would not have a bearing on the maximum extent of the Extended Study Area.



- 7.7.7 Most heritage assets considered for assessment of indirect effects are within 1km of the draft Order Limits, but some are located up to 3km away, such as Beningbrough Hall RPG and listed buildings (3km), and Steeton Hall scheduled monument and listed buildings (1.5km), and York Minster is approximately 5km from the closest new section of overhead line and the proposed substation works are approximately 4km from the Minster.
- 7.7.8 Direct effects have been considered primarily during the construction period, but where appropriate, those effects arising during the operational phase, such as refurbishment works, have also been considered. Indirect effects have been considered during construction and operation.

### Temporal scope

- 7.7.9 The temporal scope of the assessment of historic environment is consistent with the period over which the Project would be carried out and therefore covers the period 2024-2028. Different elements of the work would take longer or shorter time spans within this period, and regard has been had to the duration of specific works in developing the assessment of effects.
- 7.7.10 The Project is expected to have a life span of more than 80 years. If decommissioning is required at this point in time, then activities and effects associated with the decommissioning phase are expected to be of a similar level to those during the construction phase works, albeit with a lesser duration of two years, and with the removal of visible infrastructure, effects would reduce over the course of that period. Therefore, the likely significance of effects relating to the construction phase assessment would be applicable to the decommissioning phase and decommissioning effects are not discussed further in this chapter.

### Potential receptors

- 7.7.11 Direct effects on heritage assets are those which result from physical damage or disturbance which leads to a loss of heritage significance. It is only those assets which might be physically disturbed by the Project and associated enabling works including intrusive surveys, site compounds and access routes which are potentially subject to direct effects. A DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) has been undertaken to assess the potential locations of archaeological heritage assets compared to the Project layout, and to determine the potential for heritage assets to be affected. It found there are no designated heritage assets in the draft Order Limits which would be likely to be directly affected. Conclusions from DBA are predictive, and there are some cases where the potential presence of heritage assets or their significance remains difficult to state with confidence.
- 7.7.12 The principal historic environment receptors that have been identified as being potentially subject to effects are summarised in **Table 7.8**.

**Table 7.8 – Historic environment receptors subject to potential effects**

Receptor	Reason for Considering
Designated heritage assets and non-designated historic buildings	Potentially significant effects arising from the construction of the Project could include change to setting (and consequently change to the character of conservation areas) resulting from visibility of

Receptor	Reason for Considering
Buried archaeological remains	<p>pylons and overhead line conductors, and from the proposed Overton Substation and proposed Monk Fryston Substation, in views of and from heritage assets. Noise and other perceptual change arising from the construction or operation of the overhead line could result in perceptual change of the setting of heritage assets.</p> <p>Positive effects arising from the removal of part of the XCP overhead line could include change to setting resulting from removal or movement of existing infrastructure, resulting in reduced perceptibility of the Project.</p>
Historic Landscape Character	<p>Change may arise to historic landscape character in areas of construction of new infrastructure as a result of the loss or modification of landscape features, the introduction of new features, or a change to the perception of the use or appearance of parts of the landscape.</p>

### Likely significant effects

- 7.7.13 Likely significant indirect effects may arise from changes to setting through visibility of proposed elements of the Project, in particular the proposed Overton Substation, proposed Monk Fryston substation and the new 400kV overhead lines.
- 7.7.14 Likely significant direct effects may arise through construction accesses which lie on or close to buried and upstanding archaeological remains. The extent of the effect would be dependent on the type of access, for example stone road or trackway panels.
- 7.7.15 An initial appraisal of which heritage assets are potentially subject to adverse effects arising through change to setting has been carried out in line with GPA3<sup>25</sup>, considering all designated heritage assets within the Extended Study Area and identified non-designated built heritage assets. The results of this appraisal are set out in full at Annex E of the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**); this appraisal has had regard to comments made at scoping and in subsequent consultation. The effects on historic environment receptors which were identified in this appraisal have the potential to be significant and have been taken forward for detailed assessment are summarised in **Table 7.9**.

**Table 7.9 – Historic environment receptors scoped in for further assessment**

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b>
Ridge and furrow (MYO3082) south of Newlands Farm	Asset lies on pylon work area of new overhead line and new pylon YN002 and may be disturbed during construction works.
Nether Poppleton medieval moated site, fishponds and earthworks associated with St Everilda's Church (NHLE 1014621) and upstanding remains of medieval ridge and furrow (MNY2122)	Potential requirement for access through the scheduled site and across remains of ridge and furrow may give rise to direct disturbance and change to setting.
Non-designated historic buildings at Hall Moor Farm (south), and Hall Moor Farm (north), Wigginton	Proximity to new 400kV overhead line may give rise to change to setting.
Cropmarks of a ring ditch (MNY24806), enclosures (MNY37299 and MNY37301), and boundary feature (MNY38054)	Assets lie within 300m from location of the proposed Overton Substation. Assets are likely to be elements of wider complex of features which may be disturbed during construction works.
Listed buildings (Moat House NHLE 1190821 and Overton Cross NHLE 1151010) and non-designated historic buildings in Overton	Assets lie around 300m south of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of the proposed Overton Substation and new overhead line infrastructure.
Overton Grange (non-designated)	Proximity to new 275kV overhead line and proposed Overton Substation which may give rise to change to setting.
Cropmark enclosure south of Red House (MNY17972)	Asset lies directly adjacent to pylon XCP003 (XC426). Asset may be part of a wider complex of features in this area which may be affected during construction works.
Beningbrough Hall registered park and garden (NHLE 1001057) and associated listed buildings, including Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall (NHLE 1001057)	Located 3km west of new 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line, and 2km north of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of the proposed Overton Substation and new overhead line infrastructure.
Moated site 50m North West of Red House (NHLE 1020887), Grade II* listed Red House School Chapel (NHLE 1190840) and Grade II listed The Red House (NHLE 1315358)	Proximity to proposed reconfiguration of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line which may give rise to change to setting.
Non-designated historic buildings at Keeper's House, Moor Monkton;	Proximity to new 275kV overhead line which may give rise to change to setting.

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Thickpenny, Moor Monkton and Wood House, Nether Poppleton	Asset lies around 80m west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line, and roughly 130m north of the working area associated with XC431 and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.
Grade II* listed Church of All Saints, Moor Monkton (NHLE 1293654)	Asset is located approximately 5km south-east of the nearest new overhead line pylon and 4km west of Osbaldwick Substation. Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in views of the Minster from viewpoints in the wider area around York may give rise to an adverse effect through change to setting.
Grade II listed Marston Moor signal box (NHLE 1412060)	Located 380m east of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.
Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020)	There is potential for disturbance of possible remains associated with the battle arising from intrusive works around pylons XC442-XC448. Indirect effects may occur through change to the setting of the battlefield, through which the existing XC line traverses through the eastern portion.
Cropmarks of probable prehistoric field system (MNY18150), Marston Moor	Assets lie adjacent to proposed access routes to existing XC444 and XC445 and may extend beneath the proposed access, possibly becoming subject to direct disturbance.
Grade II listed mile post at SE 4878 5051 (NHLE 1188762)	May be inadvertently disturbed during construction works.
Newton Kyme Conservation Area, including Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1132464) at Newton Kyme and Grade II* listed Newton Kyme Hall (NHLE 1132467) and associated Grade II listed structures (Rectory NHLE 1132468, funerary monuments NHLE 1132463, NHLE 1301077 and NHLE 116699, walls and gates NHLE 1167090, Dower House (NHLE 1316679), The Old Schoolhouse (NHLE 1132461) and Sundial (NHLE 131667)	Change may arise within the setting of Newton Kyme Hall and associated listed buildings during the construction and use of the proposed access to existing pylon XC472.

<b>Receptor</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effects</b>
Non-designated parkland, and upstanding ridge and furrow and other earthworks	Disturbance of an area of upstanding ridge and furrow and designed parkland may arise through the use of the proposed access to pylon XC472.
Two Roman forts, two Roman camps, vicus, Iron Age enclosure, Bronze Age barrows and Neolithic henge monument west of Newton Kyme (NHLE 1017693)	Assets located 1.5km west of draft Order Limits may be subject to change to setting arising from visibility of refurbishment works to existing XC overhead line. Site noted by the Planning Inspectorate within the Scoping Opinion.
Grade II listed milestone opposite junction with Croft Lane (NHLE 1132447)	Located adjacent to scaffold area between existing XC472 and XC473 and may be inadvertently affected during construction works.
Grade II listed milestone close to junction with Garnet Lane (NHLE 1132445) along A659	Located adjacent to scaffold area between existing XC476 and XC477 and may be inadvertently affected during construction works.
Grade II listed milestone close to junction with Sutton Lane (NHLE 1132446)	Located adjacent to the existing 275kV Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD/PHG) overhead line, proposed XD002T and XC481T pylons, and the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC and may be inadvertently affected during construction works.
Non-designated historic buildings at Garnet Lane, Tadcaster and Highmoor House, Tadcaster	Potential visibility of Tadcaster Tee West CSEC construction may give rise to change to setting.
Cropmarks of field system (MNY16974) west of Brick House Farm	Located directly adjacent to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line and the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC and construction compound and may be disturbed during construction works.
Cropmarks of prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use south of A64 (MNY31025)	Partly located within the pylon working area for existing XC483 and may be disturbed during refurbishment works.
Registered battlefield, Towton (NHLE 1000040)	The registered battlefield lies around 90m from the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.  Direct effects may arise from disturbance of potential remains associated with the battlefield through construction works.
Enclosures north of Lead (MNY10718)	Partly located within the pylon working area for existing pylon XC496 and may be disturbed during refurbishment works.
Scheduled monument of Medieval manorial complex, garden and water	Composite assets lie 100m west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead



Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
management features, St Mary's chapel, and a linear earthwork forming part of the Aberford Dyke system (NHLE 1020326) and Grade I listed St Mary's Chapel (NHLE 1148440)	line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.
Remains of deserted medieval village at Huddleston Hall (MNY10151)	Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC509 and may be disturbed during access works.
Remains of possible settlement and land-use south of Huddleston Hall (MNY10201, MNY10202, MNY16801)	Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC512 and may be disturbed during access works.
Scheduled monument (NHLE 1015504) and associated listed buildings including Grade I listed Steeton Hall (NHLE 1167763), Gateway (NHLE 1148546) and Grade II listed Cartshed and Granary (NHLE 1296745)	Assets lie 1.5km from the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.
Linear boundary feature east of Huddleston Old Wood (MNY10219)	A curved linear feature visible as a cropmark lies within a proposed pylon work area for existing pylon XC510 which would be part of the refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line and may be disturbed during access works.
Cropmarks of ring ditches adjacent to A1 junction 42 (MNY10275)	Assets lie 10m from pylon working area for existing pylon XC521 and on the route of proposed access and may be affected during refurbishment works and may be disturbed during access works.
Pollums House, Monk Fryston	Proximity to temporary diversion and reconfiguration of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line which may give rise to adverse effects through change to setting.
Grade II listed Monk Fryston Lodge (NHLE 1167647)	Located 180m from existing Monk Fryston Substation and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.
Cropmarks of probable field system (MNY9953) and trackway (MNY9955) south of Monk Fryston	Located on possible access route to existing pylon 4YS028. Assets may be disturbed by access route.
As yet unrecorded archaeological remains	The DBA highlights the potential for archaeological remains to be present in areas of the Project where such remains are not presently recorded, resulting in a potential for direct disturbance of archaeological remains.

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Historic Landscape Character	Construction of new infrastructure between Overton and Moor Monkton and at Monk Fryston could give rise to and adverse effect through change in in how the viewer perceives the historic character of these areas.

7.7.16 The receptors/effects detailed in **Table 7.10** have been scoped out from being subject to further assessment because the potential effects are not considered likely to be significant. The results of the GPA3<sup>25</sup> Stage 1 Appraisal of settings of heritage assets within the extended study area is set out at Annex E of the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**).

