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Volume 5

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Volume 5

Chapter Review Form

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7. Historic Environment

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7. Historic Environment

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter presents the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Yorkshire Green Energy Enablement (GREEN) Project (referred to as the Project or Yorkshire GREEN throughout the ES) with respect to the Historic Environment. It should be read in conjunction with the Project description provided in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and with respect to relevant parts of the following chapters:

- **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6;**
- **Chapter 11: Agriculture and Soils, Volume 5, Document 5.2.11;**
- **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration, Volume 5, Document 5.2.14;**
- **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Volume 5, Document 5.2.9;** and
- **Chapter 8: Biodiversity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.8.**

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 environmental 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 assessment of historic environment effects (**Section 7.9 to 7.47**);
- assessment of cumulative effects (**Section 7.48**); and
- a summary of the significance conclusions (**Section 7.49**).

Project overview

7.1.3 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). Works to existing infrastructure within the Order Limits would comprise:
 - Section A (Osbalwick Substation): Minor works at Osbalwick 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 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 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) 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/PHG) 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 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) 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.

7.1.4 Please refer to **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** for more information on the different components of the Project.

Limitations and assumptions

7.1.5 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been produced to assess the likely significant effects of the Project with regard to the historic environment and should be read in conjunction with the project description in **Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and the Figures and Appendices referred to in this text (**Volume 5, Documents 5.3.7 and 5.4.7**).

- 7.1.6 This assessment is based on desk-based research, site walkovers, non-intrusive archaeological geophysical survey and targeted archaeological trenching. It cannot, therefore, be taken as a definitive statement of the potential presence and significance of archaeological remains within all areas of the Order Limits. While areas of identifiable archaeological potential have been identified, there remains the possibility that previously unrecorded archaeological remains may be present within the Order Limits. Areas of greater potential impact at the proposed Overton and Monk Fryston Substations have been subject to geophysical and intrusive survey to allow for a more informed understanding of archaeological potential. The full results of these investigations will be submitted post-DCO (Development Consent Order).
- 7.1.7 The decision over whether to carry out further surveys have been 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.
- 7.1.8 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 has allowed for an informed assessment of the potential significant effects of the Project to assist the determination of the DCO application and to allow appropriate environmental measures or mitigation to be applied. The working area at Tadcaster Tee has been identified as an area requiring Geophysical Survey. Due to access issues, this survey has not been undertaken but is planned for September 2022.
- 7.1.9 The Vale of York National Mapping Programme (NMP) data was not assessed at PEIR as a result of temporary closure of the archive, which was considered a potential limitation to the PEIR. This data was subsequently considered during the production of the ES by reference to a dedicated online resource, along with additional aerial photography supplied by City of York Council. No additional archaeological features were identified from these sources within the Order Limits, and there is no limitation to the ES in this regard.
- 7.1.10 The PEIR noted incomplete LiDAR coverage of the Order Limits at both 1m and 2m resolution. These limitations have been reduced through the publication of updated LiDAR data by the Environment Agency in Summer 2021 which covers a larger area of the Order Limits, from which analyses for the ES have been updated.
- 7.1.11 In order to respond to comments from the National Trust and in line with the PEIR, which noted the need to consider views from the interior of Beningbrough Hall, an accompanied site visit was undertaken on 25 February 2022 to allow views from upper storeys of the Hall to be considered. The findings from this site visit have been considered in the assessment and are presented in **Section 7.16**.

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 (Volume 5, Document 5.2.5)**.

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 ¹	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. 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.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 ²	<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 (“the Act”)³ by equivalent provisions in the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010⁴.</p>
Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 ⁴	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

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

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

³ UK Government (2008). Planning Act 2008. (Online) Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents> (Accessed 12 October 2021)

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

Legislation	Legislative Context
	for the desirability of preserving the character and appearance of conservation areas. These duties are the relevant duties for determining DCO applications.
Treasure Act 1996 ⁵	This Act defines what constitutes “treasure”. Any find of “treasure” must be reported to the local Coroner.
Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 ⁶	This Order amends the statutory definition of “treasure”.
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 ⁷	These regulations set out criteria to be used to determine the importance of hedgerows and protect important hedgerows from removal. Selection criteria include heritage-based considerations.
Burial Act 1857 ⁸	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 ⁹	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 provided in **Table 7.2**. In September 2021, the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) consulted upon a review of Energy National Policy Statements (NPS) with consultation closing on 29 November 2021. The energy NPS were reviewed to reflect the policies and broader strategic approach set out in the Energy white paper and to ensure a policy framework was in place to support the infrastructure requirement for the transition to net zero. There are no substantive changes with regard to the historic environment within those draft Energy NPS, which are considered to be relevant to the Project.
- 7.2.4 Relevant sections of the ES have been cross-referenced to the appropriate policy at **Table 7.2**, although reference should be made to the Planning Statement (**Volume 7, Document 7.1**) for the full policy assessment.

⁵ UK Government (1996). Treasure Act, 1996. (Online) Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

⁶ UK Government (2002). Treasure (Designation) Order, 2002. (Online) Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2002/0110424700/contents> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

⁷ UK Government (1997). The Hedgerow Regulations, 1997. (Online) Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

⁸ UK Government (1857). Burial Act, 1857. (Online) Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81/contents> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

⁹ UK Government (1986). Protection of Military Remains, 1986. (Online) Available at:

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1986/35/contents> (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Table 7.2 – Planning policy relevant to the historic environment assessment

Policy	Policy Context
National planning policy	
Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) ¹⁰	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.
NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) ¹¹	Does not add further requirements for assessment of the historic environment and instead directs applicants to NPS EN-1.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ¹²	Section 16: Section 16 of the NPPF is consistent with EN-1 and is not, therefore, repeated here.
Local planning policy	
Harrogate District Local Plan 2014 - 2035 ¹³	Policy HP2: Heritage Assets Proposals for development that would affect heritage assets will be determined in accordance with national planning policy. Policy HP3: Local Distinctiveness Development should incorporate high quality building, urban and landscape design that protects, enhances or reinforces features that contribute to local distinctiveness.
Hambleton Local Development Framework: Core Strategy	Core Policy 16: Protecting and Enhancing Natural and Man-made Assets

¹⁰ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). (Online) Available at:

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).

¹¹ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). (Online) Available at:

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).

¹² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). (Online) Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf (Accessed 25 July 2021).

¹³ Harrogate Borough Council (2014) Local Plan 2014 – 2035. (Online) Available at:

https://consult.harrogate.gov.uk/portal/adopted_local_plan/adoptedlp?pointId=s1479135049259

Policy	Policy Context
Development Plan Document, 2007 ¹⁴	<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 ¹⁵	<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 ¹⁶	<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>
Saved Policies of the York Local Plan, 2005 ¹⁷	<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>There are 12 policies (HE1 – 12) identified. Of relevance here are:</p>

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

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

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

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

HE2: Development in Historic Locations.

Relating to proposals within or adjoining conservation areas, and locations which affect the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments or nationally important archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not).

HE4: Listed Buildings

Gives criteria for acceptable proposal types where no adverse effects to the listed building can be demonstrated.

HE9: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Proposals which adversely affect a scheduled monument or its setting will not be accepted.

HE10: Archaeology

Defines the process for proposals which may affect buried archaeological remains.

HE11: Trees and Landscape

Trees and landscapes which are part of the setting of conservation areas, listed buildings, or scheduled monuments must be retained.

HE12: Historic Parks and Gardens

Proposals will only be accepted if there is no adverse effect to character or setting.

City of York draft Local Plan –
Publication Draft, 2018¹⁸

Section 8: Placemaking, Heritage, Design and Culture

Policy D2: Landscape and setting

Proposals must demonstrate understanding of landscape character and the value of its contribution to the setting and context of the city and surrounding villages.

Policy D4: Conservation Areas

Proposals must preserve or enhance the special character and appearance of the conservation area, better reveal its significance, and respect important views.

Policy D5: Listed Buildings

Proposals must preserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the significance of the building or its setting.

Policy D6: Archaeology

Proposals will be accompanied by an evidence-based heritage statement and, where necessary, reports on intrusive and non-intrusive surveys of the application site

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

Policy	Policy Context
	<p>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>
<p>Leeds Core Strategy, 2019¹⁹</p>	<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"> ● N14 Listed Building and Preservation; ● N17 Listed Buildings Character and Appearance; ● N19 Conservation Areas and New Buildings; ● N28 Historic Parks and Gardens; and ● N29 Sites of Archaeological Importance. <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>
<p>Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan, 2013²⁰</p>	<p>SP18: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment</p> <p>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</p>

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

²⁰ Selby District Council (2013). Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan. (Online) Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf (Accessed 25 June 2021).

Policy	Policy Context
	assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District.
Selby District Local Plan, 2005 ²¹	<p>ENV16: Historic Parks and Gardens</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ENV17: Historic Battlefields</p> <p>Development proposals likely to harm the historical, archaeological or landscape interest of a registered historic battlefield will not be permitted.</p>
Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton Neighbourhood Plan, 2016-2036 ²²	<p>Conservation Area Policy PNP 3:</p> <p>All development and land use within the conservation areas must protect the open character and heritage assets of the villages.</p>

Technical guidance

7.2.5 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 ²³	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 Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment ²⁴	This document provides guidance and information to assist in implementing historic environment policy and ensuring compliance with NPPF ¹² fundamentals.

