



**HELIOS** RENEWABLE  
ENERGY  
PROJECT

# Preliminary Environmental Information Report

**Volume 2: Main Text and Figures**

Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage

October 2023

## 6. Cultural Heritage

### 6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. This chapter of the PEIR reports on the preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment with respect to cultural heritage that has been undertaken.

6.1.2. Legislation relating to cultural heritage assets and of relevance to this preliminary assessment comprises:

- Planning Act 2008;
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6.1.3. This chapter is supported by the following Figures:

- Figure 6.1 Heritage Assets Considered within the PEIR;
- Figure 6.2 Designated Heritage Assets – Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas;
- Figure 6.3 Designated Heritage Assets – Listed Buildings;
- Figure 6.4 North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Monuments; and
- Figure 6.5 National Record of the Historic Environment Data.

6.1.4. This chapter is supported by the following Appendices:

- Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix;
- Appendix 6.2 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy;
- Appendix 6.3 Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (ASWYAS) Geophysical Survey;
- Appendix 6.4 Consultation Correspondence from the North Yorkshire Council Conservation Officer (19<sup>th</sup> May 2023);
- Appendix 6.5 Consultation Correspondence from the North Yorkshire Council Principal Archaeologist (18<sup>th</sup> July 2022);

- Appendix 6.6 Consultation Correspondence from the North Yorkshire Council Principal Archaeologist (31<sup>st</sup> March 2023); and
- Appendix 6.7 Consultation Correspondence from the North Yorkshire Council Principal Archaeologist (31<sup>st</sup> May 2023).

## 6.2. Planning Policy Context

### National Planning Policy

6.2.1. National planning policy that has been considered comprises the following designated and draft National Policy Statements ('NPS'):

- Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (July 2011) ('NPS EN-1')<sup>1</sup>;
- Revised (Draft) Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (March 2023) ('Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1')<sup>2</sup>;
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (July 2011) ('NPS EN-3')<sup>3</sup>;
- Revised (Draft) NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (March 2023) ('Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3')<sup>4</sup>;
- NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (July 2011) ('NPS EN-5')<sup>5</sup>;
- Revised (Draft) NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (March 2023) ('Revised (Draft) NPS EN-5')<sup>6</sup> and
- National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) ('NPPF')<sup>7</sup>.

6.2.2. The relevant text from each NPS and the NPPF is presented below.

#### *NPS EN-1*

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<sup>1</sup>Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf) Accessed June 2023

<sup>2</sup>Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1147380/NPS\\_EN-1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147380/NPS_EN-1.pdf) Accessed June 2023

<sup>3</sup>Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf) Accessed June 2023

<sup>4</sup> Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1147382/NPS\\_EN-3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147382/NPS_EN-3.pdf) Accessed August 2023

<sup>5</sup> Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47858/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47858/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf) Accessed August 2023

<sup>6</sup> Available at: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1147384/NPS\\_EN-5.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147384/NPS_EN-5.pdf) Accessed August 2023

<sup>7</sup> MHCLG, 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework*.



- 6.2.3. Heritage is discussed at section 5.8 of the NPS EN-1. Paragraphs 5.8.14 to 5.8.15 and 5.8.18 are of particular relevance to heritage. These state:

*‘5.8.14 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II\* listed buildings; grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

*5.8.15 Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.*

...

*5.8.18 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.’*

*Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1*

- 6.2.4. The Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1 discusses heritage at section 5.9. Its text is broadly similar to the NPS EN-1. However, there are material changes in some of the language. Relevant sections of this Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1 comprise:

*‘5.9.25 When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance.*

*5.9.26 The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification.*

*5.9.27 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.*

*5.9.28 Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II\* Listed Buildings; grade I and II\* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

...

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

*5.9.31 In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage*

asset.

...

*5.9.34 When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval' (assessor's emphasis on additional text added to this paragraph in comparison to NPS EN-1).*

#### *NPS EN-3*

- 6.2.5. Within the NPS EN-3, there are no provisions for the consideration of solar schemes. This is because at the time of the designation of this NPS, solar schemes on the scale of the Proposed Development were not being undertaken and therefore were not included. However, heritage is discussed within the NPS in relation to other types of renewable energy projects. As part of this, paragraph 2.7.17 within the onshore wind section makes a comment relating to the time-limited nature of such schemes. Given the Proposed Development will also be time-limited (having a modelled operational lifespan of 40 years), with a DCO requirement sought to secure this, it is considered that the wording of this paragraph has relevance to the consideration of the Proposed Development (assessor's emphasis added):

*'2.7.17 The time-limited nature of wind farms, where a time limit is sought by an applicant as a condition of consent, is likely to be an important consideration for the IPC when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets. Such judgements should include consideration of the period of time sought by the applicants for the generating station to operate and the extent to which the site will return to its original state may also be a relevant consideration.'*

#### *Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3*

- 6.2.6. The Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3 includes a provision for the consideration of solar schemes which propose a generating capacity above a threshold of more than 50 Mega-Watts ('MW'). Of relevance to the Proposed Development, and its temporary nature, the Revised (Draft) NPS EN-3 sets out at a series of technical considerations for the Secretary of State ('SoS') to take into account in the decision-making process. Paragraphs 3.10.138 – 3.10.142 are of relevance:

*'3.10.138 Where the consent for a solar farm is to be time-limited, the DCO should impose a requirement setting that time-limit from the date the solar farm starts to generate electricity.*

...

*3.10.140 An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time period or for differing time-periods for operation.*

*3.10.141 The time limited nature of the solar farm, where a time limit is sought as a condition of consent, is likely to be an important consideration for the Secretary of State.*

*3.10.142 The Secretary of State should consider the period of time the applicant is seeking to operate the generating station as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual effects and potential effects on the settings of heritage assets and nationally designated landscapes.'*

- 6.2.7. Specific considerations relating to heritage are set out at paragraphs 3.10.98 to 3.10.110 which state:

*'3.10.98 The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases and may have effect both above and below ground.*

*3.10.99 Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character.*

*3.10.100 Below ground impacts, although generally limited, may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance*

*associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc.*

*3.10.101 Equally solar PV developments may have a positive effect, for example archaeological assets may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.*

*3.10.102 Generic historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1.*

*3.10.103 Applicant assessments should be informed by information from Historic Environment Records (HERs)<sup>87</sup> or the local authority.*

*3.10.104 Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to, include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These should be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.*

*3.10.105 In some instances, field studies may include investigative work (and may include trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site) to assess the impacts of any ground disturbance, such as proposed cabling, substation foundations or mounting supports for solar panels on archaeological assets.*

*3.10.106 The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed ground disturbance in, the associated study area.*

*3.10.107 Applicants should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design proposal.*

*3.10.108 Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance,*



*including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting.*

*3.10.109 As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.*

*3.10.110 Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.'*

#### NPS EN-5

- 6.2.8. There are no specific references or sections on heritage assets within NPS EN-5. There is one reference to heritage assets in relation to the consideration of impacts of overhead and underground cable options. At paragraph 2.8.9, it states:

*'2.8.9 The impacts and costs of both overhead and underground options vary considerably between individual projects (both in absolute and relative terms). Therefore, each project should be assessed individually on the basis of its specific circumstances and taking account of the fact that Government has not laid down any general rule about when an overhead line should be considered unacceptable. The IPC should, however only refuse consent for overhead line proposals in favour of an underground or sub-sea line if it is satisfied that the benefits from the non-overhead line alternative will clearly outweigh any extra economic, social and environmental impacts and the technical difficulties are surmountable. In this context it should consider:*

- *The environmental and archaeological consequences (undergrounding a 400kV line may mean disturbing a swathe of ground up to 40 metres across, which can disturb sensitive habitats, have an impact on soils and geology, and damage heritage assets, in many cases more than an overhead line would)."*

#### Revised Draft NPS EN-5

- 6.2.9. There is no specific discussion of heritage within the Revised Draft NPS EN-5. There are references to heritage assets within the document in relation to the consideration

of the siting of substations where the NPS states at footnote 13:

*‘Care should be taken in relation to all historic sites with statutory protection eg Ancient Monuments, Battlefields and Listed Buildings.’*

6.2.10. The final references to heritage within this document are found at 2.9.25 with relation to the consideration of consent for underground cable routes over a proposed overhead line. It states:

*‘...the Secretary of State should only grant consent...is it is satisfied that the benefits accruing from the former proposal clearly outweigh any extra economic, social or environmental impacts that it presents...In this context it should consider:*

- *the landscape and visual baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on high sensitivity visual receptors (as defined in the current edition of the Landscape Institute’s Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment), residential areas, designated landscapes, designated heritage assets and Heritage Coasts (including, where relevant, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas);*
- *the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage sites, soil, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity. (Undergrounding an overhead line will mean digging a trench along the length of the route, and so such works will often be disruptive – albeit temporarily – to the receptors listed above than would an overhead line of equivalent rating).’*

#### *NPPF*

6.2.11. Heritage Assets are defined in the NPPF as:

*‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’*

6.2.12. The NPPF goes on to define a Designated Heritage Asset as:

*'World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation.'*

6.2.13. Significance is defined as:

*'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.'*

6.2.14. Section 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and states at paragraph 195 that:

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

6.2.15. Paragraph 197 goes on to state that:

*'In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:*

*a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*

*b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*

*c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.'*

6.2.16. With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 199 and 200 are relevant and read as follows:

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

*‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a. grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*

*b. assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’*

6.2.17. Section b) of paragraph 200, which describes assets of the highest significance, also includes footnote 68 of the NPPF, which states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

6.2.18. In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 201 states:

*‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:*

*a. the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;  
and*

*b. no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term*

*through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

*c. conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*

*d. the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'*

6.2.19. Paragraph 202 goes on to state:

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

6.2.20. Paragraph 207 goes on to recognise that *'not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance'* and with regard to the potential harm from a proposed development states:

*'Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.'*  
(our emphasis)

6.2.21. With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 203 of the NPPF states that:

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

### **Local Planning Policy**

6.2.22. In April 2023, North Yorkshire Council ('NYC') became the administrative authority in which the Site is located, following its creation as a unitary authority by combining



several district councils, including Selby District Council ('SDC'), the administrative area within which the Site had previously been located. The planning policy of SDC is still relevant to the Proposed Development.

6.2.23. The planning policy for SDC is contained within the Selby District Core Strategy (2013)<sup>8</sup> and the saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan (2005)<sup>9</sup>.

