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Executive summary

Purpose of this report

This report has been produced for the purpose of setting out a scheme of archaeological works that would allow known and previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may be disturbed during construction of the proposed Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement Project (referred to as Yorkshire GREEN or the Project) to be recorded in advance of any disturbance.

This report sets out the methods and scope of further archaeological work and defines standards and reporting procedures that allow the requirements of relevant statute, policy and guidance to be met.

The measures set out within this report will be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority Archaeological advisers such that this scheme of works can be secured by requirement of the Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Yorkshire GREEN.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) forms part of an Environmental Statement (ES) (**Volume 5**) which accompanies an application for development consent (the Application) by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) for powers to construct, operate and maintain the Yorkshire GREEN Project (referred to as the Project or Yorkshire GREEN throughout the ES).

1.1.2 The Project is located within the administrative boundaries of Hambleton District Council, City of York Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Selby District Council, Leeds City Council and North Yorkshire County Council[1], as shown on **Figure 1.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**.

1.1.3 The Project is sited within Yorkshire, with the most northerly components located approximately 1.5km north-east of the village of Shipton and approximately 10km north-west of York city centre. The most southerly components are at the existing Monk Fryston Substation, located to the east of the A1 and immediately south of the A63 (see **Figure 1.1, Volume 5, Document 5.2.1**). **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1** shows the key components for the proposed Project.

1.1.4 The Project is divided into six sections for ease of reference as indicated in **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**. In summary Yorkshire GREEN comprises the following new infrastructure within the Order Limits:

- Section B (North west of York Area):
  - Shipton North and South 400kV cable sealing end compounds (CSECs) and 230m of cabling;
  - the 2.8km YN 400kV overhead line (north of proposed Overton Substation);
  - Overton 400/275kV Substation; and
  - two new sections of 275kV overhead line south of Overton Substation: the XC 275 kV overhead line to the south-west (2.1km) and the SP 275kV overhead line to the south-east (1.5km);
- Section D: Tadcaster Tee West and East 275kV CSECs; and 350m of cabling; and
- Section F: Monk Fryston 400kV Substation (adjacent to the existing substation).

1.1.5 Works to existing infrastructure within the Order Limits would comprise:

- Section A (Osbaldwick Substation): Minor works at Osbaldwick Substation comprising the installation of a new circuit breaker and isolator along with associated

[1] The local authorities' boundaries and titles are correct at the time of submission November 2022. North Yorkshire County Council, Hambleton District Council, Selby District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Craven District Council and Richmondshire District Council are expected to form a new single council (North Yorkshire Council) on 1 April 2023 as a result of Local Government Reorganisation.

cabling, removal and replacement of one gantry and works to one existing pylon. All substation works would be within existing operational land.

- Section B (North west of York Area): Reconductoring of 2.4km of the 2TW/YR 400kV overhead and replacement of one pylon. A mixture of decommissioning, replacement and realignment of 5km of the existing XCP 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line between Moor Monkton and Skelton. To the south and south-east of Moor Monkton the existing overhead line would be realigned up to 230m south from the current overhead line and the closest pylon to Moor Monkton (340m south-east) would be permanently removed. A 2.35km section of this existing overhead line permanently removed between the East Coast Mainline (ECML) Railway and Woodhouse Farm to the north of Overton.
- Section C (Moor Monkton to Tadcaster): Works proposed to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line comprise replacing existing overhead line conductors, replacement of pylon fittings, strengthening of steelwork and works to pylon foundations.
- Section D (Tadcaster Area): Replacement of one pylon on the Tadcaster Tee to Knaresborough (XD) 275kV overhead line route.
- Section E (Tadcaster to Monk Fryston). Works proposed to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line comprise replacing existing overhead line conductors, replacement of pylon fittings, strengthening of steelwork and works to pylon foundations.
- Section F (Monk Fryston Area): Reconfiguration of the existing XC Poppleton to Monk Fryston overhead line at its southern end to connect into the new substation at Monk Fryston; Reconfiguration of the Monk Fryston to Eggborough 400kV 4YS overhead line to connect into the new substation at Monk Fryston.

1.1.6 Further detail about the Project is provided in **Chapter 3 of the ES: Description of the Project (Volume 5, Document 5.2.3)**.

1.1.7 Further information about the Project need is provided in **Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2.**

1.1.8 The development authorised by the Development Consent Order (DCO) must be undertaken in accordance with this WSI pursuant to **Requirement 5** of the DCO.

2. The Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation

2.1 Purpose of this document

2.1.1 This document sets out a scheme of archaeological investigation which is intended to mitigate the adverse effects of the construction of the Project on the archaeological resource.

2.1.2 This document comprises four principal elements:

- A statement of the aims and objectives of the investigative works, including an archaeological research agenda (**Section 3**);
- A description of the scope of the proposed investigative work (**Section 4**);
- Standards for completion of the proposed investigative work, any post excavation analysis of artefactual material and dissemination of the results (**Section 5**);
- Project management procedures (**Sections 6** and **7**).

2.2 Archaeological assessment

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced as part of the EIA process (see **Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**). This assessment presented records of designated heritage assets and previously identified non-designated heritage assets. To characterise the potential presence of heritage assets within the Order Limits, the assessment divided the area within the Order Limits into parcels based on the Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data and set out an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to be present, and a separate assessment of the likely heritage significance of those remains.

2.2.2 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the sites of the proposed Overton and Monk Fryston Substations, comprising geophysical surveys and trial trenching. At Overton, archaeologically significant features were restricted to a single possible ploughed-out boundary bank, while at Monk Fryston, the remains of a probable late-prehistoric enclosure or field system were recorded. Geophysical survey was undertaken in an area north of the proposed Overton substation, close to the proposed location of pylon YN006. Preliminary results from this survey shows the remains of a possible late Iron Age/Romano British enclosed settlement. Full reporting is yet to be received at the time of writing. Geophysical survey at the proposed location of Tadcaster CSEC is scheduled for late September 2022.

2.2.3 Geotechnical investigation has been undertaken at the proposed sites of Overton Substation and Monk Fryston Substation, and pylons XC443 and XC444 (AOC 2022). These works were subject to an archaeological watching brief which has informed the assessment presented in the ES and the mitigation strategy set out below. Further sites within the Order Limits have been investigated, the results of which are pending at the time of writing. Geotechnical investigation is specifically highlighted with regard to the proposed access routes which may be excavated to minimum depths solely into the

topsoil deposits and may therefore not require archaeological mitigation. Works relating to pylons XC443 and XC444 will use access comprising the laying of trackway onto the ground, so no impacts are likely on any known or potential assets. Access to works relating to the proposed substations at Overton and Monk Fryston will use stone/blacktop roads, which may impact potential archaeological remains associated with those observed in surveys at Monk Fryston.