²¹ Selby District Council (2005). Selby District Council Local Plan (Online). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/local_plan_chapter4.pdf (Accessed 13 October 2021).

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

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

²⁴ Historic England (2015). Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2): Managing Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment, 2015. Historic England; London.

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Historic England (2017) Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA 3): The Setting of Heritage Assets ²⁵	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 ²⁶	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 ²⁷	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 ²⁸	This Historic England advice note covers the NPPF ¹² 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 Desk Based Assessment (DBA) ²⁹	Sets out standards for the production of archaeological DBA.
Harrogate Borough Council (2017) Harrogate Non-Designated Heritage Asset guidance ³⁰	Sets out how to define a non-designated heritage asset in the context of national planning policy.
Historic England (2017) Designation Selection Guides ³¹	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing potential historical assets for listing as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2018) Scheduling Selection Guides ³²	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing potential historical assets for scheduling as designated heritage assets.

²⁵ Historic England (2017). Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA 3): The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England; London.

²⁶ Historic England (2008). Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance. Historic England; London.

²⁷ Historic England (2017). Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment - consultation draft. Historic England; London.

²⁸ Historic England (2019). Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England; London.

²⁹ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2020). Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment.

³⁰ 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).

³¹ Historic England (2017). Listing Selection Guides. Historic England; London.

³² Historic England (2018). Scheduling Selection Guides. Historic England; London.

Technical Guidance Document	Context
Historic England (2018) Parks and Gardens Selection Guides ³³	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing parks and gardens for listing as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2017) Battlefields Selection Guides ³⁴	Gives selection guidance to be used when assessing battlefields for listing as designated heritage assets.
Historic England (2016) Preserving Archaeological Remains ³⁵	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 (Roskams and Whyman 2007) ³⁶	The outcome of research undertaken into the extent, character, and accessibility of archaeological resources of Yorkshire.
CIfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment 2014 ³⁷	Sets out standards for the provision of consultancy advice in the historic environment.
CIfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation 2014 ³⁸	Sets out standards for archaeological evaluation.
CIfA Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey 2014 ³⁹	Sets out standards for archaeological geophysical survey.

³³ Historic England (2018). Parks and Gardens Selection Guides. Historic England; London.

³⁴ Historic England (2017). Battlefields Selection Guides. Historic England; London.

³⁵ Historic England (2016). Preserving Archaeological Remains. Historic England; London.

³⁶ Roskams, S and Whyman, M (2007). Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: research agenda. Historic England; London.

³⁷ CIfA. (2020). Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment. (Online) Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GCommissioning_2.pdf (Accessed 25 June 2021).

³⁸ CIfA (2020). Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. (Online) Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GFieldevaluation_3.pdf (Accessed 25 June 2021).

³⁹ CIfA (2020). Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey. (Online) Available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%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 **Chapter 4: Approach to Preparing the ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4.**

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.**

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

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
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 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 Order Limits of the Project has been considered as the design of the Project matures. No heritage assets have been identified outwith the Order Limits that would be affected other than by change to setting, and these have been assessed. Issues which relate to this comment are addressed in Sections 7.7 and Sections 7.9 to 7.47.
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 archaeological resource assessments and period-based research frameworks.	This ES considers relevant national and regional research agendas in developing an understanding of significance and appropriate recommendations for mitigation. Evidence of this can be found in Table 7.3 , with the inclusion of

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
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 Yorkshire Research Assessment and Agenda. 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 Section 7.7 .
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 therefore no further disturbance through compaction is anticipated. While more deeply stratified deposits that are retained in situ below working areas could theoretically be affected in this manner, no such areas have been identified or predicted within the Order Limits, and consequently no disturbance arising through compaction is anticipated to arise.
Planning Inspectorate	The [significance] criteria appear to be based on the generic significance criteria set out in the Scoping Report, the ES	Noted. This ES provides further detail of the mapping of the significance criteria to the policy

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
	should explain how the criteria have been developed, for example, by reference to existing guidance.	tests set out in NPS EN-1 ¹⁰ and EN-5 ¹¹ if relevant, and any relevant guidance. This can be found in Section 7.8 .
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 ²⁵ (see Table 7.3). These effects are considered in Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should assess the impact of construction and operational vibration on heritage assets, where significant effects are likely to occur.	The potential for these effects to arise has been considered in conjunction with the assessment of effects arising through noise and vibration, and there are no cases where construction or operational vibration are predicted to be sufficient to give rise to any discernible effect on heritage assets.
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 has been carried out in line with the applicable guidance, including GPA3 ²⁵ . The significance of any heritage assets which are considered likely to be affected has been set out in line with guidance contained within GPA2 ²⁴ and any effects considered in terms of change to that significance. The assessment of potential effects on heritage assets can be found in Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
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.	Noted, no action required.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
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 ⁴⁰	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. NMP data has been consulted subsequent to the PEIR and has informed the assessment of effects on archaeological remains set out at Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
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 has been 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 Table 7.5 .
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.	Archaeological evaluation has been undertaken and the results of this work will inform the mitigation design.
North Yorkshire County Council	With regards to chapter 6 Historic Environment, the only comment I have is on the identification of non-designated 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	Noted. The DBA (see Appendix 7A, Document 5.3.7A) has been used to identify a number of non-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

⁴⁰ 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.

Consultee	Consideration	How addressed in this ES
	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).	assessment of these identified historic buildings is presented in Section 7.9 to 7.47.
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 Section 7.9 to 7.47.

7.3.3 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 in **Section 7.16** and engagement with National Trust has been undertaken to develop a fuller scope of assessment.

Statutory Consultation

7.3.4 Statutory Consultation took place between 28 October until 9 December 2021 in accordance with the Act³. Prescribed and non-prescribed consultees and members of the public were consulted. Various methods of consultation and engagement were used in accordance with the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) including letters, website, public exhibitions, publicity and advertising in newspapers and webinar briefings.

7.3.5 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (“National Grid”) prepared a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) which was publicised at this consultation stage. National Grid sought feedback on the environmental information presented in that report. Feedback received during statutory consultation was considered by National Grid and incorporated, where relevant into the design of the Project and its assessment and is presented in this ES.

7.3.6 A summary of the relevant responses received in response to statutory consultation, together with any subsequent discussions held in relation to the historic environment and confirmation of how these have been considered within the assessment to date is presented in **Table 7.5**. Statutory consultation representations received and National Grid’s responses is provided in **Volume 6, Document 6.1 (Consultation Report)**.

7.3.7 Technical engagement with consultees in relation to historic environment is ongoing.

Table 7.5 – Summary of statutory consultation responses and technical engagement

Consultee	Comments and consideration	How addressed in this ES
Historic England	During a consultation call on 5 July 2021, it was stated that:	This has been undertaken as part of the wider assessment

Consultee	Comments and consideration	How addressed in this ES
	<p><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></p> <p><i>“Tadcaster- potential to come across burials of those routed from Towton moor and the siege at Tadcaster. Random burial pits”.</i></p>	<p>process, under further work (see Section 7.47).</p> <p>This has been considered in the assessment for effects and is summarised in Table 7.14.</p>
North Yorkshire County Council	<p>During a consultation call on 1 July 2021, it was stated that:</p> <p><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></p>	Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation through trial trenching has been undertaken at the proposed Overton and proposed Monk Fryston Substations.
Selby District Council	No further issues were raised during a consultation call on 8 July 2021.	
City of York Council	No further issues were raised during a consultation call on 3 February 2022 to discuss the construction of new pylons in the YCC area.	
North Yorkshire County Council	<p>Consultation call on 2 February 2022 to discuss additional geophysical survey north of Overton, trial trenching at Overton and Monk Fryston, and Tadcaster Tee (Garnet Lane CSEC and cabling). No issues raised by consultee.</p> <p>Further ongoing discussions have taken place with NYCC regarding the scope, methods and progress of the archaeological evaluations at Overton and Monk Fryston.</p>	Further geophysical survey north of Overton Substation has been undertaken, the results of which confirm the presence of archaeological features previously identified.
Leeds City Council	A consultation call was held with WYAAS on 13 March 2022 to consider the effects of access roads in Leeds CC area on archaeology. It was agreed that these are unlikely to have significant effects.	The WSI will set out procedures in respect of works within the LCC area.
North Yorkshire County Council	Consultation call on 25 April 2022 to discuss WSI for watching brief and archaeological trial trenching at Overton and Monk Fryston. No issues raised by consultee.	Reference to results of this work has been made in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as appropriate
North Yorkshire County Council	Agreement of WSI for watching brief on SI work sent by email 28 April 2008.	Reference to results of this work has been made in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as appropriate

