



Tillbridge Solar

PEI Report Volume I Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage
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8. Cultural Heritage

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This chapter presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on Cultural Heritage as a result of the Scheme. For more details about the Scheme, refer to **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 3: Scheme Description**.
- 8.1.2 The known cultural heritage resource within the study areas (defined further in section 8.4) is presented and assessed, with potential impacts identified on designated and non-designated heritage assets during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme. Mitigation measures for any potentially significant adverse effects are discussed, along with an assessment of residual effects.
- 8.1.3 The findings are a preliminary assessment of potential impacts on the cultural heritage resource in relation to the Scheme, based on information available at the time of writing this chapter. Ongoing surveys, consultation and further baseline assessment, as required, in relation to the development of the design and archaeological fieldwork will inform a more detailed assessment that will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted with the DCO application for the Scheme.
- 8.1.4 This chapter is based on the research within a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), which provides the historical context and detailed baseline for heritage assets discussed in this chapter. The Cultural Heritage DBA is provided in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1**.
- 8.1.5 This chapter is supported by the following appendices and figures:
- **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1:** Cultural Heritage DBA.
 - **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-1:** Designated Heritage Assets.
 - **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-2:** Non-designated Heritage Assets.
 - **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-3:** Archaeological Events.
 - **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-4:** Historic Landscape Character.

8.2 Legislation and Planning Policy

- 8.2.1 Legislation, planning policy, and guidance relating to cultural heritage relevant to the Scheme includes, *inter alia*:

Legislation

- Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref. 8-1);
- Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref. 8-2);

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 8-3) (excluding normal planning procedures, which are disapplied by the DCO, which if granted, would encompass all of the normal consents);
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref. 8-4) as amended, (excluding normal planning procedures, which are disapplied by the DCO, which if granted, would encompass all of the normal consents); and,
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997, amended 2002 (Ref.8-5).

National Planning Policy

- National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref 8-6) with particular reference to Section 5.8 in relation to the significance, impact and recording of the historic environment;
- National Policy Statement EN-5 (Ref 8-7) with particular reference to paragraph 2.8.9 in relation to the archaeological consequences of electricity line installation and considering undergrounding;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 8-8) with particular reference to Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment;
- Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Draft NPS EN-1) (Ref 8-9) in relation to Section 5.9, Historic Environment;
- Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (Draft NPS EN-3) (Ref 8-10) in relation to Section 3.10; and
- Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Draft NPS EN-5) (Ref. 8-9) in relation to Section 2.9.

National Guidance

- Planning Practice Guidance, Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (Ref 8-12);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1. The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015) (Ref 8-13);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic England (2015) (Ref 8-14);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England (2017) (Ref 8-15);
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019) (Ref 8-16);
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 15: Commercial Renewable Development and the Historic Environment (2021) (Ref 8-17);
- ClfA Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2020) (Ref 8-18); and,

- CifA Code of Conduct (2021) (Ref 8-19).

Local Planning Policy

- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2023 (Ref 8-20), including Policy S56: the Historic Environment; and
- Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Plan DPD 2011 (Ref 8-22).

8.3 Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

- 8.3.1 This chapter forms a preliminary assessment which has been based on available information at the time of preparing the Preliminary Environmental Impact (PEI) Report. A final assessment will be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Scheme and will be reported in the ES that will be submitted with the DCO application.
- 8.3.2 At this preliminary stage of the Scheme, the accesses along the Cable Route Corridor have not been assessed so are not taken into account in respect of the study area distances from the Scheme Boundary. These accesses have not included in this chapter although they are illustrated on the accompanying heritage maps. They will be assessed at the ES stage.
- 8.3.3 The assessment presented in this PEI Report chapter is based on information available at time of writing. The assessment of potential impacts on archaeological remains presented in this chapter has therefore been based on professional judgement informed by this available research. The conclusions of this assessment, and the accompanying Cultural Heritage DBA, may be revised following further investigation. Prior to submission of the DCO application, there will be further desk-based research (including review of aerial imagery and LiDAR) and fieldwork (including completion of on-going geophysical surveys and, if required, intrusive field evaluation works).
- 8.3.4 It is assumed that data provided by third parties is accurate at the time of reporting. Information supplied by the Historic Environment Records (HER) sources and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) may not represent the most up-to-date record at the time of writing.
- 8.3.5 Discussions are ongoing in respect of possible sharing of information where the Scheme Boundary overlaps with other proposed Solar Energy Schemes in the region.
- 8.3.6 Further assessment of settings and views will be undertaken to inform the ES where site access or other limitations have prevented such assessment from being undertaken in sufficient time for inclusion in this chapter.
- 8.3.7 The assessment is valid if construction starts longer (as it can) or is designed slower (as is allowed).
- 8.3.8 The findings of this preliminary assessment may be subject to change as the design of the Scheme is developed and refined through the EIA and consultation process.

8.4 Assessment Methodology

Study Area

- 8.4.1 Tailored study areas have been designed to capture the historic environment baseline correlating to the predicted impacts from the Scheme by reference to relevant guidance and professional judgement. The study areas for cultural heritage have been defined as the footprint of the proposed Scheme, including the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor, excluding the road accesses, along with a wider study area of 1km to include all designated and non-designated heritage assets and extended up to 3km for designated heritage assets.
- 8.4.2 The study areas are proportionate to identify heritage assets that may be impacted by the Scheme, as agreed in discussion with the heritage stakeholders. They also provide a contextual baseline of known heritage assets, whilst archaeological remains and find spots contribute to assessing the potential for unknown heritage assets that may be present within the Scheme Boundary.
- 8.4.3 The study areas provide focused buffers for assessment of the historic environment within the Principal Site but are not exhaustive. Buffers around properties or woodlands within the Cable Route Corridor are not based on heritage constraints. Designated heritage assets outside of the 3km study area, up to 5km, have been considered where the settings of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (heritage value) (being scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) may be impacted. Further, non-designated heritage assets outside of the 1km study area have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for unknown archaeology within the Scheme Boundary. Inclusion of assets outside of the defined study areas is based on research and professional judgment. Such assets are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their heritage value, in accordance with Historic England guidance, and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme.
- 8.4.4 Currently, Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) are being developed but have not been applied in this assessment. However, this assessment takes into consideration the fact that setting goes beyond visual relationships but remains proportionate, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (Ref. 8-8) and National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Ref. 8-6).
- 8.4.5 Assets with grouped value are considered together. This includes historic buildings (designated and non-designated) located within conservation areas where they have been assessed for the contribution they make collectively to the character and value of a particular conservation area. Heritage assets which have value that transcends the wider grouping have been discussed separately.
- 8.4.6 Designated assets take precedence over non-designated assets where these are duplicated in the HER. Such non-designated assets have not been identified separately for the purposes of this chapter to avoid duplication of data and assessment.

8.4.7 The purpose of the study area is for data capture, encompassing heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens, together with the relevant historic landscape characterisation.

8.4.8 All of the captured data has been reviewed within the Cultural Heritage DBA and those assets potentially affected by the Scheme have been taken forward into this preliminary assessment. The assets and other relevant datasets are identified in the accompanying gazetteers and figures to this chapter in **PEI Report Volume II** and **PEI Report Volume III**.

Sources of Information

Desktop Survey

8.4.9 Sources of information consulted for this chapter include:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) and Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC);
- Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER) and HLC;
- Various online resources including the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer and the local planning portals for the Local Plan and other planning information;
- Published and unpublished literature in relation to the historical and archaeological record for the Scheme and study areas (including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out in proximity to the Scheme);
- Online bibliographic resources such as the Archaeological Data Service (ADS);
- Existing geotechnical data, where available; and,
- Documentary, cartographic and other resources.

8.4.10 The heritage assets discussed within this chapter are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHLE for designated assets and by the HER for non-designated heritage assets. The HER numbers are prefixed 'MLI' for Lincolnshire and 'MNT' for Nottinghamshire. All assets are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers in **PEI Report Volume II**.

Fieldwork

8.4.11 Fieldwork taken into account includes:

- Site visits undertaken in February 2023, targeting publicly assessable heritage assets in and around the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor;
- Geophysical survey has been ongoing since September 2022 to further evaluate the Scheme footprint relating to the Principal Site. The final report was not available at time of writing this assessment and consequently is not included within this PEI Report. The results of all

phases of the field investigations will be included as appendices to the ES.

Impact Assessment Methodology

Assessment Criteria

- 8.4.12 This preliminary environmental assessment has been undertaken following relevant key guidance, as set out in section 8.2.
- 8.4.13 This section sets out the approach to the assessment of the potential impacts of the Scheme on designated and non-designated heritage assets, taking into account the methodology set out in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 5: EIA Methodology**. The objective of this assessment is to identify any effects upon cultural heritage receptors that are likely to arise from construction, operation and decommissioning of the Scheme.
- 8.4.14 The principles of the impact methodology rest upon independently evaluating the value of the cultural heritage resources and the magnitude of impact upon that value. By combining the value of the cultural heritage resource with the predicted magnitude of impact, the significance of the effect can be determined. The effect significance can be beneficial, adverse or neutral.
- 8.4.15 The cultural heritage assessment includes an assessment of the heritage value of potentially affected assets, in line with NPS EN-1 (Ref. 8-9). This requires the provision of information sufficient to enable adequate understanding of the potential impacts on the value (significance) of any heritage asset, which is consistent with the requirements of the NPPF (Ref. 8-8), and is proportionate to the importance of the asset. Both the NPS and NPPF also require this assessment to take account of changes to both the physical asset and its setting.
- 8.4.16 Both NPS EN-1 and the NPPF set out criteria which should be considered when assessing the value (significance) of cultural heritage assets, which include archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. These criteria have been used in the assessment of value for each affected heritage asset in conjunction with applying professional judgement.
- 8.4.17 Both documents include provisions relating to the assessment and management of impacts affecting the value of heritage assets with harm. There is a requirement to determine whether the level of harm amounts to 'substantial harm' or 'less than substantial harm'. NPS EN-1 and NPPF make it clear that substantial harm to, or loss of, a Grade II designated asset should be exceptional and that to a Grade II* or I asset, or Scheduled Monument, should be 'wholly exceptional'. This approach is not materially altered by the draft NPS EN-1 (Ref. 8-9).
- 8.4.18 There is no direct correlation between the significance of effects identified through the EIA process and the level of harm caused to heritage significance. The assessment of harm arising from the impact of the Scheme has been considered in the development of the PEI Report and will be reported within the ES submitted with the DCO application. The assessment will be determined using professional judgement and with regard to the following considerations:

- A major (significant) effect on a heritage asset would more often be the basis by which to determine that the level of harm to the value of the asset would be substantial. However, substantial harm is considered to be a high test and a case-by-case assessment should be made.
- A moderate (significant) effect is unlikely to meet the test of substantial harm and would therefore be the basis to determine that the level of harm to the value of the asset would be less than substantial.
- A minor or negligible (not significant) effect would still amount to less than substantial harm.
- A neutral effect would be classified as having no harm.

8.4.19 A formal assessment of harm will be undertaken as part of the ES and each heritage asset will be assessed on an individual basis. For example, some minor effects may cross the threshold into substantial harm or vice versa.

Assessment of Value

8.4.20 The value of a heritage asset (its heritage significance) is derived from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (NPPF Annex 2, Glossary) (Ref 8-8). The value of a place is defined by the sum of its heritage interests.