6.2.24. The only saved policy of the Selby District Local Plan of relevance to the Proposed Development is Policy ENV27, which states:

*'Where scheduled monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings are affected by proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. In exceptional circumstances where the need for the development is clearly demonstrated, development will only be permitted where archaeological remains are preserved in situ through sympathetic layout or design of the development.'*

6.2.25. The relevant policy in the Selby District Core Strategy (2013) is contained within Policy SP18 – Protecting and Enhancing the Environment, which states:

*'The high quality and local distinctiveness of the natural and manmade environment will be sustained by:*

*1. Safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing the historic and natural environment including the landscape character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance.*

*2. Conserving those historic assets which contribute most to the distinct character of the District and realising the potential contribution that they can make towards economic regeneration, tourism, education and quality of life.*

*...'*

6.2.26. Prior to the merging of the district councils to form NYC, Selby District Council were in the process of updating their Local Plan (the Selby Local Plan Publication Version

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<sup>8</sup> Available at:

[https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning\\_migrated/planning\\_policy/CS\\_Adoption\\_Ver\\_OCT\\_2013\\_REDUCED.pdf](https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning_migrated/planning_policy/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf). Accessed June 2023

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/planning-and-conservation/planning-policy/planning-policy-your-local-area/selby-planning-policy/selby-development-plan> Accessed June 2023

2022)<sup>10</sup>. Relevant policies from this emerging Plan are included below for completeness:

*'Policy SG10 – Low Carbon and Renewable Energy (Strategic Policy)*

*Opportunities for Low Carbon and Renewable Energy generation and storage should be considered in line with the following:*

*A. Proposals for low carbon and renewable energy storage and generation will be supported where:*

*1. Planning impacts of the development and associated infrastructure, both individually and cumulatively, are, or can be made, acceptable;*

*2. Appropriate weight, consideration and mitigation has been given to the following where applicable:*

*1. Landscape character and sensitivity;*

*2. Designated nature conservation sites, features, functionally linked land, protected habitats and species;*

*3. Designated and non designated heritage assets and their settings;...'*

6.2.27. Specifically related to heritage are policies SG12 and SG13:

*'Policy SG12 – Valuing the District's Historic Environment (Strategic Policy)*

*The District's heritage assets will be preserved and where appropriate enhanced in a manner commensurate to their significance. Developments which will help in the management, conservation, understanding and enjoyment of the District's historic environment, especially for those assets which are at risk, will be encouraged. Particular attention will be paid to the conservation of those elements which contribute most to the Selby District's distinctive character and sense of place. These include:*

- *The archaeology and historic landscapes of the Magnesian Limestone Ridge and the Humberhead levels;*

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<sup>10</sup> Available at: <https://democracy.selby.gov.uk/documents/s16614/Appendix%201%20Publication%20Local%20Plan.pdf> Accessed August 2023

- *The significant ritual and funerary sites and archaeological remains associated with Newton Kyme henge and Skipwith Common;*
- *The Roman heritage of the Tadcaster area;*
- *Medieval sites – particularly moated and manorial sites;*
- *The registered Battlefield at Towton and its setting;*
- *The District's significant ecclesiastical history, as exemplified by Selby Abbey, Cawood Castle and the Bishop's Canal;*
- *The District's strong industrial heritage, relating principally to mining and shipbuilding, in contrast with its largely rural character;*
- *The 19th Century farming heritage of the District;*
- *20th Century military remains, most notably the airfields of former RAF Riccall and RAF Church Fenton; and*
- *The District's adopted Conservation Areas.*

*Policy SG13: Planning Applications and the Historic Environment (Strategic Policy)*

*In submitting a planning application, applicants should ensure:*

*A. Development affecting a heritage asset should preserve, and where appropriate, enhance those elements which contribute to its significance.*

*B. Harm to elements which contribute to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will only be supported where this is clearly justified and outweighed by the public benefits of the proposal. Substantial harm or total loss to the significance of a designated heritage asset (or an archaeological site of national importance) will be permitted only in those circumstances set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.*

*C. Development affecting a Conservation Area should preserve and where appropriate enhance those elements which make a positive contribution to*

*the character or appearance of the area, including its setting, and should be in accordance with the guidance set out in adopted Conservation Area Appraisals.*

*D. Development which would remove, harm, or undermine the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be permitted where the benefits are considered sufficient to outweigh the harm, having regard to the scale of any harm and the significance of the asset.*

*E. Proposals for the sympathetic re-use of vacant and “at risk” buildings will be supported where they prevent further deterioration of the buildings condition, maintain, or enhance their significance, and support their long-term conservation.’*

### **6.3. Assessment Methodology**

#### **Study Area**

- 6.3.1. The study area utilised for this assessment is consistent with that set out within the EIA Scoping Report submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (‘PINS’) (Appendix 2.1 of the PEIR) and PINS’ adopted EIA Scoping Opinion (Appendix 2.2 of the PEIR). For designated heritage assets (comprising listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, world heritage sites), a 3km study area from the Site boundary was utilised. For searches of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (‘NYHER’) and the National Record of the Historic Environment (‘NRHE’) to identify non-designated heritage assets and records, a search area of 1km from the Site boundary was utilised.
- 6.3.2. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility (‘ZTV’) has been prepared for the Proposed Development (further details are provided in Chapter 7 Landscape and Views of the PEIR); given the extent of the study area which has potential visibility of the Proposed Development, only a very limited number of assets are located outside of the ZTV. Therefore, no assets have been excluded from the assessment using the ZTV and all have been given some level of consideration in the assessment process.

#### **Sources**

- 6.3.3. Data has been gathered from a number of sources to inform the baseline conditions

at the Site and surrounding area. Sources comprise the following, and are referenced throughout the chapter, where required:

- National Heritage List for England;
- NYHER;
- NRHE;
- National Mapping Programme data;
- North Yorkshire Archives, Northallerton, for documentary and cartographic resources;
- Selby Library local studies collection;
- Historic England Archive, Swindon, for aerial photographs;
- LiDAR<sup>11</sup> (where available); and
- Grey literature reports<sup>12</sup>.

6.3.4. The data collection has been supplemented by site visits, including a walkover across the Site and visits to selected heritage assets to visually assess their surroundings and the visual elements of their setting.

### **Assessment Methodology**

6.3.5. The assessment has been carried out in line with Historic England guidance and advice notes, comprising *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysis Significance in Heritage Assets*<sup>13</sup>, *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment*<sup>14</sup>, *The Setting of Heritage Assets*<sup>15</sup> and *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*<sup>16</sup>.

6.3.6. The methodology utilised for this assessment has been informed by guidance documents and professional judgement, as there is no specific guidance or

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<sup>11</sup> Light Detection and Ranging: a remote sensing method which uses light to measure distances to the earth from an aerial source. This can highlight earthworks and subtle changes in ground level, identifying potential archaeological anomalies.

<sup>12</sup> Unpublished archaeological fieldwork reports submitted to the NYHER describing the results of the work.

<sup>13</sup> Historic England, 2019, Historic England Advice Note 12: *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysis Significance in Heritage Assets*

<sup>14</sup> Historic England, 2021, Historic England Advice Note 15: *Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment*

<sup>15</sup> Historic England, 2017, Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning - 3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed*

<sup>16</sup> Historic England, 2015, Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning – 2: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*



prescribed methodology for undertaking an assessment of the likely significant effects of a proposed development on cultural heritage.

- 6.3.7. The assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on cultural heritage has been informed by Appendix 6.1 Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix which contains the detailed heritage baseline information, and the initial assessment, in accordance with Step 1 and Step 2 of the Historic England guidance, of the identification of which assets have the potential to have their settings affected by the Proposed Development. As part of this, those assets which do not have the potential to have their settings affected have been scoped out from further consideration. This process is set out within the gazetteer at Appendix 1 of the Cultural Heritage Technical Baseline (refer to Appendix 6.1). Mitigation measures have also been committed to, where relevant, to reduce the significance of the identified adverse effects.
- 6.3.8. When discussing heritage assets, the term 'significance' is used in the NPS EN-1 to describe the sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds (this definition is also set out in Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1, which also adds that significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting) and that some assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. The term 'significance' has a specific meaning within Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') and therefore to avoid confusion, when discussing heritage significance, this has been made clear and distinct from the discussion of significance in EIA terms throughout the chapter.
- 6.3.9. In order to assess the effects of the Proposed Development upon heritage assets, these have first been assigned a value. This is not merely a reflection of any designated status but also accounts for the heritage interests of the asset. This has been expressed as the value/ sensitivity of the asset to change. Following this, the magnitude of impact or change to the significance of the asset has been assessed, including impacts to its significance through changes within its setting. The value of the asset has been considered against the magnitude of impact and the resultant effect has been assessed.
- 6.3.10. To establish the value/ sensitivity of a heritage asset, professional judgement guided by statutory and non-statutory designations, and national and local policy has been utilised. Table 6.1 below sets out the levels of value/ sensitivity and the criteria that

have been applied.

**Table 6.1: Criteria for Establishing Value/ Sensitivity**

<b>Value/Sensitivity</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Remains of inscribed international importance, such as World Heritage Sites;</li> <li>▪ Grade I and II* Listed Buildings;</li> <li>▪ Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens;</li> <li>▪ Scheduled Monuments;</li> <li>▪ Registered Battlefields;</li> <li>▪ Non-designated archaeological assets of demonstrable equivalence to a scheduled monument quality; and</li> <li>▪ Non-designated buildings, monuments, sites or landscape that can be shown to have a very important quality in their fabric or historical association.</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grade II Listed Buildings;</li> <li>▪ Conservation Areas;</li> <li>▪ Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens; and</li> <li>▪ Assets of high archaeological resource value identified through consultation.</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-designated buildings, monuments or sites or landscapes of local importance and of modest quality;</li> <li>▪ Locally important historic or archaeological assets, assets with a local value for education or cultural appreciation and of medium archaeological value;</li> <li>▪ Locally Listed buildings identified on a local list;</li> <li>▪ Non-designated buildings, monuments, sites or landscape that can be shown to have important qualities in their fabric or historical association;</li> <li>▪ Historic townscapes with historic integrity; and</li> <li>▪ Parks and gardens of local interest.</li> </ul>
No heritage significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assets identified as being of no historic, artistic, archaeological or architectural value;</li> <li>▪ Assets that are so badly damaged that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade; and</li> <li>▪ Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival to justify inclusion in a higher category.</li> </ul>

6.3.11. The magnitude of impact resulting from the Proposed Development has also been established. Impacts have been considered in terms of being either direct, indirect, occurring during construction, operation or decommissioning and short-term or long-term temporary, and permanent. The assessment has included the consideration of an asset's setting in terms of its contribution to the asset's significance.