Consultee	Comments and consideration	How addressed in this ES
North Yorkshire County Council	Agreement of trench plan and WSI for trial trenching sent by email 1 June 2022.	Reference to results of this work has been made in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as appropriate
City of York Council	Acknowledgement of information supplied in the PEIR and call regarding potential effects on archaeological remains in the YCC area on 3 February 2022.	Reference has been made to aerial photography supplied by YCC in Section 7.9 to Section 7.47 as appropriate
City of York Council	Acknowledgment and agreement by email on 26 April 2022 regarding agreement of working methods for watching brief on SI works.	Reference to results of this work has been made in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as appropriate
National Trust	Accompanied site visit carried out 25 February 2022 to examine views from Beningbrough Hall identified by NT. Marked up photography subsequently passed to NT on 9 March 2022.	Potential effects on the setting of Beningbrough Hall have been assessed in Section 7.16 below with specific reference to the identified views
National Trust	Further queries arising from supply of photography from site visit sent by NT 4 April 2022. Queries regard relative prominence of pylon XCP428, distance of new pylons from the Hall and relationship of pylons with York Minster in views from the Hall. A detailed response was sent to NT on 30 June 2022.	These issues are considered in the assessment set out at Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
Historic England	Consultation email March 15 2022 regarding proposed access through Lead scheduled monument. It was stated that <i>"I am content with this suggested approach, but you will need to apply for SMC so that the access arrangements can be conditioned as per the proposal"</i> .	SMC for this asset will form part of the draft DCO, deemed under the DCO under Section 33 of the Act ³ . Potential effects to the asset caused by the proposed access have been assessed in Section 7.9 to 7.47 below.
Roman Roads Research Association	Consultation on 18 May 2022 in which the stakeholder <i>"Would like to continue to engage on the Project, as they would be interested to know about the roman roads in the area, and see this project as a way of furthering knowledge of the roads"</i> .	Roman roads which may be affected by the works are assessed in Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
Roman Roads Research Association	Telephone conversation with John Firth on 8 November 2021 regarding works carried out at Toulston. Draft reporting of RRRRA works provided by John Firth.	Reference has been made to reporting supplied by RRRRA in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as appropriate.
Roman Roads Research Association	Telephone conversation with Mike Haken on 8 November 2021 regarding potential presence of Roman Road on alignment	Roman roads which may be affected by the works are

Consultee	Comments and consideration	How addressed in this ES
	immediately north of the present A19 (Cades Road).	assessed in Section 7.9 to 7.47 .
Statutory Consultation		
Historic England	Request for ongoing engagement on effects to the historic environment.	Further meetings set up
Historic England	Comment stating the welcoming of additional environmental measures, and noting of further work to be undertaken to inform the final ES.	Ongoing consultation with HE regarding additional environmental measures in terms of access at Lead, works in and around the registered Battlefield of Marston Moor and the setting of York Minster
NYCC and Selby District Council	Specific comments on historic environment DBA. Suggested actions include the use of the Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer tool, and that non-designated assets of archaeological interest which are of equivalent significance to a designated asset are included under the 'high' category, which would be consistent with the approach taken in the PEIR chapter.	ES Baseline in Section 7.9 to 7.47 updated in line with comments.
NYCC and Selby District Council	Specific comments on PEIR chapter, including more on the Roman influence on the landscape	Comments addressed in ES chapter in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as required following discussions with NYCC.
NYCC and Selby District Council	Specific comments on PEIR chapter, including the requirement for verification of recorded archaeological features such as MNY18150.	Comments addressed in ES chapter in Section 7.9 to 7.47 as required following discussions with NYCC.
National Trust	Potential setting/visual effects on NT Beningbrough Hall.	Undertook site visit/meeting with National Trust
National Trust	Potential setting/visual effects on NT Beningbrough Hall, with particular focus on views towards York Minster and views towards Red House and Overton Wood.	Undertook site visit/meeting with National Trust
National Trust	Potential setting/visual effects on NT Beningbrough Hall, with focus on views from the 2 nd floor of the Hall.	Undertook site visit/meeting with National Trust

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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**) 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, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2**). The two Study Areas comprised the following.
- A Study Area combining a 500m buffer of the existing and proposed operational components of the Project and a 2km buffer in the North-West of York Area (Section B) (see **Chapter 2: Project Need and Alternatives, Volume 5, Document 5.2.2** 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 GPA3²⁵ 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**). 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 (Section B), this buffer was extended to 2km from the Preferred Route Corridor. This Study Area is shown on **Figure 7.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**.
- 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7**) and the results are presented at **Table 7.9**. In line with the process set out in GPA3²⁵, 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 Impact Assessment (LVIA) (see **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6**) has been set at 3km from the 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 have been made through consultation with stakeholders. Particularly sensitive assets could potentially be affected at greater distances. York Minster was identified as such an asset through consultation and has been assessed in this chapter in **Section 7.9 to 7.47**. **Figure 7.1, Document 5.4.7** shows the maximum area of the ZTV calculated for the LVIA (**Chapter 6, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6**).

7.4.4 The Study Areas have remained unchanged from those agreed at the scoping stage, and are based on the location of proposed and existing operational components of the Project at Scoping, including the location and extent of land take potentially required during construction for construction compounds, working areas, crane pads, laydown areas and temporary accesses, which fall within the Order Limits. In response to the Scoping Report, Hambleton DC requested that changes to setting of York Minster be considered in the assessment. This has been considered in line with the approach set out in the Scoping Report which identified that heritage assets outwith the defined Study Area would be considered where potential effects were identified during consultation.

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 ⁴¹	Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.
Environment Agency	Defra	NCA's 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.
Genealogist	Website ⁴²	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 Combined Authority	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.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² Genealogy Supplies (Jersey) Limited (2021). The Genealogist. (Online) The Genealogist; Jersey.

Organisation	Data source	Data provided
Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework	Archaeological Data Service	Resource assessment and agenda for Yorkshire.
Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer	Historic England (online)	Shows the mapping of archaeological features and provides textual information and links to data for monuments which have been identified using aerial imagery by Historic England funded projects

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 Impact Assessment, Volume 5, Document 5.2.6** 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 have been undertaken to assess in more detail the setting of specific designated assets, principally at Beningbrough Hall and York Minster.

7.4.9 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 are presented in this ES, and comprise of a combination of:

- Archaeological monitoring of site investigation works;
- archaeological geophysical survey; and
- intrusive archaeological investigation by trial trenching.

7.4.10 The location, methodology and scope of further investigations were 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 National Character Areas (NCAs), the Vale of York NCA and Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA. These areas broadly define particular types of heritage assets and were used to sub-divide the Study Area into a Northern Section and Southern section for assessment in the PEIR as illustrated on **Figure 7.1, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**. The Project has since been subdivided into six subsections, named A-F. These are described in detail in **Chapter 3, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3** and depicted in **Figure 1.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.1**. Sections A-C broadly correspond with the Northern Section, with D-F corresponding with the Southern Section. **Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7** illustrate the designated and non-designated heritage assets across the Study Area.

Current baseline

- **Sections A-C:** These sections fall within the Vale of York NCA⁴³. 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 (Roskams and Neal 2020), with an intensification of settlement and land-use during the Roman period, including military sites such as the fort at Newton Kyme and the extensive network of Roman roads around York and Tadcaster. Settlement patterns in place by the medieval period comprise planned nucleated villages surrounded by open field agriculture.
- **Sections D-F-:** These sections fall within the Southern Magnesian Limestone NCA⁴⁴. 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 (WYAS Archaeological Services 2010). 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, particularly in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. There is also growing Roman military evidence in the wider area, such as the high-status settlement discovered at Barlby, some 12km east of the Order Limits.

Sections A-C (Figure 7.1)

Designated Heritage Assets

7.5.2 A full gazetteer of the assets referred to below is provided in **Appendix 7A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**.

⁴³ Natural England (2012). National Character Area 28: Vale of York. Natural England; York.

⁴⁴ Natural England (2013). National Character Area 30: Southern Magnesian Limestone. Natural England; York

- 7.5.3 The closest world heritage site to the 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 Order Limits.
- 7.5.5 Two scheduled monuments lie within the Study Area in Sections A-C: Medieval moated site at Nether Poppleton (NHLE 1014621); and Medieval moated site at Red House (NHLE 1020887). Neither of the scheduled monuments in these sections are located within the Order Limits.
- 7.5.6 Three further scheduled monuments lie within the Extended Study Area in sections A-C:
- 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 Sections A-C, 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 Healaugh 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 Order Limits including the route of proposed overhead line(s) in the North-West of York Area (Section B). 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**) and at **Table 7.9**.
- 7.5.12 There is one registered battlefield within Sections A-C: Marston Moor (NHLE 1000020), which falls within Section C. The section of existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fyston (XC/XCP) overhead line proposed for reconductoring crosses the Marston Moor battlefield.
- 7.5.13 The Battle of Marston Moor was fought in 1644 between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces as part of the English Civil War. After overcoming 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 Seven conservation areas fall wholly or partly within the Study Area in Sections A-C, none of which are within the Order Limits:
- 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 numerous 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 Study Area.
- 7.5.18 Designated heritage assets in the Study Area are mapped in **Figure 7.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**.