8.4.21 Advice Note 12, published by Historic England (Ref. 8-16), offers an interpretation of the various heritage interests that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Ref 8-8), as follows:

- Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture; and
- Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

8.4.22 Following assessment of the heritage interests, heritage assets are assigned a level of heritage value in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 8-1. These criteria have been developed using available guidance, experience on comparable schemes and professional judgement, taking into account regional variations and individual qualities where applicable.

Table 8-1: Criteria for Determining the Value of Heritage Assets

Asset Value	Criteria
High	World Heritage Sites Schedule Monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* registered historic parks and gardens Registered battlefields Non-designated archaeological assets of schedulable quality of national or international importance Conservation Areas of demonstrably high value Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth of other critical factors
Medium	Grade II listed buildings Grade II listed registered historic parks and gardens Conservation Areas Locally listed buildings included within a Conservation Area Non-designated heritage assets of a regional resource value Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors
Low	Non-designated heritage assets that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance Locally listed buildings Assets whose values are too compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations
Very Low	Non-designated heritage assets whose heritage values are compromised by poor preservation or damaged so that too little remains to justify inclusion into a higher grade Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic value Landscape with no or little significant historical merit

Magnitude of Impact

8.4.23 Having identified the value of the heritage asset, the next stage in the assessment is to identify the level and degree of impact upon an asset arising from the Scheme. Impacts upon heritage assets can arise during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Scheme; they can be positive or negative; direct or indirect; long term or temporary; and/or cumulative. Impacts can affect the physical fabric of the asset or their setting. Direct physical impacts are considered permanent and result in the total, or partial, loss of a heritage asset; these impacts are not reversible. Impacts arising from changes to setting are split between those resulting from construction activities, which can be temporary, or long-term, lasting for the duration of the operational Scheme but reversible upon decommissioning.

- 8.4.24 The level and degree of impact (impact rating) will be assigned with reference to a four-point scale as set out in Table 8-2. The criteria presented in Table 8-2 have been developed using available guidance, experience on comparable schemes and professional judgement. The assessment of the level and degree of impact will be made in consideration of any Scheme design mitigation (embedded mitigation).
- 8.4.25 If no impact is likely, it is reported for the purposes of this preliminary assessment as 'no change' with a resulting 'neutral effect'.

Table 8-2: Criteria for Determining the Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude	Criteria
High	Change such that the value of the heritage asset is totally altered or destroyed through physical impact or comprehensive alteration to its setting affecting its value, seriously impeding the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Medium	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is affected due to alterations to its physical form or noticeable change to its setting through alterations resulting in erosion in the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Low	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is slightly affected through physical alteration to its physical form or slight change to its setting affecting the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
Very Low	Changes that barely affect the value of the asset or its setting, resulting in no real change in the ability to understand and appreciate the asset.
No Change	No alteration or change to the value of the asset or its setting.

Significance of Impact

- 8.4.26 The assessment to classify the effect, having taken into account any embedded mitigation, is determined applying the matrix in Table 8-3.
- 8.4.27 The overall effect on the asset, caused by the impact, is determined by consideration of the value of the asset (Table 8-1) and the magnitude of the impact (Table 8-2), with a level of professional judgement included in the determination. This is identified by the degree of change that would be experienced by the asset and its setting if the Scheme were to be completed as compared with a 'do nothing' situation. Effects can be neutral, adverse or beneficial.
- 8.4.28 Residual major or moderate effects are deemed to be 'significant' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations, in accordance with standard EIA practice. Minor and negligible effects are deemed to be 'not significant' and may not be important or relevant to the decision-making process, although they may be matters of local concern.

Table 8-3: Matrix Used to Determine the Significance of Potential Effects

Value of Heritage Asset	Magnitude of Potential Impact				
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	No Change
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Neutral
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
Very Low	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

8.4.29 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England, in particular the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Ref 8-18) and the Code of Conduct (Ref 8-19).

8.4.30 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 8-23) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the CIfA. The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change and has been considered when undertaking the assessment.

Buried Archaeological Potential

8.4.31 Buried archaeological evidence is often an unknown quantity which can be difficult to fully identify. The likelihood of the presence of unknown archaeological assets is assessed on known baseline evidence, but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the Scheme Boundary cannot be fully confirmed without investigation.

8.4.32 The archaeological potential within the Scheme Boundary is identified in this assessment using professional judgement and knowledge, applying the information available in the baseline data. A site's baseline potential is compared to the level of existing impact upon it, from modern and historic developments. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor is expressed according to the criteria set out in Table 8-4.

Table 8-4: Criteria for Potential Archaeological Survival

Potential Archaeological Survival	Criteria
High	The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the Scheme Boundary and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact.

Potential Archaeological Survival	Criteria
Medium	The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the Scheme Boundary and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
Low	The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the Scheme Boundary, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
Uncertain	Insufficient information to assess.

8.5 Stakeholder Engagement

- 8.5.1 Preliminary consultation has been carried out with statutory heritage stakeholders in November 2022 to discuss study areas and the heritage scope for the Scheme, as set out further in the Cultural Heritage DBA (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1**). Further consultation will be undertaken to inform and agree the archaeological fieldwork and detailed assessment at the ES stage.
- 8.5.2 A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was issued from the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate in 2022 as part of the EIA Scoping Process. Responses in relation to cultural heritage are presented in Table 8-5 below.

Table 8-5: Scoping Response

Consultee	Summary of main matter raised	How has the matter been addressed?	Location of response in the chapter
Planning Inspectorate	Study area: justification for the determining these	Discussed with stakeholders and rationale set out in this chapter.	Section 8.4
Planning Inspectorate	Setting influences and wider landscape context should be considered	Set out approach in this chapter. Will be assessed further in the ES.	Section 8.4
Planning Inspectorate	Study areas and heritage asset locations should be depicted on supporting plans	These have been produced and are included in PEI Report Volume III .	PEI Report Volume III .
Planning Inspectorate	Movement through a landscape should be part of setting assessment	Taken into account in this preliminary assessment and will be assessed further in the ES	Section 8.9
Planning Inspectorate	Decommissioning effects needs to be considered	A preliminary assessment has been made within this chapter.	Section 8.9

8.6 Baseline Conditions

Existing Baseline

- 8.6.1 This section presents the baseline cultural heritage resource for the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor, providing the evidence base for the assessment of the impacts from the Scheme.
- 8.6.2 The Scheme occupies an area which has largely not been subject to previous archaeological investigation, highlighted by the presence of only ten previous recorded Archaeological Events within the Scheme Boundary detailed in the Gazetteer in **PEI Report Volume II** and accompanying Figure 8-3 in **PEI Report Volume III**.
- 8.6.3 Key heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme are identified in this Chapter and their value detailed such that the potential impacts can be proportionally assessed. The archaeological potential of the study area is likewise described to enable the impacts upon archaeological remains and deposits to be proportionally assessed.
- 8.6.4 The heritage assets referred to in this section are detailed further in the accompanying Cultural Heritage DBA and Gazetteers in **PEI Report Volume II** and Figures in **PEI Report Volume III**.

Designated Assets

- 8.6.5 There are no designated heritage assets within the footprint of the Principal Site.
- 8.6.6 Located on or immediately adjacent to the boundary of the Cable Route Corridor are four Grade II listed buildings.
- 8.6.7 Within 1km of the Scheme Boundary, there are 67 designated heritage assets and within 1km to 3km of the Scheme Boundary, there are a further 126 designated heritage assets.

Scheduled Monuments

- 8.6.8 The presence of Scheduled Monuments within the study area contributes to contextualising the historic development of the area, highlighting the potential presence of buried archaeological remains within the Scheme Boundary.
- 8.6.9 All Scheduled Monuments are deemed to be of high value as nationally important archaeological heritage assets.
- 8.6.10 There are nine Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the Scheme Boundary, with four located around the Principal Site:
- Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068): located about 200m to the east and 200m to the north of the Principal Site, on the west facing escarpment and springline of the limestone ridge. Harpswell Hall was a post-medieval house, dating to the early 17th century, with formal gardens and

a park overlying a settlement of Saxon origins. There were originally two manors, with little surviving of the village which was abandoned. The monument includes the earthwork and surviving buried foundation remains of Harpswell Hall, demolished in the mid-19th century. The remains of the formal gardens, ornamental moat and sunken garden dating between the early 16th and mid-18th centuries and part of the earlier medieval settlement, are visible as earthworks. During alterations undertaken in the mid-18th century, alterations to a stream leading to the ornamental moat included the widening of the stream to produce a serpentine water feature (the meandering now defunct watercourse extending to the south-east is not included in the scheduling but is recorded as a non-designated asset MLI51005). The remains of the medieval village of Harpswell were surveyed in 1978 (ELI372), recovering a small volume of medieval pottery. The setting of the various scheduled features includes the visual and spatial interrelationships between them, with each element contributing towards the appreciation and understanding of the monument. Beyond this, the primary setting of the assets includes the small settlement of modern Harpswell to the immediate north and east and open agricultural land to the west and south - which is largely unchanged in aspect from the late 1800s. The Grade I listed Church of St Chad (NHLE 1309029) lies a short distance to the north-east contributing to the setting and medieval associations of the scheduled monument which add to its considerable historic and archaeological interest.

- Moated Manorial Complex immediately north-west of Elm Tree Farm (NHLE 1016920): situated about 800m to the west of the Principal Site, this medieval complex represents one of two foci of settlement at Heapham overlying a medieval field system. The moated island is surrounded by a complex of linked ditches, channels and ponds which formed a water management system. The monument and its immediate setting preserves archaeological and historical evidence of the way in which the medieval landscape developed and interrelated, contributing to the high value of the asset.
- Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm (NHLE 1020196): situated directly to the south of manorial complex (NHLE 1016920), approximately 700m west of the Principal Site. Dating to the 19th century, it survives as a complete standing two storey brick structure in which most internal features are preserved intact. Its location in a rural farmstead location contributes to its setting.
- Cross in All Saints churchyard (NHLE 1018290): located in Heapham about 800m to the west of the Principal Site. The remains of the cross base, also Grade II listed (NHLE 1359478), are situated within the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064048). The monument is a rare example of a medieval standing cross with a circular base believed to be standing in its original position. The setting of the monument is directly associated with immediate location in the churchyard and its relationship with the church which contribute to its high value.