6.3.12. The magnitude of an impact has been judged using the criteria in Table 6.2 below. The judgement of the magnitude of impact has been made without accounting for the

value/sensitivity of the asset and the impact has been assessed without taking into account any secondary mitigation (until section 6.7 'Residual Effects' and section 6.8 'Cumulative Effects' of this chapter). It has, however, taken into account embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development.

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Change
High	Change such that the significance of the asset is totally altered or destroyed. Comprehensive change to setting affecting significance, resulting in substantial changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical setting.
Medium	Change such that the significance of the asset is affected. Changes such that the setting is noticeably different, affecting significance resulting in moderate changes to significance and in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
Low	Change such that the significance of the asset is slightly affected. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
Negligible	Changes to the asset that hardly affect significance. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource.
No change	The Proposed Development results in no change or such a negligible level of change that it does not affect the significance of the asset. Changes to the setting do not affect the significance of the asset or our appreciation of it.

6.3.13. The assessment of the residual effects of the Proposed Development has been undertaken accounting for embedded and secondary mitigation measures. This assessment has derived the residual effect of the Proposed Development on the significance of the heritage assets. Effects can be neutral, beneficial or adverse. Table 6.3 sets out the matrix which has been used to identify the significance of effect.

**Table 6.3: Significance of Effect**

Value / sensitivity of Heritage Asset	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
No Heritage significance	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Value / sensitivity of Heritage Asset	Magnitude of Impact				
	No Change	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
<b>Low</b>	Neutral	Neutral	Minor*	Minor / Moderate*	Moderate
<b>Moderate</b>	Neutral	Minor	Minor / Moderate*	Moderate	Major
<b>High</b>	Neutral	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major

\* professional judgement has been used to assign a level of effect

- 6.3.14. This assessment has also assessed any likely significant cumulative effects upon the heritage resource resulting from the Proposed Development in combination with other schemes, as appropriate.
- 6.3.15. A significant effect is considered to be ‘major’. A ‘moderate’ effect could also be considered to be significant, however, this has been subject to professional judgement. All other effects are considered to be not significant.
- 6.3.16. In accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, this assessment has assessed the significance of effects resulting from the Proposed Development’s impacts; however, NPS EN-1 (and the Revised (Draft) NPS EN-1) considers impacts in terms of levels of harm or loss to the significance of an asset from a proposed development. A significant effect identified in this assessment would not necessarily equate to a finding of substantial harm, as defined in the NPS EN-1. Equally, a less significant effect identified in this assessment may result in a higher level of harm according to the NPS EN-1. Professional judgement has been used throughout this assessment to ensure that where a matrix-based system has been employed (as set out in Table 6.3), a robust assessment of the potential significance of the effect (in EIA terms) to the heritage asset has been reported within this assessment.
- 6.3.17. This chapter will provide an assessment of harm and a judgement of whether the Proposed Development results in no harm, less than substantial harm or substantial harm. Therefore, where appropriate, a narrative conclusion has been set out which discusses the level of harm (if any) that the Proposed Development will have upon the significance of the heritage assets.

## Consultation

6.3.18. Table 6.4 below provides a summary of the consultation undertaken to date in support of the preparation of this assessment.

**Table 6.4: Consultation Summary**

Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.1 – PINS stated that the ES should assess both direct and indirect impacts to archaeology during all phases of the development where significant effects are likely to occur. This should be supported by a robustly characterised baseline and effort should be made to agree the approach to assessment with the County Archaeologist.	The assessment within this chapter has considered both direct, physical impacts to heritage assets and indirect impact on setting on sensitive archaeological receptors (refer to section 6.5 ‘Likely Significant Effects’ of this chapter). The baseline data informing the assessment is provided at Appendix 6.1. Correspondence with the NYC Archaeologist is as listed below in this table.
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.2 - PINS agreed that direct physical impacts to designated heritage assets could be scoped out.	No further action required.
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.3 - PINS agreed to the scoping out of impacts to registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or World Heritage Sites on the basis that none of these designated assets are present within the cultural heritage study area.	No further action required.



Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.4 - PINS stated that the ES should assess both direct and indirect impacts to listed buildings where significant effects are likely to occur.	The assessment in this chapter has considered both direct and indirect impacts to listed buildings where significant effects are likely to occur (refer to section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter).
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.5 – PINS advised that the ES should assess impacts on the setting of heritage assets during construction and decommissioning where significant effects are likely to occur.	The assessment in this chapter considers impacts on the setting of heritage assets during construction and decommissioning where significant effects are likely to occur (refer to section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter).
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.6 – PINS stated that the ES should provide an assessment of impacts on Conservation Areas within the 3km study area during all phases of the Proposed Development where significant effects are likely to occur.	The assessment in this chapter considers impacts on Conservation Areas within the 3km study area during all phases of the Proposed Development, where significant effects are likely to occur.
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.8 – PINS advised that given the potential effects during decommissioning are likely to be similar to those experienced during construction, this matter cannot be scoped out at this stage.	This assessment considered potential effects arising during the decommissioning phase (refer to section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter).
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.9 – PINS advised that the Applicant should ensure that the information used to inform the assessment is	Methodology for fieldwork has been agreed with the relevant consultation bodies.

Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
		robust and allows for suitable characterisation of the archaeological baseline. The Applicant should make effort to agree the methodology for any intrusive investigations with relevant consultation bodies.	
PINS	EIA Scoping Opinion (14 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	ID 3.2.10 – PINS advised that any screened ZTV should take into account the influence of seasonality on the degree of vegetative screening.	This assessment has not utilised ZTVs as part of the assessment due to reasons set out at paragraph 6.3.2 above.
Northern Powergrid	EIA Scoping response (4 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	Suggested the EIA should consider the impacts (and subsequent mitigation requirements) borne from any additional potential land take required to accommodate relocated electricity assets and its impact upon existing habitats and heritage assets.	The Applicant confirmed that the relocation of electricity assets is not required.
North Yorkshire County Council and SDC (now NYC)	EIA Scoping response (5 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	Agreed with the proposed study areas for designated and undesignated heritage assets. Suggested neighbouring authorities may also need to be consulted with regards to designated assets. Noted the use of the term 'non-designated' asset to describe assets which are not designated but stated that 'Government has a particular definition of 'Non-designated Heritage Asset' that means an asset specifically identified by	Areas beyond the former Selby authority area within the 3km designated study area were consulted for Conservation Area information.  The use of the term 'non-designated' to describe assets which are not designated, such as those within the NYHER or NRHE is common and widely-used within heritage assessments. It is a reflection of the language used within

Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
		<p>a plan-making body i.e. in a neighbourhood plan, Conservation Area appraisal or local List. They then request that a different term should be used for these assets which are not designated to avoid confusion.</p> <p>Stated that they did not agree with the statement in the Scoping Report which set out that the Proposed Development would not result in a significant effect upon non-designated archaeological assets.</p> <p>Stated that they considered the list of sources was comprehensive but considered the aerial photographs held by North Yorkshire Archives should also be checked.</p> <p>Supported the proposal for geophysical survey and requested this be sufficient to allow sensitive impacts to be designed out from direct impact. Stated they were happy to keep requirements for evaluation under review.</p>	<p>the NPSs to describe assets which are not designated. It is considered that the use of the term 'non-designated' is not controversial and is a clearly understood term by decision-makers.</p> <p>This assessment has considered effects upon non-designated archaeological assets (refer to section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter).</p> <p>As part of this assessment and the Cultural Heritage Technical Appendix (refer to Appendix 6.1), the Historic England Archives at Swindon, which holds the national collection of aerial photographs has been consulted. In addition, this area is covered by the National Mapping Programme, where expert aerial photograph analysts have examined aerial photographs and mapped potential archaeological anomalies. It is considered this point has been covered by these events. Scope for geophysical survey agreed with NYC and areas of</p>

Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
			archaeological sensitivity have been excluded from below-ground impact as set out within the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy ('AMS') (refer to Appendix 6.2).
NYC Principal Archaeologist	Email (18 <sup>th</sup> July 2022)	Responding to an email from Pegasus informing the Principal Archaeologist of the forthcoming start of the geophysical survey at the Site and informing them that the programme would be protracted due to cropping requirements. The Principal Archaeologist confirmed this was an appropriate approach.	NYC Principal Archaeologist was kept informed of geophysical survey's progress.
NYC Principal Archaeologist	Email – (31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023)	Responding to an email from Pegasus informing the NYC Principal Archaeologist of the near completion of the geophysical survey at the Site and the opportunity to be for an initial review of the results. The NYC Principal Archaeologist confirmed this and welcomed the opportunity to discuss the strategy for any further works.	The NYC Principal Archaeologist was provided the geophysical survey report to inform an initial consideration of mitigation strategies and/or further works, where required.
NYC Principal Archaeologist	Virtual meeting (19 <sup>th</sup> April 2023)	Virtual meeting with the Applicant and project team members to discuss the geophysical survey results and for Pegasus to put forward the proposed strategy. Several mitigation areas were proposed, where	A plan showing areas of proposed archaeological mitigation for agreement was provided to the NYC Principal Archaeologist in a subsequent email of

Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
		<p>solar photovoltaic ('PV') panels, access tracks and cable runs would be raised up to prevent below-ground disturbance. Also discussed potential for no further works in other locations due to the very low/ no archaeological potential within these areas as shown within the geophysical survey, coupled with the relatively low physical impact that solar PV panels cause. Also discussed the area of the Site not subject to geophysical survey (the underground cable route). It was agreed during the virtual meeting that this could be subject to an Archaeological Watching Brief during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, given the relatively low level of impact.</p>	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2023.
NYC Principal Archaeologist	Email (31 <sup>st</sup> May 2023)	Email responding to the proposed mitigation areas plans. Confirmed agreement to the mitigation areas plans, and had no recommendations for other mitigation areas or further archaeological works within the Site.	An AMS (refer to Appendix 6.2) has been prepared for agreement with the NYC Principal Archaeologist which sets out the requirements of the mitigation.
SDC Conservation Officer (now NYC)	Email – (19 <sup>th</sup> May 2023)	Confirmed SDC considered the approach to the assessment to be correct and requested that the assessment terminology related to the National Planning	Email response to the SDC Conservation Officer (refer to Appendix 6.4) confirming that as an application for development consent



Consultee	Type and Date	Summary of Consultation Response	Response to Consultee
		Policy Framework ('NPPF') in terms of harm/ less than substantial harm.	is to be submitted for the Proposed Development, terminology from the NPPs, rather than the NPPF, would be applicable to the assessment. No further action required.

### Limitations and Assumptions

- 6.3.19. No limitations have been identified in the preparation of this chapter. There are no assumptions considered to date as part of the assessment.