Non-Designated heritage assets

- 7.5.19 Within Sections A-C there are 658 Historic Environment Record (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 (Roskams and Neal 2020). Neolithic findspots have also been recorded, such as an axe-hammer found around Nether and Upper Poppleton (MYO285).
- 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 Sections A-C 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 (WYAS Archaeological Ser.
- 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 within Sections A-C. 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” (University of Nottingham 2021). 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 (Wright 2015).
- 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 Sections A-C of the Study Area. The pattern of villages is dense in the Vale of York, probably due to the heavy, productive clays within this area which would have been attractive to farmers in the period.
- 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.
- 7.5.29 Non-designated built heritage assets were identified through the DBA. These comprised 102 historic buildings in the Sections A-C identified through historic map analysis and verified where possible through site visits.
- 7.5.30 The modern period in Sections A-C 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, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**.

Sections D-F (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 One scheduled monument is located within the Study Area in Sections D-F, collectively comprising of a 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).

7.5.34 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);
- 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 Sections D-F are 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 Sections D-F 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 Wilfrid, Monk Fryston (NHLE 1296769).

7.5.39 One registered battlefield lies within the Section E 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 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 Sections D-F of the Study Area, but the following are located in the Extended Study Area:

- Newton Kyme;
- Tadcaster;
- Saxton;
- Ledsham;
- Monk Fryston; and
- Hillam.

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 Sections D-F

7.5.43 Within Sections D-F 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 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 Order Limits for the Tadcaster Tee East and Tee West 275kV CSECs (WYAS Archaeological Services 2013).

- 7.5.46 Traces of probable late prehistoric or Romano-British field systems and enclosures have been identified in many other areas within Sections D-F, such as features within 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 Sections D-F, although as with Sections A-C, 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 Sections D-F is less than in Sections A-C, 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 Sections D-F 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 Sections D-F 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 Sections D-F identified through historic map analysis and verified where possible through site visits.

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.

7.6 Embedded measures

7.6.1 A range of environmental measures have been embedded into the Project as outlined in **ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3. 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
Construction			
Archaeological remains	Direct disturbance of archaeological remains during intrusive construction works	Agreement of scheme of archaeological investigation as mitigation, described in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 3C, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3C)	DCO requirement 5.
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 implemented via the DCO Requirement 3.
		Plant access to pylons and other work sites will use existing access routes as far as possible to minimise disturbance and preclude compaction of archaeological remains.	Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) secured via DCO requirement 5.
		Trackway panels will be used for access and working platforms where appropriate to preclude disturbance or compaction of archaeological deposits. The locations of trackway panels are set out in paragraph 3.6.6 – 3.6.8 of the ES Chapter 3: Description of the Project, Volume 5, Document 5.2.3 . Trackway panels will be installed as per the Method Statement set out	CoCP, secured via DCO requirement 5.

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>in ES Appendix 7.H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7H.</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 will use existing tracks where possible, and new tracks will be reinstated on completion, reducing perceptual change to the historic landscape.</p> <p>Proposed accesses to the substations and CSECs would be permanent.</p> <p>Working methods for access which may affect designated heritage assets through inadvertent damage or disturbance will be specified to ensure that appropriate protective measures are in place</p>	<p>Location and design of infrastructures and limits of deviation are implemented via the DCO Requirement 3.</p> <p>Access methods and protective measures will be agreed with the relevant body and defined in the CoCP, secured via DCO requirement 5.</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 will, as far as possible, use existing tracks, minimising the extent to which new routes across the landscape will appear.</p> <p>Temporary accesses will be removed and reinstated following the completion of the construction/dismantling works. Any Sections of hedgerow</p>	<p>Location and design of infrastructures and limits of deviation are implemented via the DCO Requirement 3.</p> <p>Access methods will be defined in the CoCP, secured via DCO requirement 5.</p>

Receptor	Potential changes and effects	Embedded measures	Compliance mechanism
		which are removed for temporary access will be reinstated where future access is not required.	
Hedgerows	Sections of hedgerows would be removed to facilitate the Project, with the potential to cause direct adverse effects on these heritage assets and historic landscape character more widely.	Any effects will be controlled through the implementation of a Tree and Hedgerow Protection Strategy secured in the DCO which will be developed taking into account the information set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Appendix 3I, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3I . Where possible, hedgerows will be cut or trimmed to allow for regrowth rather than removed. Any Sections of hedgerow which are removed for temporary access will be reinstated where future access is not required. (Biodiversity Mitigation Strategy, Appendix 3D, Volume 5, Document 5.3.3D)	DCO requirement 5 and 6.

- 7.6.2 It is not anticipated that any embedded environmental measures will 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) will be considered within the assessment as appropriate and the influence of these measures would be considered in determining magnitude of change. Considerate construction practices set out in the CoCP, aimed at reducing noise, dust, pollution and visual intrusion of works in progress or minimising duration of construction and construction hours will also be considered within the assessment.
- 7.6.4 An overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been produced and agreed with relevant consultees to set out a programme of archaeological investigation to mitigate direct effects. The scope of the WSI has been developed from consultation and information gathered through the assessment process.

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 and associated working areas including construction compounds and cabling works;
- Shipton South 400kV CSEC and associated working areas including construction compounds and cabling works;
- Dismantling of 275kV XCP overhead line;
- Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC and associated working areas including construction compounds and cabling works;
- Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSEC and associated working areas including construction compounds and cabling works;
- Proposed Overton Substation and associated working areas including construction compounds;
- Proposed Monk Fryston Substation and associated working areas including construction compounds;
- New 400kV and 275kV overhead lines (YN, YR, SP XC, XD and 4YS extension) and associated working areas including construction compounds;
- 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 within Section A around Osbaldwick Substation have not been considered further as they will take place within the existing substation where significant disturbance of archaeological remains has already taken place. The completed works will 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 Order Limits and is shown in **Table 7.4**.
- 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 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 The only identified potentially affected historic environment receptor outwith the Extended Study Area is York Minster, addressed below in **Section 7.19**. No other receptors have been identified by the historic environment team or relevant stakeholders.
- 7.7.7 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.
- 7.7.8 Most heritage assets considered for assessment of indirect effects are within 1km of the Order Limits, but some are located at further distances, such as Beningbrough Hall RPG and listed buildings (1.5km), Steeton Hall scheduled monument and listed buildings (1.5km), and York Minster is approximately 5km from the closest new section of overhead line and approximately 4km from the proposed substation works at Osbaldwick).
- 7.7.9 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

- 7.7.10 The temporal scope of the assessment of historic environment is consistent with the period over which the Project would be constructed 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.
- 7.7.11 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

- 7.7.12 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**) 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 Order Limits which would be likely to be directly affected. While conclusions from DBA remain predictive, it is considered that the baseline derived from existing information, supplemented by surveys at Monk Fryston and Overton Substations are sufficient to develop a robust understanding of the potential presence of heritage assets and their significance.
- 7.7.13 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	<p>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 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>
Buried archaeological remains	<p>Potentially significant direct effects arising from the construction of the Project could include the disturbance or removal of archaeological remains by intrusive groundworks and the disturbance or dewatering of deposits of palaeoecological or geoarchaeological interest.</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

- 7.7.14 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 and 275kV overhead lines.
- 7.7.15 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.
- 7.7.16 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 GPA3²⁵, 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**); 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

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Section B	
Ridge and furrow (MYO3082) south of Newlands Farm	Asset lies within pylon working area of proposed YN 400kV overhead line and new pylon YN002 and may be disturbed during construction works.
Non-designated historic buildings at Hall Moor Farm (south), and Hall Moor Farm (north), Wigginton	Proximity to proposed YN 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.
Possible Roman road and settlement close to proposed pylons YN006 and YN007	Assets are located close to proposed pylons on the YN 400kV overhead line and associated access and are likely to be element of a 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 (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 XC 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 existing 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 approximately 2km north of existing 275kV Monk Fryston to Moor Monkton 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.

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Non-designated historic buildings at Keeper's House, Moor Monkton; Thickpenny, Moor Monkton and Wood House, Nether Poppleton	Proximity to new XC 275kV overhead line which may give rise to change to setting.
Section C	
Grade II* listed Church of All Saints, Moor Monkton (NHLE 1293654)	Asset lies around 80m west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) 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 I listed Cathedral Church of St Peter, York Minster (NHLE 1257222)	Asset is located approximately 5km south-east of the nearest new overhead line pylon (SP006) 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) overhead line and may be temporarily affected by change to setting arising from visibility from works relating to line refurbishment.
Marston Moor Registered Battlefield (NHLE 1000020)	There is potential for disturbance of possible remains associated with the battlefield arising from intrusive works around pylons XC442-XC448. Indirect effects may occur through change to the setting of the battlefield, through which the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line traverses through the eastern portion.
Cropmarks of possible 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,	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.