**Table 7.10 – Summary of effects scoped out of the historic environment assessment**

Receptors/potential effects	Justification
Direct disturbance of heritage assets other than those identified at <b>Table 7.9</b> .	The assets which have been scoped out were identified during the DBAAs being at sufficient distance from the proposed works to be unaffected by direct disturbance.
Change to setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets other than those identified at <b>Table 7.9</b> .	Potential effects have been considered for designated and non-designated heritage assets within 3km and not listed above, but initial appraisal of the specific circumstances of these assets and the nature of the change that might be experienced, or the predicted absence of any discernible change means that no adverse effect would arise. Specific reasons for scoping out are set out at Annex A of the DBA (see <b>Appendix 7A</b> ).
Change to historic landscape character arising from works at Osbaldwick Substation and from the proposed refurbishment of the existing XC overhead line.	Works would represent very limited and short-term alterations to existing transmission infrastructure that would be insufficient to give rise to any change to historic landscape character.

## 7.8 Assessment methodology

7.8.1 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the PIER**, and specifically in **Sections 4.7 to 4.10**. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has been used in this historic environment assessment, it is necessary to set out how this methodology has been applied, and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this historic environment assessment.

7.8.2 The detailed data gathering methodology for compiling the historic environment baseline is described in **Section 7.4**.

## Assessment of heritage significance

7.8.3 The significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests<sup>51</sup>:

- historical interest – through association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme, or period;
- archaeological interest – through the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved through specialist investigation; and
- architectural/artistic interest – through value derived from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset’s aesthetics.

7.8.4 National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>11</sup> notes that setting contributes to a heritage asset’s significance but does not provide an explicit definition of setting. Setting is defined in the NPPF<sup>12</sup> and GPA3<sup>25</sup> 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. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate an asset, or may be neutral.”*

7.8.5 The relative significance of heritage assets can be defined by professional judgement in relation to published national and local criteria as appropriate, such as Historic England’s *Designation Selection Guides*<sup>31 32 33 34</sup> and the Harrogate criteria for identifying non-designated heritage assets<sup>30</sup>, as well as the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Research Agenda<sup>36</sup>.

7.8.6 For the purposes of the historic environment assessment, the heritage significance of an asset would be assigned to one of four classes, with reference to the heritage interests described above and professional judgement informed by policy and guidance (**Table 7.2** and **Table 7.3**). In particular, National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> distinguishes between the heritage significance of designated and non-designated assets. In order to align with other workstreams in this assessment, heritage significance is referred to as a receptor’s sensitivity in **Table 7.11**.

**Table 7.11 - Classification of the significance of receptors**

Significance	Criteria	Receptor Type
High	Assets of great importance, which have significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	Designated heritage assets as defined by NPS EN-1 <sup>10</sup> or non-designated archaeological remains of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. While NPS EN-1 <sup>10</sup> distinguished between designated heritage assets and designated heritage assets of the highest significance, this relates only to cases where substantial harm to significance arises, and the key policy test is in identifying

<sup>51</sup> As set out in NPS EN-1, Conservation Principles (2008 and 2017), and GPA 2 (2015).

Significance	Criteria	Receptor Type
Medium	Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	where harm arises to a designated heritage asset. Where appropriate, this distinction would be considered within the narrative assessment.
Low	Assets of interest, which have significance for elements of archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest.	Non-designated heritage assets which do not meet published criteria for designation, but which retain high levels of significance. Examples of these sites may include more complex or significant archaeological features or sites retaining good preservation of archaeological material such as former settlements, regionally distinctive, little-altered and high quality non-designated historic buildings, or particularly significant historic landscapes.
Negligible	Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-designated assets of local importance. These would normally comprise less significant elements of wider archaeological landscapes such as relict field boundaries, poorly preserved archaeological features or historic landscape features that form part of locally significant historic landscapes such as Important Hedgerows and non-designated historic buildings.
Negligible	Due to its nature of form/condition/survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-extant HER record. These records are of note and can be suggestive of the presence of related remains but cannot be considered heritage assets in that they have previously been destroyed or lost or cannot be accurately located.

### Assessment of magnitude of change

7.8.7 Following National Policy Statement EN-11<sup>10</sup>, the magnitude of change is a measure of the extent to which the heritage significance of an asset would be disturbed or lost. National Policy Statement EN-11<sup>10</sup> does not give a clear indication of how the loss of heritage significance can be characterised, beyond identifying the key tests of whether

harm to the significance of a designate heritage asset would arise, and whether that harm would be “*substantial*” (5.8.14). The general requirement to “...take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets...” at National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.13 and further provisions at paragraphs 5.8.17, 5.8.20 and 5.8.22 make it clear that harm to non-designated heritage assets should also be identified, understood and considered as appropriate in the consenting and delivery of NSIPs.

- 7.8.8 In respect of buried archaeological deposits, where no remains are visible above ground, change would arise primarily from direct disturbance or removal of archaeological material resulting in the loss of archaeological interest, although GPA3<sup>25</sup> makes it clear that change to setting can become a consideration where these assets have a discernible and perceived ‘place’ in the landscape. In certain instances, elements of architectural and historic interest can also be affected, though these are more often linked to the survival of readily perceptible remains or known associations with past events, individuals and community. Conversely, direct loss, damage or alteration of a structure would primarily affect architectural interest, although historic and archaeological interests may also be affected.
- 7.8.9 The effects of change in the setting of a heritage asset depends on the contribution of setting to the heritage significance of the asset, and assessments must be, by their nature, specific to the individual assets being considered. Significance is a qualitative measure of value and any assessments of effect would be drawn from professional judgement exercised within a context defined by statute, policy and guidance. All assessments would be presented as a narrative, setting out the nature and extent of the change to heritage interests arising from the Project, the permanence of change and the impact, whether positive or negative, of those changes, before assigning those changes to a magnitude of change as set out at **Table 7.12**.
- 7.8.10 Change can be both beneficial or adverse. National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> expects developers to make, where possible, a positive contribution or beneficial impact to the historic environment.

**Table 7.12 - Classification of magnitude of change**

<b>Change</b>	<b>Criteria (Adverse)</b>	<b>Criteria (Beneficial)</b>
High	Loss of significance resulting from irreversible total or substantial demolition or disturbance of a heritage asset or from the disassociation of an asset from its setting. This magnitude of change would, for the purposes of the test set at National Polciy Statement EN-1 <sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.14, constitute substantial harm.	Sympathetic restoration of an at-risk or otherwise degraded heritage asset and/or its setting. Bringing an at-risk heritage asset into sustainable use, with robust long-term management secured.
Medium	Loss of significance arising from partial disturbance or inappropriate alteration of asset which would adversely affect its importance. Change to the key	Appropriate stabilisation and/or enhancement of a heritage asset and, or its setting that better reveal the significance of the asset or contribute to a long-term



Change	Criteria (Adverse)	Criteria (Beneficial)
	characteristics of an asset's setting, which gives rise to lasting harm to the significance of the asset, but which still allows its archaeological, architectural or historic interest to be appreciated.	sustainable use or management regime.
Low	Minor disturbance of minor elements of an archaeological site or feature or its setting, leaving its archaeological, architectural or historic interest largely unaffected.	Minor enhancements to management of a feature or site that better reveal the significance of the asset or contribute to a short-term management regime.
Negligible	Very minor alteration to an asset which presents minimal change to heritage significance, including minor and, or short-term or reversible change to setting.	Very minor alteration to an asset which presents minimal change to heritage significance, including minor and, or short-term or reversible change to setting.

### Assessment of significance of effect

7.8.11 The classification of the significance of an effect is judged by the relationship of the magnitude of change to the assessed heritage significance (sensitivity) of an asset (see **Table 7.13**).

7.8.12 As a general rule, major and moderate effects are considered to be significant whilst minor and negligible effects are considered not significant. However, professional judgement is applied and this may be amended as appropriate.

**Table 7.13 - Classification of significance of effect**

Sensitivity of Receptor	Magnitude of Change			
	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
High	Major (significant)	Major (significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Minor (not significant)
Medium	Major (significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)
Low	Moderate (Significant)	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)
Negligible	Minor (not significant)	Minor (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)	Negligible (not significant)

## Assessment of harm and substantial harm

- 7.8.13 Harm and substantial harm are distinguished in National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup>. For the purpose of this assessment, adverse change assessed of negligible to medium magnitude to a designated asset or a non-designated asset of equivalent heritage significance would normally be considered as harm and result in a significant adverse effect, while a high magnitude of change would normally be considered substantial harm. This follows Hall vs City of Bradford 2019 that determined that even a negligible magnitude of change to a designated heritage asset would constitute harm.<sup>52</sup> The fact that the harm may be limited or negligible would contribute to the weight to be afforded to it as part of the planning balance and recognised in paragraph 5.8.15 in National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup>.
- 7.8.14 Professional judgment is applied to the case of each individual asset and comments on the magnitude of any harm arising are noted in the narrative of each assessment.

## 7.9 Preliminary assessment of historic environment effects

- 7.9.1 This section presents a detailed assessment of the potential receptors of significant adverse effects identified through the DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) and scoping process which are set out at **Table 7.9**. In the case of designated heritage assets, a statement of whether harm would arise, and whether that harm would be substantial or less than substantial is set out as a conclusion to the assessment.

### Assessment of effects: Ridge and furrow south of Newlands Farm

- 7.9.2 Broad ridge and furrow ploughing is recorded as cropmarks in the area immediately south of Newlands Farm (MYO3082). This asset does not have a readily visible presence in the landscape and is of low significance, primarily for archaeological interest, but also retains some historic interest. Archaeologically, there is the probability of buried deposits associated with the furrows from ploughing which may provide evidence of land use in the medieval and post medieval periods. In addition, earlier remains may lie beneath the traces of ridge and furrow. These would likely be of low to medium sensitivity and where remains do survive they are likely to have been truncated by later ploughing.
- 7.9.3 The traces of ridge and furrow lie beneath the proposed location of the pylon working area for proposed pylon YN002. Construction works in this area, comprising pylon construction are likely to remove any remains within the working area, causing disturbance to part of the asset.
- 7.9.4 In the absence of any mitigation, this effect is assessed as a medium magnitude of negative change to a low significance heritage asset, resulting in a minor adverse effect that would not be significant.
- 7.9.5 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be approved by the relevant local authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a very low magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a negligible residual effect which would not be significant.

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<sup>52</sup> Royal Courts of Justice. Neutral Citation Number: [2019] EWHC 2899 (Admin). 2019. (Online) Available from: <https://www.kingschambers.com/assets/files/News/James%20Hall%20v%20City%20of%20Bradford.pdf> (Accessed 11 February 2021).

### **Assessment of effects: Nether Poppleton Moated Site (NHLE 1014621) and Grade II\* listed Church of St Everilda (NHLE 1293607), and upstanding ridge and furrow (MNY2122)**

- 7.9.6 These assets were located on an existing access route to pylons SP010 to SP012 which were identified as within the scoping redline boundary. Works to these existing pylons has been removed from the scope of the Project and as such there would be no requirement to use this access. Consequently, no adverse effect would arise and effects on this asset are not considered further in this PEIR. No harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets.
- 7.9.7 In the absence of works in this area, no disturbance of ridge and furrow cultivation is anticipated.

### **Assessment of effects: Non-designated historic buildings at Hall Moor Farm (south) and Hall Moor Farm (north)**

- 7.9.8 The two Hall Moor Farms are located between the proposed connection between the new 400kV YN overhead line and existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line and the village of Skelton. They comprise mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick farmhouses which are recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, with numerous later additions and outbuildings. Both are typical of this region and area in terms of architecture and materials and are heritage assets of low significance for architectural and historic interests.
- 7.9.9 Hall Moor Farm (north) is located approximately 250m south of the existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead line, and the existing pylons are visible in views of the farm from the south. Views to the west, towards the proposed new 400kV YN overhead line, are largely blocked from the house by a small block of woodland. The immediate surroundings contribute most to significance, allowing the farmhouse to be seen in a rural context with its associated farm buildings, which contributes to the historic interest.
- 7.9.10 Hall Moor Farm (south) is located on the southern end of a range of farm buildings, with views to the west screened by a small copse. Here, views southwards from the asset or from the west towards the asset contribute most to significance by highlighting its rural context and historic interest.
- 7.9.11 The proposed overhead lines would pass within 500m of these buildings, and pylons may become visible in views from these assets, but the closest pylons would be screened by planting and are unlikely to be visible in views of these buildings. Consequently, the magnitude of change is assessed as low. This would give rise to a minor effect which would not be significant.

