The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

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10. Cultural Heritage

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the assessment of likely significant cultural heritage effects that could result from the North Humber to High Marnham Project (the 'Project') as described in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

10.1.2 This chapter describes relevant legislation and policy, the scope of the assessment, the methodology used, the datasets that have informed the assessment, the baseline conditions, mitigation measures, and the cultural heritage residual significant effects that could result from the Project.

10.1.3 The Order Limits, which illustrate the boundary of the Project, are shown on **Application Document 6.1.F1 Figure 1.1 Project Location and Route Sections**.

10.1.4 This chapter should be read in conjunction with the following ES chapters:

- **Application Document 6.6 Chapter 6 Landscape**;
- **Application Document 6.7 Chapter 7 Visual**;
- **Application Document 6.12 Chapter 12 Geology and Hydrogeology**;
- **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**;
- **Application Document 6.20 Chapter 20 Intra-project Cumulative Effects**; and
- **Application Document 6.21 Chapter 21 Inter-project Cumulative Effects**.

10.1.5 This chapter is supported by the following figures:

- **Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2a Location of Non-designated Archaeological Assets within 1 km of Order Limits**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2b Locations of Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within the 1 km study area from Lateral Limits of Deviation;**
- **Application Document 6.10.F3 Location Archaeological Events**;
- **Application Document 6.10.F4 Historic Landscape Character**; and
- **Application Document 6.10.F5 Isle of Axholme Special Historic Landscape - Historic Landscape Character Zones**.

10.1.6 This chapter is supported by the following appendices:

- **Application Document 6.10.A1 Appendix 10.1 Regional and Local Planning Policy**;

- **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A4 Appendix 10.4 Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**;
- **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and
- **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**.

10.1.7 This chapter is supported by the following application documents:

- **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**;
- **Application Document 6.5.A1 Appendix 5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report**;
- **Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion**;
- **Application Document 6.5.A3 Appendix 5.3 Scoping Response Tables**;
- **Application Document 7.1 Biodiversity Net Gain Report**;
- **Application Document 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice**;
- **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**;
- **Application Document 7.5 Outline Soil Management Plan**;
- **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**; and
- **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.

10.2 Regulatory and Planning Context

10.2.1 This section sets out the legislation and planning policy that is relevant to the cultural heritage assessment. A full review of compliance with relevant national, regional and local planning policy is provided within **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement** submitted as part of the application for development consent.

10.2.2 **Application Document 6.2 Chapter 2 Legislation and Policy Context** describes the overall regulatory and planning policy context for the Project. Key legislation, policy and planning guidance relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage effects of the Project is presented below.

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

10.2.3 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HM Government, 1979) (the Act) is the central piece of legislation for the protection of the archaeological resource. The first section of the Act (HM Government, 1979) requires the Secretary of State to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purpose of the Act (HM Government, 1979), Section 61(7) defines a monument as:

- '*(a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation*;
- *(b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and*
- *(c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument within paragraph (a) above;*
- *(d) any site (other than one falling within paragraph (b) or (c) above) comprising any thing, or group of things, that evidences previous human activity;*
- *and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled*'.

10.2.4 Section 61(12) of the Act (HM Government, 1979) further defines an ancient monument as: '*any scheduled monument; and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it*'.

10.2.5 A set of criteria, defined as survival/condition, period, rarity, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, documentation, group value and potential, assist in the decision-making process as to whether an asset is deemed to be of national importance and best managed by scheduling.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

10.2.6 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (HM Government, 1990) (LBCA Act) sets out the principal statutory provisions which must be considered in the determination of any application affecting either listed buildings or conservation areas. Section 66(1) of the LBCA Act (HM Government, 1990) states: '*In considering whether to grant planning permission or permission in principle for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses*.'

10.2.7 Section 72 of the LBCA Act (HM Government, 1990) establishes that special attention be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

10.2.8 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (HM Government, 1997) specify the criteria for identifying whether a hedgerow should be classed as important. If identified as

important, the hedgerow is subject to the exceptions listed at Regulation 6 (which include the grant of planning permission). The criteria for establishing importance, as set out in Regulation 4 of The Hedgerows Regulations (HM Government, 1997), and Part II of Schedule I, includes if a hedgerow marks a pre-1850 parish or town boundary, incorporates any archaeological features, is part of or associated with a pre-1600 estate or manor, or forms an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system.

The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

10.2.9 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (HM Government, 2010) sets out the duties of the Secretary of State when determining whether to grant development consent. As set out in Regulation 3, the relevant duties and matters for cultural heritage comprise having regard to the desirability of:

- Preserving listed buildings, their settings, and any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess;
- Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area; and
- Preserving scheduled monuments and their settings.

National Policy

National Policy Statements

10.2.10 National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out the primary policy tests against which the application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Project will be considered.

10.2.11 Table 10.1 and Table 10.2 provide details of the elements of Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) (referred to hereafter as NPS EN-1) and NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, 2025) (referred to hereafter as NPS EN-5) that are relevant to the assessment of the Project on cultural heritage and how and where related information is provided in the ES and application.

Table 10.1 – NPS EN-1 sections relevant to cultural heritage

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
5.9.3 *'Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.'*	The methodology for assessing heritage value in section 10.4 of this chapter recognises that the value of a heritage asset derives from the sum of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, including any contribution made by its setting.

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
5.9.8 *'Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance or necessarily imply that it is not of national importance.'*	An assessment of the value of non-designated heritage assets has been undertaken, with the results detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. This has confirmed there are no non-designated heritage assets of schedulable quality within the Order Limits.
5.9.9 *'The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan making process by plan-making bodies, including 'local listing', or through the application, examination and decision-making process). This is on the basis of clear evidence that such heritage assets have a significance that merits consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser significance than designated heritage assets.'*	Non-designated heritage assets, including assets identified on local planning authorities' local lists, and assets identified from baseline surveys carried out for the Project are included in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** and assessed in this chapter.
5.9.11 *'The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA, and describe these along with how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in the ES. This should include consideration of heritage assets above, at, and below the surface of the ground. Consideration will also need to be given to the possible impacts, including cumulative, on the wider historic environment. The assessment should include reference to any historic landscape or seascape character assessment and associated studies as a means of assessing impacts relevant to the proposed project.'*	An assessment of the likely significant heritage impacts of the Project is presented in section 10.8.9 and includes above, at, and below ground heritage assets, including components of the historic landscape. Cumulative effects have also been assessed, with the results presented in **Application Document 6.20 Chapter 20 Intra-project Cumulative Effects** and **6.21 Chapter 21 Inter-project Cumulative Effects**.
5.9.12 *'As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (or, where the development is in English or Welsh*	A comprehensive description of the heritage significance (value) of heritage assets, including the contribution made by their setting, is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, and also presented in section 10.8.9 for assets relevant to this assessment. Data sources used to inform this assessment are listed in section 10.4 and include the Historic Environment Record from the relevant local planning authorities.

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
waters, Historic England or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact.'	
5.9.13 *'Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.'*	In compliance with the policy, this assessment is supported by a desk-based assessment, presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, and has been informed by the results of archaeological assessment and fieldwork surveys, comprising: • **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report;** • **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report;** • **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment; and** • **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report.** Wireline visualisations have also been produced to support the setting assessment and are provided in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.
5.9.14 *'The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents. Studies will be required on those heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts, the extent and detail of these studies will be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected.'*	The assessment in section 10.8.9 considers the potential effects of the Project on heritage assets from vibration impacts and also changes to the heritage setting arising from noise and light intrusion, where a specific sound or visual environment forms an important part of the experience of the heritage asset.
5.9.15 '*The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:*	The Project has been designed to avoid or minimise impacts to heritage assets, where feasible. Embedded mitigation measures, which avoid or reduce significant effects to heritage assets through a range of measures including sensitive design, are detailed in section 10.8. Discussions with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities noted

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
• *Enhancing, through a range of measures such a sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected;* • *Considering where required the development of archive capacity which could deliver significant public benefits;* • *Considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme.'*	that the structure of museum services would likely change following local government reform and therefore options for archive development should be deferred until the structure of the new unitary authorities was understood. Opportunities to develop archive capacity will continue to be explored with the relevant Archaeological Advisors and is included in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. Section 10.8.9 considers potential impacts to heritage assets arising from visual and/or noise intrusion. Opportunities to enhance the interpretation, understanding and appreciation of heritage assets affected by the Project will be informed, in part, by the results of archaeological works set out in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. As such, **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** includes provision for feasible enhancement measures to be discussed and agreed between the Applicant and the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities. .
5.9.16 '*Careful consideration in preparing the scheme will be required on whether the impacts on the historic environment will be direct or indirect, temporary, or permanent.*'	The Project has been designed to avoid or minimise permanent impacts to heritage assets where feasible. The type of Project impact and the impact duration, which includes temporary and permanent impacts, is detailed in section 10.8.9.
5.9.17 *'Applicants should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.'*	The Project would not entail development within Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites. Design measures that preserve and/or enhance the setting of heritage assets are described in section 10.8.
5.9.19 *'Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, the Secretary of State will require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the*	A programme of archaeological mitigation which sets out the requirements for the recording of heritage assets that may be wholly or partially lost because of the Project is detailed in **Application Document 7.9**

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
requirement should be proportionate to the asset's importance and significance and the impact. The applicant should be required to publish this evidence and to deposit copies of the reports with the relevant Historic Environmental Record. They should also be required to deposit the archive generated in a local museum or other public repository willing to receive it.'	**Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation**. **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** includes requirements for impacted heritage assets to be excavated and recorded archaeologically and for the results to be published. The Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation also includes for provision of copies of the reports to be submitted to the relevant HER and also requires agreement to be made with the relevant local museum to receive the archive.
5.9.20 *'Where appropriate, the Secretary of State will impose requirements on the Development Consent Order to ensure that the work is undertaken in a timely manner, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation that complies with the policy in this NPS and which has been agreed in writing with the relevant local authority, and to ensure that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.'*	To mitigate unavoidable impacts to heritage assets, a programme of archaeological work, comprising fieldwork and post-excavation assessment, publication, archive and submission to the relevant Historic Environment Record, has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities and is detailed in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
5.9.21 '*Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been justified by the applicant on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider:* • *Imposing a requirement in the Development Consent Order; and* • *Requiring the applicant to enter into an obligation that will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant part of the development has commenced, or it is reasonably certain that the relevant part of the development is to proceed*.'	Measures to mitigate the loss of heritage value of any heritage asset affected by the Project are set out in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** secured through Schedule 2 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order**.
5.9.22 *'Where there is a high probability (based on an adequate assessment) that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State will consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.'*	**Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**, which has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities, sets out mitigation measures that are required to ensure the cultural heritage resource is protected and managed. The measures include a procedure for managing unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction,

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
	and during specific maintenance activities carried out during the operational phase of the Project.
5.9.25 *'In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspects of the proposal.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets. Where impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation has been provided as set out in section 10.8 and effects have been assessed in section 10.8.9 of this chapter.
5.9.28 *'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance.'*	The Project has been designed to avoid physical impacts to designated heritage assets. Impacts to heritage assets arising from changes to their settings are discussed in section 10.8.9, and a Heritage Statement of Harm, presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to designated heritage assets.
5.9.29 *'The Secretary of State should give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving all heritage assets. Any harm or loss of significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting) should require clear and convincing justification.'*	The level of harm to designated heritage assets is presented in a Heritage Statement of Harm in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**.
5.9.30 *'Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets. A Heritage Statement of Harm, presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets.
5.9.31 *'Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II* Listed Buildings; grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets. A Heritage Statement of Harm, presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets.
5.9.32 '*Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent*	A Heritage Statement of Harm, presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets.

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the following apply: *The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site;* *No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;* *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible;* *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.'*	
5.9.33 *'Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets. A Heritage Statement of Harm presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets. **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement** discusses the public benefits of the Project.
5.9.34 *'In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets. A Heritage Statement of Harm, presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets.
5.9.37 *'When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give appropriate weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of such assets and treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the Secretary of State should give great weight to any negative effects, when weighing them against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset,*	Impacts to heritage assets arising from changes to their settings are assessed in section 10.8.9. **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement** discusses the benefits of the Project.

NPS EN-1 section	Where this is covered in the application
the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval.'	

Table 10.2 – NPS EN-5 sections relevant to cultural heritage

NPS EN-5 section	Where this is covered in the application
2.2.10 '*As well as having duties under section 9 of the Electricity Act 1989, (in relation to developing and maintaining an economical and efficient network), applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to "have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and …do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects.""*	In line with the requirements of the policy, **Application Document 5.9 Design Development Report** details how the Project has been developed taking account of Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989 (HM Government, 1989). Section 10.8 of this chapter also sets out how the Project has been designed with careful regard to cultural heritage assets, with embedded mitigation measures used to avoid or reduce impacts where practicable.

National Planning Policy Framework

10.2.12 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in August 2026 (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) sets out national planning policies that reflect priorities of the Government for the operation of the planning system and the economic, social, and environmental aspects of the development and use of land. The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) has a strong emphasis on sustainable development, with a presumption in favour of such development. Although the NPSs set out the primary policy tests for the Project, the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) has the potential to be considered important and relevant to the consideration of the Project by the Secretary of State (SoS).

10.2.13 Table 10.3 provides details of the elements of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) that relate to the cultural heritage assessment, and how and where they are covered in the ES and Application.