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
walls and gates NHLE 1167090, Dower House (NHLE 1316679), The Old Schoolhouse (NHLE 1132461) and Sundial (NHLE 131667)	
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 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.
Section D	
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) 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.
Section E	
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

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Enclosures north of Lead (MNY10718)	<p>change to setting arising from visibility of new overhead line infrastructure.</p> <p>Direct effects may arise from disturbance of potential remains associated with the battlefield through construction works.</p>
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)	<p>Composite assets lie 100m west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and may be affected by temporary change to setting arising from works relating to line refurbishment.</p> <p>Since PEIR, the asset will now also be directly affected by a proposed access to pylon XC497 in the vicinity.</p>
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 temporary change to setting arising from works relating to line refurbishment.
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/XCP 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.

Receptor	Likely Significant Effects
Section F	
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 (XC525 and XC526) and the new substation at Monk Fryston.
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.
Sections B-F	
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.
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.

7.7.17 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 GPA3²⁵ 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**).

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 Table 7.9 .	The assets which have been scoped out were identified during the DBA as being at sufficient distance from the proposed works to be unaffected by direct disturbance.
Nether Poppleton medieval moated site, fishponds and earthworks associated with St Everilda's Church (NHLE 1014621) and	Potential requirement for access through the scheduled site and across remains of ridge and furrow was considered in the PEIR but this element of the Project was removed, and no works are required to pylons accessed via

Receptors/potential effects	Justification
upstanding remains of medieval ridge and furrow (MNY2122)	this route, meaning that this effect will not arise and further assessment is no longer required.
Change to setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets other than those identified at Table 7.9 .	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 Appendix 7A, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7).
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 ES, Volume 5, Document 5.2.4**. 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 interests⁴⁵:
- 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.

⁴⁵ As set out in NPS EN-1, Conservation Principles (2008 and 2017), and GPA 2 (2015).

- 7.8.4 NPS EN-1¹¹ notes that setting contributes to a heritage asset’s significance but does not provide an explicit definition of setting. Setting is defined in the NPPF¹² and GPA3²⁵ 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*^{31 32 33 34} and the Harrogate criteria for identifying non-designated heritage assets³⁰, as well as the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Research Agenda³⁶.
- 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, NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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 rather than 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 ¹⁰ or non-designated archaeological remains of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments. While NPS EN-1 ¹⁰ 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 where harm arises to a designated heritage asset. Where appropriate, this distinction would be considered within the narrative assessment.
Medium	Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/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.
Low	Assets of interest, which have significance for elements of	Non-designated assets of local importance. These would normally comprise less

Significance	Criteria	Receptor Type
	archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest.	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 NPS EN-1¹⁰, the magnitude of change is a measure of the extent to which the heritage significance of an asset would be disturbed or lost. NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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 NPS EN-1¹⁰ paragraph 5.8.13 and further provisions at paragraphs 5.8.17, 5.8.20 and 5.8.22 make it clear that harm (and indeed beneficial effects) 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 GPA3²⁵ 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. NPS EN-1¹⁰ expects developers to make, where possible, a positive contribution or beneficial impact to the historic environment.

Table 7.12 - Classification of magnitude of change

Change	Criteria (Adverse)	Criteria (Beneficial)
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 NPS EN-1 ¹⁰ 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 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.	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 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 NPS EN-1¹⁰. 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, 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.⁴⁶ 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 NPS EN-1¹⁰.
- 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. 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.

7.9 Assessment of effects (Section B): Ridge and furrow south of Newlands Farm

- 7.9.1 Broad ridge and furrow ploughing is recorded as cropmarks in the area immediately south of Newlands Farm (MYO3082) (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 3, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). This asset is visible as very low earthworks on LiDAR imagery but 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

⁴⁶ Royal Courts of Justice (2019). Neutral Citation Number: [2019] EWHC 2899 (Admin). Royal Courts of Justice; Bradford.

low to medium sensitivity and where remains do survive they are likely to have been truncated by later ploughing.

- 7.9.2 The traces of ridge and furrow lie beneath the proposed location of the pylon working area for proposed pylon YN002 (**Figure 3.2, Volume 5, Document 5.4.3**). 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. These features would not be sensitive to construction vibration.
- 7.9.3 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.
- 7.9.4 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.10 Assessment of effects (Section B): Non-designated historic buildings at Hall Moor Farm (south) and Hall Moor Farm (north)

- 7.10.1 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 19th century brick farmhouses which are recorded on the 1st 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.
- 7.10.2 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.
- 7.10.3 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.
- 7.10.4 The proposed 400kV YN overhead line 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.

7.11 Assessment of effects (Section B): Possible Roman Road, and Romano British Site (MYO4401)

- 7.11.1 The presence of a possible Roman road ('Cades Road') close to the proposed YN007 pylon and associated access route was highlighted in consultation with the Roman Roads Research Association. Geophysical survey in the 1990s (WYAS 1993) revealed traces of what was thought to be the road on a route which had been postulated from the 1960s. The feature was never excavated so its provenance remains unknown. An archaeological watching brief undertaken on the excavation of engineering test pits in the same area during the 1990s (WYAS 1993) in which ditches were observed which contained pottery dating to the Roman period. Analysis of satellite imagery undertaken through the DBA revealed traces of possible associated features along the north-west boundary of the same field, close to the proposed location of pylon YN006 and associated access routes. The presence of these features has been corroborated through a geophysical survey conducted in September 2022. An initial plot showing the results of this survey can be found in **Appendix 7J (Volume 5, Document 5.3.7J)**, with a full report to follow which has not yet been prepared at the time of writing.
- 7.11.2 The nature of the works associated with the construction of YN006 and YN007 could lead to disturbance and partial removal of the Romano-British settlement site and possible Roman road. Access routes in the vicinity, and pylon working areas associated with YN006 and YN007 could also lead to the disturbance of buried deposits. These features would not be sensitive to construction vibration.
- 7.11.3 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.
- 7.11.4 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.12 Assessment of effects (Section B): Cropmarks of a ring ditch (MNY24806), enclosures (MNY37299 and MNY37301), and boundary feature (MNY38054)

- 7.12.1 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 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 7, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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. The features were assessed at PEIR as being regionally significant for their archaeological importance, providing information about the past use of this landscape and with the potential that associated remains may extend into the proposed working area.
- 7.12.2 To investigate this potential, a geophysical survey was undertaken. This survey did not identify any features of likely archaeological significance other than a possible boundary ditch within the area of likely disturbance or within the immediate vicinity. This absence of archaeological features was confirmed through a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, in which the remains of the boundary feature (MNY38054)

were identified as the probable base of a former earthwork bank. No other features of archaeological origin were recorded.

- 7.12.3 It has been demonstrated that significant archaeological remains, other than the truncated boundary bank, are not present within the site.
- 7.12.4 The loss of the remainder of the boundary bank would be an effect of high magnitude on a feature of negligible significance, an effect that would be minor and not significant.
- 7.12.5 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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 negligible residual effect which would not be significant.

7.13 Assessment of effects (Section B): Listed and non-designated historic buildings in Overton

- 7.13.1 The hamlet of Overton, which contains two Grade II listed buildings, lies around 300m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line and 1.5km south of the proposed location of Overton Substation (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 5, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.13.2 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 (XCP) overhead line, in a perspective which also includes telecommunication lines and associated poles in the immediate vicinity.
- 7.13.3 There are three groups of non-designated historic buildings in Overton: Overton Manor, Church Farm and Overton Cottages (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 7, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.

- 7.13.4 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.
- 7.13.5 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 (XCP) 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 (XCP) overhead line to the north of Overton would be removed, and the new pylons would be visible to the north-west and north-east these would be at a greater distance than at present. During construction, both lines would be visible together for a period of approximate 18 months.
- 7.13.6 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.
- 7.13.7 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 section of the XC 275kV overhead line west of Overton Grange would not affect its historic relationship with the surrounding agricultural setting and no effect would arise.
- 7.13.8 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 during construction, giving rise to a minor adverse effect which would not be significant. This effect would reduce slightly during operation but is still assessed to be of low magnitude.

7.14 Assessment of effects (Section B): Overton Grange

- 7.14.1 Overton Grange is a substantial early-mid 19th 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.
- 7.14.2 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.
- 7.14.3 The proposed new section of the 275kV XC 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.

- 7.14.4 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. This effect would reduce slightly during operation but is still assessed to be of low magnitude.

7.15 Assessment of effects (Section B): Cropmark enclosure (MNY17972)

- 7.15.1 A cropmark representing an enclosure of unknown date, recorded in the HER, lies directly adjacent to existing pylon XCP003 and the proposed pylon XC426 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 7, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). If this enclosure relates to a late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement or field system it would be a regionally important heritage asset which holds medium significance for its archaeological interest. Ridge and furrow has been recorded within this field, so it is possible that the enclosure could relate to a medieval open field, and as such would be of local importance as a heritage asset holding low significance for its archaeological interest. Whatever its provenance, the enclosure is likely to form part of a wider complex of features in this immediate area.
- 7.15.2 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. Surviving elements of this feature outwith the working area would not be sensitive to construction vibration.
- 7.15.3 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 low/medium significance heritage asset, resulting in a moderate adverse effect that would be Significant.
- 7.15.4 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.16 Assessment of effects (Section B): Beningbrough Hall

- 7.16.1 Beningbrough Hall comprises a Grade II listed registered park and garden (NHLE 1001057) and 12 listed buildings which lies around 1.4km north of the proposed new permanent infrastructure (proposed pylon XC428) and 3.4km west of the proposed Overton Substation (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 7, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.16.2 The parkland scheme has been designed and managed to foreground the architectural composition of the Hall and gardens 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.