### **Assessment of effects: Cropmarks of a ring ditch (MNY24806), enclosures (MNY37299 and MNY37301), and boundary feature (MNY38054)**

- 7.9.12 Cropmarks of a ring ditch (MNY24806), enclosures (MNY37299 and MNY37301), and boundary feature (MNY38054) are located no more than 300m south and east from the proposed Overton Substation. These features appear to be elements of a wider pattern of settlement and land use in the immediate area dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval periods. It is probable that associated remains may extend into the proposed working area. The features are likely to be regionally significant for their archaeological importance, providing information about the past use of this landscape.

- 7.9.13 The nature of the works at Overton 400kV/275kV Substation would likely lead to the total removal of archaeological deposits in this area. Access routes in the vicinity, and pylon working areas associated with proposed pylons SP012, SP003 and SP004 would also lead to the disturbance of buried deposits in this area.
- 7.9.14 In the absence of any mitigation, this effect is assessed as a high magnitude of negative change to a medium significance heritage asset, resulting in a major adverse effect that would be significant.
- 7.9.15 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be approved with the relevant local authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a low magnitude of adverse change to archaeological interest, and resulting in a minor residual effect which would not be significant.

### **Assessment of effects: Listed and non-designated historic buildings in Overton**

- 7.9.16 The hamlet of Overton, which contains two Grade II listed buildings, lies around 300m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and 1.5km south of the proposed location of Overton Substation. At this level of separation, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting. Adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from these assets.
- 7.9.17 These buildings are designated heritage assets and hold high significance for architectural and historical interests. The Grade II listed Moat House (NHLE 1190821) is a high-quality example of a regionally distinctive village building which contributes to the historical development and past form of the settlement. The Grade II Overton Cross (NHLE 1151010) is a high-quality example of a late medieval cross base which also stands testament to the historical development of the settlement, although it is experienced only in very close views in which it is the focus of close attention. The widest context in which the viewer would normally experience this asset is its setting within the road verge adjacent to Overton Manor. The setting of these listed buildings contributes to the architectural value by providing a context in which these structures are experienced, and when seen together, form important markers for understanding how a historic settlement develops over time. Views from Moat House are restricted to short distances due to planting which surrounds the building. Views from Overton Cross northwards include the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line in a perspective which also includes telecommunication lines and associated poles in the immediate vicinity.
- 7.9.18 There are three groups of non-designated historic buildings in Overton; at Overton Manor, Church Farm and Overton Cottages. These hold a degree of architectural and historic interests, although variously altered, and are best considered as heritage assets of low significance. The settings of these assets make a limited contribution to historic interest by enabling them to be experienced in a rural context and allow the functional and historic relationship between Overton Cottages and Church Farm to be appreciated. What architectural value these structures contain is best experienced in close views and does not depend on any distant visibility. Views towards the proposed substation and new overhead lines are variously filtered, with the clearest views being north and east from Overton Manor and to the north and west from Church Farm.
- 7.9.19 As a result of the presence of screening planting and the importance of relatively close views to appreciating both historic and architectural interests of these assets, it is

assessed that no adverse effect would arise to the Grade II listed Moat House, and no harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset. Similarly, no adverse effect would arise to the non-designated Overton Cottages.

- 7.9.20 The proposed Overton Substation would be visible in partial and filtered views north from Overton Cross and Overton Manor. These views already include the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and telecommunication line and associated poles, and the view north-east would remain discernibly rural in aspect and appearance. Visibility of the proposed substation would be limited at this distance and beyond the existing railway. A section of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line to the north of Overton would be removed, and while the new pylons would be visible to the north-west and north-east, these would be at a greater distance than at present.
- 7.9.21 The Project would not be visible in the close views in which Overton Cross is experienced and would be incidental in views which provide its rural context. It is therefore considered that this visibility would not be sufficient to give rise to any discernible loss of the historic or architectural interests of Overton Cross, and no adverse effect would arise. No harm would arise to the historical interest of this designated heritage asset.
- 7.9.22 The setting of Church Farm, which is of low significance, is defined by its location within an active farmstead; distant visibility of the proposed new 275kV overhead line west of Overton Grange would not affect its historic relationship with the surrounding agricultural setting and no effect would arise.
- 7.9.23 While visibility from Overton Manor would be greater in that views from the upper story may be possible, the magnitude of any change in the wider rural context would be very limited and would have a very limited effect on the historic interests of the asset in terms of views which are currently rural in nature changing. A low negative magnitude of change would be experienced, giving rise to a minor adverse effect which would not be significant.

### **Assessment of effects: Overton Grange**

- 7.9.24 Overton Grange is a substantial early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century brick farmhouse with a hipped roof and gabled rear and side wings. It is of typical construction and appearance for an asset of this date in this region and holds low significance for architectural and historical interest.
- 7.9.25 The asset derives historical interest from its setting primarily by its relationship to the adjacent farmstead and the adjoining agricultural land. Views from the asset to the west are limited by modern farm sheds and barns, but longer views of the asset are available in views from the west.
- 7.9.26 The proposed 400kV overhead line would pass approximately 350m to the west of Overton Grange, and pylons would be visible from the house in views to the south-west and in views to the house from the east, while the proposed substation would be visible in views north and east from the house, primarily from upper storeys. While the house would remain in a distinctly rural context, the wider character of the landscape would be altered, affecting the historic interest of the house.
- 7.9.27 This effect is assessed as a **low** magnitude of negative change, on an asset of **low** significance, giving rise to a minor adverse effect which is **Not Significant**.



## Assessment of effects: Cropmark enclosure (MNY17972)

- 7.9.28 A cropmark representing a sub-rectangular enclosure lies directly adjacent to pylon XCP003 and the proposed XC426. This is a regionally important heritage asset which holds medium significance for its archaeological interest. The enclosure is also likely to form part of a wider complex of features in this immediate area.
- 7.9.29 Construction works for the new XC426 pylon, along with a proposed access route, lies on the site of the cropmark. Intrusive works related to this may cause disturbance or the removal of part of the buried archaeological remains associated with this or other as-yet unrecorded assets.
- 7.9.30 In the absence of mitigation, this level of disturbance would result in the loss of a significant part of the asset and potentially elements of related remains that would be considered a **medium** magnitude of negative change to a **medium** significance heritage asset, resulting in a moderate adverse effect that would be **Significant**.
- 7.9.31 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a **very low** magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which would be deemed **Not Significant**.

## Assessment of effects: Beningbrough Hall

- 7.9.32 Beningbrough Hall comprises a Grade II listed registered park and garden (NHLE 1001057) and 12 listed buildings which lies around 2.8km North West of the proposed new 400kV overhead line and 3.4km west of the proposed Overton Substation. At its centre is the Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall and a number of Grade I and II listed buildings and structures including numerous parkland features such as statues. These are, individually, designated heritage assets of high significance for architectural and historic interests, and together the assets form a coherent group.
- 7.9.33 The parkland scheme has been designed and managed to foreground the architectural composition of the Hall in its south-facing aspect, and to afford a series of variously open and constrained views to allow the artistic and architectural values of these assets to be displayed in a series of controlled set-pieces. Arguably, the parkland itself forms the setting of the Hall and the listed structures within the parkland, but it is important to acknowledge that views out of the park contribute to the historic interest of the asset, and the visibility of new development in the background to designed views may form intrusive elements, particularly in the views south from the south front of the Hall. While it is considered that the majority of the designated heritage assets within the park would not be affected, potential adverse effects arising from change to the setting of the park and Hall have been considered.
- 7.9.34 At the separation distance proposed, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from these assets.
- 7.9.35 Visibility of the proposed substation and the new 275kV overhead lines between the Overton Substation and the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line would not be available at ground level within the park, except for very small areas where the very upper elements of pylons may become visible, although these would be visible against a broken horizon and in areas where the principal visible interest is in the foreground of views. These elements of the Project would not be visible in any views of

the Hall or the parkland structures within it at ground level. While visibility of these elements as minor elements to the background of views from upper floors of the Hall over the woodland and estate buildings to the east of the Hall may be possible, these are not views designed to take in specific eye-catchers or related features, these elements of the Project would not be readily visible, and at the separation distance proposed, there would be no change to the viewer's appreciation of the historic or architectural interests of the assets.

- 7.9.36 The proposed reconfiguration of pylons at Nun Monkton, including the increase in pylon height may mean that upper elements of pylons become visible in views from the south of the house and the southern margin of the parkland, which was designed primarily to provide a wider backdrop to the more open view from the south front of the house to the River Ouse, allowing the designed garden to gradually blend with the surrounding countryside.
- 7.9.37 These pylons would not be visible in views of the Hall or in views of specific structures within the parkland and would be visible only as distant features in the background to views. Preliminary assessment has suggested minimal visibility in views towards the development at ground level as a result of screening by clump planting and individual trees as well as more coherent blocks of planting within the grounds. This would not necessarily preclude all views of the proposed pylons but would present sufficient visual interest in close views and break the horizon sufficiently in very intermittent and passing views that the pylons would be discernible only to a viewer when actively searching for visibility. Further detailed assessment, including consideration of visibility from the upper floors of the Hall would be necessary to assess potential effects more fully prior to submission of the ES.
- 7.9.38 The very limited visibility of the proposed pylons in views of and from the park is unlikely to give rise to any discernible change to the setting of the Grade II listed Beningbrough Hall registered park and no adverse effect is anticipated to arise.
- 7.9.39 Visibility of the proposed pylons in views from the upper floors may give rise to a discernible change in the setting of the Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall, a heritage asset of high significance. It is anticipated that in the nature of those views, with the key visual interest in the foreground and a very broken horizon against which the pylons would become less discernible would not be sufficient to give rise to harm to significance and no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.9.40 Other designated and non-designated heritage assets within the registered park would not be affected.

**Assessment of effects: Moated site 50m North West of Red House (NHLE 1020887), Grade II\* listed Red House School Chapel (NHLE 1190840) and Grade II listed The Red House (NHLE 1315358)**

- 7.9.41 These designated heritage assets are located 2.6km west of the proposed Overton Substation and 1.7km west of the new 275kV overhead line. They hold a high degree of significance. The moated site is significant for its archaeological interest, although its association with the Ughtred and Slingsby families, the continuing use of the location as an agricultural centre, and subsequently as a school, adds a degree of historic interest. The Red House and the Red House School Chapel similarly hold this historic interest in addition to their architectural interest which derives from their initial construction in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century as the Slingsby's estate centre.

- 7.9.42 The setting of the moated site contributes to the historical and archaeological value by providing a context in which it can be experienced. Views of and from the moated site are restricted to short distances, with longer views towards the Project restricted by planting on and immediately around the asset. Longer views of and from the asset also include more recent structures, including The Red House and Red House School Chapel.
- 7.9.43 The setting of Red House School Chapel and the Red House contributes to their architectural value by providing a context in which they can be experienced, in this case within former parkland closely associated with the assets. Together these elements are key to understanding how the landscape has developed over time. Views of and from these listed buildings are restricted to short distances owing to the nature of planting associated with the former parkland in which the assets sit. Longer views towards the Project are also screened by planting, particularly that of Overton Wood which lies around 1km east, between the listed buildings and the proposed Overton Substation.
- 7.9.44 The proposed Overton Substation is unlikely to be visible in views of or from the scheduled monument and listed buildings at the Red House as a result of screening by intervening planting. A short stretch of the new 275kV overhead line south-east of Overton Substation would be visible at approximately 1.7km distance and the reconfigured pylons XC426-XC424 along the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/) overhead line would be visible in views to the south from the Red House, although these views are constrained by intervening planting, and it is not anticipated that the reconfigured pylons would appear in views in which the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line is not visible. Any visibility would be limited, and pylons would be visible only as background elements to views which contribute only generally to historic interest. Pylons would not appear in views of these assets.
- 7.9.45 No change to significance is predicted and no adverse effect would arise. No harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets.