## 6.4. Baseline Conditions

### Overview

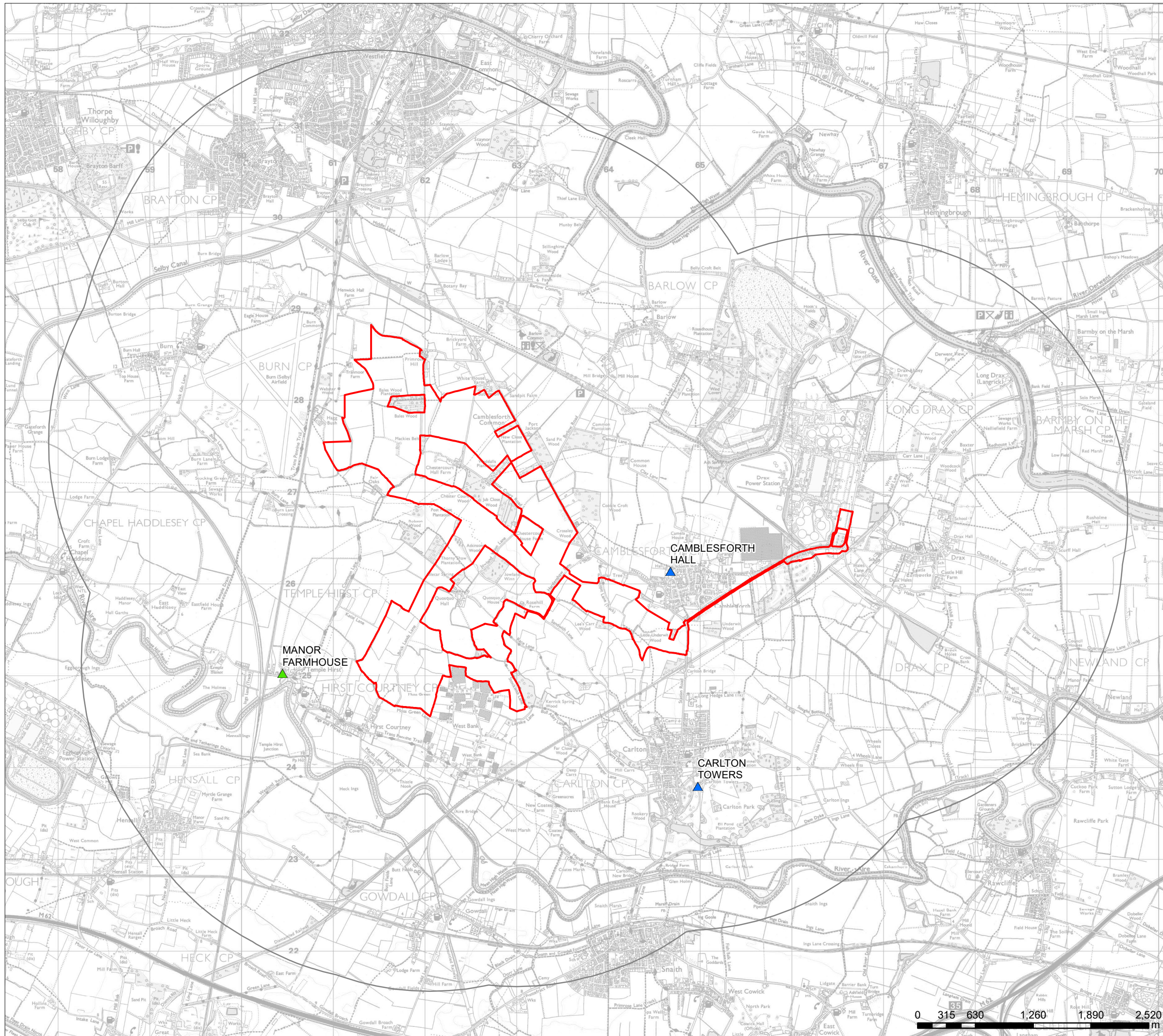
- 6.4.1. The 3km study area for designated heritage assets identified the following (refer to Figures 6.1. 6.2 and 6.3):
- Four Scheduled Monuments;
  - Five Grade I Listed Buildings;
  - One Grade II\* Listed Building;
  - 65 Grade II Listed Buildings; and
  - Two Conservation Areas.
- 6.4.2. No Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites were located within the 3km study area.
- 6.4.3. A geophysical survey (refer to Appendix 6.3) has been undertaken across the majority of the Site, excluding the proposed underground cable corridor within the central part of the Site and the underground cable corridor to the grid connection near the Drax Power Station (shown on Figure 3.2 Parameter Plan of the PEIR) in the north-eastern part of the Site. This identified several discrete areas of archaeological potential, showing indications of possible enclosures within internal

features. A number of these correspond to cropmarks on the aerial photographs of the Site.

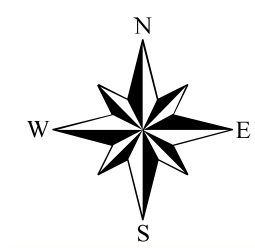
- 6.4.4. The area of the underground cable corridor has been excluded from further geophysical survey and a position agreed with the NYC Principal Archaeologist. This area will, instead, be subject to an Archaeological Watching Brief during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This was agreed due to the focused and minimal below-ground impact occurring during the insertion of the cable, which requires only the excavation of a narrow trench which will not cause significant impacts to any below-ground archaeological assets. The methodology for this Archaeological Watching Brief is set out within the AMS (refer to Appendix 6.2).

**Figure 6.1 Heritage Assets Considered within the PEIR**





- Key**
- Site
  - 3km Buffer
  - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
  - ▲ Grade II Listed Building



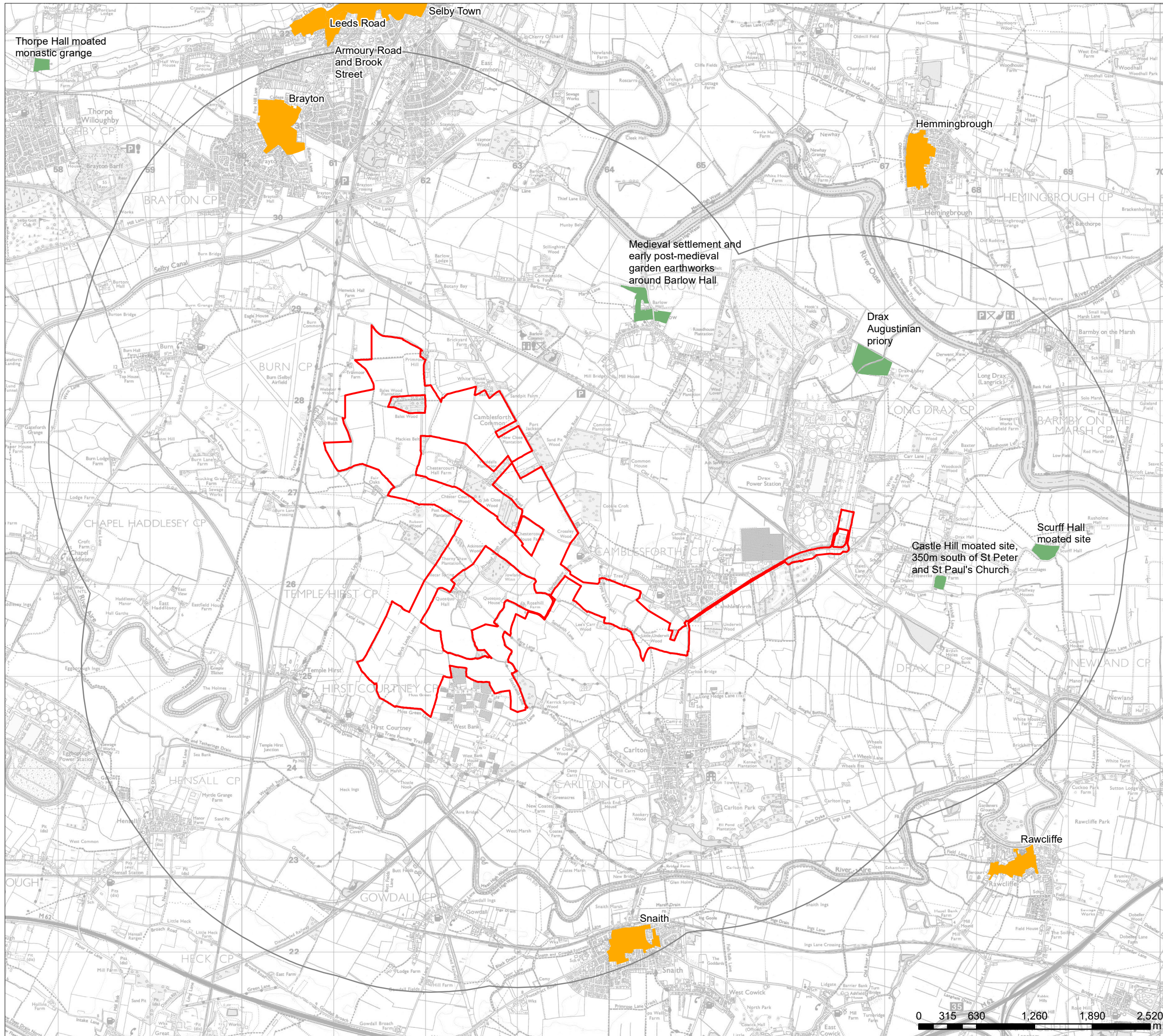
Project Title		
Helios Renewable Energy Project		
Drawing Title		
Figure 6.1 - Assets Considered Within PEIR		
DRWG No	Rev	Sht no
P22-0212_6.1	-	-
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Scale	Date	
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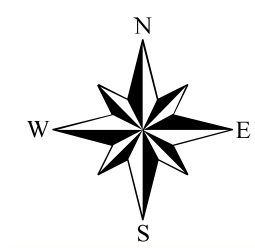