- 7.16.3 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, 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. It is, however, important to recognise that views from the Hall to the north and views of the Hall, specifically within the more carefully composed views from the south garden and along the avenue of trees to the north of the hall on the grand approach, would remain entirely unaffected.
- 7.16.4 At ground level, visibility southwards from the parkland is limited by clumps of trees within the park and the mature trees that line the River Ouse at the southern edge of the park. Views southwards are relatively intermittent and allow for visibility of relatively small portions of the view. The pylons along the existing 275kV XCP Monk Fryston to Poppleton overhead line are visible, although they are not readily visible to the casual observer and even to the viewer who searches for them, they are visible as relatively distant elements of the view behind Red House Wood. The existing pylon at XC428 is more clearly visible to the west of Red House Wood, but in views from the house and to the gardens to the south, it is still largely obscured by the clump planting in the garden. In these views, the longer view is less a focus of the viewer's attention than the composed views south over the garden.
- 7.16.5 There are clearer views southwards from the more open parts of the parkland to the east of the Hall, where there is no clump planting and the view is over a more open landscape; in these views the existing XCP 275kV overhead line pylons are visible behind the distant woodland, and XC428 is clearly visible.
- 7.16.6 Views south from the Hall at ground level and first floor, comprising the principal public rooms of the house (both at present and in its former private use) are slightly more restricted owing to the placement of windows and other viewing points, particularly the steps to the south front, and the slightly elevated viewpoint means that screening from the canopies of the trees in the south garden is more effective than at ground level. At second floor level, visibility of the wider landscape is greater, although the small size of the windows, reflecting its current role as offices and historic use for services and servants' quarters, means that access to these views is limited. Here, there is a glimpsed view through planting to York Minster, in which some of the existing XCP 275kV overhead line pylons are visible, and some views south in which the viewers focus is primarily on the south garden. From the roof of the house, there are clear panoramic views in all directions; from here, the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line and proposed YN 400kV overhead lines are visible as distant elements of the view as they pass south-east of the Hall and enter Poppleton Substation, and buildings in York are visible on the skyline, most prominently the Holgate Water Tower, York Minster and the chimney at Foss Islands. Pylon XCP010 is closely juxtaposed with York Minster in this view (the effect of screening means it is not readily visible in the glimpsed views from the second floor).
- 7.16.7 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.
- 7.16.8 The Project would result in the replacement of the existing XC428 with a new pylon that would be approximately 5m taller and 120m further away at the current location of XCP429. This would be visible with equivalent prominence to the existing XCP428 and

from broadly the same locations within the Hall and the park, although exact locations of sightlines would move slightly. Pylons XCP001-008 would be replaced by new, and generally slightly taller pylons, that would again, be visible behind Red House Wood with broadly equivalent prominence to the existing pylons. Pylons XCP009-14 would be replaced by pylons on a new alignment. During construction, temporary pylons would be built at XC428 and XCP001 to XCP003, resulting in two pylons being visible at each location for a period of approximately 18 months. During this period, at height works would be visible for very short periods during stringing of the temporary and permanent new pylons and dismantling of the existing and temporary pylons.

- 7.16.9 Visibility of the proposed Overton Substation and the proposed 275kV overhead lines between the Overton Substation and the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line at XCP007 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.
- 7.16.10 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.
- 7.16.11 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. The 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 into intermittent and passing views that the pylons would be visible only to a viewer when actively searching for them.
- 7.16.12 During construction, the intermittent and short-term visibility of at height works and the presence of the temporary pylons would increase the prominence of the proposed overhead line between pylons XC428 and XCP003. In all cases, they would remain in the background of a small number of views from the Hall, in locations from which pylons are already visible, and this visibility would not affect the viewer's ability to read the architectural composition of the Hall and its designed landscape. The increased prominence of the pylons in a small number of views would, however, draw the viewers eye, most notably during the short periods of construction work when at-height works would be visible. Taken in the context of the views of and from the Hall as a whole, this would represent a limited change to a small number of views that would have a very limited adverse effect. Consequently, this is assessed as an adverse change of very low magnitude. This would represent a very limited magnitude of less than substantial harm to the significance of the Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall and the Grade II registered park and garden, both heritage assets of high significance. This would comprise a minor

effect that would not be significant. This effect would persist for approximately 18 months between the construction of the temporary pylons and their removal along with the existing XCP pylons.

- 7.16.13 On completion of construction, the very limited visibility of the proposed permanent pylons in views of and from the park and the limited visual change from the existing layout 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 during operation.
- 7.16.14 Similarly, visibility of the completed pylons in views from the upper floors may give rise to change in the setting of the Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall, a heritage asset of high significance. Some pylons would be slightly more prominent, but the closest part of the overhead line would remain at the same, or slightly greater separation from the hall than existing, and XCP010, which intervenes directly in views of York Minster from the Hall would be removed, leaving a clearer horizon against which York Minster would be visible. It is also anticipated that 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 during operation.
- 7.16.15 Other designated and non-designated heritage assets within the registered park would not be affected.

7.17 Assessment of effects (Section B): 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)

- 7.17.1 These designated heritage assets are located 2.6km west of the proposed Overton Substation and 1.7km west of the proposed XC 275kV overhead line. They hold a high degree of significance (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 7, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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-17th century as the Slingsby's estate centre.
- 7.17.2 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.
- 7.17.3 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.

- 7.17.4 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 proposed 275kV SP 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 (XCP) overhead line, along with temporary pylons (XCP004T, XCP005T, XCP006AT and XCP006BT) which would be present for approximately three years during the construction phase, 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 (XCP) 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.
- 7.17.5 No change to significance is predicted and no adverse effect would arise. No harm would arise to the significance of these designated heritage assets.

7.18 Assessment of effects (Section B): Non-designated historic buildings at Keeper's House, Moor Monkton; Thickpenny, Moor Monkton and Wood House, Nether Poppleton

- 7.18.1 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. Temporary pylons (XCP004T, XCP005T, XCP006AT and XCP006BT) at these locations will create twin rows of pylons for approximately one year during the construction phase. They are examples of late 18th and 19th century brick-built farmhouses which are recorded on the 1st 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.
- 7.18.2 Keeper's House is located 375m north of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) 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 (XCP) 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.
- 7.18.3 Thickpenny Farm is located 190m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) 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, along with the temporary pylons during the construction phase.
- 7.18.4 Wood House lies 330m south of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) 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.
- 7.18.5 While the visibility of the pylons along the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line route would increase through the proposed reconfiguration, the

setting of these assets already includes the existing pylons. The additional temporary pylons would add further elements to views during the construction phase only. 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.

7.19 Assessment of effects (Section B): Grade I listed Cathedral Church of St Peter, York Minster (NHLE 1257222)

- 7.19.1 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 Appraisal⁴⁷ (City of York Council 2012), 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.
- 7.19.2 The City of York's Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal identifies 26 key views of York Minster (City of York Council 2012). 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.
- 7.19.3 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.
- 7.19.4 The Project would not be discernible in the other 22 views included in Appraisal, which would be completely unaffected by the Project.
- 7.19.5 Views from Green Hammerton towards York Minster include nearby high hedgerow planting and streetlamps along York Road. This viewpoint is approximately 15km from York Minster, at which distance the asset is discernible. The existing XCP Monk Fryston to Poppleton 275kV overhead line lies between this viewpoint and York, already present in views and is noted as a detracting element in this view, although it is significantly less prominent than the street furniture and street lighting to the side of the road.

⁴⁷ City of York Council (2012). Central Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal for York. (Online) Available from: <https://her.york.gov.uk/Source/SYO1335> (Accessed September 2021).

- 7.19.6 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 existing 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 Appraisal⁴⁷, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.19.7 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 Appraisal⁴⁷, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.19.8 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 Appraisal⁴⁷, reflecting the lack of visual prominence of this infrastructure.
- 7.19.9 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 Shipton North and South CSECs, 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.
- 7.19.10 The existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XCP) overhead line is identified as a detracting element in the view of York Minster from Green Hammerton. The works proposed to this overhead line are reconductoring, which would result in no change to the view. The closest pylon that would be discernibly altered would be at XC429, approximately 5km east of the viewpoint. In views from the viewpoint illustrated in the Conservation Area Appraisal⁴⁷, 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 impossible to discern at this separation, and this change would present no further change in the setting of the Minster.
- 7.19.11 The existing pylon XCP010 is presently directly juxtaposed with York Minster in views from the roof and second floor of Beningbrough Hall, and the revised alignment would remove this direct juxtaposition. This would present a very minor positive effect, though one in a view that is difficult to access and not readily discernible.
- 7.19.12 There would be no views of the Project in views from York Minster at ground level. While views are theoretically possible from elevated viewpoints from the Minster, these views would not be 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.