### **Assessment of effects: Non-designated historic buildings at Keeper's House, Moor Monkton; Thickpenny, Moor Monkton and Wood House, Nether Poppleton**

- 7.9.46 These historic buildings lie close to the proposed dismantling of existing pylons XCP004-XCP007 and the construction of a new 275kV overhead line south and south-west of the proposed Overton substation. They are examples of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century brick-built farmhouses which are recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, with numerous later additions and outbuildings. All are typical of this region and area in terms of architecture and materials and are heritage assets of low significance for architectural and historic interests. The setting for all three assets is largely agricultural, with views from looking across the Vale of York agricultural landscape, which contributes to their historic interests.
- 7.9.47 Keeper's House is located 375m north of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line which is partially visible in views south of and from the asset. These views are partially screened by the presence of three mature trees which lie along Hall Lane immediately south of Keeper's House. The visibility of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line would increase with reconfigured pylons. The immediate surroundings contribute most to historic interest, allowing the farmhouse to be seen in a rural context with its associated farm buildings.
- 7.9.48 Thickpenny is located 190m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and the existing pylons are visible in views of the farm from the south. Views to the north are partially screened by mature trees surrounding the asset,

but still include the upper sections of pylons. This visibility would increase with the reconfigured pylons along the XC route.

- 7.9.49 Wood House lies 330m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line which is visible to the north in views of and from the asset. This visibility would increase slightly with the reconfigured pylons along the XCP route.
- 7.9.50 While the visibility of the pylons along the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line route would increase through the proposed reconfiguration, the setting of these assets already includes the existing pylons. The magnitude of change to these **low** significance buildings arising from the increased height is therefore deemed to be **low**. This would give rise to a minor effect which would be **Not Significant**.

### **Assessment of effects: Church of All Saints, Moor Monkton (NHLE 1293654)**

- 7.9.51 The Grade II\* listed Church of All Saints lies around 90m North West of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. This church is a designated heritage asset which holds high significance for architectural and historic interests as a high-quality example of medieval ecclesiastical building which underwent a major phase of restoration in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.9.52 The setting of the church contributes to its architectural and artistic value by providing a context in which it can be experienced; the churchyard is bounded by mature trees, providing shelter in the flat landscape and a sense of seclusion, although the visual permeability of this planting means that the agricultural landscape outside the churchyard, and particularly the adjacent Church Lane is still perceptible. This enables the location of the church in relation to the nearby village of Moor Monkton and the wider landscape, to be appreciated and understood, reinforcing the understanding of how the spatial and symbolic relationship of the church and village has shaped the historic organisation of the landscape in this area. Views of and from the church are partial and filtered by screening from planting including mature trees which surrounds the church yard. Despite this, filtered and partial views to the south and south-east include the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and existing pylons XC430 and XC431. The church is screened by planting in longer views taken from the north of the asset, but these views do include the existing XC overhead line and existing pylon XC430.
- 7.9.53 At this separation, it is not considered that operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting, and lasting adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from this asset.
- 7.9.54 Construction noise arising from refurbishment works to existing pylons XC430 and XC431 would be of a very limited duration and would not include extensive use of heavy plant or noise-generating activities. Refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line and existing pylons XC430 and XC431 would be visible in partial and filtered views behind mature trees to the south and north-east from Church of All Saints. Even in Winter, these trees form strong vertical elements in these views, which reduces the prominence of the existing pylons and conductors, and with it, elements of refurbishment works. The refurbishment works would be carried out over a very limited duration, after which the existing pylons would appear unchanged from baseline conditions, and this limited duration and perceptibility means that works would not be considered to give rise to any adverse effect.
- 7.9.55 The proposed reconfiguration of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line east of Nun Monkton would be visible in partial and filtered

views, although at a greater separation than the adjacent pylons, and while slightly closer and taller than the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line, the degree of visual prominence would be broadly unchanged. It is considered unlikely that this limited visibility would be sufficient to give rise to any discernible loss of the architectural or historic interest of the church during the operational period.

- 7.9.56 No harm to significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise on All Saint's Church, Moor Monkton.

### **Assessment of effects: Grade I listed Cathedral Church of St Peter, York Minster (NHLE 1257222)**

- 7.9.57 York Minster is a heritage asset of high significance for architectural, archaeological and historic interest. As a substantial landmark structure at the heart of the historical development of York, its setting provides an important contribution to its significance. The history of the Minster has been discussed in great detail elsewhere, and it is not proposed to repeat this in detail here. Similarly, its setting is considered in detail in the City of York's Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal<sup>53</sup>, and the baseline and assessment below draws primarily on the detailed analysis presented in the Conservation Area Appraisal. Other views of York Minster are possible from the area around York, but these are primarily located closer to the City than the Project and more often represent glimpsed or fleeting views in which the central position of the Minster is not so prominently evidenced.
- 7.9.58 The City of York's Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal identifies 26 key views of York Minster.<sup>53</sup> Of these, the vast majority are located within the City of York; from where the local dominance of the Minster, its influence on the development of the city centre and its central place in the architecture and history of York can be best appreciated.
- 7.9.59 Of the identified Key Views, four are long distance views focusing on York, including York Minster, from outwith the Study Area; either looking towards or across the study area to the Minster and in which the Project may be visible. These views contribute to historic significance in providing a sense of the prominence of the asset and its central place in the Vale of York, with the views from Crayke particularly reflecting the historic conflict between the Bishops of Durham and the Archbishops of York. These views are from:
- Green Hammerton;
  - The White Horse, Roulston Scar;
  - Crayke; and
  - Acklam Wold.
- 7.9.60 The Project would not be discernible in the other 22 views included in Appraisal, which would be completely unaffected by the Project.
- 7.9.61 Views from Green Hammerton towards York Minster include nearby high hedgerow planting and streetlamps along York Road. This viewpoint is approximately 15 km from York Minster, at which distance the asset is discernible. The existing XC overhead line lies between this viewpoint and York, already present in views and is noted as a

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<sup>53</sup> Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal for York. 2012. (Online) Available from: <https://her.york.gov.uk/Source/SYO1335> (Accessed September 2021).



detracting element in this view, although it is significantly less prominent than the street furniture and street lighting to the side of the road.

- 7.9.62 York Minster is visible in views from the White Horse, Roulston Scar at a distance of 30km. At this distance the Minster is visible to the viewer who is aware of its location and is actively searching in ideal visual conditions. Views towards York Minster already include elements of the proposed 2TW, YR, 4VC and XC/XCP overhead lines to the north of York, approximately 20 to 25km from the viewer; the 4VC overhead line passes approximately 3km to the west of this viewpoint. These overhead lines are not noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal<sup>53</sup>, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.9.63 York Minster is visible as a silhouette on the horizon at a distance of approximately 18km in views south from Crayke, specifically from St Cuthbert's Church which lies on higher ground to the north of the village. Three existing overhead lines are located between Crayke and the Project, the closest of which is the 4VC at a distance of approximately 3km south of the viewpoint. These overhead lines are also not noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal<sup>53</sup>, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.9.64 York Minster is visible in views west from Acklam Wold at a distance of approximately 20km. At this distance the Minster is barely discernible, with views towards it containing the existing 4VC overhead line at a distance of approximately 9.5km. These overhead lines are also not noted in the Conservation Area Appraisal<sup>53</sup>, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.9.65 In views from Acklam Wold, Crayke and Roulston Scar elements of the Project would theoretically be visible, but in all cases at distances that would render them very difficult to discern and substantially more distant than existing overhead line infrastructure. They would also not be visible in direct alignment with York Minster in these views and would not distract from that visibility. The proposed Overton substation and CESC's, at this distance be effectively screened by planting and landform, and the proposed overhead lines would not be visible in these views with sufficient prominence to give rise to any loss of historic interest.
- 7.9.66 The existing XCP overhead is identified as a detracting element in the view of York Minster from Green Hammerton. The works proposed to this overhead line are re-conductoring, which would result in no change to the view. The closest pylon that would be altered would be at XC429, approximately 5km east of the viewpoint. In views from the viewpoint illustrated in the Conservation Area Appraisal<sup>53</sup>, views to this pylon would be screened by planting on the north side of the A59, and as the viewer moves towards York along the A59, the view is lost and views of the XC429 and the replacement pylons to the east become more oblique from views to the Minster. Any change resulting from the increased height of the pylon would be difficult to discern at this separation, and this change would present no further change in the setting of the Minster.
- 7.9.67 There would be no views of the Project in views from York Minster at ground level. While views are possible from elevated viewpoints from the Minster, these views are not specifically focused towards the Project and include industrial and suburban development on the fringes of York; contributing more by the availability of those views than by any specific contributing elements at the separation involved. Any change would be very limited and difficult to discern, and no harm to significance would arise.

7.9.68 Consequently, this assessment has found that there would be no adverse effect on the setting of York Minster. No loss of significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise. No harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset (i.e. it is deemed **Not Significant**).

#### **Assessment of effects: Marston Moor Signal Box (NHLE 1412060)**

7.9.69 The Grade II listed Marston Moor Signal Box is located 380m east of the refurbishment works on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line.

7.9.70 Marston Moor Signal Box is a designated heritage asset which holds high significance for architectural and historic interest as a high-quality example of railway infrastructure. The setting of the signal box contributes to the architectural value by providing a context in which the asset can be experienced. This setting includes the existing railway line with which the signal box is fundamentally linked. The setting of the signal box also contributes to its historic value, as a rare example of a little-altered ground level signal box dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Views of and from the signal box are restricted to those from the south and east due to screening provided by an adjacent railway cottage which is all that remains of Marston Station immediately to the west, and planting to the north. Longer views of and from the signal box looking to the west and south-west include the existing XC overhead line and at least four pylons which are due for refurbishment works. These elements are set within a largely level agricultural setting comprising fields bounded by hedgerows and some mature trees. The contribution to significance of the setting of the signal box has been reduced by the loss of Marston Station which would have been visible in close views, although the relationship to the existing railway is retained, demonstrating the function signal box.

7.9.71 At this separation, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from this asset. The proposed refurbishment works in this area would be of limited duration and on completion would result in no discernible change to the existing pylons and overhead line. Consequently, owing to the limited nature of works proposed to the refurbishment of the existing XC overhead line and pylons, it is not considered that this visibility would be sufficient to give rise to any discernible loss of the architectural or historic interest of the signal box.

7.9.72 No loss of significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise on Marston Moor Signal Box.

7.9.73 In the absence of any potential for direct alteration or change to setting, effects on this asset are not considered further in the PEIR.

#### **Assessment of effects: Marston Moor Battlefield**

7.9.74 The existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line passes through the Marston Moor registered battlefield (NHLE 1000020), encompassing existing pylons XC442 to XC448 within the designated area.

7.9.75 Marston Moor battlefield is a designated heritage asset which holds high significance for its archaeological interest and potential to inform expert study of the events of the First English Civil War, as well as historic interests as the site of one of the defining events of that war, in which the Royalist army was decisively defeated, resulting in the loss of Northern England and the sea ports of the East Coast.

- 7.9.76 The Battle of Marston War was fought in 1644 between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces as part of the English Civil War. Having temporarily relieved the siege at York, Prince Rupert offered battle on 2 July at Marston Moor. His Royalist forces were defeated by Oliver Cromwell's cavalry who swept through the Royalist lines causing chaos and disorder. Whilst the battlefield was enclosed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a number of surviving landscape features, namely hedges and stands of trees, have been claimed as significant topographic features during the battle. Surviving features from the battle, for example the ditch or hedge which runs between Atterwith Lane in the east to Sike Beck in the west, which is argued to have separated the two opposing forces, lies beneath the span of the existing XC overhead line.
- 7.9.77 Effects on the Marston Moor Battlefield may arise during the construction phase, by disturbance required for the overhead line refurbishment, and in the operational period changing the appearance or character of the battlefield, resulting in an effect that is most appropriately considered as a change to setting.