8.6.11 The other five Scheduled Monuments are located within, or overlapping with, the 1km study area around the Cable Route Corridor:

- Roman Fort, south of Littleborough Lane (NHLE 1004935): located about 150m to the south of Tillbridge Lane, about 700m to the north-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The monument includes the buried remains of a Roman fort visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which define three sides of the fort. A magnetometry survey (ELI13366) recorded large parts of a ditched enclosure surrounding the fort with further evidence based on aerial photography.
- Fleet Plantation Moated Site (NHLE 1008594): is located approximately 90m to the south of the Cable Route Corridor, about 165m south of Cottam Power Station. The monument consists of a well-defined moat with ditches, up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. Brick and tile evidence indicate the presence of a 16th or 17th century building on the site overlaying an earlier timber building. Across the moat, remains of a causeway are evident along the north side. The rural setting of this monument has been considerably diminished by the presence of Cottam Power Station a short distance to the north. However, the immediate setting of the monument is the woodland which entirely surrounds it with the site heavily overgrown, such that the asset cannot be readily understood or appreciated in its historic context. Although the setting makes a minimal contribution to the monument's value, its archaeological features and remains survive well as a good example of a small domestic site justifying the monument's high value status.
- Site of a College and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church (NHLE 1012976): situated approximately 500m from the south-west and west of the Cable Route Corridor within the village of Stow, the monument designation is centred around the Grade I listed Church of St Mary (NHLE1146624). The site is multi-layered with the designation including the collegiate and abbey church, founded in the 11th century, on the site of earlier buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon church, all in turn overlain by the later medieval parish church (the present church is excluded from the scheduled designation although the ground beneath is included). There is good survival of archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, including human remains indicating intensive use of the site and area from this period onwards. The setting of the immediate churchyard, church and the village of Stow contributes to the high value of the monument enforcing how the site is experienced and appreciated.
- Coates Medieval Settlement and Moated Site (NHLE 1016979): The small settlement of Coates on the edge of the 1km study area south of the Cable Route Corridor was once a more substantial medieval settlement. The scheduled monument is split into two separate areas of protection: one adjacent to the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of St Edith (NHLE 1146742) representing the medieval village including the remains of a manorial moated complex and the other, the surviving associated open field system to the north-east. Both these elements survive well as a series of substantial earthworks with associated buried

deposits. The ridge and furrow evidence is representative of the only surviving furlong of a formerly extensive pattern of open fields surrounding the medieval village, preserving further evidence for the economy of the settlement and its place in the wider medieval landscape. These two areas of the scheduled monument contribute to each other's setting, providing evidence of their original medieval context and the historic landscape.

- The Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park (NHLE 1019229): located south of the Cable Route Corridor at approximately 600m at its closest point, about 170m to the south of Tillbridge Lane. The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln (nearest the Cable Route Corridor), together with associated water features and deer park which is split into two additional areas of protection. The moated site on which the palace stood, is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. On its western side, a causeway represented the principal medieval access to the palace. The medieval deer park associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The surviving remains of the park pale are evidenced by linear banks, protected within the schedule in two areas, 1.5km and 1km to the south-west and south-east of the moated site respectively. These earthworks are the only surviving features of a formerly extensive landscape feature.

8.6.12 A further seven Scheduled Monuments within or overlapping the outer extent of the 3km study area include Torksey Castle (NHLE 1005056, also Grade I listed NHLE 1064079), a Roman settlement (NHLE 1003669), site of the medieval town of Torksey (NHLE 1004991), the deserted medieval village of Dunstall (NHLE 1004996) and preceptory medieval settlement (NHLE 1007689), a medieval priory (NHLE 1009685) and a medieval moated site (NHLE 1011456).

8.6.13 Just outside the 3km study area, directly to the north-east of Fillingham Castle Park and Garden (NHLE 1000977), is the Scheduled Monument of Owmbly Roman Settlement (NHLE 1004922).

Conservation Areas

8.6.14 Conservation areas are designated for their architectural or historic interest to preserve or enhance their special character or appearance. They include listed buildings often centred around their historic core which have group value and other buildings and features which contribute to their character. Listed buildings within conservation areas are not individually assessed in this chapter, other than those of Grade I or Grade II* listed status due to their exceptional or special interest.

8.6.15 There are four conservation areas within the study areas of the assessment, with three located within 1km of the Principal Site:

- Glentworth (2790), to the east,
- Hemswell (2793), to the north-east, and

- Springthorpe (2805), to the west.
- 8.6.16 In addition, Fillingham Conservation Area (2785) is located to the south-east of the Principal Site, within the 1km – 3km study area.
- 8.6.17 Glentworth Conservation Area (2790) is situated around 700m south and east of the Principal Site. The conservation area is centred on the historic medieval core of the village, which includes several small clusters of buildings around the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1309078), with four other Grade II listed buildings located within its boundary. The streets are narrow and curving, featuring stone and brick walls, restricting views and contributing to the character of the village. The setting of the conservation area to the west is of a relatively flat open landscape with fields, trees and hedgerows, whereas to the north the village is screened by small woodland plantations. Glentworth Hall, Grade II* listed (NHLE 1063348), is located a short distance outside the conservation area to the north-west and contributes to the setting and character of the Glentworth Conservation Area, which is of medium value.
- 8.6.18 Hemswell Conservation Area (2793) is located approximately 630m north-east of the Principal Site and is centred around the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1166242), with five other listed buildings within its boundary. The character of the village is centred around its historic core, consisting of post-medieval stone buildings bordered by stone walls and hedgerows. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contributes to its character. The A367 lies to the south and south-west of the conservation area, which is lined with trees and hedges, with the road demarcating the northern extent of the Principal Site. Hemswell Conservation Area is of medium value.
- 8.6.19 Springthorpe Conservation Area (2805) is located approximately 730m west of the Principal Site. It includes the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George (NHLE 1146616) with Saxon origins, plus one other Grade II listed building within its boundary, with the focus on the village green. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contribute to its character. Springthorpe Conservation Area is of medium value.
- 8.6.20 Fillingham Conservation Area (2785), located approximately 1.4km south-east from the Principal Site, is another small rural settlement concentrated on the historic core of the village and the Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1359847). A further four Grade II listed buildings, plus the Grade II* listed monument south of the church (NHLE 1309113), are all within the conservation area and contribute to its character. The wider setting which contributes to the value of the conservation area is the Grade I listed Fillingham Castle (NHLE 1166045), which sits in the grounds of the Grade II registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000977). The Castle is situated on higher ground on the ridge escarpment a short distance to the east, across the B1398, but is largely screened by trees facing the village, except for a view across the landscape to the church tower in the village “*worked deliberately into the composition*” (Ref. 8-40). Fillingham Lake stretches along the north-west edge of the village, outside the conservation area, contributing to the wider picturesque setting associated with the Castle and the historic village.

The lake is screened by trees and hedges restricting views to the north. Fillingham Conservation Area is of medium value.

Listed Buildings

8.6.21 There are a total of 170 listed buildings within the study area. None are within the boundary of the Principal Site footprint, whilst the Cable Route Corridor includes four listed buildings on its boundary edge. A further 51 listed buildings are located within the 1km study area and another 115 listed buildings in the wider 3km study area.

8.6.22 The 170 listed buildings within the 3km study area comprise:

- 15 Grade I listed buildings, including eight within the 1km study area, which are of high value due to their exceptional architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest.
- 11 Grade II* listed buildings, with three located within 1km of the Principal Site, which retain special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest and are of high value.
- The remaining designated assets are all Grade II listed and are of medium value due to their special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest.

8.6.23 Most of the listed buildings are concentrated in or around the surrounding villages and hamlets in the rural landscape, with their setting predominantly associated with the immediate settlements in which they are situated having little or no connectivity to the land within the Scheme Boundary.

8.6.24 Within the combined study areas, there are nine Grade I listed and three Grade II* listed medieval churches along with several Grade II listed churches, with most serving as the main focal point within the settlement they are situated. These churches are of similar construction styles and materials in the local vernacular. Details of each listed church are provided in the Gazetteers in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1** and accompanying maps in **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-1**.

8.6.25 Within the 1km study area, there are three listed Grade I and two listed Grade II* churches that have the potential to be impacted by the Principal Site, namely:

- Church of St Chad (NHLE 1309029) listed Grade I: located a short distance to the east of the Scheduled Monument Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068) on slightly elevated land, some 200m north of the closest boundary of the Principal Site. The church is constructed on the west facing escarpment of the limestone ridge, with origins dating to the 11th century and retaining an Anglo-Saxon west facing tower. The building is a surviving example of medieval religious architecture, constructed in the local vernacular primarily of limestone rubble and ashlar, with a plain tiled roof and stone gables. The immediate setting of the church comprises the surrounding churchyard and its position in relation to Harpswell Hall, located in a rural farming landscape with associations to an earlier medieval settlement. The churchyard includes a number of burials of

Royal Air Force servicemen, likely associated with RAF Hemswell to the north-east. The tower, described by Pevsner as “*not tall*” (Ref. 8-40), is glimpsed from points in the surrounding landscape, with the church mainly visible on approach along the historic access route of Common Lane. To the west and south, the church is mostly screened by mature trees along the lane limiting views to and from it. Its high value is derived from its considerable architectural, historical, archaeological and artistic interest.

- Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064048) Grade I listed: situated in a remote rural location in fields to the north-east edge of the village of Heapham, some 900m to the west of the Principal Site. Dating to the 11th century, the high value of the church is derived from its architectural and historic interest and, to a lesser extent, its setting which includes the churchyard and rural surroundings to the north-east of Heapham. The west tower and church is largely screened by trees and hedgerows, except from the road to the north and in glimpses from the lane to the south. The scheduled monument Cross in All Saints churchyard (NHLE 1018290) contributes to the setting and the high value of the church.
- Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George (NHLE 1146616) situated in Springthorpe Conservation Area.
- Grade II* listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1166242), located in Hemswell Conservation Area.
- Grade II* listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1309078) located in Glenworth Conservation Area

8.6.26 Glentworth Hall (NHLE 1063348) is a Grade II* large country house dating to the 17th century. It is situated about 700m to the south and east of the Principal Site, just outside Glentworth Conservation Area. The list description in 1951 states that the building is in a severe state of dilapidation, with a vandalised interior. Extensive repairs and refurbishment of the Hall was carried out after 2003 when the property came under new ownership. Gardens and parkland associated with the Hall (MLI98355) extend to Northlands Road to the east, abutting the junction to the north where the Principal Site boundary extends. The Hall has high value as a Grade II* listed building due to its architectural and historic interest, although its immediate historic setting has been altered as part of the 21st century remodelling. The Grade II listed stable block (NHLE 1166094) has been converted into residential buildings. Works in the mid-18th century reorientated the building with the fenestration main elevation facing north-east, away from the Principal Site, which resulted in pushing the village of Glentworth south closing streets on its northern edge. The historical interrelationship with the village contributes to the wider setting of the Hall from which part of its high value is derived.

8.6.27 The four Grade II listed buildings on the edge of the Cable Route Corridor are:

- Stow Park Station (NHLE 1064058) and the Signal Box (NHLE 1146606), located along Till Bridge Lane. The station closed in 1961.
- Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1212380) dating to the 12th century and the Font (NHLE 1370089), located to the north of Cottam Power Station.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 8.6.28 The Grade II registered Park and Garden, named Fillingham Castle (NHLE 1000977), is located approximately 2.4km to the south-east of the Principal Site. The Grade I listed Fillingham Castle (NHLE 1166045) is situated in the north-west corner of the Park, which was at its most extensive in the 18th century. Small woodlands surround the Castle, to the north-west, north-east and the south-east. The main approach to the Castle was from the south-west, with a long avenue extending to lodges and a gateway on the eastern boundary of the Park (Grade II* listed, NHLE 1309134). The park was reduced to its present size by 1909. It is of medium value.
- 8.6.29 The Grade II registered Park and Garden, Norton Place (NHLE 1470334), is located approximately c.2.8km northwest of the of the Principal Site.