2.2.4 The results of the assessment are summarised **in Annex 3C.1** of this document.

2.3 Identified heritage assets

2.3.1 In general, the areas of highest potential for the survival of archaeological remains can be summarised as:

- Buried and upstanding traces of late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use located in many parts of the Study Area (defined in **ES Chapter 7: Historic Environment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.7**). Of particular interest are features of this nature recorded around the proposed Overton Substation, proposed Monk Fryston Substation and the Tadcaster CSEC. These are likely to hold low to medium archaeological significance depending on the nature and levels of survival of the remains.
- Buried and upstanding remains associated with a possible Roman Road in the vicinity of Tadcaster CSEC. The possible Roman Road has been identified as an earthwork on LiDAR imagery and is likely to form part of a complex of roads in the area west of Tadcaster, where a Roman town (*Calcaria*) is believed to have existed.
- Scheduled Manorial complex comprising buried and upstanding archaeological remains, along with the Grade II* listed Chapel of St Mary at Lead. These features collectively hold high significance as assets of national importance.
- Upstanding and buried traces of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow occurs around the numerous nucleated villages situated in this region, particularly in Sections A-C which lie within the Vale of York National Character Area (NCA). These traces are likely to represent former open field agriculture associated with nucleated medieval villages such as Nether and Upper Poppleton, Shipton, and Moor Monkton. These features hold low significance for archaeological interest.
- The site of the Battle of Marston Moor, part of which is located in Section C, carries high significance.
- The site of the Battle of Towton, part of which is located in Section E. This asset carries high significance.

2.3.2 The Project is located within a rich archaeological landscape. Recorded heritage assets resulting from chance finds, targeted investigations, and techniques such as analysis of aerial photographs limited by favourable conditions are likely to represent only a small portion of surviving archaeological features and small finds. Archaeological work in the environs of York for example have revealed evidence for multiple phases of occupation and land use in and around a single site,[2] which may be found to be the case amongst the numerous settlement and land-use evidence identified as cropmarks throughout the Study Area.

[2] Roskams and Neal (2020) Landscape and Settlement in the Vale of York: archaeological investigations at Heslington East, York, 2003-1. The Society of Antiquaries of London; London.

2.3.3 The presence of previously unrecorded archaeological remains may be suggested by locations of surface finds of archaeological material, of which numerous are recorded in the Study Area, but these recorded could also reflect chance loss and do not presuppose the presence of related archaeological features. Although it is difficult to predict the extent and significance of potential archaeological features, comparison with remains recorded and observed elsewhere in the Site boundary suggests they are likely to represent previously unrecorded elements of asset types discussed above, and to be widely distributed and to carry low or medium significance for archaeological value, although the presence of remains carrying high significance cannot be discounted entirely.

2.4 Outline mitigation strategy

2.4.1 Mitigation at this stage will be achieved through archaeological investigation which may include archaeological monitoring (watching brief) and strip, map and sample, details of which are set out in **Table 4.1** and **Section 5**.

2.4.2 Any investigative work will follow the project-specific research agenda set out in **Section 3**.

2.4.3 Specific protocols for action to be taken in the event that human remains, remains which may comprise Protected Military Remains under the terms of the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 or remains which may be considered treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 are set out in **Section 5**.

2.5 Project roles

2.5.1 All archaeological works will be managed by the Main Works Contractor and monitored the Archaeological Clerk of Works, appointed by and acting for National Grid. The Archaeological Clerk of Works will ensure that the Archaeological Mitigation Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is implemented, will review any archaeological method statements, sampling/finds policies and reporting, and will lead any necessary consultation with North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC, advising Hambleton District Council, Selby District Council and Harrogate Borough Council), City of York Council (CYC), West Yorkshire Archaeological Advisory Service (WYAAS, advising Leeds City Council) and any other relevant bodies.

2.5.2 Archaeological works will be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor, working for the relevant Main Works Contractor, and acting under the supervision of the Archaeological Clerk of Works. The Archaeological Contractor will have appropriate experience and be able to maintain appropriate staffing for the proposed work. The Archaeological Contractor shall be a Registered Organisation of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) or have equivalent experience and expertise. The Archaeological Contractor shall be responsible for supplying any specialist technical or analytical services required for specific archaeological procedures.

2.5.3 National Grid will to the best of their endeavours aim to consult as early as possible with NYCC, CYC or WYAAS regarding the review of documentation.

2.5.4 Before archaeological work commences, the appointed Archaeological Contractor(s) will provide detailed method statements setting out how they intend to implement each element of the WSI. This will be agreed with the Archaeological Clerk of Works and supplied to NYCC, WYAAS and CYC archaeologists for agreement.

2.5.5 Key point monitoring will be set out separately within the detailed method statements regarding the different stages in the fieldwork. Archaeological work will require signing off by either NYCC, WYAAS or CYC as appropriate and may include site visits and meetings with the Archaeological Contractor, as appropriate. The key point monitoring will be timetabled into the project and set out in detailed method statements to be produced by the Archaeological Contractor(s).

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 Aim

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological mitigation strategy is to mitigate any loss of archaeological interest arising from disturbance or removal of archaeological remains during the construction of the Project.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation strategy are to:

- identify archaeological remains which may be disturbed by the Project;
- where reasonably practicable, ensure that such remains are appropriately protected from disturbance during works;
- ensure that any remains which are disturbed are appropriately investigated and recorded in advance;
- undertake appropriate post-excavation analysis to allow site records and analysis of archaeological material to be synthesised into an appropriate interpretive report; and
- disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigation at a level commensurate with their significance.

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3.3 Archaeological research agenda

3.3.1 Research frameworks, which have been produced for much of England, are compiled using data from Historic Environment Records (HERs), museums, and developer-led archaeology. The Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (YARF hereafter) was published in 2005 and 2007 as two separate volumes. The YARF contains an agenda of aims and objectives for each period and **Table 3.1** below presents those which are relevant to the Project.

Table 3.1 - Archaeological Research Agenda

Anticipated remains	Key issues	Mapping to YARF[3]
A- Features associated with prehistoric and/or Romano-British occupation	1 Understand the nature, extent and chronology of features relating to prehistoric and/or Romano-British occupation. 2 Compare any evidence found with known excavated examples in the vicinity, and with known and recorded cropmark evidence through National Mapping Programme (NMP) for example.	2.5 The Iron Age "examine habitation sites in relation to the evidence of landscape enclosure and to the more general development of the agricultural and pastoral economies". 2.6 Romano-British period: "move beyond the interpretative frameworks derived from classical sources which emphasised only military and political dynamics in the region".
B- Roman Roads west of Tadcaster and north of Overton	1 Confirm the presence of features consistent with Roman Roads. 2 Understand levels of preservation in relation to truncation. 3 Identify associated features such as structures and burials. 4 Identify possible relationships with pre-existing landscape features such as Iron Age field systems.	2.6 Romano-British period: "move beyond the interpretative frameworks derived from classical sources which emphasised only military and political dynamics in the region".