**Figure 6.2 Designated Heritage Assets – Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas**





- Key**
- Site
  - 3km Buffer
  - Conservation Areas
  - Scheduled Monuments

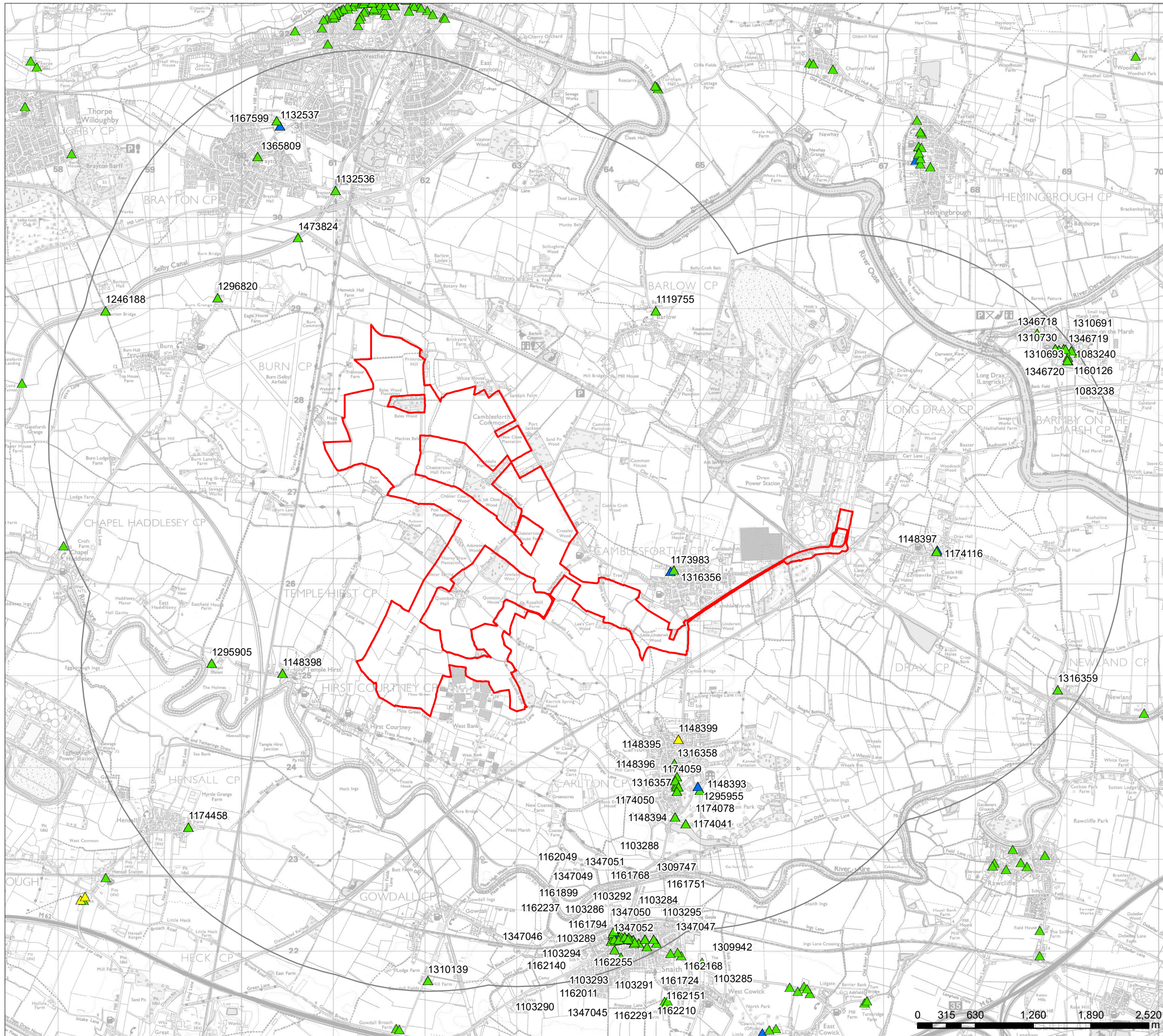


Project Title		
Helios Renewable Energy Project		
Drawing Title		
Figure 6.2 - Designated Heritage Assets – Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas		
DRWG No	Rev	Sht no
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Drawn by	Checked by	
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Scale	Date	
1:40,000 @ A3	15/08/2023	

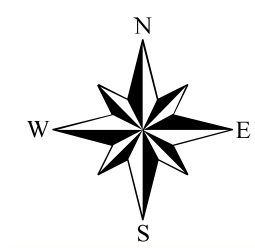


**Figure 6.3 Designated Heritage Assets – Listed Buildings**





- Key**
- Site
  - 3km Buffer
  - ▲ Grade I Listed Building
  - ▲ Grade II\* Listed Building
  - ▲ Grade II Listed Building



Project Title		
<b>Helios Renewable Energy Project</b>		
Drawing Title		
<b>Figure 6.3 - Designated Heritage Assets – Listed Buildings</b>		
DRWG No	Rev	Sht no
<b>P22-0212_6.3</b>	-	-
Drawn by	Checked by	
<b>DS</b>	<b>LG</b>	
Scale	Date	
<b>1:40,000 @ A3</b>	<b>15/08/2023</b>	





## Baseline

- 6.4.5. A summary of the heritage baseline is presented below. The reference numbers stated are either the NYER numbers (prefixed 'MNY') or the NRHE (prefixed 'NRHE' followed by six or seven digit numbers) or, for designated heritage assets, their National Heritage List for England ('NHLE') reference number. The assets are shown on the supporting figures within this chapter; designated assets are shown on Figures 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. NYHER monuments and fieldwork events are shown on Figure 6.4 with NRHE records shown on Figure 6.5.
- 6.4.6. There is limited confirmed evidence of prehistoric activity within the Site and study area. There are records from the NYHER of findspots of flint cores recorded at Atkinson Wood in the centre of the Site (MNY10049, MNY10050) and a retouched flint flake is recorded to the east of Brick Lands Lane in the southern part of the Site (MNY10051). These locations are approximate.
- 6.4.7. Various cropmarks have been recorded within the Site, taken from analysis of aerial photography. These are recorded within the Site and study area and may be of later prehistoric or Roman origin or could be more modern in origin, comprising:
- A sub-square enclosure and associated field system to the south of Hagg Bush in the north-western part of the Site (MNY10066);
  - Possible former field boundaries within the apex of Hardenshaw Lane and Claypit Lane in the eastern part of the Site (MNY10044);
  - Three ring ditches and a linear ditch to the south of Bales Wood in the northern part of the Site (MNY10059, MNY10060, MNY10061, MNY10062, 1308907);
  - Short sections of ditch of a possible former field system to the north-west of Barlow Common, c.780m north-east of the Site (MNY10058);
  - A possible enclosure at Sandwith Lane, c.120m west of the south-eastern part of the Site (MNY9879); and
  - Other cropmarks are considered more likely to be of geological or modern origin, for example to the south of Burn Lane crossing c.880m west of the Site (MNY10067), and at Ings Lane c.920m west of the south-western corner of the Site (MNY10058).
- 6.4.8. As stated previously, a geophysical survey was carried out within the Site (Appendix

6.3). Within this, the survey identified a number of archaeological anomalies which correspond with cropmarks identified on the NYHER and NMP mapping. The anomalies identified include linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures with internal sub-circular features.

- 6.4.9. There is no evidence of early medieval activity recorded within the study area. According to the NYHER, Temple Hirst is first documented in 1030AD (MNY10034). Camblesforth (MNY10037), Barlow (1018403), Carlton (MNY9868), and Drax (MNY10093) are all named in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD, indicating that these settlements were established within the early medieval period and of a size such as to be taxable by 1086 and thus recorded within the Domesday Survey.
- 6.4.10. There is evidence for medieval activity within the 1km study area, although nothing within the Site itself. At Barlow, c.1.6km north-east of the Site, are the scheduled remains of the medieval settlement, as well as an Elizabethan house and gardens (1018403) from a later date.
- 6.4.11. Evidence of medieval activity at Drax includes an Augustinian Priory founded in the 1130s on an island within marshland to the south of the River Ouse, c.1.1km north of the north-eastern part of the Site (1016857); Talleville Castle, built sometime after 1139 by Philip de Colville, c.1km south-east of the Site (1017455); and the ditch of a possible former burgage plot division, c.725m south-east of the Site (MNY23510).
- 6.4.12. Medieval moats are recorded at Scurff Hall to the east of Drax, c.1.7km east of the north-eastern part of the Site (1017485), and to the east of Carlton Bridge, c.475m east of the site (MNY10106).
- 6.4.13. The NYHER records a former medieval deer park at Burn (MNY39998). This is indicated by the depiction and naming of Park Lane extending east from Burn village towards the former Hollins Hill Barn (located at the centre of the later airfield). The former course of Common Lane, arcing south towards Hagg Bush through the north-western part of the Site, and curving field boundaries to the south of Hagg Bush, might represent the eastern and southern boundaries of the park. However, the NYHER notes that this evidence is only anecdotal.
- 6.4.14. The geophysical survey undertaken within the majority of the Site area located several areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation.

- 6.4.15. The NYHER identifies several sites of post-medieval extraction activity within the study area: a brickyard in the field between the eastern part of the Site boundary and Camblesforth village (MNY10041), a clay pit and brick kiln at Brickyard Farm c.450m north of the Site (MNY10054, MNY10041), and a sand pit at Cat Babbleton c.60m from the eastern part of the Site boundary (MNY10054).
- 6.4.16. Approximately 250m east of the south-eastern corner of the Site is the Grade I Listed Camblesforth Hall, believed to have been built in c.1700 but there appear to be few to no records of its origin and history (MNY10047). To the north of New Coates Farm, c.550m south of the Site, the NYHER locates the former site of Coates Hall, known from historic mapping to have been in existence in the mid-19th century but since demolished (MNY9876).
- 6.4.17. To the south of Carlton, c.890m south of the Site, is the 18th and 19th century-designed landscape of Carlton Towers, the grade I listed building (1295955); it encompasses a landscape park, ornamental garden, walled garden, kitchen garden, Italian garden and parterre, and according to the NYHER was placed on English Heritage's Initial List of Non-Registered Historic Park or Garden Sites in North Yorkshire in 1996 (MNY31613) but not subsequently inscribed in the official register therefore the garden is not a designated asset.
- 6.4.18. Approximately 975m north-west of the Site is the Selby Canal, created in the 18th century (MNY10475). The dismantled Selby-Goole line through Barlow, which opened in 1903, lies c.450m north and north-east of the Site (MNY12378). The York and Doncaster line of the North Eastern Railway line, which abuts part of the western part of the Site boundary, is not recorded by the NYHER.
- 6.4.19. The earliest available mapping of the Site are the 1838 tithe maps for the parishes of Camblesforth and Hirst Courtney. These cover the central, south-eastern and south-western parts of the main Site area plus the proposed cable route and grid connection areas. The Camblesforth map labels Chestercourt Hall Farm as Chester Coates (southwest of Field 20 and outside of the Site); the nearby plantations of Chester Court Wood and Jub Close Wood are shown (south of Field 20 and outside of the Site), as well as others, to the north of Jub Close and between Jowland Winn Lane and Claypit Lane, which are no longer extant.
- 6.4.20. The next iteration of available mapping is the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1853,

which shows Chester Coates, now labelled as Chester Court and is a more elaborate complex comprising house, outbuildings, gardens, and parkland (as demarcated on the 1891 mapping and labelled as Chester Court Park MNY31617). The buildings of Chestercourt House Farm are visible on this mapping, though they are not labeled until later mapping editions (adjacent to Field 28 and outside of the Site). The buildings of Quosquo Hall (north of Field 53 and outside the Site), Quosquo House (no longer extant), and Rosehill Farm (directly north of Field 55 and outside of the Site) are also shown for the first time, as this part of the Site was not covered by the tithe mapping, and an area to their south is illustrated as marshland with a curious feature that is either a channel or a building.