Other Relevant Designated Assets

- 8.6.30 Other designated assets within the study area that are considered in this chapter, taking into account proportionately for this preliminary assessment, include:
- Hemswell Court (NHLE 1435888) former RAF Officers' Mess, including associated entrance walls and gate piers, Grade II listed: located about 800m to the north-east of the Principal Site. The asset includes a tall one-storey principal range has a long frontage of thirteen bays, attached to two-storey flanking wings by short single-storey corridors. The main entrance and elevation of the building is orientated south-west towards the Principal Site. The building was the film location of the 1954 film, The Dam Busters. The asset is of medium value due to its architectural, historical and artistic interest. Its wider setting included the airfield site of RAF Hemswell (MLI53944) which closed in 1967, with the hardcore runway aggregate removed after 1985. The reuse of the former RAF Officers' Mess and alteration of its immediate setting does not detract from the architectural or historical interest of the asset from which its value is derived.
 - Corringham Windmill (NHLE 1359417), Grade II listed: located some 200m from the north-west edge of the Principal Site to the north of the A631. This is a partially extant brick tower mill dating to the early 19th century standing alone in a field, it was disused since 1908 and converted in 1993 to house owl boxes. It derives its medium value from its architectural and historical interest. The setting of the windmill is informed by its location as a wayfinder to the village of Corringham to the west. The structure's original height would have given it prominence in the surrounding relatively flat landscape, but that has been diminished by the loss of its roof and sails with limited visibility along the main road.
 - Hawthornhouse Cottage (NHLE 1064088), Grade II listed: situated approximately 600m to the west of the Principal Site near the settlement of Heapham. With origins dating to the 18th century, it is a brick built cottage. Its setting includes its relationship with buildings within its boundary which may have been later constructed and which partially

obscure views to the east. The main fenestration of the building faces south over the landscape. It is of medium value.

- The scheduled Owmbly Roman settlement (NHLE 1004922) sits on the outer edge of the 3km study area, to the north-east of Fillingham Castle Park and Garden (NHLE 1000977). There is no up-to-date list description available for the monument, the scheduling having been generated from an old county number scheduling record. The A15, which lies on the line of the major Roman Road of Ermine Street, runs through the monument. This site is evidence of the Roman presence in the region which aids the contextualisation for known, and the potential for unknown, Romano-British archaeology within the Scheme Boundary. The monument is of high value due to its archaeological and historical interest.

Non-designated Assets

- 8.6.31 Searches of both the LHER and the NHER has provided a baseline of 455 non-designated assets within, or overlapping the border of, the 1km study area, with 69 non-designated assets recorded within the Scheme Boundary. These include a variety of heritage resources that contribute to the understanding of the historic environment within the study area. Non-designated assets include, but are not limited to, monuments, archaeological sites and buildings which are not recorded as designated heritage assets.
- 8.6.32 Details of the non-designated heritage assets are included in the Gazetteer in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1** and **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-2**. Some of these designations can include multiple locations grouped under the same HER reference.
- 8.6.33 Historic hedgerows, identified as important under the historical and archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, may be deemed non-designated heritage assets if they are recorded on the HER. Within the study area, no known important hedgerows are recorded on the LHER or NHER. Further assessment will be carried out to inform the ES submitted with the DCO application.
- 8.6.34 There are a total of 69 identified findspots within the 1km study area. These are listed in the Gazetteer in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1** with locations shown in **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-2**. Findspots in themselves are not heritage assets as the archaeological find would have been removed from its context and therefore no value is assigned to them for the purposes of assessment in this chapter. However, they do provide an indication of previous historic activity, with concentrations of finds of a specific date representing evidence for the potential of unknown archaeological remains in the area. Findspots are therefore discussed in this chapter in terms of helping to characterise the historic environment and inform the potential for archaeological remains or deposits within the Scheme Boundary.
- 8.6.35 The detailed baseline that has informed this chapter is set out in the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1**.

Summary of Non-designated Assets

- 8.6.36 Non-designated heritage assets, either within the footprint or immediately abutting the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor, with the most potential to be impacted by the Scheme are identified in Table 8-6 and Table 8-7. These assets along with relevant recorded non-designated assets, which are no longer extant, and findspots further indicate the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Principal Site footprint which could be impacted as a result of the Scheme.
- 8.6.37 Assets of the same typology are grouped together in Table 8-6 and Table 8-7 where there are multiple examples at locations across, or abutting, the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor.
- 8.6.38 Assets which are no longer extant, along with findspots, have not been assigned a value and are only included in Table 8-6 or Table 8-7 where they inform the assessment in this chapter.

Table 8-6: Summary of Non-Designated Assets & Findspots within or adjacent to the Principal Site

Reference	Asset Name & Type	Asset Description	Period	Principal Site Location	Value
MLI51357	Mesolithic flint scatter – Findspot	Small number of flints and arrowhead found in field	Early Mesolithic – late Bronze Age	On north west boundary	-
MLI51093	Post medieval metal objects	Artefact scatter from deserted settlement	Post medieval	South east corner of the Principal Site	-
MLI50189	Deserted settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe	Evidenced by artefact scatters, cropmarks and earthworks	Medieval	Abuts south eastern extent of Principal Site	Low
MLI54272, MLI53910, MLI54253	Ridge & Furrow	Earthworks	Medieval	Identified at various locations across or abutting the Principal Site	Low
MLI86414	Plough furrows & ditch west of Hermitage Low Farm	Plough furrows & field boundary or drainage ditch, sub surface deposits	Medieval	Centre of the Principal Site	Low
MLI53944	Hemswell Airfield	Airfield closed in 1967, some surviving features	Modern	Run along north boundary, now road, & NE of site	Low

Reference	Asset Name & Type	Asset Description	Period	Principal Site Location	Value
MLI50912	Sturgate Airfield	Closed in 1964, evidenced by cropmark and masonry remains	Modern	Overlaps western extent of site	Low
MLI118024, MLI97809, MLI118025, MLI118028, MLI118039, MLI118062, MLI118040	Farmsteads	Partially extant 19 th century farmsteads	Post-medieval	Across the site or abutting the boundary	Low
MLI80678	Complex of Second World War structures, south of Hemswell Grange	No longer extant	Modern	On the northern extent	-
MLI53952, MLI53953, MLI53951, MLI51010	Prehistoric or undated enclosures & cropmarks	Potential cropmark and earthwork enclosures	Later prehistoric & undated	Across the site	Low
MLI51005	The Serpentine	Water feature and earthworks, part of ornamental gardens of Harpswell Hall	Post-medieval	SE of Harpswell Hall, outside site near NE boundary	Low
MLI86409	Late Iron Age/Romano British site	Ditches, pits, gullies and pottery sherds identified	Late Iron Age to early Romano-British	East of centre	Low
MLI51091	Medieval activity, Low Farm, Glentworth	Earthworks of possible settlement activity and ridge and furrow, visible as cropmarks	Medieval	South	Low
MLI50291	Moated site near Glentworth Grange	Evidenced by rubble remains and pottery, links with Wray's deer park	Medieval	South	Low
MLI54002	Medieval park pale	Evidenced by cropmark and botanical feature	Medieval	South	Low

- 8.6.39 The assets identified in Table 8-6 illustrate the evidence base for known, and the potential for unknown, archaeological remains and deposits across the Principal Site, notably relating to ridge and furrow, cropmarks, building remains, a medieval deer park and deserted settlements.
- 8.6.40 The Principal Site, both within the boundary or close to it, is dotted with historic 19th century farmsteads, some remaining extant or with around 50% loss or full demolition. The rural landscape contributes to the value of the buildings as historic farms although modern farm buildings may have diminished the contribution that their setting makes to their value. Further analysis will be undertaken to inform the full EIA, so that the setting assessment includes all farmsteads closest to the Scheme.
- 8.6.41 Artefact scatters and finds date from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age and late medieval period. These indicate the potential for other similar buried remains and deposits to exist across the Principal Site covering a broad date range. Likewise, unknown buried archaeological remains associated with the 19th century historic farmsteads and 20th century airfield assets may be present within the Principal Site. Analysis of aerial photography, LiDAR and the results of the geophysical surveys will assist in identifying the areas of high risk where unknown archaeological remains may be located which will inform the planned fieldwork for trench evaluation.

Table 8-7: Summary of Non-Designated Assets & Findspots within or adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor

Reference	Asset Name & Type	Asset Description	Period	Location	Value
MLI51104, MLI89097, MLI89088, MLI82761, MNT11670, MNT11671, MNT11672	Artefact scatters and findspots	Pottery, Roman brooch,	Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval	Identified at various locations across or adjoining the site	-
MLI52492, MLI52447	Ridge and Furrow	Earthworks	Medieval	Identified in or on footprint boundary	Low
MLI118085, MLI118120, MLI118118, MLI118121, MLI98427, MLI116506, MLI116492, MLI98858, MLI50066, MLI116491, MLI52496	Farmsteads	Partially extant 19 th century farmsteads	Post-medieval	Across the site or abutting the boundary buffer around them	Low
MLI52445	Normanby by Stow shrunken	Probable shrunken medieval	Medieval	Overlapping the boundary north of	Low

Reference	Asset Name & Type	Asset Description	Period	Location	Value
	medieval village	earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field system and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow		Normanby by Stow	
MLI84314	Romano-British settlement, Marton Rd, Stow	Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead identified, based on a mixed farming economy	Romano-British	South of the dog-leg bend of Marton Rd, near the central northern boundary	Low
MLI52472, MLI52489, MNT15983, MNT6178, MNT4983,	Romano-British activity, Marton	Cropmarks and features possibly indicating traces of settlement	Romano-British	Either side of Till Bridge Lane (MLI50575), and west of the River Trent	Low
MLI50575	Till Bridge Lane	Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton	Roman	Cuts across the Cable Route Corridor NW to SE	Medium
MLI52488	Flood defences	Earthworks of probable post-medieval flood defences, to the south of Marton	Post-medieval	East of the River Trent	Low
MLI125067	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	Substantial area of temporary settlement, evidenced by archaeological features and early medieval metal working, along with a large number of artefacts.	AD 872-873	East of the River Trent	High
MNT27760 and MNT27759	Clapper Gates	Posts only remaining	Post-medieval	West of the River Trent	Very Low
MNT27516	Neolithic agriculture, Cottam	Palaeoenvironmental evidence with possible peat dates to the	Neolithic	West of the River Trent	Low

Reference	Asset Name & Type	Asset Description	Period	Location	Value
		Neolithic and pollen showing evidence of clearance and tillage			
MNT25450	Cottam power station	Power station with eight cooling towers and a 650ft chimney. The whole power plant enveloped in bright amber coloured aluminium sheeting.	Late 20 th century	SE outside of Scheme boundary	Low

8.6.42 The assets identified in Table 8-7 illustrate the evidence base for known and the potential for unknown archaeological remains, deposits, scatters and artefacts along and within the Cable Route Corridor, ranging from prehistoric palaeoenvironmental deposits to Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains to medieval features and post-medieval farmsteads.

8.6.43 Notably, the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI125067) overlaps with the Cable Route Corridor. The site has been previously archaeologically investigated (ELI2847, ELI3007 – ELI3010) but there remains the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor that may be of regional importance adding to the site’s high value.

8.6.44 As with the Principal Site, the Cable Route Corridor is similarly dotted with historic 19th century farmsteads, some remaining extant or, as recorded on the HER, many are partially extant with more than 50% loss of the historic buildings or have been fully demolished. Where historic farmsteads remain extant, the rural landscape contributes to the value of the buildings as traditional historic farms although modern farming buildings are likely to limit the contribution setting makes to their value. Further analysis will be undertaken to inform the full EIA assessment, so that the setting assessment includes all farmsteads closest to the Scheme.

8.6.45 Artefact scatters and finds, plus known Romano-British sites, medieval settlements and deer parks, indicate a high likelihood for similar buried remains, features and deposits to exist across the Cable Route Corridor covering a broad date range.

8.6.46 Analysis of aerial photography, LiDAR and the results of the geophysical surveys will assist in identifying the areas of high potential where unknown archaeological remains may be located which will inform further planned fieldwork as required and further assessment in the ES.