Table 10.3 – NPPF sections relevant to cultural heritage

NPPF section	Where this is covered in the application
HE4: Securing the conservation of heritage assets. Section 1 states that heritage assets	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets and where

NPPF section	Where this is covered in the application
should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. To achieve this, proposals which affect the significance of heritage assets, including their setting, should: a) '*Maintain or secure a use consistent with their conservation*…' and b) '*Avoid (or if that is not possible, minimise) harm to the significance of heritage assets, and instead conserve this significance*.' Section 2 states, '*Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (including from development within its setting) should have a clear and convincing justification*…'.	this is not possible measures have been embedded in the design to minimise those impacts. Embedded mitigation measures are described in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**. The assessment in section 10.8.9 confirms the Project would not result in the loss of designated heritage assets. A Heritage Statement of Harm is presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**. This provides information on the degree of harm arising from the impacts described in section 10.9.
HE5: Assessing effects on heritage assets. Section 1 states that development proposals should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of assets affects (*including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. The relevant historic environment record should be referred to in making this assessment, and appropriate expertise employed where necessary.* Section 2 sets out a five point scale of potential effects to heritage assets; positive effect, no effect, harm, substantial harm and total loss. A definition of substantial harm is provided as occurring *'where the development proposal would seriously affect a key element of the asset's significance'.* Section 3 highlights that in assessments of the effects are made on determining the effect to the asset's significance rather than the scale of development. Section 4 states that decision-makers should be satisfied that assessments accurately reflect the effects on heritage assets Section 5 notes that in relation to proposals effecting archaeological heritage assets a desk-based assessment should be undertaken and *'where necessary a field evaluation. These should be used to help understand the asset's significance and the potential effect of the proposal on this, which should inform the*	The heritage significance (value) of heritage assets is detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** and also summarised in sections 10.6 and 10.8.9 of this assessment. Section 10.4 lists the various data sources used to inform the assessment, which include the relevant local authorities' historic environment record. This assessment has been further informed by a desk-based assessment, presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, heritage visualisations, and desk and fieldwork evaluation surveys presented in: • **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations;** • **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report;** • **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report;** • **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment; and** **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report.** Consultation with relevant heritage stakeholders has been undertaken throughout the application process as detailed in section 10.3. This provides a level of progressive assurance of emerging impact assessments

NPPF section	Where this is covered in the application
design, mitigation and implementation of the development.'	and approached to determining the heritage baseline and its significance. A Heritage Statement of Harm is presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**. This provides information on the degree of harm arising from the impacts described in section 10.9
Policy HE6 – Proposals affecting designated heritage assets. Section 1 states that when considering the effect of a development proposal affecting designated heritage assets 'substantial weight' should be given to the asset's conservation irrespective of whether the scheme would result in a positive effect, harm, substantial harm or total loss. Section 2 outlines support for applications that have a positive effect on heritage significance and Section 3 states that proposals resulting in harm will be 'a matter of considerable importance and weight'. Section 4 states that '*Where a development proposal would harm the significance of a designated heritage asset the effect on the asset and its significance should be weighed against any public benefits resulting from the proposal…'* Section 5 states that '*Where a development proposal would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, or if all of the following apply:* • *The nature of the heritage asset would otherwise prevent all reasonable uses of the site;* • *No suitable use for the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;* • *Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is not possible; and* • *The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the asset back into use.*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets including impacts arising from changes to their setting, which are assessed in section 10.8.9 of this assessment. A Heritage Statement of Harm is presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement.** This provides information on the degree of harm arising from the impacts described in section 10.9 on designated heritage assets and non-designated archaeological assets of equivalent significance to a designated asset. **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement** provides information on the justification for harm to heritage significance and the planning balance between harm to heritage significance and the public benefits of the Project.

NPPF section	Where this is covered in the application
Section 6 outlines that substantial harm to, or total loss of, grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; while substantial harm to, or the total loss of scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional Footnote 64 notes that archaeological assets of demonstrable national significance should be subject to the policies applied for designated assets.	
Policy HE7 – Decisions on non-designated heritage assets. Section 1 states that development proposals that would result in positive effects on non-designate assets should be supported. Section 2 states that where a proposal would harm the significance of a non-designated asset *'this should be weighed against the benefits of the proposal and a balanced judgement made, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.'* Section 3 states that where a proposal would cause substantial harm or total loss of a non-designated asset *'it should only be supported where the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of the proposal, having regard to the scale of the harm or loss and the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.'*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets, including known non-designated heritage assets identified from fieldwork surveys. Impacts on non-designated heritage assets that could not be avoided are assessed in section 10.8.9. Where impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation measures are set out in section 10.8 of this assessment to minimise and/or offset the loss
Policy HE10 – Loss or removal of heritage assets Section 1 states that *'where a development proposal would result in the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset (whether designated or not):* • *The development should not be approved without all reasonable steps being taken to ensure that the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred, including through the use of planning conditions and planning obligations to secure the development against the loss of the asset; and*	Where feasible, the Project has been designed to avoid impacts to heritage assets, including known non-designated heritage assets identified from fieldwork surveys. The assessment in section 10.8.9 confirms the Project would not result in the loss of designated heritage assets. Impacts on non-designated heritage assets that could not be avoided are assessed in section 10.8.9. Where impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation measures comprising archaeological investigation, recording, dissemination and archiving, are set out in section 10.8 and detailed in **Application Document 7.9**

NPPF section	Where this is covered in the application
• *The applicant should record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset to be lost in a manner proportionate to its importance and the potential impact upon it; and should make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible by depositing it in the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository. The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a decisive factor in deciding whether such loss should be approved.'* Section 2 states that *'heritage assets with archaeological interest should be preserved in situ where feasible. Where an asset cannot be preserved or managed on-site, appropriate provision should be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset…'*	**Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

National Planning Practice Guidance

10.2.14 The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which was first published in March 2014. Although this has not yet been updated to the reflect the policies of the most recent NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026), the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) is updated on a regular basis and provides advice on a range of topics related to the implementation of NPPF policies. The PPGs that are relevant to the cultural heritage assessment are summarised below.

Planning Practice Guidance for Historic Environment

10.2.15 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for Historic Environment (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026). It provides further details on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making.

10.2.16 Paragraph 007 clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is crucial to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals.

10.2.17 Paragraph 009 states that applicants are expected to describe the significance of heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. Applicants should include analysis of the significance and setting of an asset and, where relevant, how this has influenced and informed the development design. The detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact on its significance.

10.2.18 Paragraph 013 discusses heritage setting and how it can be taken into account. It explains how setting is often expressed by referencing the visual relationship between the asset and a proposed development and, while views of or from an asset can be a factor in how the asset is experienced, other factors such as noise, dust, smell, vibration and associative relationships may also influence the experience. Paragraph 013 explains that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of a heritage asset does not depend on there being public rights of way, or an ability to otherwise access or experience that setting, and that local authorities may need to consider cumulative changes to setting when assessing applications.

10.2.19 Paragraph 018 discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.

10.2.20 Policy HE6 paragraph 5 of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) indicates that where development would result in substantial harm to, or total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm. Policy HE7 states that where a development would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, it should only be supported where the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of the proposal. Paragraph 020 of the PPG states that benefits should flow from the proposed development and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long-term conservation.

Regional and Local Policy

10.2.21 **Application Document 6.2 Chapter 2 Legislation and Policy Context** lists relevant regional and local policy documents.

10.2.22 A range of regional and local planning policies are in place that seek to protect and enhance cultural heritage assets and the historic environment; these have been given due regard in this assessment and have been considered as part of the design development process of the Project. Full details of local policies relevant to this assessment are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A1 Appendix 10.1 Regional and Local Planning Policy**.

10.3 Scoping Opinion and Consultation

Scoping Opinion

10.3.1 A Scoping Report for the Project was issued to the Planning Inspectorate on 21 August 2023 (**Application Document 6.5.A1 Appendix 5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report**) and a Scoping Opinion was received from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) on 29 September 2023 (**Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion**). Table 10.4 sets out the comments raised in **Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion** that relate to cultural heritage and how these have been addressed in this assessment. **Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion** takes account of

responses from prescribed consultees as appropriate. **Application Document 6.5.A3 Appendix 5.3 Scoping Response Tables** provide responses to the comments made by the prescribed consultees at the scoping stage that relate to the scope of the assessment and how each comment has been considered.

Table 10.4 – Comments raised in the Scoping Opinion

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
3.4.1	**Impacts to the access of heritage assets – Operation**: The Applicant proposes to scope out impacts of new infrastructure altering the access of heritage assets on the basis that due to the scale and size of the footprint of individual pylons, there is limited potential for significant effects to occur. Considering the number of heritage assets present within the scoping boundary (displayed on Figure 9.1) and given the lack of detail regarding the confirmed siting of the operational infrastructure, the Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient detail has been provided at this time to justify the scoping out of this matter. The Inspectorate would however agree to scope this matter out on the provision of more detailed design information being included with the application which demonstrates the absence of likely significant effects on the access of heritage assets. In the absence of such information the ES should provide an assessment of effects for this matter.	Impacts derived from changes to the access of heritage assets resulting from the Project during operation have been scoped into the ES and are assessed, where relevant, in section 10.8.9.
3.4.2	**Physical impacts or impacts to heritage assets as a result of changes to setting from vehicular traffic and maintenance activities – Operation:** The Applicant proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that the planned frequency of maintenance visits, one per year, would not constitute an impact of sufficient magnitude to cause significant effects to either designated or non-designated heritage assets. The Inspectorate considers it unlikely that significant effects would arise but at this stage has insufficient information regarding the maintenance activities (referred to within paragraph 9.6.5) to scope the matter out. The Inspectorate advises that consideration should be given to the potential for physical impacts on cultural heritage assets from maintenance	Consideration is given in this assessment to impacts derived from physical impacts to cultural heritage assets from maintenance activities, as well as impacts through changes to setting during operation and maintenance. In line with the Scoping Opinion (**Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion**), impacts arising from vehicular traffic due to maintenance activities are scoped out of the assessment as this activity is unlikely to result in effects to heritage assets.

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
	activities associated with the operational phase. Consideration should also be given to the potential for operational effects associated with maintenance activities on the setting of above ground heritage assets. The Inspectorate does consider that the impact from vehicular traffic arising from maintenance activities on heritage assets arising during the operational phase can be scoped out of the ES.	
3.4.3	**Physical impacts on designated assets – Construction:** The Applicant proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that there will be no physical impacts on designated assets within the scoping boundary as they will be avoided by the construction works. Paragraph 9.5.1, and Table 4.A.1 of Scoping Report Volume 2, state that embedded measures 'will endeavour to' include design intervention to avoid physical and indirect impacts on both designated and non-designated heritage assets. The Inspectorate notes that impacts to heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting have been scoped in for assessment. The Inspectorate does not consider that sufficient detail has been provided at this time to justify scoping this matter out. The Inspectorate would expect the ES to provide a suitable baseline which has been agreed with the relevant consultation bodies for designated cultural heritage assets to be included in the assessment. Further detail regarding the mitigation measures to avoid physical impacts on designated assets should be provided within the ES, noting the phrase 'will endeavour to' suggests there is a lack of certainty around this. The Applicant should seek to agree the suitability of mitigation measures with the relevant consultation bodies and provide evidence of this within the application documents.	Physical impacts on designated assets arising during construction are considered in section 10.8.9 of this assessment. A cultural heritage baseline assessment of designated and non-designated heritage assets is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. Embedded mitigation measures to avoid designated heritage assets within the Order Limits have been discussed and agreed with relevant cultural heritage stakeholders, as detailed in Table 10.6.
3.4.4	**Temporary impacts to the historic landscape as a result of changes to setting – construction:** The Applicant proposes to scope this matter out on the basis that the Project's temporary	This is noted and acknowledged and scoped out accordingly.

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
	construction activities are unlikely to result in significant effects to the historic landscape. The Inspectorate notes that the Applicant proposes to scope in an assessment of physical impacts on the historic landscape for the construction phase. Given the temporary nature of the construction phase impacts, the Inspectorate considers that significant effects on the historic landscape as a result of changes to setting during the construction phase are unlikely to occur and agrees to scope this matter out from further assessment.	
3.4.5	**Study area:** The Scoping Report proposes a 1 km study area for all designated and non- designated cultural heritage assets with the study area being selectively extended for 'higher grade assets' to capture assets of the highest significance where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor to that significance. This will be informed by the ZTV which will be developed in conjunction with the LVIA. The Applicant should agree the study areas and cultural heritage receptors for the assessment with the relevant consultation bodies, and justification for the use of the study areas proposed must be provided. Additionally, the Applicant should define what is classified as 'higher graded assets' for which the study area would be extended as well as agreeing the 'higher graded assets' for inclusion/exclusion with the relevant consultation bodies. The Applicant's attention is drawn to responses from Historic England, North Lincolnshire Council, Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council. (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) with regard to heritage receptors to be included in the assessment. The Inspectorate considers that the study areas used for the assessment should be illustrated on an appropriate figure within the ES.	Justification for the study areas used is presented in section 10.4. The study area for non-designated assets has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to all three local planning authorities both in **Application Document 6.5.A1 Scoping Report** and in meetings (section 10.3). The study area for designated assets has been agreed with Historic England and relevant Conservation Advisors at the relevant local planning authorities, both in **Application Document 6.5.A1 Appendix 5.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report** and in meetings (section 10.3). As noted in section 10.3, where local planning authorities have identified assets for assessment that fall outside the defined study areas, these have been discussed and the scoping in or out of such individual assets has been agreed. The study areas are shown on **Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas** and **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2a Non-designated Archaeological Assets within 1 km of Order Limits** and **Figure 10.2b Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within 1 km from Lateral Limits of Deviation**.
3.4.6	**ZTV (Zone of Theoretical Visibility)**: The Inspectorate notes that a ZTV will be	The rationale for individual heritage assets to be scoped in or scoped out of

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
	developed in conjunction with the LVIA. The Inspectorate recommends the LVIA and heritage consultants liaise closely with regards to the ZTV to ensure heritage assets within the LVIA ZTV are appropriately identified, noting that impacts on setting are not limited to just visual. Impacts on setting relating to noise, dust and vibration, spatial associations and the historic relationship between places, as examples, should be considered. Should the use of a ZTV be considered ineffective for the cultural heritage assessment (the Scoping Report states the ZTV may not reflect what is visible on the ground nor can it be used to define the extent of setting of heritage assets) this should be explained and justified in the ES with agreement from the relevant consultation bodies.	this assessment is detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. Heritage assets within the ZTV were visited as part of the site walkover surveys and at this time their heritage setting was assessed. If components of the Project are present within a heritage asset's setting and have the potential to result in change (physical, visual, aural), they are included in section 10.8.9 of this assessment. This recognises that setting is not limited to or defined by the view from a heritage asset. Potential impacts to heritage assets arising from noise, dust, vibration and light intrusion are assessed in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. A bare earth ZTV has been produced for this assessment, which represents a worst-case for the visibility of the above-ground components of the Project and therefore the greatest level of visual change.
3.4.7	**Archaeological baseline and surveys:** A desk-based assessment of the listed data sources at paragraph 9.7.5 and a walkover survey is proposed to inform the heritage aspect chapter. The Applicant should ensure that the information used to inform the assessment is robust and allows for suitable identification of assets likely to be impacted by the Project. The Applicant should agree the need and methodology for any intrusive investigations required such as trial trenching, geophysical surveys and deposit modelling with the relevant consultation bodies. Where surveys are required to adequately understand the archaeological potential to inform the assessment and design, and any mitigation requirements this should be undertaken prior to submission. Any uncertainties that remain should be clearly identified within	Archaeological surveys, comprising aerial photography and LiDAR assessment, geophysical survey, geoarchaeological assessment and trial trench evaluation, have been discussed with the Archaeological Advisors for the relevant local planning authorities. These have been carried out in accordance with an approved scope or Written Scheme of Investigation[1] (WSI) for each stage of work. The results of the surveys have allowed for previously unknown heritage assets to be identified, thereby informing the heritage assessment and the design process. As a result of the surveys, areas of important archaeological remains have been avoided by the design, where this is practicable.