[3] Roskams S and Whyman, M (2007). Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda. English Heritage; Swindon.

Anticipated remains	Key issues	Mapping to YARF[3]
C- Features associated with medieval open field agriculture	1 Identify, map and record traces of broad reverse 'S' shaped ridge and furrow. 2 Seek to fill gaps in known areas of former medieval ridge and furrow/open fields recorded through NMP and documentary research.	2.8 The High Medieval Period: "the need to look beyond settlement to territory…. (with) a common emphasis on the requirement for interdisciplinary studies"
D- Features associated with the battle of Towton	1 to ensure that evidence for the battlefields can be identified and recorded to allow for an enhanced understanding of the location and course of the battle.	No specific reference in YARF
E- Features associated with the Battle of Marston Moor	1 to ensure that evidence for the battlefields can be identified and recorded to allow for an enhanced understanding of the location and course of the battle.	No specific reference in YARF
F- Undated cropmark features	1 Identify date, character and the significance of these assets.	A1, A2

4. Scope of work

4.1.1 **Table 4.1** below sets out in principle the investigative technique to be undertaken at specific locations. The extent of archaeological investigation in each location will be decided in consultation with NYCC and/or CYC and/or WYAAS in the light of detailed engineering design and set out in the Archaeological Contractor's detailed method statement. As a maximum, archaeological works will not extend beyond the limits of disturbance required to deliver the Project and will comprise only the area required to inform the research aims set out in **Table 3.1**. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken at locations where the extent of disturbance is restricted and/or where archaeological remains are anticipated to be of low complexity or limited significance, for example where the presence of ridge and furrow ploughing has been recorded. Strip, map and sample is to be employed to investigate areas where more extensive disturbance is anticipated in areas where more significant and/or complex remains are anticipated.

Table 4.1 - Proposed archaeological response

Work Location	Anticipated Remains	Investigative Technique	Research Issues (Table 3.1)
Shipton North CSEC and associated compounds	Recorded ridge and furrow south of Newlands Farm which survives as very low earthworks. Earlier remains may also be present below the ridge and furrow.	Archaeological Monitoring of intrusive access works such as stone access road and topsoil stripping of compounds and CSEC footprint.	C1, C2
Proposed pylon YR040	No recorded archaeology at this work locations, but various buried and earthwork remains are recorded within the vicinity, ranging from prehistory to the post-medieval period.	Archaeological monitoring of the pylon work areas and/or stoned access routes where required.	
Proposed pylon YN001 – YN002	No recorded archaeology at these works locations, but various buried and earthwork remains are recorded within the vicinity, ranging from prehistory to the post-medieval period.	Archaeological monitoring of the pylon work areas and/or and stoned access routes where required.	

Work Location	Anticipated Remains	Investigative Technique	Research Issues (Table 3.1)
Pylons YN006 and YN007	Traces of a Romano-British settlement were identified during monitoring of Geotechnical works in the 1990s. A Roman Road is believed to traverse the area, possible traces of which were identified through geophysical survey in the 1990s.	A staged approach comprising further geophysical survey to establish the extent of any settlement remains, and the line of the road part of which has been completed at the time of writing, to be followed by archaeological monitoring and strip, map and sample of pylon footprint and/or stone road line where required.	A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B4
Proposed Pylon SP004	Possible late-prehistoric roundhouse observed in water main construction approximately 100m to the north-west of the Pylon location	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive works at the pylon	
Proposed Pylons XC417 and XC418	Archaeological features recorded close to the site locations	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive works.	A1, A2
Proposed Pylon XCP426	Pylon is located close to cropmark of possible enclosure MNY17972.	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive works at this pylon	A1, A2
Proposed Pylons XC428, XC429 and XC430T	Cropmark of possible ring-ditch is recorded close to pylon locations.	Archaeological monitoring of intrusive works at this pylon	A1, A2
Marston Moor Battlefield XC446, XC443 and XC444	Archaeological features and small finds associated with the site of the Battle of Marston Moor.	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work cannot be avoided followed by strip, map and sample where deemed necessary and agreed between the Archaeological contractor, Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACOW) and NYCC. This would include provision for metal detecting in spoil.	E1
XC444, XC445 and XC446 (Marston Moor Battlefield)	Cropmarks representing a probable field system of prehistoric date.	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work	A1, A2

Work Location	Anticipated Remains	Investigative Technique	Research Issues (Table 3.1)
		cannot be avoided, including bellmouths.	
Tadcaster CSEC, cabling and associated compounds and pylon XD001	Roman Road, possible associated features, and pre-existing prehistoric field system.	Strip, map and sample of area agreed between the Archaeological Contractor, Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACOW) and NYCC.	A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B4
Works to XD002-004	Roman Road, possible associated features, and pre-existing prehistoric field system.	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work cannot be avoided.	A1, A2
XC483 refurbishment works	A complex of buried features visible as cropmarks lies on the pylon working area for refurbishment works.	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work cannot be avoided, followed by strip, map and sample where deemed necessary and agreed between the Archaeological Contractor, Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACOW) and NYCC.	A1, A2, F1
Access to XC494, XC495, XC496 and XC497	Archaeological features and small finds associated with the Battle of Towton.	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work cannot be avoided. This must include provision for metal detecting in spoil.	D1
Access to XC498	Upstanding and buried archaeological remains relating to a medieval manorial complex on the site of previous phases of occupation.	Archaeological monitoring to ensure the implementation of the agreed methods statement to ensure avoidance of disturbance to scheduled remains by proposed non-intrusive trackway.	A1
XC521 refurbishment works	Cropmarks of ring ditches surviving as buried deposits visible as cropmarks	Archaeological monitoring in areas where intrusive work cannot be avoided followed by strip, map and sample where deemed necessary.	A1, A2, F1

Work Location	Anticipated Remains	Investigative Technique	Research Issues (Table 3.1)
Proposed Monk Fryston Substation	Late prehistoric/ Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Geophysical survey and trial trenching have revealed the truncated remains of a late prehistoric enclosure or field system to the north of the substation. Strip, map and sample of construction compound and associated accesses as agreed with NYCC Archaeologist.	A1, A2

5. Standards for archaeological work

5.1 Archaeological monitoring

General principles

5.1.1 Construction monitoring may be necessary to address specific evidence-based research objectives. A suitably experienced archaeologist should provide archaeological support by means of monitoring in areas of the sites for the agreed periods of construction monitoring.

5.1.2 Machine excavations will be entered only on agreement with the main construction contractor and only the maximum safety depth (usually 1.2m but less if loose sands/gravel are present) to examine the stratigraphy in exposed sections. After excavation has progressed beyond this depth recording will take place without entering the trench unless adequate safety measures have been agreed with a competent person.