Other Relevant Non-designated Assets

8.6.47 Other non-designated heritage assets that contribute to the knowledge and understanding of the archaeological potential within the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor, and which could be impacted by the Scheme, include but are not limited to:

- A late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement at Rampton, to the south-east of Cottam Power Station, with a substantial number of non-designated assets recorded, including features and artefacts (for example, MNT10523).
- Traces of a Romano-British settlements at Marton (MLI52472) just on the western edge of the Cable Route Corridor.
- Site of the medieval town of Torksey (MLI54207), approximately 2.5km to the south of the Cable Route Corridor.

8.6.48 Further information on the historical development of the land within the study areas, along with more detailed descriptions of the assets as noted in the accompanying gazetteers and figures, is provided in the Cultural Heritage DBA.

Summary of Potential Archaeological Survival & Value

8.6.49 The preliminary assessment of potential archaeological survival within the Scheme Boundary, as identified from the baseline evidence, is summarised in Table 8-8.

Table 8-8: Summary of Potential Archaeological Survival across the Site

Period	Survival	Features & Finds	Value
Principal Site			
Mesolithic	Low	Flint scatter finds	Low
Late prehistoric	Medium	Cropmarks and enclosures identified on aerial photography	Low/Medium
Late Iron Age / Romano-British	Medium	Evidence of ditches, gullies, pits with residual finds including pottery	Low/Medium
Early Medieval	Low	Anglo-Saxon evidence with churches & early settlement at Harpswell	Medium
Medieval	High	Settlement evidence and ridge & furrow	Low
Post Medieval	High	Various features and earthworks, possible deer park evidence, numerous 19 th century farmsteads	Low
Modern	Medium	Second World War airfields, features and structures	Low
Cable Route Corridor			
Neolithic	Medium	Palaeoenvironmental evidence with peat and pollen	Low
Late Iron Age /	High	Various findspots, settlement evidence and the Till Bridge Lane	Low/Medium

Period	Survival	Features & Finds	Value
Romano-British			
Early Medieval	Medium	Presence of the Viking Winter Camp	High
Medieval	Medium	Settlement evidence and ridge & furrow	Low
Post Medieval	High	Various including numerous 19 th century farmsteads	Low
Modern	Low	Cottam Power Station	Low

Archaeological Potential Across the Site

8.6.50 Based on anticipated survival for archaeological evidence present within or adjoining the Scheme Boundary, as identified from the baseline evidence, the potential for further unknown and unrecorded archaeological remains being further encountered during the construction phase is summarised in Table 8-9 below, based on the criteria in Table 8-2.

Table 8-9: Potential for Archaeological Remains & Deposits

Period	Presence	Likelihood of Potential for Further Discoveries
Paleolithic	Isolated lithic findspots	Low
Mesolithic and Neolithic	Present, flints and palaeoenvironmental	Medium
Bronze Age remains	None known	Uncertain
Iron Age and Romano/British	Present across the Scheme	High
Early Medieval	In area of Viking Winter Camp	High
Early Medieval	Settlements	Low
Medieval	Present across the Scheme	High
Post Medieval	Present across the Scheme	High
Modern	Present	Low

Historic Landscape Characterisation

8.6.51 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the study areas has no formal designation but contextualises further understanding and interpretation of the wider landscape. The HLC types covering the study areas and the Scheme are shown in **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-4**.

8.6.52 Most of the area within the Scheme Boundary falls within the HLC Project for Lincolnshire, which commenced in 2008 and completed in September 2011 (Ref. 8-24). There are two regional character areas of the Lincolnshire HLC covering the Scheme: the Northern Cliff (area 2) and the Trent Valley (area 6).

- 8.6.53 The eastern extent of the Principal Site falls within the Northern Cliff character area further characterised within the NLC3 zone of the Cliff Edge Airfields. The Scheme lies west of the A15, the Roman road known as Ermine Street which runs north to south just east of the Lincoln Edge. Another Roman road, Till Bridge Lane, runs west from the A15 cutting across the Cable Route Corridor. There is some survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, particularly in the north. The modern fields, produced through the process of consolidation in the 20th century seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation. The settlements in the character zone are all in the western half of the zone, arranged along the base break of slope of the cliff. They are nucleated in nature and are typically arranged in an irregular spaced north to south alignment. None of the settlements have expanded much beyond their historic cores and have little peripheral modern development.
- 8.6.54 Most of the area of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor is within the Trent Valley character area further characterised as within as the TVL1 zone of the Northern Cliff Foothills. The landscape of this zone is described as largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the River Trent in the west to the foot of the Northern Cliff in the east. The level topography allows wide views of large features in the landscape, especially the large power station on the west bank of the Trent whose exhaust plumes can be seen across the zone. The largest settlement in the zone is Gainsborough, a historic town situated on the east bank of the River Trent. The fields in the zone comprise a balanced mix of types – close to the historic settlements there is a preponderance of surviving ancient enclosures characterised by small field sizes. Away from the settlements there are a number of ancient enclosures of larger size, which seem to be associated with specific isolated farmsteads. There is also strong survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, and the modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the 20th century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation.
- 8.6.55 A small area of the Cable Route Corridor, to the west of the River Trent, lies within the Nottinghamshire HLC project which was carried out between 1998 and 1999 (Ref. 8-25).
- 8.6.56 Table 8-10 lists those HLC categories covering the west extent of the Cable Route Corridor and study area that falls within Nottinghamshire’s jurisdiction.

Table 8-10: Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation

Category	Definition
Patterns reflecting open fields	Field patterns with strong linear dominants, often sinuous, which demonstrably, or probably, originated in enclosures of strips, combinations of strips, or furlongs in open fields.

Category	Definition
	Lacking the narrowness of fossilised open fields, these reflect the layouts of open fields.
Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving large geometric enclosures of a type commonly associated with parliamentary enclosures.
Irregular geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving geometric layouts which are less regular (i.e. less linear or rectangular) than 'patterns reflecting open fields'. Again, may be associated frequently with parliamentary enclosures.
Semi-regular field patterns	Field patterns which are loosely geometric in layout, involving linear, rectangular or square arrangements, but which are less sharply defined than 'patterns reflecting open fields' – with field boundaries which may waver or be discontinuous over distance (short linear dominants) and are usually smaller in scale.
Modern, modified field patterns	Fields in which the earlier patterns shown on the 19 th Century map are no longer present, or no longer readable or have been radically reorganised. Frequently, but not entirely, associated with responses to post World War II agricultural policies and technology.
Parks and Gardens	Parks and gardens on English Heritage Register (or otherwise known). In this instance this is the Park and Garden associated with Rampton Hall (MNT2616 and MNT26833)
Major Settlement	Historic Extent of historic cores of settlement. In this instance this includes the cores of Cottam and Rampton.
Urban	Modern built up areas, including industry, which includes the Cottam Power Station and surrounding environ.

8.6.57 Whilst all the HLC categories in Table 8-10 are represented within the study area of the Scheme, the dominant one (accounting for 54% of the area of the Scheme within Nottinghamshire) is that of 'modern, modified field patterns'. The next largest area (13%) is 'regular laid out large geometric field patterns'. The remaining HLC types are small areas accounting altogether for the remaining 33%.

8.6.58 The HLC covering the Scheme and study areas for both Lancashire and Nottinghamshire contribute to understanding the wider historic landscape, character and context of the heritage assets under assessment in this chapter. The assessment of value for each heritage asset, and the contribution of their setting, includes consideration of the wider historic landscape character.

Geological Influence

8.6.59 The eastern half of the Principal Site, within the Northern Cliff HLC, is characterised geologically as a north-south escarpment in an otherwise flat

landscape. Known as the Lincoln Edge or the Lincoln Cliff (preserving a historic namesake which could refer to a hillside), it is formed of Jurassic age rocks of the Lincolnshire limestone formation.

- 8.6.60 Extending some 80km, at a height of about 50m above the surrounding landscape, the Lincoln Edge includes the villages of Hemswell, Harpswell, Glentworth and Fillingham all within the 3km study area east of the Scheme. These are situated along the springline of the western scarp of the Edge.
- 8.6.61 Additional geological baseline is described in the Cultural Heritage DBA and will be further assessed in relation to its influence and contribution to the heritage resource in the ES.

8.7 Future Baseline

- 8.7.1 In the absence of the Scheme, it is anticipated there would be no alteration to the cultural heritage baseline as presented in this chapter by the time construction of the Scheme would be completed in 2027 or should the construction phase be delayed or extended beyond this.

8.8 Embedded Design Mitigation

- 8.8.1 This section sets out the embedded mitigation measures, where known, relevant to cultural heritage and archaeological matters that are already incorporated into the Scheme design, as described in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 3: Scheme Description**. It forms part of the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 3-1**).
- 8.8.2 The Scheme design has been carefully considered to avoid, reduce or mitigate potentially significant effects on the cultural heritage and archaeological assets. Heritage mitigation measures which have been embedded into the design of the Scheme are threefold:
- **Avoidance** – where possible, cultural heritage assets have been avoided by the Scheme in order to reduce or remove potential impacts upon them. These avoidance measures have been implemented in a staged, iterative manner as the potential impacts of the Scheme are understood.
 - **Reduction** – areas of soft landscaping around parts of the perimeter of the Scheme have been built into the design of the Principal Site. The aim is to screen the panel arrays and associated infrastructure from view and thus reduce impact upon the settings of sensitive heritage assets.
 - **Investigation** – a programme of geophysical survey of the Principal Site is ongoing. This will be followed by a proportionate programme of targeted trial trench evaluation across the extent of the area within the Scheme Boundary to further inform the design of the Scheme. This work will inform on the presence, extent, character and nature of any archaeological features and deposits present within the Scheme Boundary. The precise nature, extent and objectives of this work will be agreed in liaison with the heritage statutory stakeholders.

- 8.8.3 Further mitigation measures will be employed to minimise impacts to heritage assets before and during the construction works for the Scheme. A programme of archaeological mitigation is anticipated following ES submission and will be set out in an Outline Mitigation Strategy at ES stage. Other design mitigation during construction may include, but are not limited to, siting haulage and access routes away from sensitive receptors, use of low noise generators, placement of security and work lights to minimise light spill with sympathetic screening of works.
- 8.8.4 Embedded mitigation planting will take into consideration the surrounding landscape character to screen views to or from some heritage assets. This will be developed and assessed further at ES stage.
- 8.8.5 Appropriate setbacks have also been incorporated into the Scheme design, limiting visibility from key routes through the landscape. Buffer areas have been included around some heritage assets within the Principal Site where possible to ensure they are excluded from the Scheme footprint and are not directly impacted by the Scheme. Buffer zones within the Cable Route Corridor have not been based on heritage constraints with further assessment of these required at ES stage.