[1] These WSIs represent scope of work documents for fieldwork evaluation surveys carried out for the Project. The results of the fieldwork surveys are submitted as application documents, but the WSIs themselves are not application documents. These WSIs are different to **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**, which sets out the scope of further archaeological investigation that will be undertaken should the Project be consented.

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
	the ES. The Applicant's attention is drawn to responses from Historic England and North Lincolnshire Council (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) in this regard.	The results of the archaeological surveys are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**. **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**, **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment** and **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. Uncertainties associated with the survey results are explained in section 10.7 where relevant.
3.4.8	**Assessment methodology:** The ES should clearly explain what aspect-specific criteria have been used to define receptor value/ sensitivity and magnitude of change for the archaeology and cultural heritage assessment. The approach to determining how these combine to inform the conclusions on the significance of effects should also be described. The ES should clearly set out where professional judgement has been utilised.	The methodology for assessing the value/sensitivity of cultural heritage, magnitude of impact and resulting significance of effect was set out in **Application Document 6.5.A1 Scoping Report**. The criteria used are presented in section 10.4 of this assessment along with an explanation of how the methodology has been informed by national planning policy and heritage guidance. Instances where professional judgment has been used in the assessment is set out clearly in section 10.8.9.
3.4.9	**Significance of effects:** Historic England has raised concern (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) with the proposed approach to recording the impact magnitude and significance of effect on heritage assets (both designated and non-designated). The Applicant should make effort to agree the approach with Historic England and other relevant consultation bodies. In the event that the Applicant's approach to recording significance of an asset deviates from the advice it has received, the ES should explain why and provide justification based on relevant evidence, guidance and professional opinion.	Historic England suggested a change to the wording of the definition of a 'Large' impact for purposes of assessment, to include 'or that heritage value central to its significance is lost'. This amendment has been made. It is also noted that a statement of 'harm' irrespective of 'significance of effect' will be required for all harm to heritage assets. This is accepted and the approach to establishing harm is described in paragraph 10.4.28, which acknowledges that there is no direct correlation between the significance of effect as reported in an ES chapter, and the level of harm caused to heritage value.

ID	Inspectorate's comments	Response
		A Heritage Statement of Harm is presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**.
3.4.10	**Receptors:** The Scoping Report does not refer to the canal network as a cultural heritage receptor. Considering the proximity of the Proposed Development to the canal network, the ES should consider the potential for impacts on this receptor. The Inspectorate directs the Applicant to the Canal and River Trust's consultation response (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) and recommends that the further designated and non-designated heritage assets flagged within their response are considered within the ES.	The canal network has been included in this assessment as a non-designated heritage asset and a feature of the historic landscape, and the potential for significant effects on components of the network is assessed in section 10.8.9.

Statutory Consultation

10.3.2 Statutory consultation for the Project took place between 18 February and 15 April 2025. A summary of the relevant feedback received during statutory consultation relating to cultural heritage is provided below in Table 10.5. Further details on how consultation responses have informed the assessment are provided in **Application Document 5.1 Consultation Report**.

Table 10.5 – Key aspects raised at statutory consultation and how these have been addressed

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Concern is raised with the choice of wording within the Preliminary Assessment. For each route section the document sets out the number of assets (as well as identifying them) that are likely to be subject to 'significant effects'. It would appear from reading the document that 'significant effects' actually refers to the effects on the significance of the identified assets. The choice of wording has the potential to alter the interpretation of the assessment set out within the document. As such, it is recommended that the terminology relating to the impact on the heritage assets is reviewed for clarity, and to more closely	This concern was discussed and clarified in a virtual meeting with the Conservation Officer at East Riding of Yorkshire Council in January 2026. The methodology in this chapter does not conflate significance of effect with the effect on heritage significance (value). These are separate issues. The heritage significance (value) of an asset is defined in section 10.4 of this chapter, using the terminology set out in NPS EN-1 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) and the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026). Section 10.8.9 of this chapter assesses impacts to heritage assets deriving from change to their heritage interests and heritage significance (value). A resulting

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	follow the definition of significance in the NPPF.	significance of effect is then assessed, including likely significant effects for the purposes of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (HM Government, 2017). A separate Statement of Harm using the terms of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) is presented as an appendix in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**, and it discusses the level of harm to relevant designated heritage assets.
	On the presumption that 'significant effects' relates to impact on significance; The Council's Building Conservation Officer is in agreement with the observations and assessments for each of the route sections that fall within the East Riding of Yorkshire boundary.	In this assessment, the significance of effect is not considered to be the same as the effect on an asset's heritage significance. The methodology for this assessment and the distinction between these two terms is explained in section 10.4. Significance of effect is the resultant effect when the impact magnitude is weighted against the heritage significance (value) of the heritage asset. Notwithstanding the above, the Building Conservation Officer's general agreement with the level of impacts presented in the preliminary assessment is noted.
	Whilst harm has been identified in relation to a number of assets and their setting, they are satisfied that the impact would not amount to substantial harm. It is clear that relevant steps have been taken to consider the appropriate mitigations and to reduce the level of harm caused by the proposed development.	The Council's agreement with the preliminary assessments, and that the level of impact to built heritage assets within their local authority area would not amount to substantial harm and that appropriate mitigation to reduce harm has been included, is noted.
	The proposed development has the potential to result in harm to the significance of a number of heritage assets. However, the level of this harm would be less than substantial in all cases, and it would have a very negligible to low impact on their significance. It is considered that this has been	The Council's comments are noted.

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	accurately represented within the preliminary assessment. As such, no objections are raised at this stage, but we emphasise the importance of the implementation of the relevant mitigations set out within the supporting information.	
	Clarification is sought on whether the installation of the new pylons and overhead lines will effectively 'sterilise' the ground and mean that the significance etc of archaeological remains won't be able to be re-assessed at a later date.	As stated in Table 10.10 it is assumed the construction of the Project would result in permanent physical impacts on heritage assets located within pylon footprints, and these areas have been archaeologically evaluated to confirm the value of heritage assets that may be present, and the results submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. Further trial trenching, undertaken post-consent and secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**, may be undertaken at pylon locations following changes during detailed design. The Applicant confirms that the installation and presence of the proposed overhead line will not sterilise the ground beneath. Access to the ground beneath the proposed overhead line during the Project's operational phase will be possible, should this be required, to reassess the heritage value of archaeological remains.
	Other ground impacts of the scheme will also need to be included in the assessment, this could include details such as compounds, swales etc. To ensure that there is as much information as possible, it is advised that a programme of trial trenching should be undertaken prior to the submission of the DCO application.	Potential impacts arising from other ground impacts, including compounds etc., are identified in section 10.7 of this chapter and assessed in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. Archaeological evaluation, including trial trenching, has been carried out to inform the design process, the impact assessment, and mitigation proposals. The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with a WSI agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities, as detailed in Table 10.6, and results of the trial trenching are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8**

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
		Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report.
North Lincolnshire Council	**Archaeology** Wherever possible, the applicant intends to avoid impacts on cultural heritage and archaeological sites by careful design. Measures to avoid damage or disturbance during construction are to be put in place. These measures should be set out in a Heritage/ Archaeological Mitigation Strategy submitted with the DCO application.	An Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation secured through Schedule 2 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order**, which details further evaluation surveys and appropriate archaeological mitigation measures, is submitted as **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. Measures relevant to the control and management of impacts during construction have been included in **Application Document 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice**, **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** also contains measures for managing potential impacts during specific maintenance activities carried out during the operational phase of the Project.
	There is potential that the evaluation and assessment will need to extend into the Examination period due to the tight timescale.	The report setting out the results of the Stage 1 archaeological evaluation is submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. As agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authority, the Stage 2 archaeological evaluation will be undertaken post-consent and is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
	The preliminary assessment acknowledges that the proposed development has the potential for significant effects on the Area of Special Historic Landscape of the Isle of Axholme (North Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy LC14). These effects should be fully assessed and evidenced	The impacts of the Project on the Area of Special Historic Landscape of the Isle of Axholme (North Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy LC14) are assessed in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. Supporting assessment information is provided in visualisations presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	through the use of photographic visualisations in the ES as set out in our response to the Scoping Report.	
	Conservation Considering the proposal, whilst there are already existing pylons, windfarms, etc. in the countryside, the proposed new pylon route will have a cumulative impact on heritage assets. To assess the impact / harm on heritage assets by the proposal a recommendation would be to wireframe the existing and proposed corridor where the route passes within 500 m of a listed building.	A review has been undertaken and there are three assets within North Lincolnshire Council's administrative boundary within 500 m of the Limits of Deviation (LoD) for the proposed overhead line, namely the Grade II Blacksmith's Shop at Beltoft (NHLE:1083289), the Grade II listed High Melwood Farmhouse (NHLE: 1346693) and the Grade II listed Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE: 1067741). The approach to viewpoints and visualisations at these three assets and throughout the rest of the proposed overhead line route relevant to this consultee was discussed with the Conservation Officer at North Lincolnshire Council via Teams meeting in February 2026 and through subsequent emails. This approach, as presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, has been agreed. It includes viewpoints near the Grade II Blacksmith's Shop at Beltoft (NHLE:1083289) and at Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE: 1067741), but not at High Melwood Farmhouse (NHLE: 1346693).
Nottinghamshire County Council	It is the Council's position that the applicant must provide sufficient desk-based research, non-intrusive survey and intrusive field evaluation to adequately assess the archaeological potential and the developmental impacts of the proposed scheme. This must then feed into an appropriate post-consent Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) to reduce the impact of the development to a minimum on archaeological remains and other cultural heritage sites.	The desk-based assessment is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. The archaeological potential has been assessed via a programme of archaeological evaluation surveys, comprising: • **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**; • **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**;

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
		• **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and • **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. The results of the surveys have informed the assessment of impacts in section 10.8.9 of this chapter and the archaeological mitigation strategy for post-consent archaeological works set out in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** which is secured through Schedule 2 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order**.
	The Nottinghamshire element starts at Misterton and runs through areas of known archaeological potential dating from at least the Neolithic to post-medieval periods and all archaeological periods in between are represented on the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER). From experience of past schemes, it is certain that currently unknown archaeological sites will also be identified through a robust programme of evaluation and assessment work. The potential impact to the archaeological resource from development work is considered significant and adverse and will result in total or partial loss when archaeological remains are encountered during development.	The archaeological potential has been assessed via a programme of archaeological evaluation surveys, comprising: • **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**; • **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**; • **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and • **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. These surveys have identified previously unknown archaeological assets, the impact on which is assessed in section 10.8.9 of this chapter.
	The applicant's approach to cultural heritage is broadly agreeable. However, the current level of information detail provided is still very general and we would expect the preliminary assessment to contain a completed Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), completed	The assessment is supported by the following appendices which include the findings and results of the desk-based assessment, non-invasive surveys, and evaluation trial trenching: • **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**;

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	non-intrusive surveys with a solid programme of evaluation trenching either agreed or underway.	• **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**; • **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**; • **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and • **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**.
	Currently the applicant has not completed a DBA, but full programme of geophysical survey has been completed. However, this information has not been included with the preliminary assessment . The data required for an effective DBA has been summarised in the preliminary assessment and figures, however we would recommend this is drawn together into a separate archaeological DBA.	A completed desk-based assessment is submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. This collates the information from desk-based research, LiDAR and aerial photographs, geophysical survey and trial trenching.
	We welcome the extent of geophysical survey already undertaken and the additional areas to be completed shortly. This will need to feed into a programme of pre-examination evaluation trenching.	The results of the geophysical survey are submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**. The results of the geophysical survey informed the programme of pre-examination trial trenching, the scope of which was agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities (Table 10.6). The pre-examination trial trenching has identified previously unknown sites which are assessed in section 10.8.9, and trial trenching results are submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**.
	It is essential that the results of the desk-based research and non-intrusive surveys are properly tested with intrusive (trenched) evaluation to ensure that currently	Trial trenching has been carried out for the Project in accordance with a WSI approved by the Cultural Heritage Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities (Table 10.6). Impacts to

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	unknown sites are identified where the previous assessment techniques have not been successful in doing so.	previously unknown sites identified by the trial trenching are assessed in section 10.8.9.
	The Council recommends that a programme of targeted trenching be undertaken prior to examination. This should include areas where the DBA and other surveys have identified areas of high archaeological potential and all areas where ground disturbance associated with the development is proposed. We envisage that this will include, but may not be limited to, the pylon bases and an appropriate buffer around them, any temporary or permanent access roads/tracks, construction compounds, cable trenches and the substation areas.	A programme of targeted trenching has been undertaken prior to examination and the results submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. The location of the trial trenches, which targeted pylon bases, construction compounds and construction access tracks, was agreed with the Cultural Heritage Advisors (Archaeological Advisors and Conservation Officers) to the relevant local planning authorities.
	The results of the desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys and the evaluation trenching will be necessary to properly inform the EIA chapter and for the production of an appropriate Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS). We would expect to agree an outline AMS at examination.	An archaeological mitigation report, which sets out the strategy for the recording of heritage assets that may be wholly or partially lost because of the Project, has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authority and is submitted as **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
	Table 10.3 of the preliminary assessment – This criteria list is commonly used to assign significance to heritage assets and is a reasonable starting point but is not always a reliable guide. For instance, earthworks (ridge and furrow) of local interest would be assigned low significance by this system, however if they are well preserved and the last example of their kind in the area then we would argue that elevates their significance considerably. We would seek further flexibility in this assessment of significance proposal.	The Council's comments are noted. As detailed in section 10.4 the value of each heritage asset is assigned a value in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 10.7, but regional variations, contributions to regional research agendas and individual qualities of heritage assets, including heritage interest, have also been taken into account where applicable.