7.19.13 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**).

7.20 Assessment of effects (Section C): Church of All Saints, Moor Monkton (NHLE 1293654)

7.20.1 The Grade II* listed Church of All Saints lies around 90m north-west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 9, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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 19th century.

7.20.2 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.

7.20.3 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.

7.20.4 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.

7.20.5 The proposed reconfiguration of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) 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) overhead line, the degree of visual prominence would be broadly unchanged as a consequence of this

screening. It is considered unlikely that this very 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.

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

7.21 Assessment of effects (Section C): Marston Moor Signal Box (NHLE 1412060)

- 7.21.1 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) overhead line (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 9, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**).
- 7.21.2 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 20th 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.
- 7.21.3 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.
- 7.21.4 No loss of significance is anticipated and consequently no effect would arise on Marston Moor Signal Box.

7.22 Assessment of effects (Section C): Marston Moor Battlefield

- 7.22.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 10, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**).
- 7.22.2 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.

- 7.22.3 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 18th 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.
- 7.22.4 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

- 7.22.5 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 (Harrington 2004; Mabbitt 2007). 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 (Harrington 2004; Foard 2008). 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.
- 7.22.6 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, intrusive foundations works may be required at some existing pylons. 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. The works in this area are not anticipated to present a sufficient magnitude vibration to give rise to any adverse effects.
- 7.22.7 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.

- 7.22.8 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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

- 7.22.9 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.
- 7.22.10 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.

7.23 Assessment of effects (Section C): Cropmarks of probable prehistoric field system, Marston Moor

- 7.23.1 Cropmarks representing a possible 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 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.23.2 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.
- 7.23.3 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.24 Assessment of effects (Section C): Grade II listed mile post at SE 4878 5051 (NHLE 1188762)

- 7.24.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). This is a designated heritage asset of high significance for architectural and historic interests.
- 7.24.2 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 set out in the CoCP and relevant work instructions to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.24.3 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.

7.25 Assessment of effects (Section C): Upstanding ridge and furrow and non-designated parkland at Newton Kyme

- 7.25.1 An area of upstanding medieval ridge and furrow and elements of designed parkland lie along an access route to XC472, south of Newton Kyme proposed at PEIR. 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.
- 7.25.2 Following design iterations, the proposed access to existing pylon XC 472 has been rerouted to the south off the A659. As a result, no disturbance or compaction of the identified archaeological remains or earthworks is predicted, and no adverse effect would arise.

7.26 Assessment of effects (Section C): Listed buildings and conservation area at Newton Kyme

- 7.26.1 The village of Newton Kyme is a conservation area which contains a total of 16 listed buildings which are located around 1km northwest of the proposed access route to existing pylon XC472 on the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 11, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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).

- 7.26.2 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.
- 7.26.3 At PEIR, adverse change to setting during the construction period was considered possible from construction traffic using the access route proposed at that stage of the Project. Effects from construction vehicles using the access route, which would have passed to the south of the conservation area, could have resulted from vehicle noise and visibility from the designated heritage assets. There was also a potential for inadvertent harm to the gateway and park fences in front of the Dower House
- 7.26.4 The relocation of this track to provide access from the A659 further from the designated assets during design iterations subsequent to PEIR has precluded the potential for these adverse effects by taking advantage of existing planting to screen the visibility of the access works and increasing the separation of construction traffic from these assets. As a result, no adverse effect would arise.

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

- 7.27.1 This scheduled monument at its nearest point is located around 1.5km west of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 12, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.27.2 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.
- 7.27.3 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.

- 7.27.4 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.
- 7.27.5 This minimal level of perceptibility of the Project would result in no loss of heritage significance and no adverse effect.

7.28 Assessment of effects (Section C): Milestone opposite junction with Croft Lane (NHLE 1132447)

- 7.28.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 13, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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-19th century.
- 7.28.2 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.
- 7.28.3 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.

7.29 Assessment of effects (Section C): Milestone close to junction with Garnet Lane (NHLE 1132445)

- 7.29.1 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) overhead line refurbishment works (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 14, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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-19th century. When visited during the site walkover the asset could not be identified in the location provided by the list description. The following assessment has therefore been undertaken using the location provided by the list description.
- 7.29.2 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 identified in the CoCP and relevant work instructions to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.29.3 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.

7.30 Assessment of effects (Section C): Milestone close to junction with Sutton Lane (NHLE 1132446)

- 7.30.1 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 Fryston (XC) overhead line refurbishment works (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 14, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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-19th century.
- 7.30.2 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 set out in the CoCP and relevant work instructions to ensure that no inadvertent harm arises. Any change to setting would be temporary and short-lived such that no adverse effect would arise.
- 7.30.3 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.

7.31 Assessment of effects (Section D): Non-designated historic buildings at Garnet Lane, Tadcaster and Highmoor House, Tadcaster

- 7.31.1 These historic buildings lie close to the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line and proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). They are examples of late 18th and 19th century brick and stone-built houses which are recorded on the 1st 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.
- 7.31.2 The row of 19th 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.
- 7.31.3 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.
- 7.31.4 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.

7.32 Assessment of effects (Section D): Cropmarks of a field system west of Brick House Farm (MNY16974; MYN16978) and possible Roman Roads

- 7.32.1 Cropmarks of a probable field system are located directly adjacent to the Tadcaster Tee West CSEC (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). Geophysical survey in this area revealed further features of this nature.⁴⁸ 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. Two possible Roman roads have also been identified in this area of the proposed Tadcaster Tee West CSEC, one as a low earthwork on LiDAR imagery and another through geophysical survey. These form part of a complex of possible Roman Roads west of Tadcaster, where a Roman fort (*Calcaria*) is believed to have existed.
- 7.32.2 Initial results of geophysical survey (**Appendix 5.3.7K, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7K**) have identified that the course of the possible Roman Road passes through the area of the proposed compound while the western CSEC is located within what appears to be a former field system divided by ditches.
- 7.32.3 The construction compound may result in disturbance of above and 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.
- 7.32.4 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

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

- 7.33.1 A complex of buried features visible as cropmarks lies on the pylon working area for refurbishment works on existing pylon XC483 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 15, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.33.2 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.

⁴⁸ West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (2013) 'Knaresborough Overhead Line, Bramham Moor and Knaresborough West and North Yorkshire: Geophysical Survey'. Unpublished Report.

7.34 Assessment of effects (Section E): Registered Battlefield at Towton (NHLE 1000040)

- 7.34.1 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 Fryston (XC) overhead line (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 17, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**).
- 7.34.2 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.
- 7.34.3 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

- 7.34.4 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.
- 7.34.5 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.
- 7.34.6 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

- 7.34.7 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.

- 7.34.8 The exact extent of the area covered by the Battle of Towton is unknown and may extend beyond the limits of the designated area. Works including those relating to pylon work areas and proposed 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.
- 7.34.9 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 not planned.
- 7.34.10 No disturbance of any archaeological remains is anticipated in the absence of intrusive works and as a result no adverse effect is anticipated.

7.35 Assessment of effects (Section E): Enclosures north of Lead (MNY10718)

- 7.35.1 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 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 16, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.35.2 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.

7.36 Assessment of effects (Section E): 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)

- 7.36.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.36.2 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.

- 7.36.3 An access through the southern portion of the designated area is required to avoid the need for crossing a Water Framework Directive (WFD) watercourse with a clear span bridge and temporary groundworks at a gateway close to XC498. This option has been detailed in a separate document (**indicative XC498 scaffold proposal, Appendix 7H, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7H**). The access would comprise the temporary use of interlocking matting or panels to protect the ground during access and egress. Powers will be sought within the DCO for these works through a scheme of works agreed with Historic England. The use of these materials in accessing the work areas would reduce any effect on underlying archaeological remains associated with the scheduled monument.
- 7.36.4 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.
- 7.36.5 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.

7.37 Assessment of effects (Section E): Remains of deserted medieval village at Huddleston Hall (MNY10151)

- 7.37.1 Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC509 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.37.2 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.

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

- 7.38.1 Cropmarks representing evidence for settlement and agriculture are recorded on the site of a proposed access route to existing pylon XC512 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.

- 7.38.2 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.

7.39 Assessment of effects (Section E): Scheduled monument and listed buildings, Steeton Hall

- 7.39.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**).
- 7.39.2 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.
- 7.39.3 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.
- 7.39.4 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.

7.40 Assessment of effects (Section E): Linear boundary feature east of Huddleston Old Wood (MNY10219)

- 7.40.1 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 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 18, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). Analysis of LiDAR imagery shows this feature was likely a former field boundary or trackway. 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.
- 7.40.2 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.