8.9 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects

- 8.9.1 The Scheme Description as outlined in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 3: Scheme Description** has been considered in assessing the likely impacts and effects of the Scheme, whilst considering the embedded mitigation described in the previous section of this chapter.
- 8.9.2 A proportionate preliminary assessment of likely effects on the heritage resource is provided in this section. As such, only those assets which are considered to potentially experience an impact from the Scheme are assessed. Those assets which will not experience an impact on their value are omitted.
- 8.9.3 Some assets are grouped together according to typology where their value and the impact upon them is the same, to save repetition in this chapter by assessing them individually. Where there are typology groups, some asset references are provided as examples to illustrate the collective assessment on comparable assets. A full gazetteer of all designated and non-designated cultural heritage and archaeological assets within the study area is provided in the **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 8-1**.
- 8.9.4 Due to the nature of the works and the extent of the study areas, the Scheme would have limited impacts on the assets identified outside the 1km study area. The presence of intervening topography and existing screening with hedges and trees limits the potential impact on heritage assets in the wider study area. For the purposes of this chapter, the assessment of impacts on the heritage resource outside of the 1km study area is selective, based on professional judgment, supported by the baseline research, on high value assets and conservation areas only.
- 8.9.5 Further assessment in relation to the wider landscape of the Scheme outside of the study areas will be undertaken in the ES on the potential for the Scheme

to impact on the value of archaeological remains and the setting of assets following consultation with the heritage stakeholders.

- 8.9.6 The Scheme may have direct physical impacts upon unknown below ground archaeological remains during the construction phase, which cannot be avoided by changes to the design. Impacts on unknown archaeological remains or deposits is based on the assumption that they are well preserved. The identification of potential physical impacts upon archaeological remains within the Scheme considers all activities that may entail ground disturbance or compaction.
- 8.9.7 With reference to noise during both construction and operational phases of the Scheme, a noise assessment has been undertaken (refer to **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration**). The noise assessment only considers effects of increased noise on human assets; therefore, no specific heritage assets were monitored. This will be reviewed during preparation of the ES and specific heritage assets identified for monitoring as appropriate. This will focus on those assets where the peaceful character and quietness of their setting is a factor in their value or where vibration may affect the historic fabric of an asset.

Construction (2025 to 2027)

- 8.9.8 This section identifies the potential impacts, either temporary or permanent, resulting from the active construction phase of the Scheme.
- 8.9.9 During the construction phase, impacts upon the heritage resource may occur from activities including vegetation clearance, planting, groundworks, earthmoving operations, spoil storage, road construction, topsoil removal for site compounds, vehicular movements, noise and the building of new structures.
- 8.9.10 The potential impacts upon heritage assets resulting from the active construction phase of the Scheme may include:
- Temporary short-term change to the setting of assets affecting their value; and,
 - Permanent irreversible truncation, compaction or loss of archaeological remains or deposits.
- 8.9.11 Current details of the temporary construction works are not fully known at the time of writing this chapter. Access roads illustrated on the heritage maps have been excluded from assessment for their impacts on setting and on archaeology at this PEI stage. Further assessment of the temporary construction works will be undertaken for the ES.
- 8.9.12 Intrusive groundworks as part of the active construction for the infrastructure of the Scheme could have permanent physical impacts on below ground archaeological remains resulting in the partial or total removal of archaeological heritage assets. This chapter provides a preliminary assessment of these impacts on the archaeological resource from construction activities for the Principal Site and the Cable Route Corridor.

Further assessment will be carried out at ES stage drawing on the findings from the geophysical survey, trench evaluation, aerial photography and LiDAR research and the detailed baseline in the Cultural Heritage DBA.

Principal Site

Designated Assets

- 8.9.13 There are no scheduled monuments or other designated assets within the Principal Site, so no physical impacts upon the archaeological remains of these assets is anticipated by the construction of the Scheme.
- 8.9.14 The nearest designated asset to the Principal Site is the scheduled monument, Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068), to the north-east. The boundary of the Principal Site has been designed to allow a buffer around the monument, allowing continued preservation in-situ of archaeological features and remains. As a result, physical impacts on this high value asset are avoided as part of the embedded mitigation of the Scheme design. Further assessment will be undertaken at the ES stage.

Non-designated Assets

- 8.9.15 This section carries out a preliminary assessment on impacts upon those non-designated assets which are wholly within, overlapping or immediately adjacent to, the Principal Site.
- 8.9.16 The deserted settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe (MLI50189) is situated adjacent to the Principal Site just outside the south-east boundary. The asset is evidenced by various finds and scatters and poorly preserved features identified on aerial photography. Knowledge of the asset's extent is uncertain, so archaeological evidence associated with this asset extending into the Principal Site cannot be ruled out. The value of the asset is classified as **Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.17 Ridge and furrow features have been identified (such as MLI54272, MLI53910, MLI54253) at locations within or immediately adjacent to the Principal Site. Embedded mitigation in the design of the Scheme has avoided the location of solar infrastructure in these locations, where known, with boundary setbacks and buffers to ensure they do not experience direct impacts. However, these features have been identified from aerial photography and their presence and extent cannot be certain, possibly featuring within the footprint of the Principal Site. Preservation of features will be determined by the original depth of ploughing of the furrows, with possible archaeological remains surviving under the ridges. These features provide evidence of the wider agricultural hinterland which would have extended around the medieval settlements and farmsteads. The value of the assets is classified as **Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.18 Medieval plough furrows and a boundary ditch west of Hermitage Low Farm (MLI86414) are located in the centre of the Principal Site. Evidence for these features were identified during geophysical survey and a watching brief in 2003 for the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Pipeline (ELI5072 and ELI5075). This asset has not been cordoned off with a buffer from the Scheme

- construction, which leaves a high risk that some or all of the asset's features will be permanently truncated, damaged or lost. Consequently, the value of the asset is classified as **Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Medium**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.19 Sturgate Airfield (MLI50912) overlaps the central western extent of the Principal Site. Opened in 1944, it was later used by the US Air Force until its closure in 1964. Masonry remains of the main airfield building and firing range, plus cropmarks, survive. The exact location of the surviving features is uncertain but remnant remains could be partially truncated or lost due to the construction of the Scheme. The value of the asset is classified as **Very Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.20 Numerous 19th century historic farmsteads, either extant, partially extant or fully demolished, are located within or immediately adjacent to the Principal Site (including MLI118024, MLI97809, MLI118025, MLI118028, MLI118039, MLI118062, MLI118040). Embedded mitigation has ensured that boundary setbacks or buffers have been incorporated into the design to exclude these assets from the footprint of the Principal Site so impacts from the active construction phase will not truncate, compact or otherwise harm archaeological remains. Their immediate setting may be diminished by the presence of large modern sheds and farm outbuildings which detract from their value. Associated unknown buried remains may be present in the vicinity of these assets although their extent is unknown. The value of the assets is classified as **Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.21 One 19th century demolished farmstead (MLI118035) overlaps with the footprint of a proposed substation at the eastern side of the Principal Site. Although the extent is unknown, there is a high potential of buried remains being present in that location that would be impacted by the construction of the substation in terms of potential truncation, compression, or loss. The value of the asset is classified as **Low**, with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Medium**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.22 Prehistoric enclosures and cropmarks are evidenced across the Principal Site (MLI53952, MLI53953, MLI53951, MLI51010). None of these assets have been protected with exclusion setbacks or buffers within the Principal Site due to their intangibility although their extent will be assessed during further fieldwork and associated report production. Either prehistoric or of unknown date, their presence is evidenced by cropmarks, earthwork enclosures and linear features from aerial photography and mapping. The archaeological features and remains are at risk of being truncated, compacted or lost as a result of the construction activities. The value of the assets is classified as **Low**, with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Medium**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.23 The presence of a number of ditches, gullies and pits with pottery sherds dating to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period (MLI86409) were identified during a watching brief during the construction phase of a replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield (ELI5070). These features

and artefacts were discovered in the central eastern area of the Principal Site, alongside the linear feature MLI53951, and have not been cordoned off from the footprint of the Scheme and will be further investigated during fieldwork. The archaeological features and remains are at risk of being truncated, compacted or lost as a result of the construction activities. The value of the assets is classified as **Low**, with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Medium**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.24 The non-designated heritage asset MLI51091 relates to medieval activity at Low Farm, Glentworth. The asset directly adjoins the southern extent of the Principal Site, with the Scheme Boundary designed around it. Earthworks and possible ridge and furrow features indicate medieval settlement activity. The extent of these archaeological features cannot be certain, possibly extending into the footprint of the Principal Site. The value of these assets is classified as **Low** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.25 To the south-east of MLI51091 is a non-designated asset described as a moated site near Glentworth Grange (MLI50291). Evidence may include a levelled earthwork, with rubble and roof tiles and some medieval pottery. The site may have been the location of the park keeper's lodge is the south-west corner of Wray's Deer Park (Deer Park at Glentworth Hall MLI50659 to the east). This asset is located within the footprint of the Principal Site and has not been cordoned off. The archaeological features and remains are at risk of being truncated, compacted or partial loss as a result of the construction activities. The value of these assets is classified as **Low** and the magnitude of impact is considered to be **Medium**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.26 Within the Principal Site to the south-east is a linear cropmark feature described on the LHER as a medieval park pale (MLI54002). A short distance to the east outside the Principal Site is MLI50659, Deer Park at Glentworth Hall, which is identified by documentary and botanical feature evidence. The deer park was probably established by Sir Christopher Wray to accompany the building of Glentworth Hall (NHLE 1063348) in the late 16th century. The area of the deer park may extend across the southern part of the Principal Site footprint from MLI54002 to MLI51091, which could be identified from further study of historic field maps with field names ending in 'park'. The medieval park pale feature (MLI54002) is located within the footprint of the Principal Site and has not been cordoned off. The archaeological features and associated remains are at risk of being truncated, compacted or partially lost as a result of the construction activities. The value of these assets is classified as **Low** and the magnitude of impact is considered to be **Medium**, resulting in **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

Cable Route Corridor

Designated Assets

8.9.27 There are no designated assets within the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor, so no physical impacts upon the archaeological remains of these assets is anticipated by the construction of the Scheme.

8.9.28 On the edge of the southern boundary of the Cable Route Corridor are four Grade II listed heritage assets:

- Stow Park Station (NHLE 1064058) and the Signal Box (NHLE 1146606), which are no longer functioning for their original purpose with the station closed in 1961; and,
- Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1212380) dating to the 12th century and the Font (NHLE 1370089).

8.9.29 At this stage it is unknown whether the Cable Route Corridor overlaps or adjoins these assets but there is flexibility in the Cable Route Corridor Boundary to ensure the actual working area for the cable can be moved to avoid physical impacts upon these heritage assets. Further assessment will be undertaken for the ES.

8.9.30 Short-term impacts from construction activities and access roads on the setting of these assets will be assessed further at ES stage. Long-term impacts in relation to the setting of these designated assets will be assessed under the operational section in this chapter.

Non-designated Assets

8.9.31 This section carries out a preliminary assessment of impacts upon those non-designated assets which are wholly within, overlapping or immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor.

8.9.32 Adopting the Rochdale Envelope approach, impacts in this section assess the maximum parameters for the Cable Route Corridor on the assumption that construction activities could take place anywhere within the Cable Route Corridor Boundary, as illustrated on the heritage maps in the **PEI Report Volume III Figure 8-2**, as a worst-case scenario.