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	Baseline Conditions - Provides a broad summary of the HER data, historic landscape and geology. It would have been beneficial to include data from the site-specific surveys that have already been undertaken and the identification of areas of specific concern in terms of impact on design and layout. This could have been further refined in the later ES chapter as additional data is obtained.	Updated baseline conditions, which summarise the results of the site-specific surveys, are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**.
	Section 10.6 – Mitigation – This section is necessarily limited and general due to a lack of site-specific data. A detailed AMS will need to be agreed once the EIA assessment has been completed and submitted with the DCO application.	Informed by the results of the impact assessment, an archaeological mitigation strategy for the recording of heritage assets that may be wholly or partially lost because of the Project, is submitted as **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
	The potential effects and details regarding the nature of the construction impacts are very general. While we agree that everything detailed is relevant, the EIA should give significant consideration to the specific development impacts, including construction related activity and other proposed activity outlined in chapters, such as Ecology and Landscape.	As detailed in section 10.7, potential impacts arising from construction activities and from ecological and landscape mitigation proposals have been considered in this assessment.
	A number of assets were listed as assets where it would be beneficial for the assessment to include formal viewpoint photography, namely Church of St Gregory and Manor House in Fledborough, Church of St George and Feldborough Viaduct, Field Farmhouse in East Drayton, Whinleys Farm House near Clarborough, St Helen's Church in South Wheatley, Highfields Farmhouse near Walkeringham, Manor Farmhouse near Walkeringham Pear Tree Hill	The approach to viewpoints and visualisations throughout the route of the proposed overhead line relevant to this consultee was discussed with the Conservation Officer at Nottinghamshire Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026 and through subsequent emails. This approach, as presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, has been agreed. It includes viewpoints at most of the locations identified, and for those where no viewpoint is proposed the rationale for

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	Farm pigeoncote and fodder store in Beckingham Fountain Hill and Gringley Road Farmhouses.	this has been individually discussed and agreed with the Conservation Officer.
	For the most part the preliminary assessment is sound and accurate and has included the appropriate built heritage assets. The Council agrees with the comments provided for each route section but would identify the following assets for further consideration due to likely impacts on setting: the Church of St George North Clifton, Church of St Gregory and Manor Farmhouse Fledborough; Fledborough viaduct (NDHA).	These assets are considered in section 5 of **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, where their heritage value, including contribution made by setting, is discussed. The baseline assessment concludes that the Project would not result in change or harm to their setting and value and sets out the rationale for scoping them out of the assessment in this chapter. Manor Farmhouse and Fledborough Viaduct are outside the defined study areas for assessment of assets of their level of value, but they have been included in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** at the request of the council. This was discussed and agreed with the Conservation Officer at Nottinghamshire Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026 and through subsequent emails.
Bassetlaw District Council	**Misterton** The proposal site is located within the wider setting of the village of Misterton, which contains a range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown, but is likely to be moderate. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.1.1 km from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so it falls within the 3 km study area for high value assets only. Grade II assets and non-designated assets within Misterton are therefore not included in the assessment except where referenced as forming part of the setting of assets that do meet the criteria for inclusion in assessment. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. No significant effects have been identified to assets in Misterton.
	Gringley-on-the-Hill The proposal site is located within the immediate setting of the	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	village of Gringley-on-the-Hill, which contains a varied range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be considerable and even severe in some instances. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	is located c. 340 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line and falls within the 1 km study area. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into the assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. Significant effects have been identified at Beacon Hill Scheduled Monument and Gringley Grange Farmhouse. No other significant effects have been identified to the conservation area or individual assets within the settlement.
	Saundby The proposal site is located within the wider setting of the village of Saundby, which contains a varied range of designated heritage assets, including that of Saundby Conservation Area, as well as non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown, but is likely to be moderate. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.1.6 km from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so falls within the 3 km study area for high value assets only. Grade II assets and non-designated assets within Saundby are therefore not included in the assessment. The only asset considered in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** is the Grade I listed Church of St Martin (NHLE: 1045083), where it was scoped out of assessment in this chapter due to the lack of potential for impacts resulting from the Project. No impacts have been identified to assets in Saundby.
	North and South Wheatley The proposal site is located within the wider setting of the settlements of North and South Wheatley. These settlements contain a range of designated heritage assets including the conservation areas, and non-designated buildings inside and outside of the conservation area. The consultation response also stated, *'the extent of this impact is*	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlements are located c.1.5 km from the LoD of the proposed overhead line and so fall within the 3 km study area for high value assets only. Grade II assets and non-designated assets within North and South Wheatley are therefore not included in the assessment, except where referenced as forming part of the setting or character of

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	presently unknown but is likely to be considerable in some instances. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment.'	assets that do meet the criteria for inclusion in assessment. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. Significant effects during operation have been identified at the scheduled monument and Grade I listed Church of St Helen. No other significant effects have been identified to the conservation area or individual assets within the settlement.
	Sturton le Steeple The proposal site is located within the immediate setting of the village of Sturton le Steeple, which contains a range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be considerable and even severe in some instances. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c. 200 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so falls within the 1 km study area for designated and non-designated assets. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into the assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. Likely significant effects have been identified to the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul. No other significant effects have been identified to the conservation area or individual assets within the settlement. Discussion in the meeting in February 2026 also highlighted that Bassetlaw District Council was considering putting the historic core of the settlement forward for designation as a conservation area.
	North Leverton Windmill The grade II* listed North Leverton Windmill complex has been given a substantial degree of consideration during this assessment, as the current development has a potential to impose a considerable degree of harm to the setting of this asset, due primarily to the nature of the asset itself, with it being a prominent feature within the surrounding landscape. The proposed development may well appear as an overly prominent and intrusive feature within the	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted the steps that have been taken to minimise the impacts of the Project on the Grade II* North Leverton Windmill including a wide route deviation and the provision of mitigation planting. The assessment in section 10.8.9 concludes there would be a significant effect to the windmill arising from change to its setting.

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	setting of the grade II* listed Windmill. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment.	
	South Leverton The proposal site is located within the wider setting of the village of South Leverton, which contains a range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be moderate. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.600 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so falls within the 1 km study area. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into this assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. No significant effects have been identified to assets in South Leverton.
	Treswell The proposal site is located within the wider setting of the village of Treswell, which contains a range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be moderate. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.'	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.600 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so falls within the 1 km study area. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. No significant effects have been identified to assets in Treswell.
	East Drayton The proposal site is located within the immediate setting of the village of East Drayton, which contains a varied range of	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.450 m from the LoD of the

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be considerable and even severe in some instances. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment.*'	proposed overhead line so falls within the 1 km study area. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. A significant effect has been identified to East Drayton Conservation Area, however no significant effects to individual assets in East Drayton are identified.
	Darlton The proposal site is located within the immediate setting of the village of Darlton, which contains a varied range of designated heritage assets and non-designated buildings which were outlined in the consultation response. The response also stated, '*the extent of this impact is presently unknown but is likely to be considerable and in some instances, severe. In order to make an informed assessment of the scheme's impact, Conservation would require further information at the full application phase, such as a comprehensive landscape impact assessment*.' At this stage there are no conservation concerns with the proposed development. However, further consideration will be needed once precise details of the works are available.	These comments were discussed with the Conservation Officer at Bassetlaw District Council via a virtual meeting in February 2026. This highlighted that the settlement is located c.600 m from the LoD of the proposed overhead line so falls within the 1 km study area. Impact assessment of relevant assets scoped into assessment is presented in section 10.8.9 of this chapter. A likely significant effect has been identified to the Grade II* listed Church of St Giles. No other significant effects have been identified to individual assets within the settlement.
Marine Management Organisation	The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) defers to Historic England regarding the potential impacts to intertidal archaeology that may occur. The MMO will maintain a watching brief on anything that may fall within the MMO's remit.	The MMO's comments are noted.

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
Historic England	We note the proximity of the preferred route to the scheduled, listed and registered park assets at Risby Hall and the scheduled site at Ousefleet but understand the constraints on any other alignments. The overhead route through the Isle of Axholme will inevitably impact upon the character of this important historic landscape, particularly in the vicinity of Crowle and at Beltoft where there will be considerable visibility and perhaps the greatest sense of containment from cumulative impacts of overhead lines[2], again we understand the constraints of servicing lines and the limited other route options.	Historic England's comments recognising the routeing constraints of the Project are noted. Where feasible and as reported in section 10.8, changes have been made to the alignment of the proposed overhead line to minimise impacts to heritage assets. Further to this, the Project has been designed, where feasible, to be parallel or close parallel with existing overhead lines to reduce the spread of infrastructure in views. Likely significant effects are predicted to the scheduled monument of Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1018600). Within the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest, the proposed overhead line has been routed in close parallel with the existing overhead line, as far as possible, to minimise setting change. As a result of this design measure, refer to EDM02 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**, minor adverse effects have been assessed for the Isle of Axholme historic landscape.
	We welcome the positive response of National Grid to our advice and in particular the measures to minimise visual impacts upon key heritage receptors notably the ruins of the Church of St Helen South Wheatley and North Leverton Windmill. The line taken in proximity to Whimpton deserted medieval village will have impact upon significance but again the route taken appears on balance across heritage assets and other constraints to be the most reasonable.	Historic England's comments are noted.
	Overall, the routing as proposed as it appears sought to minimise heritage setting impacts as far as possible within the given	Historic England's comments are noted.

[2] Referring to the placement of the proposed overhead line in proximity to existing overhead line in the landscape

Stakeholder	Assessment aspect raised	How this has been addressed
	constraints, the impacts remaining are for the decision maker to weigh against the public benefits of the scheme including its timely delivery to address network needs. As the construction planning of the scheme progresses the impact of access works and compounds will become clearer and can be explored further alongside micro siting opportunities and other refinements.	
	We look forwards to continued engagement as field work and survey is undertaken. Prioritisation of areas of greatest archaeological uncertainty or sensitivity, alongside sites with the greatest engineering complexity or least flexibility will assist in de-risking the project further.	Historic England's comments are noted.
Canal and Rivers Trust	We believe that impacts on the setting of our canals as a heritage asset should be considered within any final Environmental Report.	Impacts on canals as heritage assets, which includes changes to their setting, are considered in section 10.8.9 of this chapter.

Stakeholder Engagement

10.3.3 National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (National Grid) has engaged with relevant stakeholders throughout the evolution of the Project including Historic England and the Cultural Heritage Advisors (Archaeological Advisors and Conservation Officers) to the relevant local planning authorities.

10.3.4 A summary of discussions and how these have influenced the scope and the approach to the cultural heritage assessment are provided in Table 10.6.

10.3.5 Discussions relating to the results of the Trial Trench investigations and proposed mitigation are set out in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Table 10.6 – Further engagement

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
Historic England 20 May 2026	Virtual meeting with Historic England to discuss the mitigation	Principle of mitigation by archaeological excavation was

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
	recommendations for early-medieval and medieval settlement remains west of Hall Garth scheduled monument in Route Section B.	accepted by Historic England if impacts from construction could not be designed out and avoided by the Applicant. The Applicant confirmed the works will be secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 23 April 2026	Site meeting with the Archaeological Advisor to discuss trial trenching results from Area 19 west of Hall Garth scheduled monument (NHLE 1013190). Archaeological Advisor suggested the results, comprising early-medieval and medieval settlement, may be of national importance and would require detailed archaeological excavation as mitigation. The trial trenching results are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. Archaeological Advisor suggested seeking agreement with Historic England about the proposed mitigation.	The Applicant agrees with the mitigation proposed by the Archaeological Advisor and the work is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. Principle of mitigation by excavation was accepted by Historic England in meeting held 20 May 2026 if impacts from construction could not be designed out and avoided by the Applicant.
Historic England 12 March 2026	Email received confirming agreement with the proposed viewpoint locations and suggesting one additional viewpoint location from the site of St Helen's Church in the scheduled monument of the medieval settlement and open field system immediately southeast of Low Farm (NHLE: 1017741) looking southwest towards the Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773) in Sturton le Steeple.	This viewpoint has been added and is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.
North Lincolnshire Council 26 February 2026	Email received confirming agreement with the proposed viewpoint locations with no suggested edits.	Noted