### *Disturbance of archaeological remains*

- 7.9.78 Archaeological remains within the battlefield are most likely to comprise scatters of archaeological material lost or discarded during the battle and not subsequently recovered. Work on other Civil War battlefields has most often recovered small items such as musket balls and powder flasks and uniform or harness fittings<sup>54,55</sup>. The limited duration of the engagement and the absence of records of such activities means that military works or entrenchments are not anticipated to be present. There are anecdotal records of a mass grave close to White Syke Close, identified on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping as 'the slain in the battle of Marston Moor were buried here', over 800m from the proposed refurbishment works. Mass graves associated with Civil War battlefields are rarely recorded, however, and known burials of this period are primarily located within or in association with existing burial grounds<sup>54,56</sup>. It is therefore anticipated that the potential for such burials to be present within the asset is very limited. Any remains are likely to be located in discrete concentrations within key areas of the battlefield, specifically where armies were drawn up, where specific engagements took place, or along lines of advance and retreat.
- 7.9.79 Access works associated with the construction phase of the Project in this area would be primarily non-intrusive, with access via existing access tracks or over trackway. However, a new section of stone road may be required to access existing pylon XC446 and intrusive foundations works are required at existing pylons XC443 and XC444. These operations may result in some ground disturbance, although the foundation works would be carried out largely in ground which was disturbed during the original construction of the overhead line. This disturbance would therefore affect only a very limited element of a much larger asset, although disturbance of a specific artefact scatter or feature could affect the archaeological interest of the asset. There is also the possibility that the works could encounter the location of cut features representing burials associated with the battle, and while it is considered that this is a very remote possibility, disturbance of human remains, in addition to any archaeological significance, would raise complex ethical issues.

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<sup>54</sup> Harrington, P. *English Civil War Archaeology*. 2004. UK: Batsford Ltd.

<sup>55</sup> Mabbitt, J. 'The archaeology of a siege: Camulodunum reconsidered.' *Essex Archaeology and History* 38 (2007), 162-165.

<sup>56</sup> Foard, G. *Conflict in the pre-industrial landscape of England: a resource assessment*. 2008. (Online) Available from: (<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/battlefieldsuk/periodpageview.asp?pageid=831>) (Accessed 25 June 2021).

- 7.9.80 In the absence of any mitigation, it is considered that disturbance of artefact scatters and features associated with the Battle of Marston Moor arising from construction of a temporary access and foundation upgrades would give rise to a low magnitude of negative change to an asset of high sensitivity, and an adverse effect that would be significant.
- 7.9.81 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a negligible magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which would not be significant. This would constitute harm to a designated heritage asset, albeit of a very low magnitude of less than substantial harm.

### *The setting of Marston Moor Battlefield*

- 7.9.82 Construction works would be audible to a degree in parts of the battlefield site close to the proposed refurbishment works, but this noise would form part of a general palette of sounds which also include intermittent but regular traffic noise along Marston Road and Tockwith Road and Atterwith Lane as well as the noise of agricultural plant and machinery. The refurbishment works on the overhead line would be visible for a short period in some views across the battlefield but would not change the viewer's ability to understand the interpretation of events or their appreciation of the changed and changing landscape context of the battlefield and there would be no loss of the historic or artistic interests of Marston Moor Battlefield.
- 7.9.83 On completion of the refurbishment works, the overhead line would be restored to its baseline appearance, and there would be no discernible lasting perceptual change. Operational noise is already part of the existing setting of the asset, so no effect is expected from a change in operational noise. No loss of significance is anticipated from change to setting and consequently no effect would arise. No harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset as a result of changes to its setting.

### **Assessment of effects: Cropmarks of probable prehistoric field system, Marston Moor**

- 7.9.84 Cropmarks representing a probable field system (MNY18150) are located directly adjacent to the refurbishment works planned for the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line, and around 150m south-west and north of existing pylons XC444 and XC445 respectively. These cropmarks represent features of low significance for their archaeological interest as evidence for settlement and land-use patterns in the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The recorded features may also be elements of a more significant wider complex of settlement and land use which extends into the access and pylon working areas and are therefore considered to be of medium significance for archaeological interest.
- 7.9.85 As a result of the use of non-intrusive access methods in these areas, any disturbance would be limited to foundations upgrades which would affect mainly previously disturbed ground. Consequently, in the absence of mitigation, this disturbance is assessed as a **negligible** magnitude of change, giving rise to a minor effect which be **Not Significant**.
- 7.9.86 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be approved by the relevant

Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a **negligible** magnitude of adverse change, resulting in a negligible residual effect which would be **Not Significant**.

#### **Assessment of effects: Grade II listed mile post at SE 4878 5051 (NHLE 1188762)**

- 7.9.87 This mile post lies along Wetherby Road, 40m east of proposed vegetation clearance works relating to the refurbishment of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. This is a designated heritage asset of high significance for architectural and historic interests.
- 7.9.88 The proximity of the milepost to the working area means that it is possible that it would be inadvertently affected during vegetation clearance related to the works. Protective measures, comprising identification and demarcation of the asset and an appropriate buffer zone to ensure avoidance would be put in place to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.9.89 Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise and no harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset.

#### **Assessment of effects: Upstanding ridge and furrow and non-designated parkland at Newton Kyme**

- 7.9.90 An area of upstanding medieval ridge and furrow and elements of designed parkland lie along the route of a proposed access to existing pylon XC472, south of Newton Kyme. The ridge and furrow has the characteristics of medieval cultivation, and survives as prominent earthworks which hold historic interest as a marker for previous land-use in an area which was later converted to designed parkland. The parkland itself carries historical and architectural interest, revealing alongside the ridge and furrow the historical development of land-use in the area, and framing views of Newton Kyme Hall through, amongst other planting, a tree-lined avenue. These assets are of regional significance for their historical and architectural interests as part of the designed landscape associated with Newton Kyme Hall.
- 7.9.91 The proposed access to existing pylon XC 472 has been routed to follow the existing farm track across the ridge and furrow, entering the track via the double gate off Croft Lane and using trackway where access by low ground-pressure vehicles is not practicable. As a result, no disturbance or compaction of archaeological remains or earthworks is predicted, and no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment of effects: Listed buildings and conservation area at Newton Kyme**

- 7.9.92 The village of Newton Kyme is a conservation area which contains a total of 16 listed buildings which are located around 100m north of the proposed access route to existing pylon XC472 on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line. Of these, ten buildings have been identified as potentially subject to adverse effects resulting from the use of the area immediately south of Newton Kyme Hall for access. These are:
- Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1132464) at Newton Kyme;
  - Grade II\* listed Newton Kyme Hall (NHLE 1132467); and
  - Grade II listed structures (Rectory NHLE 1132468, funerary monuments NHLE 1132463, NHLE 1301077 and NHLE 116699, walls and gates (NHLE 1167090),



Dower House (NHLE 1316679), The Old Schoolhouse (NHLE 1132461) and Sundial (NHLE 131667).

- 7.9.93 These buildings are designated heritage assets which carry high significance for architectural, artistic, and historic interests as fine examples of ecclesiastical buildings, high status residences, and estate buildings. The settings of these buildings and structures contributes to the architectural value by providing a context in which they can be experienced and understood, both singly and as a whole. Their setting allows the varying forms and dates of the structures within the conservation area to be appreciated, which reinforces the understanding of the development of a historic settlement and associated designed estate. Views of and from the listed buildings are confined to short and medium distances due to areas of planting and later structures. Views of the Grade II\* listed Newton Kyme Hall (NHLE 1132467) are most prominent from the south and are framed by a tree-lined avenue.
- 7.9.94 Adverse change to setting could arise from audible or visual change during the construction period. Noise from vehicles using the access route which passes to the south of the conservation area may give rise to a temporary change to the setting of these assets, in particular the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1132464) and Grade II listed graveslabs (NHLE 1132463, 116995, 1301077), and Grade II listed Haha (NHLE 1132466), all of which lie closest to the access route. Noise from vehicles using this access route is likely to be intermittent, infrequent, and would form part of a palette of noise which also includes traffic noise from the A659.
- 7.9.95 The proposed access route would be visible in views of and from Newton Kyme Hall, and views from St Andrew's Church and associated listed structures in the churchyard, The Rectory and The Dower House. Where trackway is used, it would be apparent as a temporary feature but would be difficult to discern in views of the Hall from the A659, although it would be more discernible in views from the Hall.
- 7.9.96 This track has also been relocated during the iterative design process to minimise the potential for inadvertent harm to the gateway in front of the Dower House and to provide a greater separation from the churchyard and conservation area boundary, also serving to take advantage of screening afforded by the tree planting within this part of the parkland.
- 7.9.97 As a result of the limited, intermittent and very short-term nature of the proposed access, no adverse change is anticipated in the setting of any of the designated heritage assets at Newton Kyme and no change to the character of the conservation area is predicted. No effect would arise, and no harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets.

#### **Assessment of effects: Two Roman forts, two Roman camps, vicus, Iron Age enclosure, Bronze Age barrows and Neolithic henge monument west of Newton Kyme (NHLE 1017693)**

- 7.9.98 This scheduled monument at its nearest point is located around 1.5km west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. The designated area comprises evidence of multi-period activity of high significance for archaeological interests as surviving evidence for multiple phases of land-use on the site. The Roman remains would preserve important information regarding the form and function of a major military centre and its development through the Roman period. Taken together, the prehistoric features at Newton Kyme offer important scope for understanding the different use of the land for social ritual and domestic purposes throughout the prehistoric period.

- 7.9.99 The assets which comprise this scheduled monument survive largely as below ground deposits on agricultural land, but the henge, barrows and Roman fort are visible as faint earthwork traces on 1m LiDAR imagery.
- 7.9.100 At this separation distance, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from this asset. The landscape setting of the asset is largely representative of post-medieval enclosure and includes modern buildings associated with the Thorpe Arch Industrial Estate in medium views to the North West.
- 7.9.101 The existing overhead line is visible as a distant background element in a small number of views from the asset. While at-height works may be visible during the refurbishment of this overhead line, this would be intermittent and very short-term, and on completion would result in no discernible change.
- 7.9.102 This minimal level of perceptibility of the Project would result in no loss of heritage significance and no adverse effect.
- 7.9.103 In the absence of any potential for direct disturbance or change to setting arising from the proposed refurbishment works, no further consideration of this asset is presented in the PEIR.

#### **Assessment of effects: Milestone opposite junction with Croft Lane (NHLE 1132447)**

- 7.9.104 This Grade II listed milestone lies along the A659, south of Newton Kyme, and directly beneath the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and proposed scaffold location associated with the refurbishment works. This is a designated heritage asset of high significance for architectural and historic interests as a high-quality example of a milestone constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.9.105 The proximity of the milestone to the working area means that it is possible that it is inadvertently affected during construction works related to the refurbishment. Protective measures, comprising identification and demarcation of the asset and an appropriate buffer zone to ensure avoidance would be put in place to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.9.106 Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise and no harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset.

#### **Assessment of effects: Milestone close to junction with Garnet Lane (NHLE 1132445)**

- 7.9.107 This Grade II listed Milestone lies along Roman Road, and directly adjacent to the indicative position of scaffolding associated with the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line refurbishment works. This is a designated heritage asset of high significance for architectural and historic interests as a high-quality example of a milestone constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.9.108 The proximity of the milestone to the working area means that it is possible that it is inadvertently affected during construction works related to the refurbishment. Protective measures, comprising identification and demarcation of the asset and an appropriate buffer zone to ensure avoidance would be put in place to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.

7.9.109 Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise and no harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset.

#### **Assessment of effects: Milestone close to junction with Sutton Lane (NHLE 1132446)**

7.9.110 This Grade II listed Milestone lies along the A659, and directly adjacent to the indicative position of scaffolding associated with the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fyston (XC) overhead line refurbishment works. This is a designated heritage asset of high significance for architectural and historic interests as a high-quality example of a milestone constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.9.111 The proximity of the milestone to the working area means that it is possible that it is inadvertently affected during construction works related to the refurbishment. Protective measures, comprising identification and demarcation of the asset and an appropriate buffer zone to ensure avoidance would be put in place to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.

7.9.112 Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise and no harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset.

#### **Assessment of effects: Non-designated historic buildings at Garnet Lane, Tadcaster and Highmoor House, Tadcaster**

7.9.113 These historic buildings lie close to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fyston (XC/XCP) overhead line and proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC. They are examples of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and stone-built houses which are recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Both are typical of this region and area in terms of architecture and materials and are heritage assets of low significance for architectural and historic interests.

7.9.114 The row of 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses along Garnet Lane are situated 390m east of the existing overhead line and the existing pylons are visible in views looking west from the asset. The proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC lies around 1km south-west of the assets. Views towards the proposed CSEC are screened by a nearby block of mature trees and topography. A nearby telecommunication line and poles are also clearly visible in close views from the asset towards both the overhead line and the proposed location of the proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC. The houses appear to have been built to house workers either at nearby quarries or farms, but the rural agricultural setting remains largely intact, contributing to the architectural and historic interests of the asset.