8.9.33 Numerous 19th century historic farmsteads, either extant, partially extant or fully demolished, are located within or immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor (including MLI118085, MLI118120, MLI118118, MLI118121, MLI98427, MLI116506, MLI116492, MLI98858, MLI50066, MLI116491 and MLI52496). Their immediate setting may be diminished by the presence of large modern sheds and farm outbuildings which detract from their value. Associated unknown buried remains may be present in the vicinity of these assets although their extent is unknown, with the potential that these could be truncated, compacted or lost during the construction activities. These assets are of **Low** value with a magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.34 Various finds and artefacts have been discovered providing evidence of Romano-British activity and settlement, alongside or within the Cable Route Corridor (MLI51104, MLI89097, MLI89088, MLI82761, MNT11670, MNT11671, MNT11672, MNT15983). One non-designated asset, MLI84314, provides evidence of ditches, enclosures and pits with finds associated with two phases of activity possibly commencing in the late Iron Age and into the Romano-British period identified in 1997 (ELI4091). Other features and finds, dated to the Romano-British period, are represented by assets MLI52472, MLI52489, MNT15983, MNT6178 and MNT4983 on both the Nottinghamshire

and Lincolnshire areas of the Cable Route Corridor. There is a high potential for similar features and finds to be present across the footprint of the Cable Route Corridor. Their value is **Low** and the magnitude of impact is considered to be **Medium**, assessed as a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

- 8.9.35 Till Bridge Lane, MLI50575, is a Roman road linking the A15 Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton. Till Bridge Lane cuts across the Cable Route Corridor from the north-west to the south-east and consequently will be impacted by the construction activities required for the cable. The survival of archaeological evidence relating to its earlier historic use as a transport link, in the area overlapping with the Cable Route Corridor, is unknown but the potential is considered to be high. The asset is of regional importance and as such is of medium value. Nevertheless, any impacts would be at a localised level that would not affect the asset's ability to be understood or appreciated, resulting in partial loss of any archaeological remains. The magnitude of impact would be **Low** on an asset of **Medium** value, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.36 Ridge and furrow features have been identified (such as MLI52492, MLI52447) at locations within or immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor, evidenced by earthworks. Preservation of features will be determined by the original depth of ploughing of the furrows, with possible archaeological remains surviving under the ridges. These features provide evidence of the wider agricultural hinterland which would have extended around the medieval settlements and farmsteads. These assets have a **Low** value with a **Low** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.37 MLI52445, described on the LHER as the Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village, overlaps with the Cable Route Corridor along its southern edge to the north of the small hamlet of Normanby by Stow. Evidenced by various earthwork features, field systems and ridge and furrow, the remnant remains survive sufficiently to be understood contributing to their archaeological and historical interest. Construction activities associated with the cable route may partially truncate or result in the partial loss of the archaeological remains. These assets have a **Low** value with a **Medium** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.38 Post-medieval flood defences, MLI52488, extending as two linear features on either side of the Cable Route Corridor, face westwards towards the River Trent to the south of Marton. Their extent is uncertain, but they do not appear to cut across the Cable Route Corridor footprint entirely. These assets have a **Low** value with a **Low** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.39 The site of the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI125067) overlaps the southern footprint of the Cable Route Corridor to the east of the River Trent, occupying a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and fields with the A156 flanking its eastern extent. with the River Trent on its western boundary; effectively an island. The Viking Great Army wintered at this site in AD 872-873, which included several thousand warriors, craft workers, merchants, evidenced by numerous finds and artefacts such as

coins, metalwork, textile instruments, and lead gaming pieces (ELI12847, ELI13007, ELI13008, ELI13009). Anglo-Saxon accessories have also been discovered. A small cemetery to the west of the site overlooking the Trent has also been identified with a surface scatter of fragmentary human remains (ELI13010). The site is considered to be of national importance, due to its archaeological and historic interest, although it is unscheduled. Should any of the construction activities associated with the cable route impact upon the site, archaeological remains could be partially truncated, compressed or lost. The value of the asset is classified as **High** with the magnitude of impact considered to be **Low**, resulting in a **moderate adverse (significant) effect**.

8.9.40 Located 30m to the west of the River Trent, within the jurisdiction of Nottinghamshire's HER, there are two non-designated assets, one each to the north and south extent of the Cable Route Corridor (MNT27760 and MNT27759 respectively). These are clapper gate structures with the posts surviving. Unique to the River Trent, they were erected along the towpath in the 18th century to prevent livestock straying. These assets have a **Very Low** value with a magnitude of impact considered to be **Very Low**, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.41 Palaeoenvironmental evidence from peat dating to the Neolithic period and pollen analysis indicating agricultural activity is recorded (MNT27516) to the west of the River Trent. The extent of these deposits is unknown and their presence could be more widespread around the river which could be impacted by the cable route construction activities. These assets are considered to have a **Low** value with a **Low** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.42 Cottam Power Station is recorded on the NHER as a non-designated asset (MNT25450). Construction was completed in 1969 and includes eight cooling towers and a 650ft chimney, with the whole power plant enveloped in bright amber coloured aluminium sheeting. The power station was decommissioned in 2019. Construction activities are not considered to have any impact upon any below ground features of the asset that may be considered having heritage value. The power station is an asset of **Low** value and the magnitude of impact is considered to be **No Change**, resulting in a **neutral (not significant) effect**.

Operation

8.9.43 Long-term setting impacts from the built infrastructure following construction may continue into the operational phase of the Scheme. These impacts are assessed in this section in respect of assets within the 1km study area, with the exception of Fillingham Conservation Area due to the concentration of assets and topography. Other potential assets that may be impacted will be further assessed for the ES and following additional consultation with the heritage stakeholders.

8.9.44 The presence of infrastructure or plant screening during the life of the Scheme's operation, after the active construction phase has been completed, may cause changes or alterations to the setting of heritage assets, which may be beneficial or adverse. These impacts are long-term for infrastructure, or

permanent in respect of planting, for the operational duration of the Scheme but are reversible.

- 8.9.45 Other impacts may occur from the operation of the Scheme, which may include those experienced from security lighting, operational noise and associated traffic and glint and glare. Although no additional significant effects are considered likely through operation over and above those already identified relating to the presence of the Scheme infrastructure within an asset's setting, further assessment of these elements will be undertaken in the ES.
- 8.9.46 It is not expected that the operation of the Scheme will result in any further intrusive ground activities. As such, no further physical impact to the archaeological resource is anticipated during the operational phase of the Scheme and is not further assessed in this section.

Principal Site

Designated Assets

- 8.9.47 The scheduled monument Harpswell Hall (NHLE 1019068) and the Church of St Chad, Grade I listed (NHLE 1309029), are the nearest designated assets to the Principal Site in the small hamlet of Harpswell located about 200m to the east and north. Long term effects during the lifetime of the Scheme derive from the proximity and visibility of the Principal Site. The solar infrastructure will be visible from the western and southern extent of the scheduled monument, including the Prospect Mound, which currently has views across the open agricultural land. Historic maps show that there used to be some trees and small woodland plantations extending to the west and south of the moat of the serpentine. Embedded mitigation in the Scheme design has allowed a buffer around the designated assets in Harpswell which includes planting as a screen along the Scheme Boundary. Existing rural views to and from the church may be diminished by the presence of the Principal Site, detracting from its quiet setting in the landscape. Taking into account embedded mitigation with a buffer, and planting which is regarded as permanent, the changes to the surrounding landscape would alter the traditional setting of the assets. Planting may lessen the impact but during the winter, this would be minimal when visibility of the Principal Site would be more apparent. This would erode the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the heritage assets. Planting also has the potential to impact upon as yet unknown features associated with the scheduled monument. The magnitude of impact is considered to be **Medium** on these two assets of **High** value, resulting in a **major adverse (significant) effect**.
- 8.9.48 The scheduled Moated Manorial Complex (NHLE 1016920) on the northern fringe of Heapham village consists of a complex of visible earthworks including the remains of moats and housing platforms as well as stone fragments, indicating that the buried remains of structures survive. The monument lies in a flat open landscape, with Elm Tree Farm (MLI118066) situated to the immediate south-east. Access to the monument is reached via an old trackway along Heapham Lane, which once led up to Kirton Gate Lane, no longer extant. The Principal Site is located approximately 800m to the east, with visibility screened by intervening hedgerows and Elm Tree Farm, with modern

farm buildings located to the south-east diminishing the setting of the monument in closer proximity. Whilst the Principal Site alters the wider agricultural setting of the monument it would not change the ability to understand or appreciate the asset. The magnitude of impact is considered to be **Very Low** on an asset of **High** value, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.49 The scheduled Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm (NHLE 1020196) is located a short distance from the Moated Manorial Complex (NHLE 1016920). A two-storey brick structure, with its doorway on the north elevation, it derives value from its setting with Elm Tree Farm (MLI118066), which has been diminished to some extent by the presence of more modern farm buildings to the east. The Principal Site would have minimal change to its wider setting in a rural agricultural landscape, with views being limited. On an asset of **High** value, the magnitude of impact is considered to be **Very Low**, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.50 Glentworth Conservation Area (2790) is located approximately 800m to the south-east of the Principal Site. The conservation area derives its value from the historic core of the village comprising small clusters of buildings centred around the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1309078) of the village. The setting of the village is predominantly rural surrounded by fields. Views to the west, towards the Principal Site, are largely screened with trees along the western edge of the village and small woodland to the north. The visual intervisibility from and to Glentworth Conservation Area in relation to the Principal Site is limited, with no alteration to the fields surrounding it, with any infrastructure changes being reversible after the life of the Scheme. This would have a **Very Low** magnitude of impact on an asset of **Medium** value, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.51 Hemswell Conservation Area (2793) is located approximately 630m north-east of the Principal Site. The conservation area comprises the historic core of the village, centred around the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1166242). The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contributes to maintaining its character. There would be limited intervisibility to and from the conservation area to the Principal Site, which does not alter the landscape surrounding the settlement, with any infrastructure changes being reversible after the life of the Scheme. This would have a **Very Low** magnitude of impact on an asset of **Medium** value, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.52 Springthorpe Conservation Area (2804) is located approximately 730m west of the Principal Site. The small village is centred around the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George (NHLE 1146616). The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contributes to its character. The Principal Site would be located to the east of the conservation area. There would be limited intervisibility to and from the conservation area in relation to the Principal Site with little alteration to its setting, with any infrastructure changes being reversible after the life of the Scheme. This would have a **Very Low** magnitude of impact on an asset of **Medium** value, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