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 25 February 2026	Email received confirming agreement with the proposed viewpoint locations with no suggested edits.	Noted
East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Bassetlaw District Council and Historic England. 12 February 2026	Email issued to all built heritage consultees requesting feedback on additional viewpoint locations.	Nothing to address
Nottinghamshire County Council and Bassetlaw District Council 03 February 2026	Virtual meeting with the Conservation Officers for both councils to discuss potential significant effects and heritage viewpoint locations. The Conservation Officers had no issues or concerns about the Project design, potential impacts or proposed viewpoint locations (pending further review). One additional viewpoint location was suggested at the east end of Gringley on the Hill. Discussion about Bassetlaw's response to preliminary assessment and impression that they foresee substantial harm arising to some assets. Bassetlaw Conservation Officer confirmed that in all cases the harms would be less than substantial. Councils informed the Applicant that consideration is being given to putting the historic core of Sturton le Steeple forward for designation as a conservation area.	The suggested additional viewpoint at the east end of Gringley on the Hill has been added and is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The Councils' agreement with the emerging assessment of likely significant effects and confirmation that the harms would be less than substantial is noted.
North Lincolnshire Council 03 February 2026	Virtual meeting with the Conservation Officer to discuss potential significant effects and heritage viewpoint locations.	No issues arising to address. The Council's agreement with the emerging assessment of likely significant effects is noted. The potential non-designated asset at Haxey Grange was

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
	The Applicant noted that all impacts so far identified would be less than substantial harm. The Conservation Officer was in broad agreement with the items presented and no issues or concerns were raised with regards to the Project design, potential impacts or proposed viewpoint locations. The Conservation Officer confirmed that there is no formal Local List of assets in North Lincolnshire, but highlighted Haxley Grange, to the west of the route as a potential non-designated asset that may be worthy of consideration. The heritage value of the Grade II listed Langholme Farmhouse was discussed due to its present degraded condition. The Conservation Officer confirmed that the asset's value should not be considered to be lower as the asset could be repaired in the future. The Council noted that they disagree with the assessment tables in the methodology placing Grade II listed buildings at medium value, but they accept that this is established procedure and do not expect this to be changed.	considered as part of the assessment following consultation. It is located at NGR SK 73372 97072 which is 1.95 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. As such, the potential asset is outside of the study area for non-designated built heritage assets. The potential asset appears to be the ruinous remains of a U-shaped farmstead with the farmhouse forming its north-east corner that was present on 19th century OS maps. Due to its condition the asset is of negligible heritage value. It sits within a defined parcel bounded by trees and is particularly wooded to its east side towards the Order Limits. There is no capacity for the Project to result in impacts to the asset and it has not therefore been assessed as potential non-designated heritage asset in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** or this ES chapter.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 15 January 2026	Virtual meeting with the Conservation Officer to discuss likely significant effects in the emerging assessment and heritage viewpoint locations. The Applicant noted that all impacts so far identified would be less than substantial harm. The Conservation Officer was in agreement with the items presented and no issues or concerns were raised with regards to the Project design, potential impacts or proposed viewpoint locations. The Conservation Officer confirmed that	No issues arising to address. The Council's agreement with the emerging assessment of likely significant effects is noted.

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
	there is no formal Local List of assets in East Riding of Yorkshire.	
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 05 January 2026	Email from the Archaeological Advisor to confirm they agree with the spatial extent of the proposed preservation of archaeological remains area near Ellerker and advise a 10 m buffer be maintained. The Archaeological Advisor recommends that the Applicant consult with Historic England for advice on preservation methods.	The proposed preservation of archaeological remains area, near Ellerker, complies with control and management commitment H06 (refer to section 10.8) as detailed in and secured through **Application Document 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice**, **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. The preservation strategy has been discussed and agreed with the Science Advisor from Historic England.
Historic England 25 September 2025	Risby Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden Applicant presented the minor change to the alignment since statutory consultation near Risby Hall and Parks & Gardens and confirmed potential for a moderate impact.	Final assessment of Risby Hall Grade II Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1001419) in section 10.8.9 of this chapter assesses a permanent minor adverse effect to the Registered Park and Garden.
Historic England 25 September 2025	Hall Garth scheduled monument The Order Limits extend over the scheduled area to allow for access and the restringing of an existing distribution network operator line. Historic England noted the changes and were in agreement with them. Alignment shift closer by 10 m to the scheduled monument was explained, with Applicant confirming this was to minimise the spread of construction around residential properties. Trial trench evaluation will provide further information about archaeological remains associated with Hall Garth and may assist in micro-siting to avoid impacts. Historic England agreed with the logic of the positioning of	The assessment of impact to Hall Garth scheduled monument concludes there would be a temporary major adverse effect during construction, and a permanent major adverse effect during operation, from changes to the setting of the asset. Following trial trenching, the results of which are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that impacts to medieval settlement archaeology will be mitigated by a programme of archaeological excavation,

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
	the haul road and the flexibility that the evaluation may have to further minimise impacts through design.	recording and publication. This is secured by **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
Historic England 25 September 2025	Isle of Axholme Applicant described the route within the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest and efforts to avoid impacts through close paralleling, where this was feasible.	Where feasible and as reported in section 10.8, changes have been made to the alignment of the proposed overhead line to minimise impacts to heritage assets. Further to this, the Project has been designed, where feasible, to be parallel or close parallel with existing overhead lines to reduce the spread of infrastructure in views. Within the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest, the proposed overhead line has been close paralleled with the existing overhead line, as much as feasible, to minimise setting change. The assessment of impact to the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest concludes there would be a temporary minor adverse effect during construction and a permanent minor adverse effect during operation.
Historic England 25 September 2025	North Leverton Windmill The Applicant also noted the overhead line alignment changes in relation to North Leverton Windmill Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1234469), in order to minimise impacts to the asset's setting.	The assessment of impact to North Leverton Windmill concludes there would be a temporary moderate adverse effect during construction and a permanent moderate adverse effect during operation.
Historic England 25 September 2025	St Helen's Church, South Wheatley Historic England noted the proposed overhead line alignment change has pushed the overhead line as far east as possible from scheduled monument of St Helen's Church, South Wheatley (NHLE 1006391) which is also Grade I	The assessment of impact to St Helen's Church scheduled monument concludes there would be a temporary minor adverse effect during construction and a permanent moderate adverse effect during operation.

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
	listed (NHLE 1216694). This design change was viewed as positive.	
Historic England 25 September 2025	Visualisations The Applicant confirmed that Winter photography will be taken and the Applicant will engage further with Historic England to agree viewpoints.	Agreed visualisations are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council, Nottinghamshire County Council 25 June 2025 – 21 August 2025	Agreement of scope of work for archaeological trial trenching detailed in a WSI.	Agreement that there would be two phases of trial trenching. The first (Stage 1) has been undertaken prior to application for Development Consent, and the results are submitted as Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report. The second stage of trial trenching (Stage 2) will be undertaken post - application for Development t Consent and is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The Stage 1 trial trenching WSI was approved by the Archaeological Advisors: • East Riding of Yorkshire Council approval received 21 August 2025; • North Lincolnshire Council approval received 09 October 2025; and • Nottinghamshire County Council approval received 21 August 2025.
Historic England 05 April 2025	Latest design evolution was shared for discussion of potential impacts to cultural heritage assets and to explain the approach to minimising harm through design development. The approach to impact assessment was also discussed, including study area agreement.	Discussion focused particularly on Risby, the Ouse Crossing, South Leverton, South Wheatley and Gringley on the Hill. It was acknowledged that there would be impacts arising from the Project through change to setting The preliminary assessment and study areas were discussed. It was agreed that the usefulness of

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
		the ZTV was limited. Instead, it was agreed that a study area of 3 km from the LoD of the proposed overhead linewould be used for assets of the highest value and that consideration would be given to assets beyond 3 km if the potential for significant effects to those assets was identified. This study area has been applied in this chapter (see section 10.4).
East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council, Nottinghamshire County Council 11 November 2024	Agreement of scope of archaeological geophysical survey.	The final, agreed scope for geophysical survey was submitted to East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council and Nottinghamshire County Council on 11 November 2024.
North Lincolnshire Council Archaeological Advisor 16 October 2024	Project overview, cultural heritage approach for the preliminary assessment, scope of archaeological surveys.	Appropriateness of study area for non-designated archaeological assets agreed. Scope of documents and surveys required agreed.
Nottinghamshire County Council Archaeological Advisor 01 October 2024	Project overview, cultural heritage approach for the preliminary assessment, scope of archaeological surveys.	Approach to the preliminary assessment agreed; study area confirmed; scope of documents and surveys required agreed in principle.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 30 September 2024	Project overview, cultural heritage approach for the preliminary assessment, scope of archaeological surveys.	Approach to the preliminary assessment agreed; study area confirmed; specific constraints discussed; scope of documents and surveys required agreed.
Historic England 24 July 2023	Introduction to the Project was given by National Grid. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included undergrounding, landscape (Yorkshire Wolds AONB and the Isle of Axholme), the route corridor section by section, fieldwork and setting assessment and next steps.	Methodology for the cultural heritage assessment was agreed.

Organisation and Date	Summary of issues raised	How this has been addressed
North Lincolnshire Council 15 May 2023	Introduction to the Project was given by National Grid. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included the Isle of Axholme, archaeological evaluation and the possibility of close paralleling the existing line in certain areas (e.g. Isle of Axholme).	The methodology for the cultural heritage assessment was agreed. The scope of archaeological evaluation, the results of which have informed the assessment in section 10.8.9, was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA. Within the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest, the proposed overhead line has been close paralleled with the existing overhead line, as much as feasible, to reduce the spread of infrastructure in views and minimise setting change.
East Riding of Yorkshire Council 25 April 2023	Introduction to the Project was given by National Grid. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included unregistered ornamental landscapes and historic hedgerows.	Methodology for the cultural heritage assessment was agreed.
Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council 24 April 2023	Introduction to the Project was given by National Grid. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included landscape and visual assessment, heritage setting assessment, cumulative impact assessment, pylon design, cropmarks and undergrounding.	Methodology for the cultural heritage assessment was agreed.

Summary of Scope of Assessment

10.3.6 The following summarises which aspects have been scoped into and out of the assessment through **Application Document 6.5.A1 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Report** and **Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion** as set out in Table 10.4, statutory consultation as set out in Table 10.5, and further engagement with stakeholders as set out in Table 10.6.

Aspects scoped into the assessment

10.3.7 The scope of this assessment covers potential short-term and permanent effects to heritage assets during the construction phase of the Project, arising from temporary changes to the setting of heritage assets and the physical loss of heritage assets.

10.3.8 Potential longer term and permanent effects, arising from changes to the setting of heritage assets from the physical presence of the proposed overhead line are included in this assessment.

10.3.9 Potential temporary effects to heritage assets arising from changes to their setting during maintenance activities are also considered in this assessment.

Aspects scoped out of the assessment

10.3.10 In line with **Application Document 6.5.A2 Scoping Opinion** from the Planning Inspectorate (Table 10.4), potential impacts to heritage assets arising from vehicular traffic during maintenance activities in the operational phase have been scoped out of this assessment.

10.3.11 In line with **Application Document 6.5.A2 Scoping Opinion** from the Planning Inspectorate (Table 10.4), potential impacts to the historic landscape as a result of changes to setting during the construction phase have been scoped out of this assessment.

10.3.12 Decommissioning has been scoped out of the assessment as explained in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**.

10.4 Assessment Approach and Methods

10.4.1 **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology** sets out the overarching approach which has been used in preparing the information in this ES. This section describes the technical methods used to determine the baseline conditions, sensitivity of receptors, and magnitude of impacts and sets out the criteria that have been used for the cultural heritage assessment. Where the assessment criteria terminology differs from the general assessment criteria terminology, as set out in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**, justification is provided.

Guidance Specific to the Cultural Heritage Assessment

10.4.2 Relevant guidance, specific to cultural heritage, that has informed the approach to the assessment in this chapter comprises:

- Historic England. Good Practice Advice (GPA) Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Historic England, 2015);
- Historic England. GPA3. The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017);
- Historic England. Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Historic England, 2019);

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2020); and
- Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), CIfA, Institute of Historic Buildings Conservation (IHBC). Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, CIfA, IHBC, 2021).

Study Areas

10.4.3 The study areas for cultural heritage are presented in **Application Document 6.10.F1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas**[3] and **Application Document 6.10.F2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area**.

10.4.4 This cultural heritage assessment uses three study areas which recognises the different types of heritage assets and predicted impacts.

10.4.5 A 1 km study area from the Order Limits has been used to collect data on non-designated archaeological assets, comprising buried and above-ground archaeological remains, plus information on archaeological investigations, including desk-based assessments and fieldwork surveys. These contextual data contributed to the understanding of archaeological baseline conditions reported in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. The data captured within the 1 km study area from the Order Limits is considered sufficient to identify known archaeological remains within, or in proximity to, the Order Limits and to inform the likelihood of encountering previously unknown archaeological remains. As such, it is appropriate for assessing likely significant effects to archaeological remains.

10.4.6 A 1 km study area from the Horizontal LoD of the proposed overhead line has been used to assess likely significant effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting. This study area, which is measured from the LoD for the proposed overhead line rather than the Order Limits, recognises that potential significant effects from setting change are more likely to arise from the operational presence of the Project's permanent infrastructure, comprising the proposed pylons and overhead line. Measuring from the LoD for the proposed overhead line ensures that a worst-case level of change to setting is assessed.

10.4.7 Likely significant effects from setting change to heritage assets beyond the 1 km study area from the LoD of the proposed overhead line are less probable due to the distance involved. However, for heritage assets of the highest sensitivity and value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG), scheduled monuments, and conservation areas containing a notable concentration of highly designated assets), there is a greater potential for change owing to the heightened sensitivity and as their setting can extend over a larger area. In recognition of this, a wider study area of 3 km from the Horizontal LoD of the proposed overhead line is used to assess likely significant effects to heritage assets of the highest value.

10.4.8 The study areas for identifying likely significant effects from setting change were informed by the results of the walkover survey and setting assessment, detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline**

[3] All within 1km are labelled, then between 1-3km only Grade I and II* as that reflects our study area parameters.

Report, and further informed by the ZTV illustrated in **Application Document 6.7.F2 Figure 7.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility**.