7.9.115 Highmoor House is located 330m west of the existing overhead line and the existing pylons are visible in some views looking east of and from the asset. These views are partially screened by a small mature wooded area north-east of the asset. The proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC lies around 700m south of the asset, and temporary works associated with this are likely to be seen in partial views south from the asset. Views west and south from the asset or from the west towards the asset contribute most to significance by emphasising the rural landscape setting of the asset.

7.9.116 Existing pylons would continue to form visible elements in certain views from both assets, and additional existing infrastructure such as telecommunication lines also form part of the current setting of both assets. At the separation envisaged, the temporary presence of works associated with the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC are unlikely to

present any change to heritage significance of either Highmoor House or the Cottages of Garnet Lane, and no adverse effect is anticipated.

#### **Assessment of effects: Cropmarks of a field system west of Brick House Farm (MNY16974)**

- 7.9.117 Cropmarks of a probable field system are located directly adjacent to the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC. These cropmarks represent features of medium significance for their archaeological interest as evidence for settlement and land-use patterns in the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The recorded features may be elements of a wider complex of settlement and land use which extends into the access and construction compound areas.
- 7.9.118 The construction compound may result in disturbance of below ground archaeological features, including those recorded and further as yet unrecorded features. In the absence of mitigation, this disturbance would result in a high magnitude of negative change, giving rise to a major adverse effect which would be significant.
- 7.9.119 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be agreed with relevant Local Planning Authority, and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a **negligible** magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which is **Not Significant**.

#### **Assessment of effects: Cropmarks of prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use south of the A64 (MNY31025)**

- 7.9.120 A complex of buried features visible as cropmarks lies on the pylon working area for refurbishment works on existing pylon XC483. These features, which comprise traces of a field system, enclosures, hut circles and pits, are of regional importance and are of medium significance for their archaeological interest.
- 7.9.121 No intrusive works are anticipated in this area with access being taken by trackway which would avoid compaction of archaeological deposits, and as a result no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment of effects: Registered Battlefield at Towton (NHLE 1000040)**

- 7.9.122 The site of the Battle of Towton (1461) at its nearest point lies around 100m east of the refurbishment works due to take place on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fyston (XC/XCP) overhead line.
- 7.9.123 The Battle of Towton is a designated heritage asset which holds high importance for historical and archaeological interests as a site of a defining event in the War of the Roses. It is believed to be the largest and bloodiest battle ever fought on English soil. The Battle brought about a change of monarchs in England, with Edward IV displacing Henry VI, establishing the House of York on the Throne and driving the incumbent House of Lancaster and its key supporters out of the country. The setting of the battlefield contributes to the historical and artistic value by providing a context in which it can be experienced. The setting also contributes to the historical value of the site of the battle, which has been the subject of romanticised paintings depicting scenes of the battle. Views of and from the battlefield are in most areas extensive, owing to the current landscape character which consists of large, enclosed fields bounded by low hedgerows. The battlefield also occupies a distinct plateau of higher ground, presenting

a perceptually defined area, and reducing the visual prominence of features outwith the battlefield. Short and long views of and from the site of the battle are largely unrestricted and would include refurbishment works carried out on the existing XC overhead line and pylons.

7.9.124 Adverse effects may arise as a result of change to the setting of the battlefield during the refurbishment works, or through disturbance of archaeological remains associated with the battlefield, including those located outwith the designation boundary.

#### *Change to setting of the Towton Battlefield*

7.9.125 At this separation, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from the asset. The overhead line and pylons do not lie on a known line of approach for either side in the battle, which reduces the effect on the asset as a whole. Views to the south and west from Grade II listed Lord Dacre's Cross, which lies in the central portion of the designated area would include the refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line and pylons. Longer views to the east include other existing overhead lines, power stations, and wind farms.

7.9.126 Any discernible change would be minimal. Consequently, it is not anticipated that there would be a potential for any discernible change to the setting of Towton battlefield arising from refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line and pylons.

7.9.127 No loss of significance is anticipated, and therefore, no effect would arise on the designated area of the Battle of Towton. No harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset as a result of changes to setting.

#### *Direct effects on archaeological remains relating to the Battle of Towton*

7.9.128 The site of the Battle of Towton (1461) at its nearest point lies around 100m east of the refurbishment works due to take place on the existing XC overhead line. The battle of Towton (NHLE 1000040) is a designated heritage asset which holds high importance for historical and artistic interests as a site of a defining event in the War of the Roses.

7.9.129 The exact extent of the area covered by the Battle of Towton is unknown and may extend beyond the limits of the designated area. Refurbishment works including those relating to pylon work areas and CSECs at Tadcaster Tee in the vicinity of the designated area may lead to the disturbance of as yet undiscovered archaeological artefacts and burial pits relating to the battle.

7.9.130 Works within the registered battlefield comprise access to existing pylons XC495, XC496 and XC497. These would use the existing track which defines the designation boundary, with trackway used to cross the agricultural land off the track outwith the designation and no direct disturbance or compaction would arise. No intrusive works are currently planned at these pylons. Of the pylons within 1km of the battlefield boundary (between existing pylons XC489 and XC502) intrusive works are planned only at XC494, where a stone access road may be required.

7.9.131 The potential for disturbance of remains associated with the battlefield is minimal as a result of the separation from any recorded or inferred activity and the limited scale of intrusive works, it is anticipated that in the absence of mitigation, any adverse effect would be of a low magnitude to an asset of high significance, resulting in a significant adverse effect.



**7.9.132** In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a **negligible** magnitude of adverse change, resulting in a minor residual effect which is **Not Significant**.

#### **Assessment of effects: Enclosures north of Lead (MNY10718)**

7.9.133 At least three enclosures recorded as cropmarks lie on the route of a proposed access as part of the refurbishment works to existing pylon XC496. These features are of medium significance for their archaeological interest as surviving evidence for settlement and land-use in the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The features may be elements of a wider complex of features which extend across a larger area than the one recorded.

7.9.134 It is proposed that access along this route would use trackway, and as a result, no disturbance or compaction would occur. No intrusive works are proposed, and consequently no disturbance is anticipated, and no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment of effects: Medieval manorial complex, garden and water management features, St Mary's chapel, and a linear earthwork forming part of the Aberford Dyke system (NHLE 1020326)**

7.9.135 The Grade II\* listed St Mary's Chapel (NHLE 1148440) and a scheduled monument comprising multiple archaeological remains including those of a manorial complex are located around 100m west of the proposed refurbishment works on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. At this separation, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from these assets.

7.9.136 These assets are designated heritage assets of high significance for archaeological, architectural and historic interests as high-quality examples of medieval ecclesiastic architecture and surviving evidence for medieval settlement and land-use. The scheduled monument includes numerous features that relate directly to the chapel, allowing an understanding of how the landscape of this area evolved over time. As the features of this monument are primarily below ground and not readily visible, much of this interest is archaeological, requiring specialist study to 'read' although the assets retain a presence in the landscape, not least as a result of the visible presence of the chapel which provides historic interest. The setting of St Mary's Chapel contributes to the architectural value by providing a context in which it is experienced and understood. The now isolated position of the chapel is testament to the historical development of the immediate area in which it stands. The existing overhead line is clearly visible in the background of views to the chapel and with varying degrees of prominence in views from the scheduled monument. Existing telecommunication lines are also present in views looking east of and from the chapel.

7.9.137 The proposed works to the existing XC overhead line between existing pylons XC496 and XC500 would be short-term and temporary, and any construction noise would be experienced against an existing baseline that includes normal agricultural operations and traffic on the B1217 which follows the southern edge of the monument. Due to the temporary nature of the proposed works on the existing element of the setting of these assets, it is not anticipated that this change would give rise to any adverse change in

the setting of St Mary's Chapel or the scheduled monument arising from the proposed refurbishment works.

7.9.138 No loss of significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise on St Mary's Chapel or the scheduled monument. No harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets.

#### **Assessment of effects: Remains of deserted medieval village at Huddleston Hall (MNY10151)**

7.9.139 Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC509. These remains are regionally important and hold medium significance for their archaeological and historic interest. The recorded remains may be elements of a wider complex of features in the area.

7.9.140 It is proposed that access along this route would use trackway, and as a result, no disturbance or compaction would occur. Intrusive foundation works are proposed which would be contained within land which has previously been disturbed. Consequently, no disturbance is anticipated, and no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment for effects: Remains of possible settlement and land-use south of Huddleston Hall (MNY10201, MNY10202, MNY16801)**

7.9.141 Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC512. These remains are regionally important and hold medium significance for their archaeological and historic interest. The recorded remains may be elements of a wider complex of features in the area.

7.9.142 It is proposed that access along this route would use trackway, and as a result, no disturbance or compaction would occur. No intrusive works are proposed, and consequently no disturbance is anticipated, and no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment of effects: Scheduled monument and listed buildings, Steeton Hall**

7.9.143 Steeton Hall, comprising a scheduled monument (NHLE 1015504) and three listed buildings (NHLE 1148546, NHLE 1167763 and NHLE1015504), lies 1.2km east of the proposed refurbishment works on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and pylons.

7.9.144 The scheduled monument and listed buildings which comprise Steeton Hall are designated heritage assets which carry high significance for their architectural and historic interests as high-quality examples of medieval and later high-status residences and related structures. The setting of these assets contributes to their architectural value by providing a context in which they can be experienced, allowing their designed relationships to be appreciated and understood. The varying forms and dates of the earthworks and buildings also allows the historic development of the site to be understood.

7.9.145 At this separation distance, it is not considered that construction or operational noise would be sufficient to give rise to a discernible change to setting and adverse change would only arise from visibility of the Project in views of or from these assets. Most views of and from these assets are confined to shorter distances, with longer views towards the existing XC overhead line restricted by topography and planting including hedgerows and mature trees. Any visible change to the line would be all but indiscernible, and, as a consequence, it is not anticipated that there would be potential

discernible change in the setting of the designated heritage assets at Steeton Hall arising from the proposed refurbishment works.

7.9.146 No loss of significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise on the scheduled monument and listed buildings at Steeton Hall. No harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset.

7.9.147 In the absence of any potential for direct alteration or discernible change to setting, effects on these assets are not considered further in this PEIR.

#### **Assessment of effects: Linear boundary feature east of Huddleston Old Wood (MNY10219)**

7.9.148 A curved linear feature visible as a cropmark lies within a proposed pylon work area for XC510 which would be part of the refurbishment works on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line. This asset is of local importance and holds low significance for its archaeological interest. The asset may be an element of an as yet undiscovered larger complex of features in the immediate area.

7.9.149 It is proposed that access to this pylon would use trackway, and as a result, no disturbance or compaction would occur. No intrusive works are proposed, and consequently no disturbance is anticipated, and no adverse effect would arise.

#### **Assessment for effects: Ring ditches east of A1 junction 42 (MNY10275)**

7.9.150 Possible ring ditches lie around 40m west of the existing pylon XC521 which is part of the proposed refurbishment works. These assets, which are visible as cropmarks, are of medium significance and carry archaeological interest as a surviving element of prehistoric activity in the area. The recorded features may be elements of a wider complex of related or unrelated features which extend across a wide area.

7.9.151 Refurbishment works at this location would require the construction of a stone access road which may give rise to disturbance of potential remains associated with these features across a limited area. This would be a low magnitude of negative change, a minor effect that would not be significant.

7.9.152 In line with the requirements of National Policy Statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> paragraph 5.8.20, archaeological features at risk of loss or disturbance would be recorded before any loss occurs. This recording would be provided for in a WSI to be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and would have the effect of partially mitigating any loss of archaeological interest, leading to a negligible magnitude of adverse change, and resulting in a minor residual effect which is **Not Significant**.