5.1.3 Where the presence of archaeological remains has been established, and where safe to do so, selected faces of the excavated area will be cleaned with appropriate hand tools to a degree sufficient to facilitate recording.

5.2 Standards for monitoring

Archaeological monitoring

5.2.1 It is not envisaged that an archaeologist will be present throughout the construction of the groundworks. The risk that archaeological remains might be present will be well established on the basis of previous stages of evaluation and/or mitigation works. The need to monitor construction works will be predictable and appropriate arrangements for occasional inspection visits will be acceptable in most instances.

5.2.2 Where archaeological deposits are encountered, sufficient excavation will be undertaken to allow appropriate records to be compiled in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in **Section 7** below, as might be reasonably achieved. Provision will be allowed for access in keeping with health and safety considerations.

5.2.3 During and after the excavation, all recovered artefacts will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (this will include controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring of conditions, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material).

5.3 Strip, map and sample

5.3.1 The appointed Archaeological Contractor will submit a Method Statement, including a detailed plan of areas to be subject to strip, map and sample for approval by the Archaeological Clerk of Works and relevant Planning Authority in accordance with their local requirements, before work commences.

5.3.2 The purpose of strip, map and sample is to identify specific archaeological foci within an extensive area of potential or to expose the spatial characteristics of extensive archaeological landscape elements, such as field systems, prior to selecting locations for targeted sample excavation. This work is to be undertaken within a framework of evidence-based research objectives.

5.3.3 Following initial machine excavation (which will be directed and monitored by the Archaeological Contractor), the area should be examined, and a plan of identified and potential archaeological features and deposits prepared at an appropriate scale. This will inform proposals for sample excavation to be agreed with the relevant Planning Authority. Where necessary to allow construction works to continue, the release of a part of an area may be agreed with the relevant Planning Authority. In this situation, areas which have not been released will be clearly demarcated. Phasing of these work will be considered and agreed with the relevant planning authority in accordance with the construction timetable to ensure the works are appropriately programmed to allow sufficient time in the construction programme to prevent delays and ensure recording has been undertaken according to the agreed Method Statement.

5.3.4 Key stages in strip, map and sample are:

- The careful stripping of identified areas to the appropriate level, in order to reveal the site plan;
- Immediate planning (mapping) of the area while the uncovered area is fresh. The area should be subsequently checked to see if weathering reveals further features and the plan updated as appropriate; and
- Sampling will proceed, concentrating on establishing a relative chronology through feature intersections and by attempting to establish a more precise chronology from the identified features.

5.3.5 Following the mapping of the area, investigation of an appropriate sample of identified features drawing on the standards set out in **Section 7** will be undertaken. Key areas and nodes will be investigated in sufficient detail to understand them both in respect of themselves and also in relation to their surroundings. The work will focus on adding to the spatial, chronological, functional and environmental context of the investigated area.

5.3.6 This requirement will be continually monitored during the course of the fieldwork and amended according to its effectiveness in meeting research objectives. In particular, the consideration of strip, map and sample operations will be discussed with the relevant Planning Authority with a view to extending these operations where significant archaeological remains have been observed or scaling back operations where the potential presence of archaeological features is demonstrably low, based on the following:

- identified prior truncation or disturbance;
- absence of observed features; and
- confirmation of prior survey results which suggest poor survival or archaeological features.

5.3.7 Any decision to scale back the scope of strip, map and sample mitigation will only be undertaken after agreement with the relevant Planning Authority has been confirmed.

5.3.8 Following completion of archaeological investigation to the satisfaction of the relevant Planning Authority the relevant area or agreed parts of it will be released to the main contractor so that construction works may proceed.

5.4 Standards for archaeological fieldwork

General methods

5.4.1 In all areas identified as requiring archaeological work in this WSI, removal of topsoil, overburden and 19th/20thcentury and later remains to the first significant archaeological horizon will be undertaken by a 360º excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under the continuous supervision of the Archaeological Contractor and intermittent supervision of the Archaeological Clerk of Works with the authority to halt and direct machine excavation. Spoil will be temporarily stockpiled onsite at a safe distance from the trenches and other constraints, to the satisfaction of the main contractor.

5.4.2 Areas subject to machine excavation will be periodically scanned with a metal detector to identify the possible presence of metal artefacts.

5.4.3 The first significant archaeological horizon and all subsequent archaeological deposits will be cleaned by hand. Excavation of any archaeological deposits identified will proceed by hand except where specifically agreed with the relevant Planning Authority.

5.4.4 Arrangements for the processing of bulk samples taken for the recovery of environmental materials and artefacts, especially carbonised plant remains and ceramics, should be confirmed. These arrangements must be sufficient to provide feedback on the character of sample assemblages concurrent with the fieldwork to enable refinement of field sample collection, as necessary to fully realise the research objectives and project aim. It is anticipated there will be on-site processing facilities during excavation and strip, map and sample operations.

5.4.5 Construction works may commence following completion of archaeological investigation to the satisfaction of the relevant Local Planning Authority and the main contractor. No allowance for further reinstatement or consolidation has been made.

5.4.6 The following professional standards apply:

- CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2014);
- CIfA Guidelines for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020); and
- CIfA Code of Conduct: professional ethics in archaeology (2021).

Sample excavation

5.4.7 Features and deposits will be sectioned and recorded in plan. Archaeological features will be hand cleaned prior to excavation to provide accurate definitions. For linear features such hand cleaning will be targeted at sample excavation points. Deposits interpreted as natural subsoil should be tested by hand or machine excavation to determine the validity of this interpretation.

5.4.8 The sampling strategy will be developed throughout the investigation period in consultation with the relevant Planning Authority in the light of the result of the field work. The sampling strategy will be kept under review during the excavation work. The excavation will normally include as a minimum:

- A robust spatial framework of excavation to provide an understanding of the distribution of past activities across the investigation area including and 'special' deposits and any patterning in artefact distribution. Such a framework will consider the inter-relationships of major features;
- The investigation of the intersections of features of archaeological date to obtain a phasing of the site; and
- Structural remains and other areas of significant and specific activity (domestic, industrial, religious, hearths, 'special'/patterned deposits and so on) will be excavated and recorded to a degree whereby the extent, date form, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

5.4.9 All burial deposits and associated remains will be fully excavated and recorded in accordance with an agreed methodology (see below).

5.4.10 Representative non-structural linear cut features will be sample excavated and recorded to establish the feature's character, date and morphology and to provide information on activities taking place in close proximity to the feature. A 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this the sampling requirement can be reduced with the agreement of the relevant Planning Authority. The junctions and intersections of linear features should be removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship. All terminal ends will be investigated. Sections will normally be at least 1m wide.