- 6.4.21. The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 labels Chester Court and Chester Court Park, and also marks an entrance lodge on Chester Court Road to the north and a shooting box between Chester Court Wood and Weddalls Plantation.
- 6.4.22. The NHRE and NYHER records that the location of the First World War airfield at Carlton (1508122/MNY36218) was located just outside the Site, south of Lee's Carr Wood. This was a home defence landing ground established to defend the industrial areas at Leeds, Sheffield and Scunthorpe from German airship attack. There was no hardstanding or formally laid out runways at this time; the airfield would have simply been a cleared area of grassland, meaning that there would be very little to no trace of this surviving today.
- 6.4.23. On the west side of the North Eastern Railway line is the former Burn Airfield, located approximately 220m west of the Site boundary, in operation from 1942 to 1946 (MNY10063). While Second World War airfields often had satellite sites for accommodation and bomb stores, there is no suggestion from available data sources that any such satellite sites were located within the Site. The airfield is still extant in partial use by the Burn Gliding Club and the perimeter track and runways are still largely intact.
- 6.4.24. The NRHE records the site of a WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery within the Site, off Claypit Lane south of Camblesforth (1473689). No trace of this remains today. In addition, a number of Second World War aircraft crash sites are recorded within the study area. However, their locations are not exact.
- 6.4.25. A Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, built in 1961, was located at Camel Lane



to the north of Camblesforth, c.650m north of the south-eastern part of the Site (MNY36127).

### **Archaeological Potential**

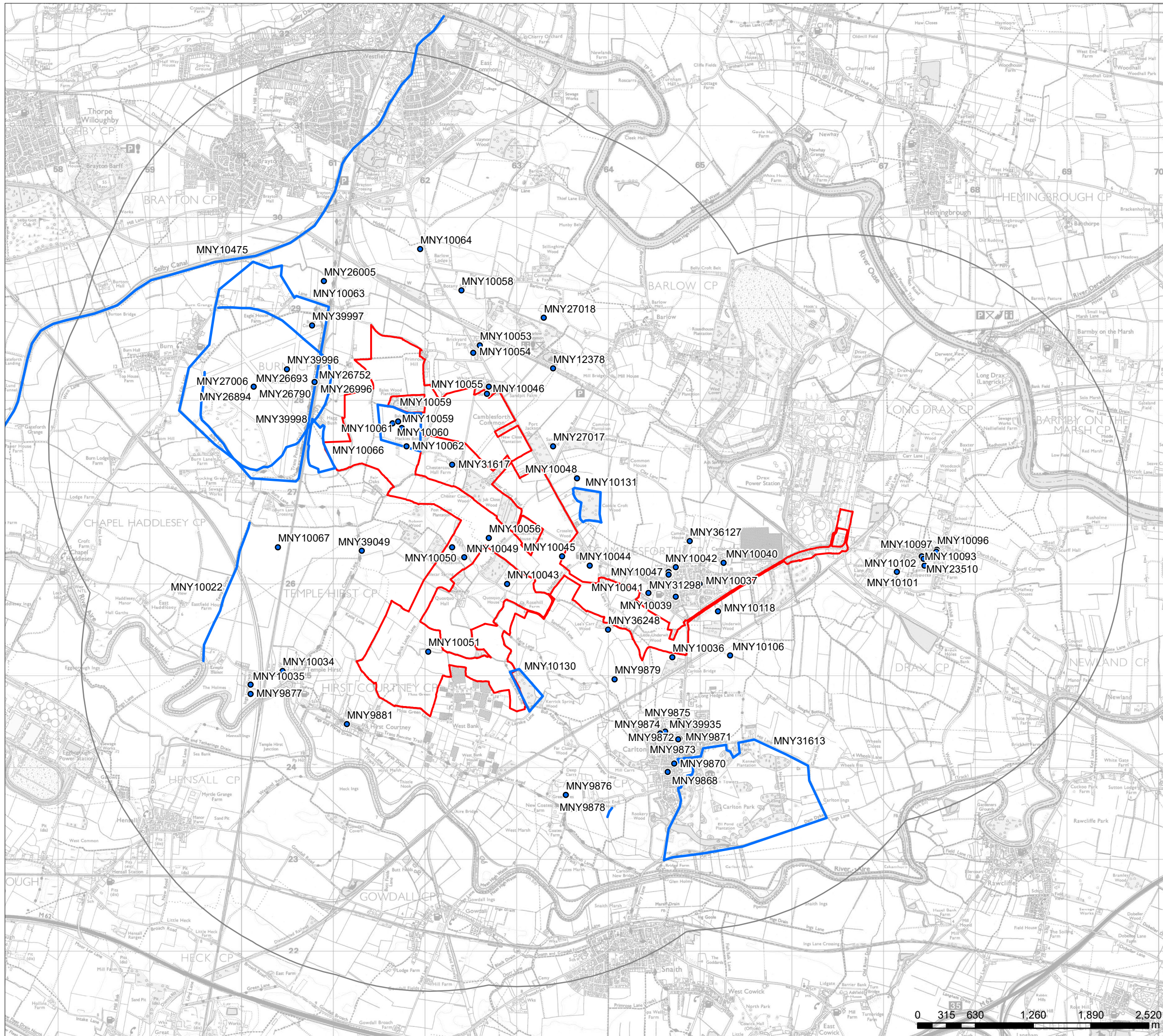
- 6.4.26. The geophysical survey (refer to Appendix 6.3) carried out across the majority of the Site, together with evidence gathered from the NYHER, indicates that there are discrete areas of archaeological potential within the Site. These areas represent D-shaped enclosures with likely internal features and there is a similarity of form and plan across a number of these discrete areas. These enclosures may be prehistoric or Roman in date, and correspond with cropmarks, indicating these are archaeological in origin and not geological or formed from another natural process.
- 6.4.27. This archaeological potential is, therefore, contained within discrete areas and is not widespread across the entire Site. It is these areas of archaeological potential, which are sensitive to development, which have been identified and discussed with the NYC Principal Archaeologist. The areas of archaeological potential have been identified within the AMS (refer to Appendix 6.2) and it is these areas which will be subject to mitigation in the form of 'no dig' foundations. This will ensure that these areas will not experience any below ground disturbance from the Proposed Development.

### **Future Baseline Conditions**

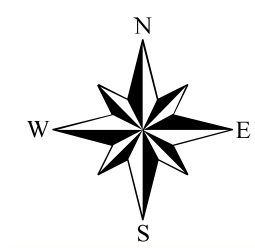
- 6.4.28. It is considered that there would be no change to the baseline conditions as presented above for the future baseline year of 2026.

**Figure 6.4 North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Monuments**





- Key**
- Site
  - 3km Buffer
  - HER Monument Point
  - HER Monument Line
  - HER Monument Polygon

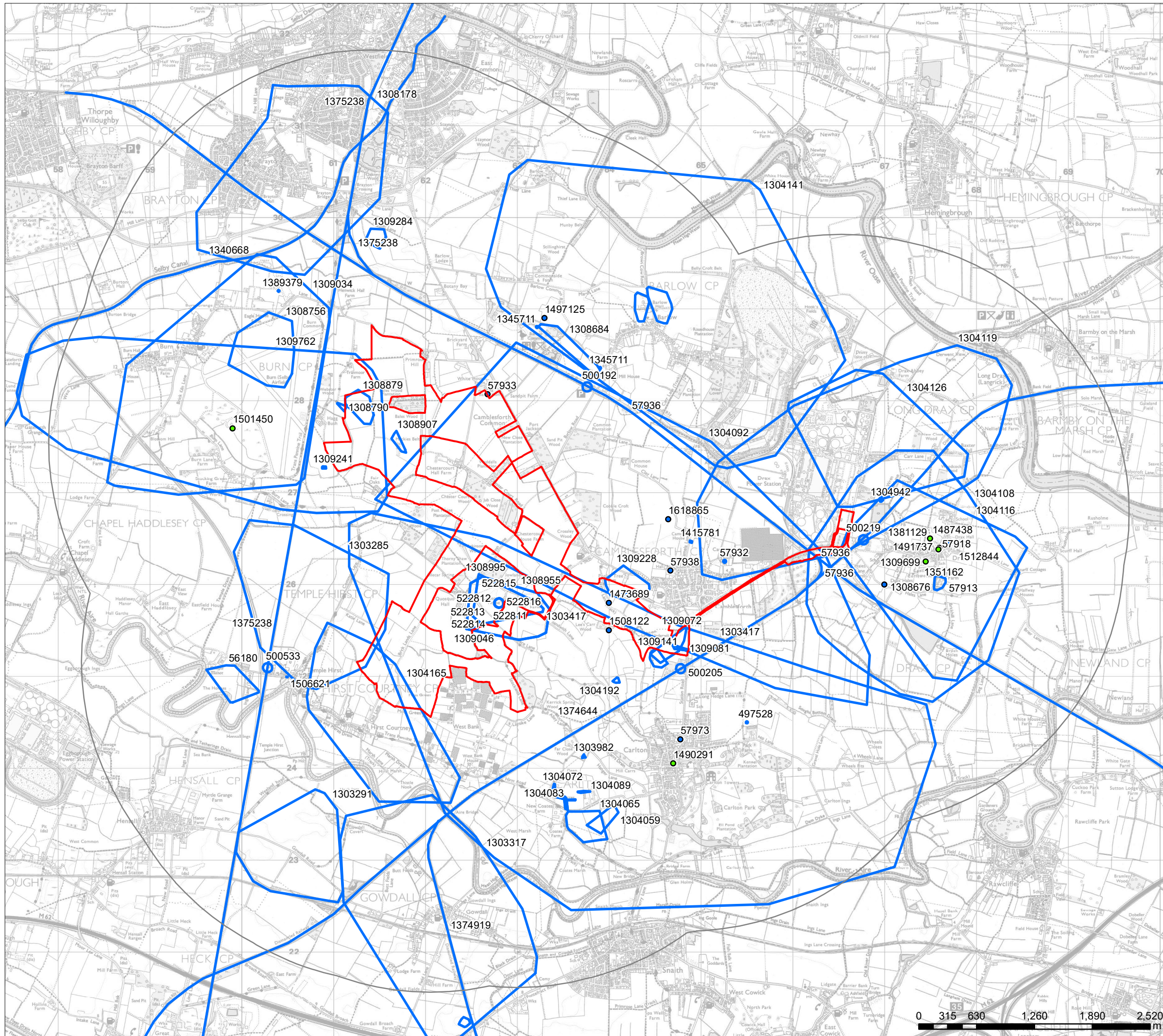


Project Title		
Helios Renewable Energy Project		
Drawing Title		
Figure 6.4 - North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Monuments		
DRWG No	Rev	Sht no
<b>P22-0212_6.4</b>	-	-
Drawn by	Checked by	
<b>DS</b>	<b>LG</b>	
Scale	Date	
<b>1:40,000 @ A3</b>	<b>15/08/2023</b>	