#### **Assessment of effects: Pollums House, Monk Fryston**

7.9.153 This non-designated historic building lies around 50m north of the proposed rerouting of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line at Monk Fryston. Pollums House is a 19<sup>th</sup> century stone-built farmhouse which is recorded on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey Mapping, although outbuildings to the south of the building complex have since been removed. It is typical of this region and area in terms of architecture and materials and is a heritage asset of low significance for architectural and historic interests. The landscape setting of this asset is largely rural which contributes to historic interest by setting the asset into a discernibly rural context. The nearby A1 runs through a cutting, and shelter planting lies between it and the asset, although road noise is still audible.

- 7.9.154 The temporary diversion of the existing XC overhead line would require the removal of a portion of woodland which currently acts as screening in views west from the asset. This would lead to increased visibility of the XC overhead line in views to the south-west from the asset and change the character of views in this direction. Views of the asset from the north are screened by blocks of existing mature trees which lie immediately north of the asset, and the XC overhead line would not appear in views of the asset except in longer views from the east, in which the existing overhead line is already prominently visible. The temporary diversion of the XC overhead line would bring the line around 35m closer to the asset from its original location during construction, and as a result there would be increased visibility of the associated diversion and overhead line pylons in views to the south from the asset, presenting a change to the existing rural context and resulting in the loss of historic interest.
- 7.9.155 While this change would be short-term, it would persist through the construction phase and would present a short-term negative change of **medium** magnitude to an asset of **low** significance. This would be a minor effect that is **Not Significant**.
- 7.9.156 While the temporary diversion would be removed at the end of the construction period, the loss of woodland would persist, resulting in a long-term effect of **low** magnitude, a minor effect that is **Not Significant**.

#### **Assessment of effects: Monk Fryston Lodge**

- 7.9.157 The Grade II listed Monk Fryston Lodge (NHLE 1167647) lies around 200m north-east of proposed Monk Fryston Substation, which is adjacent to the north and east of the existing Monk Fryston Substation.
- 7.9.158 Monk Fryston Lodge is a designated heritage asset which carries architectural and historic importance as a high-quality example of a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century high status dwelling. The setting of Monk Fryston Lodge contributes to its architectural value by providing a setting in which it can be experienced, allowing the relationships between the building and the designed elements of associated grounds to be appreciated and understood. The modern farmstead is much altered and elements of the wider landscape around the Lodge have been changed, particularly by the construction and subsequent planting of the gallops south of the house, to the extent that only the formal garden and planting to the south of the lodge remain. Views of and from Monk Fryston Lodge are confined to very short distances, with longer views restricted by screening through planting which comprises primarily mature trees.
- 7.9.159 While there would be very limited direct visibility of the Project in views of or from Monk Fryston Lodge, the works would be perceptible, primarily through construction noise, and would be clearly visible from the fringes of the parkland around the asset, although the existing substation is already visible in these views. The perceptibility of any increased noise would, in all likelihood, vary according to the stage of construction. It should also be considered that Monk Fryston Lodge is within an active farm and business premises, so any increased noise would be incorporated into existing noise associated with the asset's current use.
- 7.9.160 It is therefore considered that the proposed construction works associated with the extension of the proposed Monk Fryston substation would give rise to a **negligible** magnitude of adverse change in the setting of Monk Fryston Lodge, a minor effect. This would, however, still be considered 'harm' to significance, albeit of a very limited magnitude, and would be considered **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

7.9.161 On completion of construction, any noise effects would be removed, and consequently no lasting effect would arise on the Monk Fryston Lodge. No harm would arise to the significance of this designated heritage asset during the operational phase.

### **Assessment of effects: Remains of probable field system and trackway south of Monk Fryston (MNY9953 and MNY9955)**

7.9.162 A complex of buried features visible as cropmarks lies on the route of a proposed access to existing pylon 4YS028. These assets are of regional importance and hold medium significance for their archaeological interest as surviving evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.

7.9.163 The works planned here are limited to earthing; no intrusive works are proposed, and consequently no disturbance is anticipated, and no adverse effect would arise.

### **Assessment of effects: As-yet unrecorded archaeological remains**

7.9.164 Aside from the recorded designated and non-designated heritage assets throughout the Study Area, there is the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological remains. The DBA (see **Appendix 7A**) highlights the potential for archaeological remains to be present in areas of the Project where such remains are not presently recorded.

7.9.165 In general, intrusive works associated with the refurbishment works would be of very limited scale, restricted to short stretches of access and occasional foundation upgrades. This limited extent of disturbance would not be expected to give rise to significant adverse effects, although the National Policy statement EN-1<sup>10</sup> requirement to record archaeological remains would still apply.

7.9.166 Some elements of the Project would entail more extensive disturbance, specifically:

- new-build overhead lines and replacement pylons;
- the proposed Shipton North 400kV CSEC;
- the proposed Shipton South 400kV CSEC;
- the proposed Overton Ssubstation;
- the proposed Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSEC;
- the proposed Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC; and
- the proposed Monk Fryston Substation.

7.9.167 Archaeological remains have been recorded at, or in the immediate vicinity of the Tadcaster Tee East and Tee West 275kV CSECs and the proposed Overton Substation and are suggestive of the presence of further remains of low to medium significance that would be substantially disturbed by the Project. This would represent a **high** magnitude of adverse change which would be, in the absence of mitigation, a major adverse effect that would be **Significant**.

7.9.168 It is less clear whether archaeological remains are present at Monk Fryston, and while much of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation is within land currently occupied by screening bunds for the existing substation, there is still a significant area of land that has not been demonstrably disturbed. There are no records of archaeological remains in this area, but the relative absence of prior surveys means that this cannot be taken as definitive proof of the absence of archaeological remains. Consequently, it is possible that a significant adverse effect may arise.



7.9.169 While disturbance of archaeological remains could be mitigated to a degree by archaeological recording, further archaeological surveys would allow the potential presence of archaeological remains to be better understood and appropriate mitigation planned. It is anticipated that in most cases that any adverse effect could be effectively mitigated through the implementation of a scheme of archaeological works approved by the relevant Local Planning Authority archaeological advisor.

### **Assessment of effects: Historic Landscape Character**

7.9.170 In the main, historic landscape character would remain little affected by the Project. In areas where the proposed work comprises refurbishment or minor realignment of the existing overhead line and change at a landscape scale would be very limited and, in most cases, barely perceptible. Even where CSECs are planned, the permanent land take of these features is limited and change to the underlying grain of the historic landscape would be limited, particularly following restoration of hedgerows which are breached or removed. Consequently, the assessment of historic landscape character considers the more significant areas of permanent development, comprising:

- Overton 400kV/275kV Substation and new-build 400kV and 275kV overhead lines; and
- Monk Fryston 400kV/275kV substation.

#### *Overton Substation and new-build overhead line*

7.9.171 These elements of the Project are located within an area identified in the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation as comprising a mixture of historic landscape types, primarily Modern Enclosed fields and Planned Large Scale Parliamentary Enclosure, and Piecemeal Enclosure which hold limited value, but also including elements of the more highly valued Lowland Meadow and Strip Fields. Hedgerows in this area are likely to be considered Important where they are shown on Tithe mapping, although the late date of this mapping is not a reliable indicator of antiquity or significance. While the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC/XCP) overhead line and existing 400kV Norton to Osbaldwick (2TW/YR) overhead lines are prominently visible in the landscape as elements of electricity transmission infrastructure and the substation site is bounded by the A19 and East Coast Main Line (ECML) railway, the area retains a primarily rural historic character. The historic landscape character of this area is therefore assessed as being of low significance for historic and archaeological interests.

7.9.172 The proposed Overton Substation would be located within an area of modern enclosure, and the overhead lines would mostly traverse modern enclosure, parliamentary enclosure and piecemeal enclosure, meaning that any adverse effect would be limited, although the appearance of this infrastructure would represent a relatively large change to the rural historic character and is assessed as a change of **medium** magnitude, a minor adverse effect which is **Not Significant**.

7.9.173 Archaeological recording of remains directly affected by the Project in this area may provide for the recovery of some archaeological interest. Mitigation of perceptual change to the historic landscape in this area would be offered primarily by the use of screening planting to accentuate the effect of existing hedgerows and blocks of woodland to minimise the visual prominence of the proposed substation, reducing the magnitude of adverse change to **low**, resulting in a minor adverse effect which is **Not Significant**.

## Monk Fryston Substation

7.9.174 These elements of the Project are located within an area identified in the North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation as Modern Improved Fields and Piecemeal Enclosure. These are not highly-valued historic landscape types, and while hedgerows in this area are likely to be considered Important where they are shown on the Tithe mapping, the loss of field boundaries over the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries mean that these are limited relics and their contribution to historic character is limited. The presence of the existing Monk Fryston Substation and associated overhead line infrastructure, A1(M) motorway and the ECML railway mean that while this area is visibly rural, significant elements of modern infrastructure are defining elements of the historic landscape and the significance of the historic landscape character of this area is assessed as very low for historic interest.

7.9.175 Any adverse change would be limited to the proposed Monk Fryston Substation, which would present a very limited change to the viewer's ability to understand the historic development of the landscape, a **negligible** magnitude of adverse change, constituting a negligible adverse effect which is **Not Significant**.

## 7.10 Preliminary assessment of cumulative (inter-project) effects

### 7.10.1

7.10.2 In accordance with Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17<sup>57</sup> a long list of 'other development', including allocations, has been reviewed and screened to establish those other developments which could result in significant effects in cumulation with the Project. The process followed is described in **Section 4.9** and a long list of developments considered is provided in **Appendix 4C** of the PEIR. **Table 4.5** lists all the short listed developments identified to date, which will be kept under review as the Project progresses. A detailed assessment of the likely significant cumulative effects will be provided in the ES. At this stage of the Project the other developments which have the potential for significant effects in cumulation with the Project in relation to the historic environment comprise the following.

- A number of developments located in and around Tockwith (19/01734/FULMAJ (63 dwellings, 2.3Ha); 18/04528/FULMAJ (39 dwellings, 1.43Ha; 18/04529/FULMAJ (landscaping, 1.43Ha); 17/04919/FULMAJ (74 dwellings, 2.93Ha, 18/01802/OUTMAJ (mixed use, 6.7Ha); 18/04395/REMMAJ (80 dwellings) due to the potential for cumulative effects on the setting of Marston Moor Registered Battlefield.
- An agricultural unit in Shipton by Beningborough (20/01004/FUL).
- Various developments close to the existing Monk Fryston Substation (proposed motorway services on the A1(M) near Lumby (2019/0547/EIA), potential minerals development (NY/2020/0204/SCO), a gas peaking plant (2020/0594/FULM) and energy storage projects (2021/0633/FULM, 2021/0789/FULM).
- Proposals for a community park space (2021/0927/COU) due to the potential for cumulative effects on Towton Registered Battlefield.

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<sup>57</sup> Planning Inspectorate (2019) Advice Note Seventeen: Cumulative Effects Assessment Relevant to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (Online). Available from: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/> (Accessed 13 October 2021).

- Extensions or additional works at existing quarries at Jackdaw Quarry, Stutton (NY/2021/0098/A27), Newthorpe Quarry (NY/2017/0268/ENV) and Stutton (NY/2018/0009/FUL).
- Mixed use development at Plantation Drive, York (14/02798/FULM (reclamation works, development platform), 15/00524/OUTM (,100 dwellings, community uses, public open space)).
- Mixed use development at York Central, Leeman Road (18/01884/OUTM (outline), 20/00710/REMM (RM) comprising up to 2,500 homes as well as office, retail, leisure, hotel and other uses).
- Proposed housing allocations at Tadcaster (TAD2 105 dwellings) and east of Skelton (ST14: Land West of Wigginton Road 1348 dwellings, 55Ha).