Baseline Data Gathering and Forecasting Methods

Data sources

10.4.9 The baseline information presented in this chapter has been informed by a desk study, the results of which are detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, which has drawn on the following information sources:

- National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for data relating to designated heritage assets;
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Humber, North Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HER offices, which provide data relating to non-designated heritage assets, archaeological fieldwork and assessment events, and historic landscape character assessment;
- Aerial photographs and interpretive layers obtained from Historic England (Aerial Photo Explorer) and the National Mapping Programme;
- Historic maps available through the National Library of Scotland and other available online sources;
- Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 base mapping;
- Local authority websites for information about conservation areas and buildings on the local list;
- Published and unpublished literature, including a detailed review of reports for previous fieldwork carried out within proximity of the Order Limits from the local authority HERs and available online from Archaeology Data Service;
- The British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer; and
- Defence of Britain Archive database.

Site visits

10.4.10 The baseline, summarised within this chapter and detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, has been informed by site visits carried out during March 2024 and again during October 2025. The site visits were carried out for the following purposes:

- To confirm the topography and land-use of the Order Limits;
- To identify known and previously unknown heritage assets within the Order Limits;
- To describe the setting and experience of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Order Limits and study areas that had a potential to experience change as a result of the Project; and
- To assess the importance of views in the appreciation and experience of heritage assets.

Archaeological surveys

10.4.11 Archaeological surveys carried out for the Project comprise:

- Aerial Photography and LiDAR Assessment presented in **Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**;
- Archaeological Geophysical Magnetometer Survey carried out across available land parcels within the Order Limits, the results of which are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**;
- A Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment presented in **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**; and
- Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, presented in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**.

Assessment Methods and Criteria

10.4.12 This section sets out the methodology used for assessing the cultural heritage effects for those aspects scoped into the assessment.

10.4.13 The principles of impact assessment methodology rest upon using professional judgement and best practice to independently evaluate the value of heritage assets and the magnitude of impact upon that value. By combining the value of the heritage asset with the predicted magnitude of impact, the classification and significance of the effect arising from the Project can be determined.

Sensitivity

10.4.14 Section 5.9.3 of the NPS (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) and Annex B: Glossary of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) defines the significance of a heritage asset as the sum of its archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest, and any contribution to significance made by its setting.

10.4.15 For the purpose of this assessment, the significance of a heritage asset is referred to as its value. The use of ‘value’ instead of ‘significance’ avoids potential confusion and/or conflation with the EIA term, ‘significance of effect’.

10.4.16 Determining the value of heritage assets has been guided by their designated status but, in line with the NPS (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) and Annex B: Glossary of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026), the value assessment has also been informed by the heritage asset’s interests along with any contribution to value made by its setting.

10.4.17 Advice Note 12, published by Historic England (Historic England, 2019), provides the following interpretation of the heritage interests referred to in NPS EN-1 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025) and the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026) Glossary:

- 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.
- Historic interest: an interest in past lives and events (including prehistoric). 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.

10.4.18 The value of a heritage asset is therefore defined by the sum and understanding of its heritage interests, and any contribution to value made by its setting.

10.4.19 Each identified heritage asset in this assessment is assigned a value in accordance with the criteria set out in Table 10.7. Professional judgement and the results of consultation and engagement with statutory consultees/stakeholders have also contributed to the assessment of value. Regional variations, contribution to regional research agenda and individual qualities of heritage assets have been taken into account where applicable.

10.4.20 Whilst it is recognised that listed buildings are designated due to an architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance, for the purpose of this assessment a distinction in value is made in Table 10.7 between Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings and Grade II listed buildings. This reflects the separation of the grades in paragraph 213 of the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2026), which makes a distinction between Grade II listed buildings and Grade II registered parks and gardens on the one hand, and assets which it considers to be of '*the highest significance*' on the other, notably scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens.

Table 10.7 – Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Asset value	Asset categories
High	• World Heritage Sites. • Scheduled monuments. • Grade I and II* listed buildings. • Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens. • Registered battlefields. • Conservation areas of demonstrable high value. • Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, parks, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable national or international importance. • Well preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
Medium	• Grade II listed buildings. • Grade II registered parks and gardens.

Asset value	Asset categories
	• Conservation areas. • Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable regional importance. • Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s). • Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible.
Low	• Locally listed buildings. • Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance. • Assets whose values are 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.
Negligible	• Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic value. • Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade. • Landscape with no or little significant historical merit.

Magnitude

10.4.21 Having identified the value of the heritage asset, the level and degree of impact to an asset arising from the Project is then assessed. Impacts that may arise during construction, operation and maintenance have been assessed. The duration of impacts, which may be temporary or permanent, has also been considered in the assessment and recognises where an impact may affect the physical fabric of an asset or its setting.

10.4.22 In line with guidance set out in Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, CIfA, IHBC, 2021), a scale of impact from large to negligible has been used to articulate the magnitude of change and impact to heritage value. The magnitude of impact ratings are set out in Table 10.8 and include the consideration of all types of mitigation as defined in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**.

Table 10.8 – Factors influencing the assessment of magnitude of impacts

Magnitude of impact rating	Description of impact
Large	Changes such that the heritage value of the asset is totally altered or destroyed, or that heritage value central to its significance is lost. Comprehensive change to elements of setting that would result in harm to the asset and our ability to understand and appreciate its heritage significance.
Medium	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is substantially altered or modified. Changes such that the setting of the asset is noticeably different, affecting significance and resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.
Small	Changes such that the heritage value of the asset is slightly affected. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.
Negligible	Changes to the asset that hardly affect heritage value. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.

Significance of effects

10.4.23 An assessment to classify the effect, having taken into consideration embedded mitigation measures, is determined using the matrix at Table 10.9. In line with guidance set out in Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, CIfA, IHBC, 2021), this uses a graded scale where the effect is determined by cross-referencing the value of the heritage asset with the magnitude of impact.

10.4.24 Where it is assessed that the Project would not impact a heritage asset, this is reported in the assessment as 'no impact' and 'no effect'. This category of impact and effect is relevant in cases where, for example, the site of an asset recorded on the local authority HER as being within the Order Limits, has been confirmed through fieldwork survey as being no longer present.

Table 10.9 – Assessment of effect

		Heritage value			
		High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Negligible**
Impact magnitude	**Large**	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	Medium	Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
	Small	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Minor/negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

10.4.25 As set out in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**, major and moderate effects are considered to be significant. If significant effects are assessed, and if appropriate and practicable, additional mitigation measures are proposed as set out in section 10.8 of this assessment.

10.4.26 Additional mitigation does not reduce the magnitude of the impact, particularly where the impact relates to the physical loss of a heritage asset, but it may reduce the effect if used to offset or compensate for an adverse effect. This scenario is a recognition that whilst not being a benefit of development, implementing some additional mitigation measures (e.g. archaeological excavation and recording) is a better outcome when compared to the loss of a heritage asset without recording it.

Assessing harm

10.4.27 Within Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2025), impacts affecting the value of heritage assets are considered in terms of harm, and there is a requirement to determine whether the level of harm amounts to '*substantial harm*' or '*less than substantial harm*'.

10.4.28 There is no direct correlation between the significance of effect as reported in the ES and the level of harm caused to heritage value, and it is further recognised that the significance of an effect as reported in this assessment does not correlate with the effect on heritage significance (value).

10.4.29 Harm to heritage value more readily correlates with the magnitude of impact reported in this chapter, as the level of harm is not dependent upon the degree of value an asset holds. A large or medium magnitude of impact on a heritage asset would, more often, be the basis by which a decision maker would determine that the level of harm to the value of the asset would be substantial. A small magnitude of impact is unlikely to meet the test of substantial harm and would, more often, be the basis by which a decision maker would determine that the level of harm to the heritage value of the asset would be less than substantial. A negligible magnitude of impact is also likely to amount to less than substantial harm. In all cases, determining the level of harm to the value of a heritage asset arising from a development impact is one of professional judgement.

10.4.30 A Heritage Statement of Harm is presented in **Application Document 5.5 Planning Statement**.

Assumptions and Limitations

10.4.31 The assessment has been undertaken adopting the principles of the 'Rochdale Envelope', as described in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**. This involves assessing the maximum (refer to Table 10.10), and where relevant minimum, parameters for the Project considered to be the likely worst-case scenario to determine the significance of effect.

10.4.32 The assessment of impact arising from construction activities does not include the presence of the proposed overhead line within the landscape, but it does include the temporary presence of assembly plant and the kinetic nature of construction activity. In order to capture the potential worst-case, long-term effects to heritage assets arising from change to their setting, the presence of the completed pylon structures within the landscape has been assessed as part of the operational effects.

10.4.33 The assessment of geoarchaeological potential derives from **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment**. The deposit modelling presented in the assessment is constrained by the sparse coverage of available data. However, the assessment concludes that the available data still provided an appropriate overview of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the Order Limits, and was sufficient to inform the impact assessment, the identification of likely significant effects, and the current scope of geoarchaeological mitigation, which is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

10.4.34 The assessment of impact associated with proposed construction compounds assumes that archaeological remains that are located entirely within compound sites would be removed during compound construction, resulting in the permanent loss of their heritage value. This assumption recognises that the detailed design of compound drainage would be undertaken post-consent and could be located anywhere within the area allotted for the compound. It further recognises that drainage could be installed up to depths of 1.2 m and possibly up to 3 m deep if an interceptor is required (also refer to Table 10.10).

10.4.35 It is assumed that temporary works that would involve topsoil stripping, such as the excavation of pylon working areas, the creation of construction access tracks and the undergrounding of third-party services, would result in the removal of archaeological features, constituting a permanent loss of their heritage value.

10.4.36 The assessment of potential effects arising from construction noise, construction traffic noise, construction vibration and operational noise uses the study area parameters reported in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**.

10.4.37 An area of the Order Limits in Route Section B is proposed as functionally linked land. The functionally linked land, which is described in **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**, is proposed as additional habitat lands for feeding, roosting or nesting birds, and would not experience change or impacts from temporary or permanent construction or operation activities associated with the Project. The inclusion of the functionally linked land has not affected or influenced the scope of this cultural heritage assessment and has been excluded from the measurements of study areas from the Order Limits.

10.5 Basis of Assessment

10.5.1 This section sets out the assumptions that have been applied in respect of design flexibility maintained within the Project.

10.5.2 Details of the available flexibility and assessment scenarios are presented in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**.

Flexibility Assumptions

10.5.3 The cultural heritage assessment has been undertaken based on the description of the Project provided in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**. To take account of the flexibility allowed in the Project, consideration has been given to the potential for effects to be of greater or of different significance,

should any of the permanent or temporary infrastructure elements be moved within the horizontal, vertical and longitudinal LoD or Order Limits.

10.5.4 The LoD for the Project are described in section 4.4 in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project** and a description of how the LoD have been considered in this assessment is in section 10.7.

10.5.5 The assumptions made regarding the use of flexibility for the assessment are set out in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10 – Flexibility assumptions

Element of Flexibility	How this has been considered within the assessment
Horizontal LoD	The assumption considered within this assessment is that the proposed overhead line could be located anywhere within the Horizontal LoD unless cultural heritage related restrictions to the LoD have been identified. The Horizontal LoD is illustrated on **Application Document 6.4.F1 Figure 4.1 Proposed Project Design**. Restrictions to the Horizontal LoD to facilitate the preservation of archaeological remains are in line with commitment H07 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and secured in **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order** by **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
Vertical LoD	The assessment in section 10.8.9 considers the maximum vertical LoD as set out in **Application Document 6.4.A1 Appendix 4.1 Indicative Pylon Schedules** in order to capture the reasonable worst-case scenario with regard to the setting change of heritage assets and how this may affect heritage value.
Longitudinal LoD	The assumption considered within this assessment is that pylons could be located anywhere along the longitudinal LoD unless cultural heritage related restrictions to the LoD have been identified. Restrictions to the longitudinal LoD to facilitate the preservation of archaeological remains are in line with commitment H07 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and secured in **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order** by **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
Pylon footprint	This assessment considers there would be permanent physical impacts on heritage assets located within pylon footprints.
Foundation type	Both percussive and vibratory piling foundation methods have the potential to permanently impact buried archaeological remains. The percussive piling method has the potential to result in a greater magnitude of temporary impact to heritage setting from noise intrusion than the vibratory method. This is because percussive piling is a noisier activity than vibratory piling. As such, this assessment assumes that the worst-case pylon foundation type will be used, which comprises percussive piling.

Element of Flexibility	How this has been considered within the assessment
Order Limits – temporary construction works	Temporary construction works For temporary construction works, where their design is not fixed, this assessment has considered the possibility of permanent construction impacts happening anywhere within the Order Limits, but excluding those areas identified for the preservation of archaeological remains, in line with commitment H07 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and secured in **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order** by **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
	Construction access tracks For construction accesses, it is assumed accesses would be constructed to a maximum swath width of 12 m as described in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**. .
	Temporary construction compounds For construction of compounds, where design is not fixed, a worst-case scenario for construction in wet ground assumes up to 750 mm deep topsoil strip; installation of drainage up to 1.2 m deep. Mitigation of drainage spills may require an interceptor to be installed at a depth of up to 3 m.
Watercourse crossings	The flexibility in the watercourse crossings, comprising the use of a temporary bridge should a culvert not be suitable for a particular crossing, does not change the assessment of likely effects on cultural heritage.
Modifications to third-party assets – construction methodology	Potential impacts from temporary works and working areas for third party assets have been assessed as they are shown on **Application Document 6.4.F4 Figure 4.4 Third Party Works**. The assessment assumes a worst case scenario, where there would be permanent physical impacts to heritage assets located within the temporary works areas.

Optionality

10.5.6 As set out in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project** and shown on **Application Document 6.4.F3 Figure 4.3 Temporary Construction Works** optionality has been included at the following five locations:

- Two alternative options for temporary construction access between Pennyhill Cottages Primary Access Route (PAR 34) and proposed pylon 4AF82 and satellite construction compound S-3:
  - Bellmouths BM-040/41, associated construction access track and watercourse crossings C-169 and BC-11; or
  - Bellmouths BM-040A/41A off Pennyhill Cottages (PAR 34), associated construction access tracks and watercourse crossings C-220A, C-169A and BC-11A.