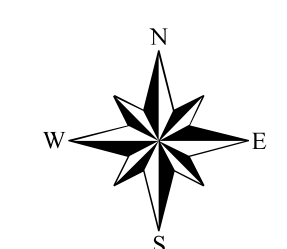
**Figure 6.5 National Record of the Historic Environment Data**





**Key**

- Site
- 3km Buffer
- NRHE Event Point
- NRHE Monument Point
- NRHE Monument Line
- NRHE Monument Polygon



Project Title		
<b>Helios Renewable Energy Project</b>		
Drawing Title		
<b>Figure 6.5 - National Record of the Historic Environment Data</b>		
DRWG No	Rev	Sht no
<b>P22-0212_6.5</b>	-	-
Drawn by	Checked by	
<b>DS</b>	<b>LG</b>	
Scale	Date	
<b>1:40,000 @ A3</b>	<b>15/08/2023</b>	





## 6.5. Likely Significant Effects

### Measures to be Adopted by the Project

- 6.5.1. Measures to be adopted by the project in the form of an AMS have been established through consultation with the Principal Archaeologist for NYC. The scope of this AMS has been agreed with the Principal Archaeologist and will be submitted as part of the DCO application (refer to Appendix 6.2 of this PEIR). This mitigation also includes provision of an Archaeological Watching Brief during the implementation of the underground cable corridor.
- 6.5.2. The Solar Farm Zone (shown on Figure 3.2 Parameter Plan of the PEIR) has evolved throughout the preparation of the baseline to reduce potential effects upon listed heritage assets by moving solar PV panels further away from sensitive heritage receptors and creating more substantial buffer zones.
- 6.5.3. Landscaping proposals also represent embedded mitigation, as these will provide screening and will reinstate a number of historic field boundaries. In addition, there is no proposed removal of entire stretches of hedgerow.

### Construction Phase

#### *Direct Effects*

- 6.5.4. As discussed in section 6.4 'Baseline Conditions' of this chapter, discussions have taken place with the Principal Archaeologist for NYC with regards to mitigation measures required to preserve areas of archaeological anomalies within the Site, as identified within the geophysical survey. These discrete areas of archaeological potential have been identified and will be subject to the requirements as set out within the AMS, including movement of construction traffic. Within these identified areas, mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development in order to preserve these areas in-situ and to avoid any below ground disturbance. An AMS has been prepared (refer to Appendix 6.2) which sets out the proposed mitigation and the methodology for construction in these areas. The solar PV modules within these areas will be on ground mounted footings, with the cables raised up and clipped beneath the solar PV panels to avoid any requirement for a cable trench in these locations. For the construction of access tracks, where these cross over the identified areas of archaeological potential, these



will be raised above ground level, with maximum topsoil strip depth of less than 300mm (less than plough depth) for the formation of the access track and the placement of the concrete foundations (refer to Figure 3.20 Access Road with Archaeological Mitigation of the PEIR). Also, within these areas, lighter weight construction vehicles which have low-impact tyres or tracks will be utilised and no construction will take place in these areas in wet weather or following heavy periods of rain to avoid the potential for rutting of the ground to take place. Where required, geotextile will be laid for the vehicles to track across.

- 6.5.5. As a result of the measures set out within the AMS, which has been agreed with the Principal Archaeologist for NYC, the magnitude of impact to the identified areas of archaeological potential arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be no change. The significance of effect on the sensitive archaeology receptors will be neutral (**not significant**).
- 6.5.6. There is potential for the excavation of the underground cable corridor within the Site to cause physical impacts to below-ground archaeological deposits. The final underground cable corridor is yet to be determined at the time of preparation of this PEIR, but even when assuming a 'worst case' scenario for its routing based on Figure 3.2 Parameter Plan of the PEIR, the appropriate mitigation for its routing has already been agreed with the Principal Archaeologist at NYC, whereby an Archaeological Watching Brief would be undertaken during the excavation works for this cable trench which would allow for the recording of any archaeological deposits which may be disturbed via the works. The cable trench would be relatively narrow and therefore the magnitude of impact arising from this to below-ground deposits would be low. The narrow width of the cable route would not allow for any archaeological deposit, which could be considered significant, to be removed in its entirety. It is therefore considered that with this mitigation embedded into the Proposed Development, via the provisions of the AMS, although the magnitude of impact will be medium to assets of low value, implementation of the measures to be adopted by the project reduce the significance of effect to minor adverse (**not significant**).

#### *Indirect Effects*

- 6.5.7. Whilst the construction phase of the Proposed Development would result in a short-term, temporary increase in construction traffic and movement and related construction activity within the Site and on roads within its vicinity, it is not considered

that this increase would result in a significant level of impact to the heritage significance or value of any of the heritage assets and this would result in a neutral effect (**not significant**).

- 6.5.8. There would be no change in any identified effect under the future baseline conditions.

### **Operational Phase**

- 6.5.9. Only indirect effects would result from the operational phase of the Proposed Development as there would be no below-ground activity within the Site during the operational phase.
- 6.5.10. During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, there is the potential for the Grade I Listed asset of Camblesforth Hall (1173983), a 17<sup>th</sup> century mansion with relatively limited modern alteration and an asset of high value, to experience an effect. The significance of this asset is formed primarily by its architectural and historic interest which is best demonstrated by its physical fabric, in particular, the relatively unaltered condition of the building. The setting of the asset also makes a contribution to its significance, although this contribution is much less than that made by its physical fabric. There are unlikely to be views of the Proposed Development from the building due to the setting back of the Proposed Development from the A1041 and the orientation of the principal façade of the house being directly south, looking towards the built form of Camblesforth. The operational Proposed Development will not alter the primary contributing factors to the significance of this asset, nor will it change the ability to understand and appreciate views of the asset which form part of its setting and contribute to significance. The Proposed Development will not be co-visible with the asset in views. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development will result in an impact of no change to the value of this asset. The significance of effect would therefore be neutral (**not significant**).
- 6.5.11. The operational phase of the Proposed Development will be visible from the upper floors of the tower at the Grade I Listed Carlton Towers (1295955), an asset of high value. The asset is located within non-designated parkland and formal gardens including a vineyard. The site visit to this parkland identified that there were no views at all towards the Site available from within the publicly accessible areas of the parkland and grounds, with views entirely blocked by the mature trees surrounding

the northern boundary of the parkland. The site visit also demonstrated that the only views available of the entirety of Carlton Towers are from the south and from the immediate surrounding grounds when in close proximity. It is the case that the views from the upper floors of the towers projecting from the main building and roof of the clock tower, if accessible and available, would extend over a vast area and would include, and be dominated by, the Drax Power Station's cooling towers, when looking northeast. The views northwest, towards the Site, would also include the polytunnels around West Bank and the infrastructure of the railway line which cuts across to the northwest. The nearest point of the Proposed Development is around 1.5km north of the asset. Whilst there will be some visibility of the operational Proposed Development from the upper floors of the building, this will only impact upon a small proportion of the views available from this asset and within a context of a view which is not over a pristine rural landscape, but rather contains the built form of Carlton, the polytunnels at West Bank and the infrastructure associated with Drax Power Station. The significance of this asset is primarily derived from its architectural and historic interest displayed within its physical fabric. This building displays many different architectural forms: Palladian, Neo-Classical, Gothic Revival and has a very imposing appearance. This was mainly the result of the remodelling and encasing of the earlier house in 1873-5 when Edward Welby Pugin was employed to redesign the house. There are a number of tall tower elements within the main building and the tall clock tower, likely added in 1777, is a prominent feature within views towards this asset within the surrounding landscape. The architectural interest of the building is clear to see, with the interior of the building widely recognized as being one of the finest Gothic Revival interiors in the country. The historic interest of this asset is derived from the association with famous architectural figures as well as with the Beaumont family and the Fitzalan Howards. Whilst the prominence and height of the tower elements, in particular the clock tower, does add to the significance of the asset, through visibility in long-range views towards the asset and the potential for views from the upper floors of the building and the towers, this only contributes a small amount to the significance of the asset. The setting is formed by the immediate grounds and gardens surrounding the asset, as well as the village of Carlton. The Proposed Development would introduce a change in the form of the introduction of modern infrastructure in one particular aspect of a panoramic view from the tower with built form over 1.5km to the north of Carlton Towers. It is important to note that there would be no views at all of the Proposed Development from the majority of the

Grade I Listed building and from its curtilage. This small change would introduce additional modern development within a portion of a view which already contains modern built form as described above. This would detract slightly from these views, although it is considered that given the wide scope of views available within the panorama, this change is considered to be a negligible impact upon the significance of the asset, and would result in a minor adverse effect, which is **not significant**.

- 6.5.12. The operational Proposed Development will be in proximity to the Grade II Listed Manor Farmhouse (1148398), an asset of moderate value, which is located c.820m to the southwest of the Site boundary. The significance of this asset is primarily derived from its physical fabric which displays its architectural interest as a late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse, providing historic interest in the information it provides for the agrarian economy in this area and the growth of Temple Hirst. The setting of the asset is formed by its immediate surrounding landscape, including several large modern agricultural buildings to the north. These buildings will block views of the Site from this asset. The Site has no current functional association with the asset. Therefore, the change introduced by the operational Proposed Development will not cause any impact or change to the significance of this asset. The magnitude of impact will be no change and the effect will be neutral (**not significant**).
- 6.5.13. None of the other identified heritage assets within the study areas are identified as experiencing any effects from the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
- 6.5.14. The identified effects above would not be different under the future baseline conditions.