5.4.11 Non-structural pits will be half-sectioned unless the character, number or size of the pits makes this unpractical. For example, if a pit contains several intersections and re-cuts, it would not always be appropriate to half-section it. In this situation, the Archaeological Contractor will consider 'quadranting' or single context planning. Equally, if 'special' deposits are expected, pits may need to be excavated in plan rather than being half-sectioned. The strategy will need to be agreed with the relevant Planning Authority and the Archaeological Clerk of Works.

5.4.12 Non-structural post and stake-holes will be half-sectioned sufficiently to clarify character, relationships and chronology, before fully excavating for the retrieval of potential archaeological finds.

5.4.13 The sampling excavation strategy will be reviewed continuously throughout the course of fieldwork and, if necessary, amended to take account of changing circumstances and understanding. Any changes or amendments will be agreed in advance of implementation with the relevant Planning Authority and the Archaeological Clerk of Works, such as:

- In some cases it will be sufficient to excavate a representative sample of long linear features such as boundary ditches or quarry pits in order to record their form, function and date and recover artefacts and ecofacts; and
- Where insufficient dating material or information has been retrieved from a partially sectioned feature, further sampling may be undertaken, subject to consideration of residuary or other factors that might limit the integrity of archaeological data, with reference to the research objectives and in consultation with the relevant Planning Authority and the Archaeological Clerk of Works.

Recording

5.4.14 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work. A continuous numbering system will be used and the following registers kept on standardised forms: contexts; sections; plans; and photographs. The recording system to be used will be stated in the contractor's method statement and if requested copies of the manual to that system will be provided to the relevant Planning Authority and the Archaeological Clerk of Works. Basic requirements are outlined below:

Geomatics

5.4.15 The excavation area will be accurately related to the National Grid and located on an Ordnance Survey map of the area at an appropriate scale not smaller than 1:2500. One or more temporary benchmarks (TBM) related to Ordnance Datum will be established near the archaeological investigation. Surveying of TBM and other control points will be undertaken using a survey-grade GPS capable of measurement of elevation to an accuracy of +/-20mm (e.g. LeicaCS20/GS08 or Leica 1200).

5.4.16 The site grid will be accurately tied to the OS National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Site drawings

5.4.17 An overall plan of the individual sites shall be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:200 to show the location of the investigation areas in relation to existing features visible on the ground. Accurate scale plans and section drawings (both sections of features and representative trench sections) will be drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. Where archaeological features are not observed or little variation in sequence is apparent, only representative sample sections will be recorded and the trench plan will be recorded in outline at a larger scale. Plotting of small finds in three dimensions (3D) will be undertaken where appropriate. All drawings will feature multiple records of heights related to Ordnance Datum, including levels on current ground level adjacent to the excavation edges.

5.4.18 Each plan will be located by reference to an established site grid and in elevation by levels above Ordnance Datum.

Stratigraphic recording

5.4.19 All contexts will be given an individual number and recorded on a pro-forma sheet. A separate block of numbers will be allocated to each investigation area. Context descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, will be recorded on standardised record sheets. Where stratified deposits are encountered a "Harris"-type matrix will be compiled throughout the excavation.

5.4.20 Where archaeological deposits are not encountered representative sequence descriptions will be recorded and relevant locations shown on an accurate site plan.

Small finds

5.4.21 The locations of small finds will be recorded. Where the specific location of individual objects other than small finds might provide useful interpretive data, their location will be recorded in 3D, either as coordinates or on a plan as appropriate.

Photography

5.4.22 Photography will be by digital photography taken on a digital SLR or compact camera capable of imaging in RAW format as well as jpg. Images may be included in the report as appropriate. This will illustrate the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record will also include working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork. Photographs should also be used to record interpretive data (e.g. groups of features and the relationships between them rather than individual features) and important artefacts in situ where possible. Other than 'working' shots they should include clear metric scales and should only be taken after the relevant features/areas have been hand cleaned.

Environmental sampling

5.4.23 A detailed sampling policy will be decided in consultation with the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor.[4] This will detail specific categories of material that are of interest and identify a programme of work to support the research objectives set out in the Project Design, which will be revised as appropriate throughout the excavation and post-excavation phases.

5.4.24 The on-site sampling policy will be inclusive, as the significance of individual features may not be fully understood until wider patterns of spatial distribution and phasing are understood. As set out in the general methods above, arrangements for the processing of bulk samples taken for the recovery of environmental materials should be confirmed. The final sampling and discard policy will be agreed in consultation with the project environmental specialist, the relevant Planning Authority and the Regional Scientific Advisor.

5.4.25 Archaeological deposits will be sampled systematically in bulk samples. In general, coarse sieved samples of 100l or more will be recovered from deposits containing small bone or exploited mollusc assemblages. Flotation samples of 40-60l will be recovered from deposits containing charred materials. All samples will be collected from the fills of cut features, and from any other securely stratified deposits that have the potential to provide environmental or economic information, such as occupation layers or material accumulating on use surfaces. Particular emphasis will be placed on contexts that may supply material suitable for scientific dating of potential early medieval and prehistoric features. Decisions on sampling must also take account of stratigraphic factors and consider the opportunity to employ chronological and spatial controls in the recovery of samples in order to generate environmental information of sufficient quality to meet the research objectives.

5.4.26 Provision will be made for column and other appropriate samples to be taken for geoarchaeological assessment and analysis as appropriate and in line with technical guidance.[5] Due consideration will be given to the collection of samples suitable for microfossil analysis and other specialised analysis from suitable deposit sequences, that might inform the pattern of changing environmental conditions over time. Waterlogged and cess deposits will be specifically sampled for microfaunal and invertebrate analysis. Bulk samples will also be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for assessment of organic remains. Any organic artefacts that are retrieved

[4] English Heritage (2011) A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition). English Heritage; Swindon.
[5] Historic England (2015) Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. Historic England; London.

during the excavation will be stored in appropriate conditions and assessed by a qualified archaeological conservator.

5.4.27 Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes will also be routinely sampled.

Artefact recovery

5.4.28 The recovery of material that can adequately date major archaeological phases is a key requirement. It is recognised that the incidence of artefacts may limit the quality of datable assemblages, and measures for scientific dating are also set out below. However, artefacts remain a key source of dating information.

5.4.29 Bulk finds such as pottery and animal bone will normally be collected by context. Where it is appropriate and following additional instruction, soil samples will also be recovered for sieving, specifically for the purpose of:

- Providing statistically controlled samples; and
- Enhanced recovery techniques.

5.4.30 As set out in the general methods above, arrangements for the processing of bulk samples taken for the recovery of artefacts should be confirmed.

5.4.31 Finds will be temporarily stored on-site and removed from site to a secure location as required. All finds that are retained will be washed, marked and bagged in a manner suitable for long-term storage.