- Two alternative options for temporary construction access tracks to proposed pylon 4AF88:
  - Watercourse crossing BC-36 and BC-37; or
  - Watercourse crossing B-06A.
- Two alternative options for the construction access track between proposed pylons 4AF130 and 4AF131:
  - Watercourse crossing BC-29; or
  - Watercourse crossings BC-26A and BC-29B.
- Two alternative options for taking access off High Melwood (PAR 63) and the associated construction access track:
  - Bellmouth BM-077; or
  - Bellmouth BM-100.
- Two alternative power supply connections to the proposed main construction compound (M1) as shown on **Application Document 6.4.F4 Figure 4.4 Third Party Works.**
  - NPG-09A from the west – there is currently uncertainty whether capacity of the network would be sufficient for this this connection; or
  - NPG-09B from the east.

10.5.7 Where differences in effects between the two access options have been identified, these are set out within section 10.8.9, with clear reference to the nature, extent, and significance of any resulting heritage effects.

Sensitivity Test

10.5.8 Under the terms of the DCO, construction could commence any year up to five years from the granting of the DCO, which is assumed to be 2028. Consideration has therefore been given to whether the effects reported would be different if the works were to commence in any year up to year five, following the granting of the DCO. Where there is a difference, this is reported in section 10.8.9.

10.6 Baseline Conditions

10.6.1 This section summarises the cultural heritage baseline conditions that are relevant for this assessment. It comprises a topographical and geological overview of the Order Limits followed by a summary of the key findings from the fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project. A list of heritage assets included in this assessment is presented in Table 10.11.

10.6.2 A detailed assessment of the cultural heritage baseline, including a comprehensive archaeological and historical narrative, setting assessment and statement of heritage value, is presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. Section 6 of the cultural heritage baseline includes a list of the heritage assets that have been scoped out of this assessment, along with a rationale for their omission.

Existing Baseline

Topographical and geological overview

10.6.3 The Order Limits within Route Section A are situated on the edge of the Yorkshire Wolds before descending towards the plain of Holderness. In this section, the Order Limits crosses scarps and low-lying valleys reflecting the eastward sloping nature of the geological bedrock. The Order Limits in Route Section B to D pass through the Humberhead Levels and Lower Trent Valley, the former comprising the flat landscape of a former glacial lake.

10.6.4 A few topographical highpoints within this flat landscape would have been focal points of seasonal and permanent settlement and are typically occupied by small settlements with origins in the medieval period, notably Crowle, Epworth, the Isle of Axholme and Gringley on the Hill. The lower-lying areas are characterised by enclosed field systems that are bounded by deep ditches, excavated to facilitate drainage, and sometimes dykes to prevent flooding and/or facilitate warping, which can result in the preservation of features, such as warp drains and wooden sluice gates.

10.6.5 In Route Section E and to the southern edge of the Order Limits, the landscape is more undulating with settlement largely characterised by villages with origins in the medieval period and here the mudstone bedrock is overlain by terrace sands and gravels.

Fieldwork carried out for the Project

10.6.6 Geophysical survey and invasive trial trench evaluation has been undertaken along the route of the Order Limits, with the results presented in **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report** and **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**. The results of the fieldwork have informed the design evolution, and areas of important archaeological remains have been avoided by the Project where feasible.

10.6.7 Broadly, the fieldwork results demonstrate the presence of small areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement archaeology throughout all Route Sections, with areas of more notable activity in Route Section A and Route Section E. The smaller, farmstead-size, areas of archaeology are likely to be of local interest and low heritage value. The larger, more complex areas have the potential to be of regional interest and medium value.

10.6.8 The most common medieval feature type identified within the Order Limits is ridge and furrow. This is indicative of the farming heritage of the area, and it has negligible heritage value. One area of important medieval settlement archaeology has been identified within the Order Limits in Route Section B. The remains of a medieval village (refer to Trial Trenching Area 19 in section 10.8.9) is likely associated with Hall Garth moated site scheduled monument, which elevates its archaeological and historical interest to national importance and potential high value.

10.6.9 Later period features identified within the Order Limits comprise former field ditches, field boundaries and historical trackways which date to the post-medieval and modern periods. These features are recorded on historical maps and have negligible archaeological and historical interest. Another feature type dating to the post-medieval period and identified within the lower-lying areas of Route Sections C and D comprise drainage ditches and warp drains, excavated to drain agricultural land and

to allow seasonal flooding of land to deposit sediment-rich alluvial silt. Warp drains can date to the early 16th and 17th centuries. They are indicative of the history of land and water management in the region and are of local interest and low value.

Heritage assets relevant to this assessment

10.6.10 The heritage assets in Table 10.11 contribute to the existing baseline conditions for cultural heritage and are discussed in the assessment in section 10.8.9. These assets are mapped in the following figures:

- Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas;
- Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2a Location of Non-designated Archaeological Assets within 1 km of Order Limits;
- Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2b Locations of Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within the 1 km study area from Lateral Limits of Deviation;
- Application Document 6.10.F3 Location Archaeological Events;
- Application Document 6.10.F4 Historic Landscape Character; and
- Application Document 6.10.F5 Isle of Axholme Special Historic Landscape - Historic Landscape Character Zones.

Table 10.11 – Existing baseline: cultural heritage assets

Route Section	Asset name	Designation	Value
Designated heritage assets			
A	Bowl Barrow North of Highfield House	Scheduled monument	High
A	Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains	Scheduled monument	High
A	Cellar Heads moated site and ridge and furrow earthworks	Scheduled monument	High
A	Risby Hall	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	Medium
A	Skidby Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium
A	Church of St Peter	Grade II* listed building	High
A	Rowley Manor	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Rowley Manor Ha Ha	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Weedley Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Riplingham House	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Brantingham Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium

Route Section	Asset name	Designation	Value
A	Ellerker Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium
A	Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits	Scheduled monument	High
A	Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall	Scheduled monument	High
A	Yokefleet Hall	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Lighthouse on the south bank of the River Ouse	Grade II listed building	Medium
A	Hall Garth moated site	Scheduled monument	High
B	Group of assets at Whitgift Hall	Grade II listed buildings	Medium
B	Church of St Mary Magdelene	Grade I listed building	High
B	Adlingfleet medieval rectory	Scheduled monument	High
B	Adlingfleet Conservation Area	Conservation Area	High
B	Church of All Saints	Grade I listed building	High
B	Group of Listed Buildings at Garthorpe and Fockerby	Grade II listed buildings	Medium
B	Haldenby Hall and associated threshing barn	Grade II listed buildings	Medium
B	Church of St Oswald	Grade II listed building	Medium
C	Farmhouse approximately 100 metres east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium
D	Church of All Saints	Grade I listed building	High
D	High Melwood Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium
D	Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm	Grade II listed building	Medium
D	Axholme Carthusian Priory	Scheduled monument	High
D	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	High
D	Kinaird motte and bailey castle	Scheduled monument	High
D	Langholme Manor Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium
E	Beacon Hill Camp	Scheduled monument	High
E	Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area	Conservation Area	Medium
E	Gringley Grange Farmhouse	Grade II listed building	Medium

Route Section	Asset name	Designation	Value
E	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	High
E	Remains of the Church of St Helen	Scheduled monument and Grade I listed building	High
E	Medieval settlement and open field system	Scheduled monument	High
E	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Grade II* listed building	High
E	Church of St Martin	Grade I listed building	High
E	North Leverton Windmill	Grade II* listed building	High
F	Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site	Scheduled monument	High
F	Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm	Scheduled monument	High
Non-designated heritage assets			
A	Enclosure and field boundary	Non-designated	Low
A	Triple Dyke and Double-Ditch, Birkhill Wood	Non-designated	Low
A	Site of Oldgate to Bentley Road	Non-designated	Low
A	Cropmark Enclosure and Boundary Ditches	Non-designated	Low
A	Site of two round barrows	Non-designated	Low
A	Ditch and enclosure cropmarks	Non-designated	Low
A	Trial trenching Area 09	Non-designated	Medium
A	Trial trenching Area 10, 11 and 13	Non-designated	Medium
A	Trial trenching Area 12	Non-designated	Medium
A	Brough to York Roman Road	Non-designated	Medium
A	Trial trenching area 60	Non-designated	Medium
A	Iron Age or Roman double-ditched trackway	Non-designated	Low
B	Flood defences	Non-designated	Low
B	Trial trenching Area 19	Non-designated	High
B	Adlingfleet Drain	Non-designated	Low
B	Site of palaeochannel	Non-designated	Medium
D	Warping drains	Non-designated	Low

Route Section	Asset name	Designation	Value
D	Temple Belwood Park	Non-designated	Low
D	Cropmarks east of Mill Hill Wood	Non-designated	Medium
D	Possible Late Neolithic henge	Non-designated	Medium
E	Trial trenching areas 29 and 31	Non-designated	Medium
E	Trial trenching areas 32 to 37	Non-designated	Medium
E	Trial trenching area 44	Non-designated	Medium
E	Trial trenching areas 46 and 49	Non-designated	Medium
F	Trial trenching area 54	Non-designated	Medium
N/A	Palaeoenvironmental remains	Non-designated	Medium
N/A	Previously unrecorded heritage assets	Non-designated	Medium/ Low
Historic landscape features			
C, D	Isle of Axholme	Non-designated	Medium
A	Market Weighton Canal	Non-designated	Medium
C	Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation	Non-designated	Medium
E	Chesterfield Canal	Non-designated	Medium
Throughout Order Limits	Ridge and furrow	Non-designated	Negligible
A, B, F	Hedgerows	Non-designated	Low

Future Baseline

10.6.11 As detailed in **Application Document 6.5 Chapter 5 Environmental Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology**, a review has been undertaken to determine whether the existing baseline conditions could change, between the time of undertaking the assessment and the future years in which the Project is planned to be constructed and become operational. The Project's construction year baseline is 2028 and the operational year is 2031.

10.6.12 The future baseline has been determined through a consideration of other developments that are consented, developments with submitted applications, and developments identified in relevant adopted Development Plans following the methodology in **Application Document 6.21 Chapter 21 Inter-project Cumulative Effects** within the Zone of Influence for heritage assets, and assumes the Project is not built. In areas with no other relevant proposed developments, the current land and property use has been assumed to continue.

10.6.13 Based on current baseline information, there are no reasons to expect that there would be any marked change in the cultural heritage baseline in the absence of the Project. In the absence of the Project, land within the Order Limits is anticipated to continue as agricultural land, with the majority of the land used as arable, with the existing settings of built heritage assets retained. In addition, it is not considered likely that notable numbers of designated built heritage assets will be added to the baseline during the lifespan of the Project.

10.6.14 The assessment of future baseline conditions recognises that cultural heritage remains reach an equilibrium with their environment and tend not to experience noticeable change, unless their environment changes as a result of human or natural intervention, such as flooding episodes or the drying out of soil conditions and damage to buried archaeological remains due to climate change. Also, in the absence of human or natural intervention, it is recognised that for some heritage assets (such as above ground historic structures) there may be some decay over time as they near the end of their design lifespan.

10.6.15 Consideration has been given to the following types of change that could potentially alter the baseline environment associated with cultural heritage:

- The drying out of soil conditions and changes to buried archaeological deposits as a result of climate change; and
- Flooding events as a result of increased rainfall, resulting in the erosion of riverbanks and associated archaeological deposits and/or flood damage to historic structures.

10.7 Potential Effects

10.7.1 Based on the assessment scope (section 10.3), the following sections describe how construction (C), operation (O), and maintenance (M) activities are likely to affect cultural heritage receptors in the study areas. This takes account of the embedded mitigation measures which are defined in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**. This section first lists the impacts that could result from each phase of the Project and Table 10.12 sets out the impact pathways that have the potential to result in an effect on the receptors identified in section 10.6.

Construction

10.7.2 The potential construction activities that could result in impacts to heritage assets are:

- Groundwork construction activities that could result in permanent impacts to buried archaeological remains due to the removal of topsoil or localised changes to soil properties, such as:
  - Construction of compounds and associated drainage;
  - Construction of pylon working areas and foundations;
  - Construction of temporary access tracks and bellmouths;
  - Excavation of utility trenches;
  - Creation of temporary bridge foundations;

- Undergrounding of third-party services;
- Creation of ecological mitigation areas;
- Landscape mitigation planting;
- Dewatering of archaeological deposits due to piling or undergrounding of utilities;
- The stringing of conductors between towers; and
- Vibration impacts from piling construction that affect the stability of heritage assets.

- Construction activities that temporarily alter the setting of heritage assets:
  - Movement of construction traffic, dust, noise, and night-time construction lighting that affect heritage setting.
- Construction activities that permanently alter historic landscape features or the setting of heritage assets:
  - Site clearance that involves the partial but permanent loss of hedgerows, ditches, and other features that contribute to the character of the historic landscape;

10.7.3 This assessment recognises that construction activities could remove buried heritage assets resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological and historical interest. This includes construction activities that could result in changes to local hydrology and hydrogeology, which affects the long-term preservation of buried heritage assets. The assessment also considers activities that result in temporary or permanent changes to historic landscape and the setting of heritage assets.

10.7.4 In line with the assumptions in Table 10.10, the assessment of potential construction impacts of the proposed overhead line recognises that it could be located anywhere within the Horizontal and longitudinal LoD, unless restrictions to the LoD for cultural heritage reasons have been identified.

Operation

10.7.5 The potential impacts that could result from the operation of the Project are permanent impacts to heritage assets due to a change to their setting from the physical presence of the Project that affects their appreciation, experience and heritage value. This may include, but is not limited to, the presence of the proposed overhead line; operational noise from the proposed overhead line at the River Ouse crossing; landscape mitigation planting; and changes to the character of the historic landscape through the presence of the Project.

10.7.6 In line with the assumptions in Table 10.10, the assessment of potential operational impacts considers the maximum vertical LoD of the proposed overhead line and recognises that it could be located anywhere within the Horizontal and longitudinal LoD, unless restrictions to the LoD have been identified. This is to ensure that the worst case magnitude of change associated with the proximity and/or visibility of the proposed overhead line has been assessed in this chapter. As such, and where relevant to the heritage asset, the assessment of impact in section 10.8.9 refers to the distance from the heritage asset to the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

Maintenance

10.7.7 The potential impacts that could result from the maintenance of the Project derive from construction-like activities including the creation of temporary access tracks, a compound area, and the erection of protective scaffolding as part of refurbishment works.