#### **Decommissioning Phase**

- 6.5.15. The decommissioning of the Proposed Development would not result in any physical effects to heritage assets. The areas of archaeological potential will not require any intrusive works to remove the infrastructure of the Proposed Development, given the above-ground nature of all of the elements within. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated during this phase.
- 6.5.16. Should the below-ground cabling within the Site be removed as part of the decommissioning, this would also not result in any physical impacts to below-ground

archaeology given the archaeological deposits disturbed by the insertion of the cable would have been removed and recorded via an Archaeological Watching Brief during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

- 6.5.17. There is likely to be a beneficial effect upon the significance of the Grade I Listed Carlton Towers due to the removal of the Proposed Development infrastructure which has been assessed as causing a minor adverse effect during its operational lifetime. This beneficial effect arises from the removal of the Proposed Development and the restoration of the Site to agricultural use. The level of impact will be negligible and the level of effect will be minor beneficial (**not significant**).
- 6.5.18. The identified effects above would not be different under the future baseline conditions.

## 6.6. Mitigation Measures

### Construction Phase

- 6.6.1. With regards to impacts to below-ground archaeology, the mitigation measures to reduce the level of effect to these elements has been agreed within the AMS and are therefore considered to be measures to be adopted by the project. No further mitigation measures are proposed.

### Operational Phase

- 6.6.2. During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, a scheme of interpretation, facilitated through the erection of information boards, established by DCO requirement will be instigated. This will provide information on the heritage of the area along with other aspects of the surrounding natural and built environment. This will help to provide further information on the heritage assets within the area, including information on the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. The information boards will be implemented to help better reveal the historic environment of the area and to help disseminate information gained during the preparation of the DCO to the public.

### Decommissioning Phase

- 6.6.3. It is not considered that any heritage mitigation measures would be required for the decommissioning phase. Measures to protect the archaeological resource within the areas of preservation are set out within the AMS and are therefore considered to be measures to be adopted by the project.
- 6.6.4. Under the future baseline conditions, no additional mitigation measures would be required for the construction, operational and decommissioning phases beyond those identified above.

## 6.7. Residual Effects

### Construction Phase

- 6.7.1. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified construction phase effects. Therefore, the significance of effects remain unchanged as set out in section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of the chapter.
- 6.7.2. The significance of effects on identified areas of archaeological potential arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be neutral (**not significant**).
- 6.7.3. The significance of effects on below-ground archaeological deposits within the route of the underground cable corridor considered to be of low value would be minor adverse (**not significant**).
- 6.7.4. The identified effects are not considered to be significant.

### Operational Phase

- 6.7.5. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified operational phase effects. Therefore, the residual effects of the operational phase of the Proposed Development remain as set out in section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter:
- Camblesforth Hall (1173983), asset of high value: neutral (**not significant**);
  - Carlton Towers (1295955), asset of high value: minor adverse (**not significant**);  
and
  - Manor Farmhouse (1148398), asset of moderate value: neutral (**not significant**).
- 6.7.6. The identified effects are not considered to be significant.

### **Decommissioning Phase**

- 6.7.7. No additional mitigation is required with regards to the identified effects during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. Therefore, the residual effects of the decommissioning phase remain as set out in section 6.5 'Likely Significant Effects' of this chapter. A minor beneficial effect is anticipated upon the Grade I Listed Carlton Towers, as an asset of high value. This effect is **not significant**.
- 6.7.8. The effects identified above would remain unchanged under the future baseline conditions.

## **6.8. Cumulative Effects**

### **Construction Phase**

- 6.8.1. It is not considered that there would be any significant cumulative effects to heritage assets resulting from the Proposed Development in combination with other schemes during the construction phase. This is because the construction effects identified are limited to assets within the Site boundary and therefore, as no other scheme is located within the Site boundary, there would be no cumulative effect.

### **Operational Phase**

- 6.8.2. Chapter 2 EIA Methodology of the PEIR sets out the schemes that have been considered for likely significant cumulative effects on cultural heritage with the Proposed Development. A number of these schemes have been assessed as not having the potential to result in any cumulative effects in combination with the Proposed Development. This is due to factors including the distance from the Proposed Development, and review of the heritage documentation submitted in support of the schemes, either no heritage effects were identified at all, or no heritage effects or harm were identified to heritage assets identified as experiencing an effect from the Proposed Development.
- 6.8.3. The following schemes are considered to be relevant for consideration in the assessment of the Proposed Development's likely significant cumulative effects.
- 6.8.4. The Land North and South of Camela Lane, Camblesforth scheme (ref.



2021/0788/EIA) comprises a ground-mounted solar farm, including associated infrastructure. Within the planning application documents submitted for this scheme<sup>17</sup>, a level of harm was identified to the Grade I Listed Camblesforth Hall through changes to its setting, and the change in appearance of the land to its north. It was considered that this harm was outweighed by the benefit of the scheme. Whilst the Proposed Development will introduce solar PV panels to the west of the Grade I Listed Camblesforth Hall, it is not considered there would be any visibility of the Proposed Development due to the embedded mitigation incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development in this area. Therefore, as no effect has been predicted upon this asset from the Proposed Development, there can be no cumulative effect arising from the Land North and South of Camela Lane, Camblesforth scheme and the Proposed Development.

- 6.8.5. The planning application documents<sup>18</sup> for the Land to the East New Road, Drax scheme (ref. 2022/0711/EIA) for a new converter station at Drax Power Station identified harm to the Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and St. Paul at Drax. As this chapter has not identified any effects arising from the Proposed Development upon this heritage asset, there will therefore be no cumulative effect on this heritage asset resulting from the Proposed Development in cumulation with the Land to the East New Road, Drax scheme.

### **Decommissioning Phase**

- 6.8.6. It is not considered that there would be any cumulative effects arising from the Proposed Development in cumulation with the other identified schemes during the decommissioning phase. None of the cumulative schemes identified any harm or effects to the one asset, the Grade I Listed Carlton Towers, which is identified as experiencing an effect during the decommissioning phase. Therefore, there can be no cumulative effect.

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<sup>17</sup> Lanpro, 2021, *Heritage Statement. Land north and South of Camblesforth, Selby, North Yorkshire*. Available at: [https://publicaccess1.selby.gov.uk/PublicAccess\\_LIVE/Document/ViewDocument?id=5D43C39ADA5C11EBA5C9005056B348EC](https://publicaccess1.selby.gov.uk/PublicAccess_LIVE/Document/ViewDocument?id=5D43C39ADA5C11EBA5C9005056B348EC) Accessed June 2023.

<sup>18</sup> AECOM, 2022, *Scotland England Green Link 2 – English Onshore Scheme. Environmental Statement Volume 2: Chapter 9: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*. Available at: [https://publicaccess1.selby.gov.uk/PublicAccess\\_LIVE/Document/ViewDocument?id=1A2435804758407AB2FEB60EA50CC96F](https://publicaccess1.selby.gov.uk/PublicAccess_LIVE/Document/ViewDocument?id=1A2435804758407AB2FEB60EA50CC96F) Accessed June 2023

## 6.9. Summary

- 6.9.1. The methodology used to undertake this chapter is consistent with that set out within the EIA Scoping Report and PINS' adopted EIA Scoping Opinion. Desk-based research and data collection has been supplemented by site walkovers to visit identified heritage assets. To assist in the assessment of change to the setting of heritage assets, relevant guidance has been utilised.<sup>19</sup>
- 6.9.2. There are no designated heritage assets located within the Site boundary. There are a limited number of records identified from the NYHER within the Site and several areas of cropmarks that have been identified from aerial photographic analysis. In addition to this, a geophysical survey has been carried out within the Site which has identified several areas of discrete archaeological anomalies, some of which correspond with previously recorded cropmarks.
- 6.9.3. The Proposed Development's construction, operational and decommissioning phases are not anticipated to result in significant effects on cultural heritage.

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<sup>19</sup> Historic England, 2017, *The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (2nd edition)*.

Table 6.5: Table of Significance – Cultural Heritage

Potential Effect/Name of Receptor	Nature of Effect*	Significance **	Secondary Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance ***						Residual Effects ****
				I	UK	E	R	UA	L	
<b>Construction Phase</b> (accounting for Embedded Mitigation and Measures to be Adopted by the Project)										
Effects on areas of archaeological potential identified through geophysical survey	Physical, permanent	Neutral	Interpretation boards to be established at the Site describing archaeological context of area					X		Neutral ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
Effects on below-ground archaeological deposits within underground cable route corridor due to excavation	Physical, permanent	Minor Adverse	Implementation of Archaeological Watching Brief during construction						X	Minor Adverse ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
Effects to the setting of above-ground heritage assets as a result of construction activity and transport movements	Temporary, short-term	Neutral	None required							Neutral ( <b>Not Significant</b> )

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Potential Effect/Name of Receptor	Nature of Effect*	Significance **	Secondary Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance ***						Residual Effects ****
				I	UK	E	R	UA	L	
<b>Operational Phase</b> (accounting for Embedded Mitigation and Measures to be Adopted by the Project)										
Effects on the setting of Camblesforth Hall Grade I Listed Building (1173983)	Temporary, long term	Neutral	None required		X					Neutral ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
Effects on the setting of Carlton Towers Grade I Listed Building (1295955)	Temporary, long-term	Minor Adverse	None required		X					Minor Adverse ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
Effects on the setting of Manor Farmhouse – Grade II Listed Building (1148398)	Temporary, long-term	Neutral	None required		X					Neutral ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
<b>Decommissioning Phase</b> (accounting for Embedded Mitigation and Measures to be Adopted by the Project)										
Effects on Carlton Towers – Grade I listed building (1295955)	Permanent	Minor Beneficial	None required		X					Minor Beneficial ( <b>Not Significant</b> )
<b>Cumulative Effects</b>										
Construction Phase										
<i>No effects identified</i>										
Operational Phase										
<i>No effects identified</i>										

**Helios Renewable Energy Project  
PEIR**

Potential Effect/Name of Receptor	Nature of Effect*	Significance **	Secondary Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Geographical Importance ***						Residual Effects ****
				I	UK	E	R	UA	L	
Decommissioning Phase										
<i>No effects identified</i>										
Nature of Effect *	Permanent or Temporary Short-term, Medium-term, or Long-term									
Significance**	Major/ Moderate/ Minor/ Negligible/Neutral Beneficial/ Adverse									
Geographical Importance ***	I = International; UK = United Kingdom; E = England; R = Regional; UA = Unitary Authority; L = Local									
Residual Effects ****	Major / Moderate / Minor / Negligible/Neutral Beneficial / Adverse									