## 7.11 Preliminary significance conclusions

7.11.1 A summary of the results of the preliminary historic environment assessment is provided in **Table 7.14**.

**Table 7.14 – Preliminary summary of significance of effects**

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
Disturbance of cropmarks of ridge and furrow (MYO3082) on the site of the proposed new build pylon YN002 and access to it	Low	Medium	Not Significant (Minor)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features.
Inadvertent disturbance of Nether Poppleton medieval moated site, fishponds and earthworks associated with St Everilda's Church (NHLE 1014621) and Grade II* listed Church of St Everilda (NHLE 1293607), situated on the access to pylons SP010-012.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Works that could affect this asset have been removed from the project and it is proposed that this asset is scoped out of further assessment.
Change to setting of non-designated historic buildings at Hall Moor Farm (south), and Hall Moor Farm (north), Wigginton. Indirect effects through proximity	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in close proximity to the assets would present minor loss of historic interest.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
to new 400kV overhead line.				
Disturbance of cropmarks of a ring ditch and enclosures close to the proposed location of Overton Substation. This may be part of a wider complex of features which extends into the substation area.	Medium	High	Significant (Major)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features may give rise to a significant adverse effect where mitigation is not in place.
Change to the setting of listed and non-designated historic buildings at Overton from the construction and operation of Overton Substation.	Listed buildings: High Non-designated buildings: Low	Listed buildings and non-designated buildings at Overton Cottages: nil Non-designated buildings at Overton Manor and Church Farm: Low	Not Significant (Nil-Minor)	Visibility of the Project in views of and from Overton Cross and Moat House would be insufficient to give rise to any loss of significance. Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in close proximity to Church Farm and Overton Manor would present minor loss of historic interest.
Change to the Setting of Overton Grange.	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in juxtaposition with the asset would present minor loss of historic interest.
Possible disturbance of cropmarks of an enclosure (MNY19772) situated 30-40m south-west and NorthWest of pylon XCP003 and proposed pylon XC426.	Medium	Medium	Significant (Moderate)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features may give rise to a significant adverse effect where mitigation is not in place.
Change to setting of a scheduled monument and two listed buildings at the Red House through the construction	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Perceptibility of the Project would be insufficient to give rise to any loss of significance.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
of Overton Substation and a new 400kV overhead line.				
Indirect effect on the setting of Beningbrough Hall RPG and Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Preliminary assessment will be refined through further detailed assessment prior to submission of an ES. Other designated heritage assets within the registered park would not be affected.
Change to setting of non-designated historic buildings at Keeper's House, Moor Monkton; Thickpenny, Moor Monkton and Wood House, Nether Poppleton.	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in juxtaposition with the asset would present minor loss of historic interest.
Change to setting of Grade II* listed All Saints church, Moor Monkton (NHLE 1296654). Views of and from this asset containing elements of XC overhead line.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	The refurbishment works would be carried out over a very limited duration, after which the existing pylons would appear unchanged from baseline conditions, and this limited duration and perceptibility means that works would not be considered to give rise to harm.
Change to setting of York Minster (NHLE 1257222)	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Visibility of change to the existing overhead lines around York would be insufficient to give rise to discernible change in identified key views of the Minster.
Indirect effect on Marston Moor signal box (NHLE 1412060) through refurbishment works to	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Owing to the limited nature of works proposed to the refurbishment of the existing XC overhead line and pylons, it is not



<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
existing XC overhead line.				considered that this visibility would be sufficient to give rise to any discernible loss of the architectural or historic interest of the signal box.
Disturbance of possible archaeological remains associated with Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020).	High	Low	Significant (Moderate)	Limited disturbance of potential archaeological remains may give rise to a significant adverse effect where mitigation is not in place.
Change to setting of Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020).	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	The refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line would be visible for a short period in some views across the battlefield but would return to baseline conditions on completion of works.
Cropmarks of probable prehistoric field system (MNY18150), Marston Moor. Possible direct effect through proposed access.	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features.
Grade II listed milestone at SE 4878 5051 (NHLE 1188762) may be inadvertently affected during construction works.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise.
Change to the setting of listed buildings at Newton Kyme through the temporary presence of a site access route south of the assets.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	As a result of the limited, intermittent and very short-term nature of the proposed access, no adverse change is anticipated in the setting of any of the designated heritage assets at Newton Kyme.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
Direct effect on upstanding medieval ridge and furrow and designed parkland south of Newton Kyme Hall.	Low	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	The proposed access to existing pylon XC472 has been rerouted to follow the existing farm track across the ridge and furrow, entering the track via the double gate off Croft Lane and using trackway where access by low ground- pressure vehicles is not practicable.
Two Roman forts, two Roman camps, vicus, Iron Age enclosure, Bronze Age barrows and Neolithic henge monument west of Newton Kyme (NHLE 1017693). Indirect effect through possible change to setting.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Visibility of the Project would be insufficient to give rise to any adverse effect.
Inadvertent disturbance of Grade II listed milestone one mile east of milestone opposite junction with croft lane (NHLE 1132447) during erection of scaffolding between existing pylons XC472 and XC473.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise.
Inadvertent disturbance of Grade II listed milestone approximately 0.5 miles from junction with garnet lane (NHLE 1132445) during the erection of scaffolding between existing pylons XC476 and XC477.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise.
Inadvertent disturbance of Grade II listed milestone close to junction with Sutton Lane	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
(NHLE 1132446) during construction works related to the refurbishment works				
Non-designated historic buildings at Garnet Lane, Tadcaster and Highmoor House, Tadcaster. Indirect effect through potential visibility of CSEC construction.	Low	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Visibility of the Project would be insufficient to give rise to any adverse change.
Cropmarks representing probable prehistoric/Romano-British field system west of Brick House Farm (MNY16974) located on the site of the proposed Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSEC.	Medium	Medium	Significant (Moderate)	Disturbance of archaeological remains may give rise to a significant adverse effect where mitigation is not in place.
Disturbance of cropmarks of prehistoric settlement and land-use (MNY31025). Features comprise possible hut circles, field boundaries, and a trackway.	Medium	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are planned at this location.
Change in the setting of the Battle of Towton through refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Any works would be of very limited scale and duration and would not result in any loss of significance.
Disturbance of archaeological remains associated with the Battle of Towton during refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line.	High	Low	Significant (Moderate)	No intrusive works are planned within the designation boundary and any disturbance would be very limited in extent.
Disturbance of remains of probable field system visible as cropmarks on	Medium	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
aerial photographs (MNY10718).				
Change to setting of scheduled monument of Medieval manorial complex, garden and water management features, St Mary's chapel, and a linear earthwork forming part of the Aberford Dyke system (NHLE 1020326) and Grade I listed St Mary's Chapel (NHLE 1148440).	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Perceptual change would be insufficient to give rise to loss of significance.
Possible direct effect through proposed access on earthwork and cropmark remains of deserted medieval village east of Huddleston Hall (MNY10151, MNY16724, MNY10726).	Medium	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.
Possible direct effect through access over cropmarks of enclosures and trackway (MNY10202, MNY10201, MNY10204).	Medium	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.
Possible direct effect of construction area for the existing pylon XC510 over possible linear feature (MNY 10219).	Low	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.
Scheduled monument (NHLE 1015504) and associated listed buildings including Grade I listed Steeton Hall (NHLE 1167763), Gateway (NHLE 1148546) and Grade II listed Cartshed and Granary (NHLE	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Any visible change to the line would be all but indiscernible, and, as a consequence, it is not anticipated that a discernible change in the setting would arise.

<b>Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects</b>	<b>Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Magnitude of Change<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Significance<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Summary Rationale</b>
1296745). Assets lie 1.5 km from existing XC overhead line and may be affected by change to setting arising from visibility of refurbishment works.				
Linear boundary feature east of Huddleston Old Wood (MNY10219) lies within a proposed pylon work area for existing pylon XC510 which would be part of the refurbishment works on the existing XC overhead line.	Low	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.
Possible direct effect from pylon work area and access route over cropmarks of ring ditches (MNY10275).	Medium	Negligible	Not Significant (Minor)	Disturbance of archaeological remains to be mitigated by further investigation.
Change to setting of Pollums House, Monk Fryston, through proximity to temporary diversion and reconfiguration of existing XC overhead line.	Low	Medium during construction falling to low during operation	Not Significant (Minor)	The temporary diversion of the existing XC overhead line would bring the line around 35m closer to the asset from its original location during construction, and as a result there would be increased visibility of the associated diversion and overhead line pylons in views to the south from the asset. While this change would be short-term, the associated clearance of woodland to the south-west of Pollums House would persist into the operational period.
Change to the setting of Monk Fryston Lodge (NHLE) caused by the	High	Negligible	Not Significant (Minor)	Construction work would be perceptible, primarily through construction noise, and would be



Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor <sup>1</sup>	Magnitude of Change <sup>2</sup>	Significance <sup>3</sup>	Summary Rationale
construction of Monk Fryston substation				clearly visible from the fringes of the parkland around the asset, although the existing Monk Fryston Substation is already visible in these views. Any effect would cease on completion of the construction period.
As-yet unrecorded archaeological remains	Low-Medium	Medium-High	Significant (Moderate-Major)	Limited disturbance of archaeological remains anticipated during refurbishment works can be adequately mitigated through an agreed scheme of archaeological works to be carried out post-consent. Further surveys will be undertaken to investigate the potential for further, unrecorded archaeological features at Monk Fryston Substation.
Historic Landscape Character at Overton	Low	Medium	Not Significant (Minor)	Change to historic landscape character partially mitigated by provision of screening planting to the proposed Monk Fryston Substation site.
Historic Landscape Character at Monk Fryston	Very Low	Low	Not Significant (Negligible)	Presence of existing Monk Fryston Substation and modern infrastructure means that historic landscape character would be little-altered.

1. The sensitivity/importance/value/significance of a receptor is defined using the criteria set out in **Section 7.8** and is defined as negligible, low, medium and high.
2. The magnitude of change on a receptor resulting from activities relating to the development is defined using the criteria set out in **Section 7.8** and is defined as negligible, low, medium and high.
3. The significance of the environmental effects is based on the combination of the sensitivity/importance/value of a receptor and the magnitude of change and is expressed

as major (significant), moderate (significant) or minor/negligible (not significant), subject to the evaluation methodology outlined in **Section 7.8**.

## 7.12 Additional measures

7.12.1 The assessment set out above has concluded that it would be necessary to implement additional measures. These have been identified and would be in addition to those embedded measures outlined and assessed in **Section 7.6**. **Table 7.15** outlines how these additional measures would influence the historic environment assessment.

**Table 7.15 – Summary of the additional environmental measures**

Receptor	Potential Changes and Effects	Additional Measures	Compliance Mechanism
<b>Construction</b>			
Archaeological remains	Direct disturbance of archaeological remains during intrusive construction works	Agreement of scheme of archaeological investigation as mitigation	DCO requirement.

## 7.13 Residual effects assessment

7.13.1 Where agreed schemes of archaeological investigations are in place, it is considered that any loss of archaeological interest would be at least partially mitigated. The methods and scope of these archaeological mitigations would be determined by the scope and nature of the work, would be detailed within a WSI agreed with the relevant local authority, and would likely comprise area excavation or strip, map and sample at the larger areas of disturbance at the proposed Overton Substation and proposed Monk Fryston Substation, and at the Tadcaster Tee East and Tee West 275kV CSECs, with targeted archaeological monitoring on smaller areas of disturbance. Works in or close to the Towton and Marston Moor battlefields should be supported by the use of metal-detecting surveys to maximise recovery of surface scatters of archaeological material.

## 7.14 Further work to be undertaken

7.14.1 The information provided in this PEIR is preliminary, the final assessment of likely significant effects would be reported in the ES. This section describes the further work to be undertaken to support the historic environment assessment presented in the ES.

### Baseline

7.14.2 Further assessment is required at the proposed Overton Substation and proposed Monk Fryston Substation. This would involve in the first instance a geophysical survey through magnetometry to determine the presence and extent of any archaeological features in these areas. These surveys may be followed by a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching to further determine the presence and survival of potential archaeological remains on these sites.

7.14.3 Further assessment to support the historic environment assessment presented in the ES includes obtaining and assessing NMP data for the Study Area. This data would support that provided by HER records, adding detail concerning the extent and morphology of recorded archaeological features throughout the Study Area. This data was requested from Historic England in May 2021 and at the time of writing is yet to be provided due to unforeseen circumstances relating to the Covid 19 pandemic.

### **Assessment**

7.14.4 Further assessment to define the magnitude for change to the setting of Beningbrough Hall at the request of the National Trust. This assessment may involve further site visits and or the provision of agreed visualisations to illustrate the effects of the Project to assess views from the asset towards the proposed Overton Substation and the new 400kV overhead line.

### **Environmental measures**

7.14.5 Further consultation with relevant statutory consultees would be undertaken to define the scope and extents of the environmental measures set out in the assessment above.

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