5.4.32 A sampling strategy for the recovery and recording of waterlogged wood and timber will be agreed with the relevant Planning Authority archaeological advisor and the Archaeological Clerk of Works, where significant quantities of such materials are observed.

5.4.33 All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, boxed and stored in accordance with the CIfA Guidelines for Finds Work, the guidelines in the UKIC Conservation Guidelines No. 2 and the requirements of the recipient museum.

5.4.34 A discard policy acceptable to the relevant receiving museum will only be implemented following quantification, assessment and recommendation from artefactual and environmental specialists. Certain classes of material, such as post-medieval pottery and building material, may be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept, but no finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the landowner, relevant County or City Archaeologist and the receiving museum.

Conservation

5.4.35 Procedures for the recovery, packing and transportation of artefacts will follow First Aid for Finds (3rd Edition) and UKIC's Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Where delicate artefacts are uncovered, appropriate immediate measures will be taken, and the artefacts transferred to the appropriate Conservator. If particularly complex conservation requirements become apparent, the conservator will be called to site to excavate and package the object.

Scientific dating

5.4.36 Achieving a coherent chronology across all phases of activity is a key objective, as this may help resolve problems in the identification of cultural activity during period when ceramics were not generally available to communities in North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire, i.e. the early medieval period. A strategy for the selection of samples for scientific dating will be required, taking into consideration statistical procedures designed to enhance the accuracy of site chronologies, for instance the use of Bayesian techniques.[6]

5.4.37 Samples of material suitable for scientific dating techniques including AMS C^{14} dating, archaeomagnetism (for example, charred seeds or in situ burnt clay from appropriate contexts) or thermoluminescence will be collected where available.

5.4.38 Scientific dating will be a significant consideration during the post-excavation assessment and will inform the Updated Project Design (UPD).

5.5 Procedures in respect of statutorily designated remains

Human remains

5.5.1 It is possible that human remains will be present within certain parts of the Order Limits, most notably as in and around the registered battlefields of Towton (1461) and Marston Moor (1644).

5.5.2 In the event of human remains being encountered they will be left in situ, covered and protected, and the Coroner, the relevant planning authority and the Archaeological Clerk of Works will be informed.

5.5.3 The Archaeological Contractor will arrange receipt of the appropriate documentation and license from the Department of Justice to enable the legal removal of any human remains encountered in the works. The Archaeological Contractor is to comply with the conditions of any issued License.

5.5.4 If removal is agreed, all subsequent work will comply with relevant regulations (including local authority environmental health regulations) and technical guidance.[7]

5.5.5 The Archaeological Contractor will have availability within the team or on call an appropriately qualified and experienced osteo-archaeologist to supervise the excavation and removal of human remains from the site. The Archaeological Contractor will use an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological conservator to assist where appropriate in the lifting of human remains and grave goods/cremation vessels.

5.5.6 The potential for chemical analysis of bone and teeth to provide information on past human diet, health, migration and kinship, as well as the age of the skeletal material[8] will be considered during post-excavation.

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[6] Bayliss A., & Bronk Ramsey C. (2004) Pragmatic Baysians: a decade of integrating radiocarbon dates into chronological models in Caitlin E Buck and Andrew R Milard Tools for Constructing Chronologies: Crossing Disciplinary Boundaries, Lecture Notes in Statistics 177, 25-42

[7] Historic England (2018) The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. Historic England; London.

[8] Richards M (2004). Sampling procedures for bone chemistry in M Brickley and J I McKinley (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains IFA Paper No. 7, 43-46

Protected military remains

5.5.7 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 (PMRA) applies to any aircraft which has crashed while in military service and which were wrecked while in military service, and makes it an offence to disturb, move or unearth these remains.

5.5.8 There are no designated protected areas or controlled sites within the Order Limits, and records of military crash sites in the immediate vicinity of the Order Limits are recorded as having been cleared at the time of the crash, such as that at Red House. Surviving remains of these, or any unrecorded crash sites may be protected under the PMRA and, if observed, should be treated as controlled sites until their status has been confirmed with the Ministry of Defence and any appropriate licences for excavation granted.

5.5.9 Where remains are observed during archaeological investigation or construction work, intrusive work should cease, and the site be secured while consultation with the Ministry of Defence is undertaken.

Treasure

5.5.10 Any items which are recovered which could be deemed as treasure will be subject to the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Such material shall normally be removed from site to a secure location at the end of the working day on which it is found. In addition to the statutory authorities the relevant Finds Liaison Officer Portable Antiquities Officer should be informed.

5.6 Post-excavation work, reporting and dissemination

Finds

5.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds must be carried out in compliance with the CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014)[9] and those set by United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC).[10]

5.6.2 The deposition and disposal of artefacts must be agreed with the legal owner and recipient museum prior to the work taking place. Where the landowner decides to retain artefacts, adequate provision must be made for recording them. Details of land ownership should be provided by the applicant.

5.6.3 All retained artefacts must be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

Site archive

5.6.4 Before the commencement of fieldwork, contact should be made with the landowners and recipient Museum to make the relevant arrangements. Details of land ownership

[9] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014). Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. (Online) Available at: [redacted] (Accessed July 2022)

[10] UKIC (1990) Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage. UKIC Archaeology Section; London

should be provided by the Applicant. Details of the appropriate museum are to be confirmed.

5.6.5 Ownership of archaeological material, except that governed by specific legal provisions (e.g. human remains) will remain with the relevant landowner except where transfer of title is agreed. The archaeological contractor will ensure that transfer of title for all archaeological material for deposition has been agreed before the archive is deposited.

5.6.6 Ownership and deposition of any material that is designated as Treasure will be determined by the relevant statutory process described in the Treasure Act 1996.

5.6.7 Where the landowner retains ownership of archaeological material, this material will be returned to the relevant owner within six months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

5.6.8 The Archaeological Contractor will specify the receiving museum and confirm that arrangements for receipt of archaeological material and site archives have been agreed before the commencement of fieldwork.

5.6.9 The archive and the finds must be deposited in the receiving museum, within six months of completion of the post-excavation work and report.

5.6.10 The relevant planning authority will require confirmation that the archive has been submitted in a satisfactory form to the receiving museum.

Post-excavation reporting

5.6.11 An initial assessment of the results will be undertaken and an Interim Report produced within four weeks of the completion of onsite work. A Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) report following all excavation and/or strip, map and sample works (as identified in **Section 4**) UPD will be submitted to the relevant planning authority. This will be followed by further analysis, as required.

5.6.12 The purposes of the interim report is to:

- confirm the completion of the fieldwork;
- provide an indicative timetable for detailed post-excavation assessment and reporting; and
- signpost any significant findings to inform research and development management pending the production of the full report.