- 8.9.53 Fillingham Conservation Area (2785) is located approximately 1.4km south-east of the Principal Site. The conservation area is concentrated on the historic core of the village centred on the Grade II* Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1359847). The Principal Site would be located to the north-west of the and does not contribute to the setting of the conservation area, with the water feature of Fillingham Lake severing the association with the agricultural landscape on its northern edge. The intervening topography and vegetation would also result in little or no visual intervisibility between the conservation area and the Principal Site, having no detrimental appreciation upon the asset's character. The asset is of **Medium** value with a magnitude of impact considered to be **No Change**, with a **neutral (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.54 The Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064048) and scheduled monument Cross in All Saints churchyard (NHLE 1018290) are located in a rural landscape enclosed by fields to the north-east edge of Heapham. The Principal Site alters the historic wider setting of the church in its rural landscape but does not change the ability to understand or appreciate the asset. Views are screened by intervening topography with hedgerows and trees which would obscure intervisibility with the Principal Site from the church and churchyard. These assets classified as **High** value would experience a magnitude of impact considered to be **Very Low**, with a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.
- 8.9.55 Glentworth Hall (NHLE 1063348), a Grade II* listed property, is situated about 700m to the south and east of the Principal Site, just outside Glentworth Conservation Area. The installation of solar infrastructure in the fields to the north and west of the hall faces away from the brick principal elevation of the Hall, which was reorientated to face eastwards in the late 18th century, with the views across the lawns towards the hamlet of Glentworth. The western elevation includes a large Venetian window providing views from the staircase facing towards the Principal Site. The southern extent of the Principal Site forms part of the historical setting of the Hall with the features evidencing the deer park which extended from the Hall westwards as part of the original late 16th century design by Sir Christopher Wray. Overall, the introduction of the solar infrastructure and change in use of the land within the Principal Site would alter an element of the rural setting of the Hall, although the fields immediately surrounding the Hall would be retained in their current form and the designed landscape of the gardens would not be changed. This would have a **Very Low** magnitude of impact on an asset of **High** value, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect** during the lifespan of the Scheme.
- 8.9.56 Hemswell Court (NHLE 1435888) is a former RAF Officers' Mess, including associated entrance walls and gate piers, Grade II listed, located about 800m to the north-east of the Principal Site. The building has been redeveloped for use as a hotel and is orientated south-west towards the Principal Site. Its setting is concentrated on its immediate surroundings and does not extend to the Principal Site. The original building, as a permanent RAF base built just before the Second World War, was accessed by a drive to the east with the road leading to the building lined with trees to camouflage the nature of the site. The solar panels and an access route to the Scheme may be visible in views from the building and its immediate environs which could detract from

the appreciation and experience of the asset. The asset is of **Medium** value with a **Very Low** magnitude of impact, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.57 Corringham Windmill (NHLE 1359417) is a Grade II listed structure located approximately 200m to the north-west of the Principal Site. The structure would have been used as a wayfinder as access to the village of Corringham, which is situated to the north-west of the windmill. This view across to Corringham would remain unaltered by the existence and proximity of the solar infrastructure located to the south-east. Although there would be some alteration to the wider agricultural setting this would not affect the ability to understand or appreciate the asset. There would be a **Very Low** magnitude of impact on a structure of **Medium** value, resulting in a **negligible adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.58 Hawthornhouse Cottage (NHLE 1064088) is a Grade II listed residential property near Heapham 600m to the west of the Principal Site. Its main elevation faces south across open fields and this view would not be impacted by the presence of the Principal Site. To the immediate east of the house are other buildings and screening with trees and hedgerows, with no intervisibility with the Principal Site, which does not form part of the setting of the listed property. There would be a magnitude of impact of **No Change** on a building of **Medium** value, resulting in a **neutral (not significant) effect**.

Non-designated Assets

8.9.59 Long-term impacts upon non-designated assets by the Principal Site are largely associated with impacts to the setting on the dispersed extant 19th century farmsteads in and around the Principal Site. The setting of some of the historic farmsteads may already have been diminished by the presence of modern farm buildings, which detracts from their value. Overall, the presence of the Principal Site would further detract from the wider agricultural setting in which these farmsteads are located, altering their traditional historic association within the landscape. The magnitude of impact is considered to be **Medium** on assets of **Low** value, resulting in a **minor adverse (not significant) effect**.

8.9.60 Archaeological features within the Principal Site may experience partial or complete loss resulting from the construction activities, so long-term impacts upon their setting cannot be quantified at this stage. Further assessment of the extent of archaeological features and remains will be undertaken during trial trench evaluation and further mitigation, potentially including exclusion areas for any significant features, may be implemented if required following consultation with the Statutory Consultees.

Cable Route Corridor

8.9.61 Once construction has been carried out with the laying of the cable along the Cable Route Corridor, there are considered to be no long-term setting impacts upon heritage assets with the landscape returning to its former appearance before construction began.

Decommissioning

- 8.9.62 The Applicant is not seeking a time limited consent, but it is acknowledged that the Scheme will be decommissioned at some point in the future, which is likely to be after approximately 40-60 years of operation. For the purposes of this assessment, 2067 has been assumed as the decommissioning date for the Scheme (but the operational life of the Scheme may extend beyond this date). Following decommissioning of the Scheme, the solar panels and associated infrastructure will be removed in accordance with the relevant statutory process at that time. It is expected that the selected method of decommissioning would have due regard to health and safety, environmental impact and benefits, and economic aspects which will be set out in a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, which will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Any future maintenance, decommissioning or reinstatement works would be subject to prevailing legislation, guidance and permitting regimes. Landscape restoration and remediation to suitable surfaces would be undertaken reinstating the rural landscape to its former aesthetic prior to construction.
- 8.9.63 A well-designed decommissioning process would not have any impact beyond the already-disturbed footprint of the Scheme. Therefore, it is considered that decommissioning activities will have no direct physical impact upon archaeological remains, deposits or features. Potential harm to buried archaeological features from removal of piles will be discussed with stakeholders and taken into consideration during the archaeological fieldwork and design to reduce impacts.
- 8.9.64 While there is the potential for temporary setting impacts during the removal of the solar infrastructure, it is not anticipated these will cause additional impacts over and above those reported in this chapter relating to the long-term presence of the Scheme within an asset's setting. Upon completion of decommissioning, the long-term adverse effects from the Scheme infrastructure will have been reversed and will no longer exist. The setting of cultural heritage assets which have been impacted by the Scheme will be restored to the current baseline conditions, other than those where planting will remain as a permanent fixture in the landscape.

8.10 Additional Mitigation and Enhancements

Additional Mitigation

- 8.10.1 The only significant effect assessed during the construction phase of the Scheme is on the Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torskey (ML1125067), with a moderate adverse effect predicted due to the worst case scenario that the Cable Route Corridor will be routed through the asset. However, further design of the Cable Route Corridor will be undertaken prior to submission of the ES and it is anticipated that the Cable Route Corridor can be routed away from the asset. However, temporary access is still anticipated through the historic asset such that, even with additional mitigation in place regarding placement of the cable, the magnitude of impact would be **Low** on an asset of **High** value, resulting in a **moderate adverse (significant) effect**.

8.10.2 Where feasible, archaeological assets which will experience significant adverse effects arising from the construction of the Scheme will be preserved in situ, following the NPPF requirement to “*record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible*” (Ref. 8-33, para. 205). This would involve the embedded design measures, including:

- Avoiding areas of significant archaeological potential;
- Minimising vegetation clearance, land disturbance and land take and consequent loss of archaeological remains; and
- Installing buffer zones around any sensitive areas during construction and planting screening if relevant.

8.10.3 Where no appropriate design mitigation can be applied to the management of the archaeological resource, additional mitigation measures will be applied. It is proposed that:

- A programme of archaeological fieldwork and recording will be implemented for archaeological remains within the footprint of the Scheme.
- Archaeological mitigation fieldwork will be undertaken prior to construction works.
- Archaeological mitigation requirements will be set out in the Framework CEMP submitted as part of the DCO application.
- The contractor appointed to undertake the construction works will produce a detailed CEMP (based on and incorporating the requirements of the Framework CEMP) and Heritage Management Plans (HMPs) that set out how the requirements for archaeological mitigation at each stage will be implemented.

8.10.4 A programme of pre-submission evaluation trenching based on the results of geophysical surveys will be carried out prior to ES submission, to date and characterise archaeological assets likely to be impacted by the Scheme, ground truth the geophysical survey results and to inform the design of an appropriate Outline Mitigation Strategy at ES stage.

8.10.5 The transcription of aerial photograph and LiDAR data will also be carried out prior to ES submission and cross-referenced with the results of the geophysical survey and trenching. The results of these investigations will feed into a mitigation strategy which will be inbuilt to the design of the Scheme to minimise impacts on archaeological heritage assets and their setting as far as possible.

8.10.6 An appropriate outline archaeological mitigation strategy for the identified impacts from construction and operation upon heritage assets, will be agreed (where possible) with the heritage stakeholders from the respective local authorities and, where required, Historic England. This will be submitted with the ES.

8.10.7 An Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation detailing proposed mitigation works will be submitted for review to the heritage stakeholders following receipt of the results of the evaluation trenching works. Once agreed, this document would establish the objectives for the historic environment works and set out the mechanisms for the appointed archaeological contractor to design the investigation, undertake excavation as required, data and artefact analysis, reporting and deposit the archive prior to construction.

Enhancements

8.10.8 Enhancement measures, which would have an additional beneficial outcome, will be implemented into the decommissioning strategy to be set out in the Framework DEMP.

8.11 Residual Effects

8.11.1 This section summarises the residual effects of the Scheme on Cultural Heritage following the implementation of embedded and additional mitigation.

8.11.2 Significant residual effects are defined as moderate or major. These are listed in Table 8-11 and Table 8-12 below.

Table 8-11: Summary of Significant Residual Effects (construction)

Receptor	Sensitivity (value)	Description of impact	Embedded and additional mitigation measure	Magnitude of impact after mitigation	Residual effect after mitigation
Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI125067)	High	Potential impact upon archaeological remains from cable excavation	Avoidance with cable excavation but temporary works in known footprint	Low	Moderate adverse

Table 8-12: Summary of Significant Residual Effects (operation)

Receptor	Sensitivity (value)	Description of impact	Embedded and additional mitigation measure	Magnitude of impact after mitigation	Residual effect after mitigation
Harpwell Hall (NHLE 1019068) scheduled monument	High	Change of setting and alteration of views	Screening with planting	Low	Moderate adverse
Church of St Chad, Grade I listed (NHLE 1309029)	High	Change of setting and alteration of views	Screening with planting	Low	Moderate adverse

8.12 Cumulative Effects

8.12.1 An assessment of cumulative effects is presented in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects**.

8.13 References

- Ref. 8-1. D. f. C. a. L. Government, The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
- Ref. 8-2. D. f. C. a. L. Government, "The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations," Stationary Office, London, 2010
- Ref. 8-3. The Stationery Office, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990), 1990
- Ref. 8-4. The Stationery Office, Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) (as amended)
- Ref. 8-5. The Stationery Office, The Hedgerow Regulations (1997)
- Ref. 8-6. Department of Energy & Climate Change, "Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)," Stationary Office, 2011.
- Ref. 8-7. Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, "National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)," Stationary Office, London, 2011.
- Ref. 8-8. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2021.
- Ref. 8-9. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, "Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)," Stationary Office, London, 2023.
- Ref. 8-10. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, "Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)," Stationary Office, London, 2023.
- Ref. 8-11. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, "Draft National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)," Stationary Office, London, 2023.
- Ref. 8-12. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework, 2021.
- Ref. 8-13. Historic England, 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1. The Historic Environment in Local Plans.
- Ref. 8-14. Historic England, 2015. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. English Heritage, Swindon.
- Ref. 8-15. Historic England 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England, Swindon.
- Ref. 8-16. Historic England 2019. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12. October 2019. Historic England, Swindon.
- Ref. 8-17. Historic England 2021. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 15. Commercial Renewable Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England, Swindon.
- Ref. 8-18. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020b). Standard and guidance: Historic environment desk-based assessment. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, October 2020.

- Ref. 8-19. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2021) Code of Conduct: Professional ethics in archaeology. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading, October 2021.
- Ref. 8-20. Lincolnshire County Council, "Central Lincolnshire Local Plan," Lincolnshire County Council, Lincoln, 2023.
- Ref. 8-21. Bassetlaw District Council, "Bassetlaw Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD," Bassetlaw District Council, Retford, 2011.
- Ref. 8-22. IEMA, "Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK," Chartered Institute for Archaeologist/Institute of Historic Building Conservation/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2021.
- Ref. 8-23. Lord, J. and MacIntosh, A. 2011. The Historic Character of the County of Lincolnshire, English Heritage Project Number 4661. English Heritage, Lincolnshire County Council.
- Ref. 8-24. Bishop, M. (2000) *The Character of Nottinghamshire's Historic Landscape* Nottinghamshire County Council: Nottingham.