7.41 Assessment of effects (Section E): Ring ditches east of A1 junction 42 (MNY10275)

- 7.41.1 Possible ring ditches lie around 40m west of the existing pylon XC521 which is part of the proposed refurbishment works (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 19, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.41.2 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.
- 7.41.3 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.42 Assessment of effects (Section F): Pollums House, Monk Fryston

- 7.42.1 This non-designated historic building lies around 50m north of the proposed realignment of the existing 275kV Poppleton to Monk Fryston (XC) overhead line at Monk Fryston (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). Pollums House is a 19th century stone-built farmhouse which is recorded on the 1st 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.
- 7.42.2 The temporary diversion would lead to increased visibility of the XC overhead line in views to the south-west from the asset and be a slight change to 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.
- 7.42.3 While this change would be short-term, it would persist through the construction phase and would present a short-term negative change of low magnitude to an asset of low significance. This would be a minor effect that is Not Significant.

7.43 Assessment of effects (Section F): Monk Fryston Lodge

- 7.43.1 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 (**Figure 7.2, Sheet 23, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**).
- 7.43.2 Monk Fryston Lodge is a designated heritage asset which carries architectural and historic importance as a high-quality example of a mid to late 18th 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.
- 7.43.3 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.
- 7.43.4 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.
- 7.43.5 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.

7.44 Assessment of effects (Section F): Remains of probable field system and trackway south of Monk Fryston (MNY9953 and MNY9955)

- 7.44.1 A complex of buried features visible as cropmarks lies on the route of a proposed access to existing pylon 4YS028 (**Figure 7.3, Sheet 20, Volume 5, Document 5.4.7**). 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.
- 7.44.2 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.

7.45 Assessment of effects (Section F): Remains of probable field system and trackway north of Monk Fryston Substation

- 7.45.1 Archaeological features on the site of the proposed substation at Monk Fryston were not identified in the DBA, but the scale of the potential works meant that a geophysical survey was undertaken. This survey identified a complex of buried features in the immediate surroundings of the proposed Monk Fryston Substation which appear to represent a late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, field system and trackway. Subsequent trial trenching on the areas of likely disturbance from the Project found very limited evidence related to the features identified on the geophysical survey. Identified features comprised truncated ditches which related to anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey. No related artefacts were recovered, although this is by no means untypical of features of this date in this region.
- 7.45.2 The area of likely disturbance therefore contains limited evidence of wider land-use in the late prehistoric and/or Romano-British periods which are assessed as carrying low significance as features of local importance. The main complex of identified features is located outwith the area of likely disturbance.
- 7.45.3 In line with the requirements of NPS EN-1¹⁰ 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.

7.46 Assessment of effects: As-yet unrecorded archaeological remains (Project wide)

- 7.46.1 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, Volume 5, Document 5.3.7A**) highlights the potential for archaeological remains to be present in areas of the Project where such remains are not presently recorded.
- 7.46.2 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 NPS EN-1¹⁰ requirement to record archaeological remains would still apply.
- 7.46.3 While the most significant areas of disturbance at the proposed Overton and Monk Fryston Substations have been investigated through geophysical survey and intrusive trenching, some elements of the Project which have not yet been investigated by intrusive surveys would entail more extensive disturbance, specifically:
- New-build overhead lines and replacement pylons;
 - works at the proposed Shipton North 400kV cable sealing end compound (CSEC);
 - works at the proposed Shipton South 400k CSEC;
 - works at the proposed Tadcaster Tee West 275kV CSE, and;
 - works at the proposed Tadcaster Tee East 275kV CSEC.

- 7.46.4 There is no specific evidence to suggest any specific archaeological remains other than largely ploughed-out ridge and furrow cultivation at the Shipton CSECs, but it is possible that pre-medieval remains may be present. These are likely to be 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.
- 7.46.5 Archaeological remains have been recorded at, or in the immediate vicinity of the Tadcaster Tee East and Tee West 275kV CSECs which 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.
- 7.46.6 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 Planning Authority archaeological advisor.

7.47 Assessment of effects: Historic Landscape Character (Project wide)

- 7.47.1 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 Substation and connecting proposed 400kV and 275kV overhead lines; and
 - Existing Monk Fryston Substation.

Overton Substation and connecting proposed overhead lines

- 7.47.2 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) 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.
- 7.47.3 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.

- 7.47.4 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.

Proposed Monk Fryston Substation

- 7.47.5 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 19th and 20th 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 and the A1(M) motorway 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.
- 7.47.6 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.

7.48 Assessment of cumulative effects

Inter-project (combined with other development) cumulative effects

- 7.48.1 An assessment of the effects which could result from the Project in cumulation with other developments in the vicinity of the Project is provided in **Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects Assessment (Volume 5, Document 5.2.18)**.

Intra-project (within the Project) cumulative effects

- 7.48.2 Intra-related effects have been considered in this assessment, i.e. where effects in one environmental area could give rise to effects in others.
- 7.48.3 In general, this potential for intra-project effects on heritage assets is limited because below-ground archaeological remains that hold value as receptors for other disciplines are very rare, and are limited to features such as larger areas of marsh or bog that would form valued receptors of effects on the water environment. As no such remains have been identified in this case, no intra-project effects are anticipated on such remains.
- 7.48.4 More perceptible remains, or heritage assets comprising area definitions may be subject to intra-project effects, although again, these are uncommon, because perceptual

changes to, for example, the landscape, views and noise and vibration have explicitly been considered as part of the assessment of change to setting.

7.48.5 Assessment of intra-project effects on heritage assets would normally only be applicable to sites which are recognised and promoted for multiple reasons beyond their heritage significance. The only heritage asset predicted to be affected in this way would be Beningbrough Hall, which is also of value for socio-economic factors. Taken with the potential change to heritage significance, it is considered that an intra-project effect would arise, although in the light of the very limited magnitude of either effect, it is assessed that this effect would be non-significant.

7.49 Significance conclusions

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

Table 7.14 – Summary of significance of effects

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
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 to new 400kV overhead line.	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Visibility of overhead line infrastructure in close proximity to the assets would present minor loss of historic interest.

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
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	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features mitigated through implementation of WSI.
Possible Roman Road, and Romano-British Site (MYO4401)	Medium	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features mitigated through implementation of WSI.
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 north-west of pylon XCP003 and proposed pylon XC426.	Medium	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Loss of archaeological interest by disturbance of archaeological features mitigated through implementation of WSI.

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
Change to setting of a scheduled monument and two listed buildings at the Red House through the construction of Overton Substation and a new 400kV overhead line.	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Perceptibility of the Project would be insufficient to give rise to any loss of significance.
Indirect effect on the setting of Beningbrough Hall RPG and Grade I listed Beningbrough Hall.	High	Very low	Not Significant (Minor)	Effects would persist only during construction. 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	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Owing to the limited nature of works proposed to the refurbishment of

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
refurbishment works to existing XC overhead line.				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.
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. Appropriate protective measures will be secured through the CoCP.
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 a/the redesign of the access track, no adverse change is anticipated in the setting of any of the designated heritage assets at Newton Kyme.

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
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 avoid the area of ridge and furrow cultivation.
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. Appropriate protective measures will be secured through the CoCP.
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. Appropriate protective measures will be secured through the CoCP.
Inadvertent disturbance of Grade II listed milestone close to junction with Sutton Lane (NHLE 1132446) during construction works related to the refurbishment works	High	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Where appropriate protective measures are in place, no adverse effect would arise. Appropriate protective measures will be secured through the CoCP.
Non-designated historic buildings at Garnet Lane, Tadcaster and Highmoor	Low	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	Visibility of the Project would be insufficient to

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
House, Tadcaster. Indirect effect through potential visibility of CSEC construction.				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	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Disturbance of archaeological remains mitigated through implementation of WSI.
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 disturbance of any archaeological remains is anticipated in the absence of intrusive works and as a result no adverse effect is anticipated. Intrusive works including those relating to pylon work areas and proposed 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.

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
Disturbance of remains of probable field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MNY10718).	Medium	Nil	Not Significant (Nil)	No intrusive works are proposed in this area.
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. Access through the designated area will follow mitigation measures to protect upstanding and buried archaeological remains which would entail no loss of significance to the asset.
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	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.

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor¹	Magnitude of Change²	Significance³	Summary Rationale
1148546) and Grade II listed Cartshed and Granary (NHLE 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	Low during construction	Not Significant (Minor)	The temporary diversion of the existing XC overhead line would bring the line 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. This change would be short-term.
Change to the setting of Monk Fryston Lodge (NHLE) caused by the construction of Monk Fryston Substation	High	Negligible	Not Significant (Minor)	Construction work would be perceptible, primarily through construction noise, and would be clearly visible from the fringes of the parkland

Receptor and Summary of Predicted Effects	Sensitivity/ importance/ Value of Receptor ¹	Magnitude of Change ²	Significance ³	Summary Rationale
				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.
Remains of probable field system and trackway north of Monk Fryston Substation	Low	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation through trial trenching showed little evidence for archaeology within the areas of likely disturbance.
As-yet unrecorded archaeological remains	Low-Medium	Low	Not Significant (Minor)	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.
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 Overton 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**.

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