5.6.13 This interim summary reporting will comprise the following:

- mapping of the results of the excavation works undertaken;
- scope of work identifying the investigative techniques used at each work location, which may be set out as a table;
- key findings set out as bullet points highlighting any key observations and implications for the agreed research agenda;
- an UPD (required if the archaeological remains are worthy of publication) with indicative timetable compiled and agreed for post-excavation assessment and full reporting; and
- indicative scope of PXA.

5.6.14 It is intended that this report presents only a very brief synthesis of the results of the fieldwork to allow for early dissemination of summary results and project planning. Tables or bullet points should be used to provide a concise but intelligible summary. Detailed Plans and maps and analysis of stratigraphic, artefactual or ecofactual material should not be included.

5.6.15 Where different elements of the archaeological fieldwork are undertaken by different specialist contractors, the summary reporting may be divided thematically to reflect the scope of works undertaken by different contractors. Where appropriate, the format and scope of each individual summary will be agreed with the relevant Planning Authority.

Post-excavation assessment (PXA)

Purpose

5.6.16 The intention of carrying out a PXA is to provide a rapid summary of the material recovered during the excavation and to allow costed recommendations to be made for the final reporting, which will be carried out following the completion of all the archaeological fieldwork.

5.6.17 The PXA is intended to be a summary document rather than a detailed record. As such, the level of reporting will provide sufficient detail to allow recommendations to be made and justified.

Form

5.6.18 The PXA will comprise:

- Introduction:
  - Scope of the Project;
  - Circumstances and dates of fieldwork and previous work; and
  - Comments on the organisation of the report.
- Original research aims.
- Summary of the documented history of the site(s).
- Interim statement on the results of the fieldwork.
- Summary of the site archive and work undertaken for assessment:
  - Site records: quantity, work done on records during post-excavation assessment:
  - Finds: factual summary of material and records, quantity, range, variety, preservation, work done during post-excavation assessment;
  - Environmental material: factual summary of human and animal bone, shell and each type of sample (e.g. bulk organic, dendrochronological, monolith), quantity, range, variety, preservation, work done on the material during post-excavation assessment; and
  - Documentary records: list of relevant sources discovered, quantity, variety, intensity of study of sources during post-excavation assessment.

Potential of the Data:

- An appraisal of the extent to which the site archive might enable the data to meet the research aims of the project, sub-divided according to the research aims of the project rather than the form of the data;
- A statement of the potential of the data in developing new research aims, to contribute to other projects and to advance methodologies; and
- A summary statement of the significance of the data.

- Additional information will normally include:
  - Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales;
  - Sufficient supporting data, tabulated or in appendices, and/or details of the contents of the project archive, to permit the interrogation of the stated conclusions; and
  - Index referencing and disclaimers.

OASIS

5.6.19 The overall aim of the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological consultant or contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER), the relevant HER will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website. The Archaeological Contractor must indicate that they agree to this procedure within the method statement submitted to the Archaeological Clerk of Works and relevant planning authority for approval.

Publication

5.6.20 Formal publication of the results of the fieldwork in the form of a written and illustrated report is a standard requirement. It is intended that the results of the works as a whole will be reviewed, and decisions taken on the scope and level of any publication(s) following the submission of the PXA reports and review.

Heritage outreach

5.6.21 Opportunities for wider public outreach and sharing of the findings of the archaeological investigations more widely will be identified where suitable in consultation with the relevant archaeologist at the relevant time. As outlined in the **Code of Construction Practice** (**Volume 5, Document 5.3.3B**) information will be provided to the public during the construction of the Project. For example, this could include the reporting of progress and findings regarding archaeology in project newsletters.

6. Health, safety and environment

6.1.1 Health and Safety will take priority over all other requirements. A conditional aspect of all archaeological work is both safe access to the area of work and a safe working environment. All relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice should be respected and adhered to. Site-specific risk assessments will be carried out in respect of each element of the mitigation fieldwork prior to commencement of the fieldwork and copies sent to the representatives of the client for approval.

6.1.2 The Project will be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under the defined Health, Safety and Environmental Policy.

6.1.3 Copies of the successful contractor's insurance policies will be required in advance by the client or their nominated representative.

6.1.4 The appointed sub-contractor/s will take responsibility for securing the excavation areas (e.g. by fencing), provision of welfare, and the removal of materials brought onto the site during the excavation.

6.1.5 Service plans and plans of buried restrictions will be supplied by the appointed Principal Contractor. Any archaeological intervention must respect all requirements for safe stand-off distances and working practices in regard of these features. Any resulting changes to the Archaeological Clerk of Works.

7. Monitoring

7.1.1 The relevant planning authority advisor must be informed of the start date and timetable in advance of work commencing.

7.1.2 Reasonable access to the site must be afforded to the relevant planning authority archaeological advisor or their nominee at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological excavations.

7.1.3 Regular communication between the Archaeological Contractor, the relevant planning authority, client and other interested parties must be maintained to ensure the project aims and objectives are achieved.

Annex 3C.1
Results of Baseline Study

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY6117	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow, and settlement and land use relating to activity from the Neolithic to early medieval period.	Medium
HNY7449	Osbaldwick Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7211	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7379	Osbaldwick Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7426	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7431	Osbaldwick Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7435	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7438	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential within remaining open spaces for sub-surface structural evidence related to earlier phases of settlement, most likely for post-medieval and medieval phases.	Medium
HNY7446	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for below ground remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement activity in the remaining green areas.	Medium
HNY7423	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7349	Osbaldwick Substation	High potential for the remains of removed post-medieval boundaries, medieval ridge and furrow, and small finds associated with both periods.	Medium
HNY6923	Preferred route of new YN overhead line Swathe Shipton North CSEC Siting Area	Medium potential for post-medieval ridge and furrow. Low potential for medieval and earlier remains.	Low

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY5493	Proposed site of Overton Substation Preferred route of new YN overhead line	High potential for pre-medieval settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY9406	Preferred route of new 2TW/YR overhead line Swathe; Shipton CSEC Siting area	Medium potential for the remains of features relating to cropmarks identified directly west of the area.	Medium
HNY6198	Proposed location of Overton Substation Preferred route for new YN overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY7085	SP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6162	Proposed location of Overton Substation Preferred route for new 2TW/YR overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7224	Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential for surviving remnants of WWII aircraft crash site.	Medium
HNY9407	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line	Medium potential for medieval – post medieval agricultural remains and finds associated with Shipton. Medium potential for Iron Age – Romano-British occupational evidence.	Medium
HNY10409	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY10407	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential within remaining open areas for post-medieval and medieval near surface small finds associated with earlier occupational phases of Shipton. Medium potential for pre-medieval occupation.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY10403	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential within remaining open areas for post-medieval and medieval buried structural remains and near surface small finds.	Medium
HNY10405	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential within remaining open spaces for the presence of near surface small finds associated with post-medieval and medieval occupational phases of Shipton.	Medium
HNY10406	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY10402	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY10401	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Medium potential for the buried remains of medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY10404	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5222	Proposed location of Overton Substation XCP overhead lines Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line	High potential for observed prehistoric or Romano-British land-use.	Medium
HNY10300	XCP overhead line	Medium potential for post-medieval, medieval, and early medieval settlement and land-use in the form of buried structures and ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY10400	Proposed location for Overton Substation	Medium potential for medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
		Medium potential for prehistoric or Romano-British occupation.	
HNY5229	Preferred corridor for new YN overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6202	Proposed location of Overton Substation Preferred route for new YN overhead line	Medium potential for ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY6203	Proposed location of Overton Substation Preferred route for new YN overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY10303	Preferred corridor for new XCP overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5219	XCP overhead line Proposed location of Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6205	Proposed location of Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6202	Proposed location of Overton Substation Preferred route for new YN overhead line	Medium potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7303	Proposed location for Overton Substation SP overhead line	High potential for upstanding and buried post-medieval remains and buried medieval structural remains, along with near surface small finds within remaining open areas.	Medium
HNY9296	Proposed location for Overton Substation SP overhead line	High potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9425	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval and post medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
	Proposed location for Overton Substation		
HNY7301	Proposed location for Overton Substation XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY9306	XCP overhead line	Medium potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY5214	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5217	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow, and prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5215	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5216	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5103	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow surviving as earthworks, and prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY9306	XCP overhead line	Medium potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9296	Proposed location for Overton Substation XCP overhead line	High potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7303	Proposed location for Overton Substation XCP overhead line	High potential for upstanding and buried post-medieval remains and buried medieval structural remains, along with near surface small finds within remaining open areas.	Medium
HNY9401	XCP overhead line	High potential within remaining open spaces for buried structural remains and small finds relating to post-medieval and medieval activity including the scheduled monument.	High
HNY6207	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9311	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow, and prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY9316	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7235	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7233	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5218	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9388	XCP overhead line	High potential for buried structural remains and small finds relating to early occupational phases of Upper Poppleton.	Medium
HNY9386	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7244	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7251	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7248	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY9293	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7238	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY7241	XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY7224	Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential for surviving remnants of WWII aircraft crash site.	Medium
HNY5082	XC overhead line	High potential for small finds relating to the Battle of Marston Moor. High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	High
HNY7729	XCP overhead line	High potential for post-medieval and medieval settlement activity.	Medium
HNY10411	XCP overhead line	High potential for post-medieval garden features, medieval ridge and furrow, small finds associated with post-medieval and medieval activity, and remains of a WWII crash site.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY9695	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9691	XC overhead line XCP overhead line	High potential for post-medieval boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY9692	XC overhead line XCP overhead line	High potential in open places within Moor Monkton for structural remains and small finds relating to post-medieval and medieval phases of occupation.	Medium
HNY10304	Preferred corridor for new overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	High potential for buried structural remains and near surface small finds dating to the post-medieval and medieval periods within the few open spaces of Beningbrough hamlet.	Medium
HNY10301	XCP overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY10302	Preferred corridor for new XCP overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY10303	Preferred corridor for new XCP overhead line Proposed location for Overton Substation	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5103	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow surviving as earthworks, and prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY9718	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY4796	XC overhead line	High potential for small finds relating to the Battle of Marston Moor.	High
HNY5279	XC overhead line	High potential for finds associated with the Battle of Marston Moor.	High
HNY5278	XC overhead line	High potential for artefacts and graves associated with the Battle of Marston Moor in specific areas of this HLC.	High
HNY5275	XC overhead line	High potential for artefacts and graves associated with the Battle of Marston Moor in specific areas of this HLC	High

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
		Medium potential for buried structural remains relating to previous occupational phases within Long Marston.	
HNY5174	XC overhead line	High potential for the remains of medieval furlongs.	Medium
HNY5312	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5311	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5347	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5363	XC overhead line	Medium to high potential for buried structural remains relating to medieval and post-medieval occupational phases within Wighill village.	Medium
HNY5357	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY6682	XC overhead line Tadcaster CSEC Siting Area	Low potential for archaeological remains.	Low
HNY5360	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow. Medium potential for pre-medieval settlement remains.	Medium
HNY5361	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY5393	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5379	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval settlement and ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY5374	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow. Low potential for pre-medieval activity associated with recorded evidence adjacent to the HLC area.	Medium
HNY5377	XC overhead line, overhead line access	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY5378	XC overhead line, overhead line access	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow and elements of designed parkland associated with Newton Kyme Hall. Medium potential for pre-medieval features associated with recorded evidence located just beyond the HLC area.	Medium to High
HNY24463	XC overhead line	Medium potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY24460	XC overhead line	High potential for post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY24453	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY5440	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5464	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5465	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY24456	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	Medium
HNY24454	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5154	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval settlement and agriculture, and prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5466	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5479	XC overhead line	Low-Medium potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5333	XC overhead line	High potential for elements of designed parkland and Roman Road remains.	Medium
HNY5345	XC overhead line	Medium potential for prehistoric-Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
HNY5300	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5397	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY5396	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5484	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6673	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6672	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6669	XC overhead line	High potential for small finds and graves associated with the Battle of Towton, and post-medieval and medieval ridge and furrow.	High
HNY6630	XC overhead line	High potential for artefacts and graves associated with the Battle of Towton. High potential for medieval and pre-medieval settlement and land-use.	High
HNY6663	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval ridge and furrow. Medium potential for pre-medieval settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5979	XC overhead line	High potential for post-medieval and medieval settlement and agriculture, and for pre-medieval settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY5982	XC overhead line	Medium potential for features relating to recorded earthworks situated in the woodland.	Medium
HNY5973	XC overhead line	Medium potential for features relating to recorded earthwork banks within the woodland.	Medium
HNY5211	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium

HLC Area	Project Component	Potential	Significance
		Low potential for medieval ridge and furrow.	
HNY6656	XC overhead line	High potential for medieval settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY6653	XC overhead line	High potential for post-medieval, medieval, and early medieval settlement remains.	Medium
HNY6641	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6642	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6643	XC overhead line	Low potential for archaeological remains in this area.	Low
HNY6371	XC overhead line	High potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use in areas which have escaped modern development.	Medium
HNY6145	Monk Fryston Substation	Medium potential for prehistoric or Romano-British settlement and land-use.	Medium
HNY24570	Monk Fryston Substation	High potential for prehistoric or Romano British settlement and land-use.	Medium

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