Potential Effects

10.7.8 Table 10.12 sets out the impact pathways that have the potential to result in an effect on the receptors identified in section 10.6 and during which phase of the Project.

Table 10.12 – Summary of potential cultural heritage effects at each phase of the Project

Receptor	Potential effect	Description	C	O	M
Buried heritage assets	Potential adverse effects arising from the removal or disturbance of buried archaeological remains during construction or maintenance activities	Permanent loss of archaeological and historical interest and heritage value	✓		✓
Designated and non-designated heritage assets	Potential adverse effects to heritage assets from temporary changes to their setting	Temporary change to setting as a result of construction activity, including noise, dust, light, vibration and visual intrusion as applicable.	✓		✓
Designated and non-designated heritage assets	Potential adverse effects to heritage assets from permanent changes to their setting	Permanent change to setting as a result of the presence of the proposed overhead line.		✓	
Historic landscape character	Potential adverse effects to components of the historic landscape character from temporary changes to setting and character	Temporary change to historic landscape character as a result of construction activity, including noise, dust, light, vibration and visual intrusion as applicable.	✓		✓
Historic landscape character	Potential adverse effects to components of the historic landscape character from permanent changes to setting and character	Permanent change to historic landscape character as a result of the presence of the proposed overhead line.		✓	

10.8 Mitigation

Embedded Measures

10.8.1 Environmental appraisal has been an integral part of the Project design from the outset, which has meant that the Project has been able to avoid environmentally sensitive features as far as reasonably practicable. National Grid has also embedded measures into the design of the Project to avoid or reduce significant effects that may otherwise be experienced during construction and operation (and maintenance) of the Project.

10.8.2 Embedded measures are those that are intrinsic to and built into the design of the Project; these are presented in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**. Embedded measures of relevance to this cultural heritage assessment are:

- EDM02: To minimise setting change, the Project has been designed, where feasible, to be parallel or close parallel with existing overhead lines to reduce the spread of infrastructure in views. This measure was adopted within the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest, where the proposed overhead line has been close paralleled with the existing overhead line, as much as feasible, to minimise setting change.
- Informed by feedback from local communities, Historic England and from Cultural Heritage Advisors (Archaeological Advisors and Conservation Officers) to the relevant local planning authorities, the route has been diverted, where feasible, to preserve or minimise change to the settings of heritage assets. This is in line with EDM01 and includes sensitive routeing and siting to minimise impacts on the following heritage assets:
  - Grade II* listed North Leverton Windmill (NHLE 1234469) in Route Section E;
  - Grade II listed Windmill Cottage (NHLE 1276111) in North Leverton in Route Section E; and
  - Grade I listed remains of the Church of St Helen (NHLE 1216694), which is also designated a scheduled monument (NHLE 1006391), in South Wheatley in Route Section E.
- Informed by feedback from local communities, and where feasible, mitigation planting has been designed to reduce the visibility of the Project from within settlements, such as at the western edge of Beltoft village in Route Section D.
- The early identification through fieldwork survey and avoidance, where feasible, of areas of important archaeological remains. This includes the avoidance and preservation of Roman settlement remains in Route Section A, southwest of pylon 4ZQ74. Measures to protect archaeological areas during construction, and maintenance where applicable, are secured through **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
- Where it has not been feasible to design avoidance measures for archaeological remains that would be impacted by the Project, or where the heritage value of the archaeological remains does not merit preservation in situ, they will be archaeologically excavated and recorded in advance of construction activities. The programme of pre-construction archaeological works, which has been agreed with Historic England and the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local

planning authorities, and which includes on-site recording, post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication, and archiving, is secured through **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Control and Management Measures

10.8.3 Control and management measures comprise management activities and techniques that will be implemented during construction and reinstatement to limit effects, through adherence to good site practices and ensuring legal compliance.

10.8.4 Measures relevant to the control and management of impacts during construction have been included within **Application Document 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice, Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments, Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** which are secured by Requirement 4 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order** and **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** secured by Requirement 5 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order**. These outline management plans and the following measures in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** have been taken into account in assessing the cultural heritage effects of the Project.

10.8.5 The following measures have been taken into account in assessing the cultural heritage effects of the Project:

- H01: A suitably qualified Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be appointed to oversee the delivery of all necessary further archaeological evaluation and mitigation measures. Some archaeological works, comprising further archaeological evaluation and detailed archaeological excavation, will be carried out at the pre-construction phase and are secured through **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and subsequent site-specific written schemes of investigation. Archaeological works and management measures during the construction, operation and maintenance phases will be secured through **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.
- H02: Prior to construction activities commencing in any part of the Order Limits, the ACoW will verify that necessary archaeological works, if applicable for that construction area, have been completed and signed off by the relevant local authority Archaeological Advisor, as detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. Areas within the Order Limits that require a level of pre-construction archaeological work are detailed in the drawings that accompany **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
- H03: Where practicable, elements within the historic landscape such as vegetation and hedgerows will be maintained. Historic landscape features, such as ditches and hedgerows, that may experience partial loss will be reinstated to a similar style, and to a similar or higher quality to that which was removed. This measure is referenced in commitment GG06 of **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and secured through **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan including an Outline Landscape Maintenance Plan**.

- H04: Further archaeological evaluation may be carried out prior to the commencement of construction activities as a result of detailed design changes. This may result in the need for further archaeological mitigation measures, such as detailed archaeological excavation and the preservation of archaeological remains. All further archaeological work will be managed by the ACoW in line with a **Cultural Heritage Management Plan** and **Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. Both of which will be drafted in substantial accordance with **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** and **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.
- H05: A protocol for managing unexpected archaeological discoveries during the construction phase is detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** and will be managed by the ACoW in compliance with the procedures detailed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan, which comprise protection and preservation measures, and/or appropriate archaeological recording.
- H06: It will be the responsibility of the ACoW to ensure that areas marked for the preservation of archaeological remains, as detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**, will be protected throughout the works. During construction works in proximity to a preservation area, an exclusion zone of 10 m from the edge of the preservation area will be maintained where practicable, to ensure no impacts occur as a result of construction works.
- H07: Refurbishment works, and specifically the stringing of conductors in the preservation of archaeological remains area at Ellerker (as referenced in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**), will be undertaken in line with the following protection measures:
  - The preservation of archaeological remains area plus a 10 m buffer will be demarcated.
  - Interlocking track mats will be used to protect archaeological remains from damage caused by wheel rutting.
  - Regardless of the proposed track mats, works will not be carried out during periods of prolonged rainfall that result in waterlogged conditions within the field.
  - There will be no traffic movement over unprotected topsoil and over wet soils, unless in exceptional circumstances (such as emergency services). Trafficking over unprotected topsoil may be permissible where there is a clear plan in place to limit compaction and rutting.
- H08: For the third-party access track to NPG-017 as shown on **Application Document 6.4.F4 Figure 4.4 Third Party Works** within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument Hall Garth Moated site (NHLE 1013190), no breaking of topsoil and/or below ground disturbance will occur for the duration of the works. Track matting or a similar protected surface will be laid to allow for the movement of construction vehicles to and from the works area.

Monitoring

10.8.6 The monitoring framework for cultural heritage mitigation measures, to ensure the measures are delivered successfully and as designed, is secured which are secured

by Requirement 4 of **Application Document 3.1 Draft Development Consent Order** by **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** and **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.

10.8.7 As secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**, the Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW), appointed by the Applicant or the Main Work Contractors, will monitor pre-commencement cultural heritage mitigation measures, comprising archaeological investigation and reporting. Section 1.6 of **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation** states that all archaeological works will be monitored by the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities to ensure all archaeological works are carried out in line with the agreed measures.

10.8.8 **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** requires the ACoW to monitor cultural heritage mitigation measures during the construction phase and maintenance activities carried out during the operational phase of the Project. Section 5.3 of **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** states that the management measures will be monitored by the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities to ensure they are implemented as agreed.

Additional Measures

10.8.9 Additional measures comprise mitigation measures over and above any embedded and control and management measures, for which assessment within this ES has identified a requirement to further reduce significant environmental effects. No additional mitigation measures, beyond the embedded and control and management measures identified above, are required.

10.9 Residual Effects Assessment

10.9.1 The following section sets out a detailed assessment of likely impacts and residual effects arising from the Project. Where distances to the Project are mentioned, in relation to temporary and permanent changes to heritage setting, the distance is measured from the asset to the closest point along the LoD for the proposed overhead line, to recognise the level of flexibility allowed in the Project as detailed in Table 10.10 of this assessment.

Designated Heritage Assets

10.9.2 There are two designated heritage assets within the Order Limits, comprising Hall Garth moated site scheduled monument (NHLE 1013190) and Ellerker Conservation Area. The remaining designated assets are located beyond the Order Limits but within the defined study areas for this assessment. As such, the impacts assessed in this section relate principally to changes to setting.

10.9.3 Designated heritage assets are illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F1 Figure 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets within Study Areas**.

Bowl Barrow North of Highfield House

10.9.4 The site of a Neolithic or Bronze Age funerary barrow (NHLE 1007731), a scheduled monument of high value, is located 400 m north of Highfield House, approximately 1.1 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section A.

10.9.5 The barrow, which is circular in form, is not perceptible from ground level having been denuded greatly by historical ploughing. The asset is the only scheduled barrow on Hall Ings but it is part of a wider funerary landscape that includes non-designated round barrows to the west (HHER 18737; HHER 833; HHER 6618; HHER 1381), a non-designated square barrow cemetery to the north-west (HHER 1497), and further non-designated barrows to the east (HHER 14122 and HHER 14123).

10.9.6 The value of the scheduled barrow derives from the archaeological interest of its buried remains, and how these could contribute to research into burial practices and the diversity of belief and tradition within prehistoric communities. Historic interest derives from the placement of the barrow in a landscape already characterised by funerary monuments, which may contribute to an understanding of burial tradition and the recognition of ancestral landscapes.

10.9.7 A visual relationship between the bowl barrow and funerary monuments to the west, towards the Project, does not form part of the experience of the asset's setting, due to the presence of vegetation either side of the Hull to Scarborough railway which physically separates the barrow from the landscape to the west, and restricts intervisibility with it. However, the associative relationships of the funerary monuments and the recognition that they all form part of a wider funerary landscape, does make an important contribution to their understanding and appreciation. The setting of the scheduled barrow is therefore defined by its place within this remnant funerary landscape, and this understanding forms a component of its setting which makes an important contribution to its heritage value.

Construction effects

10.9.8 The construction of the Project would introduce a construction compound (S1) approximately 800 m west of the asset. The distance involved and intervening vegetation would preclude the presence of the compound representing anything more than a slight change to a visual component of the asset's setting, particularly when it will be viewed alongside the existing Creyke Beck substation. Recognising that views to the west, towards the construction compound, do not contribute to the experience of the asset's setting, this would not affect the asset's value and is assessed to constitute a temporary negligible impact resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.9 The operational Project would result in the proposed pylons, particularly pylons 4AF1, 4AF2 and 4AF3, being seen in the backdrop of views to the west. The operational Project would be seen behind an existing 4ZQ overhead line that connects to Creyke Beck substation and would represent a slight change to the visual component of the asset's experience and setting. This would not change the asset's value and would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1018600)

10.9.10 Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1018600) is a scheduled monument of high value approximately 350 m northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section A.

10.9.11 The asset includes the buried and earthwork remains of 17th century gardens, laid out around Risby Hall, together with the site of the hall itself. It also includes the earthworks of part of the medieval settlement of Risby.

10.9.12 The value of the gardens derives from the archaeological, historical and artistic interest of the 17th century garden earthworks, which represent a well-preserved example of Jacobean style, and which provide an insight into contemporary garden design, which often mirrored the design of its house. The garden's historical and artistic interest is enhanced by its depiction on an early-18th century print and mid-18th century description by Arthur Young, who described the grounds in his 'Tour through the North of England' from 1770.

10.9.13 The value of the site of the former hall, which was built around 1680 but demolished in the late-18th century following a fire, derives from the archaeological interest of its buried remains, which may provide information about building construction methods and design styles, as well as how different parts of the hall may have been used by its inhabitants. The hall's association with Cellar Heads moated site, which was its predecessor, also contributes to its historical interest and heritage value.

10.9.14 The value of the medieval settlement derives from its historical interest as a settlement named in the Domesday Book, granted to Beverley Minster, and from the archaeological interest of its buried remains which could contribute to an understanding of medieval settlement life and subsistence. The settlement's contemporary associative relationship with the manorial centre at Cellar Heads, approximately 185 m north of the gardens, forms an important part of its setting and contributes to its historical interest and heritage value.

10.9.15 The settings of the former hall and gardens are experienced through an understanding that the gardens were designed to enhance the appreciation of the house, with the inclusion of viewing platforms within the gardens from which the house could be admired. Contributing to the setting and understanding of the former hall is its historical association with its predecessor at Cellar Heads. This relationship demonstrates how the feudal system endured from the medieval through the post-medieval period, adapting from manorial centres to country house gentrification, with little change to the established social hierarchy.

10.9.16 Views from the former hall to the south and extending into the land within the Order Limits are an appreciable part of its design intent. As discussed in the baseline and illustrated on an 18th century engraving by John Pine (refer to **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**), the house looked out across formal designed gardens that were laid out in front (to the south) of the house. The gardens were enclosed by boundary walls which separated them from the wider arable fields beyond the gardens. However, views from the hall would have extended beyond the gardens and to the fields beyond, through which the Order Limits pass. Views to the south are not extensive and end as the ground level drops away towards Skidby. These limited views result in a contained and closed-off experience, indicative of a purposeful design intent and suggesting that the nature of the topography influenced the location of the house. Views of the existing 4ZQ

overhead line are visible above and beyond the ridge and currently form a backstop to views in this direction.

10.9.17 The experience of the monument's setting is relatively intimate, characterised by the spatial and visual relationship between assets. The relationship with the hall's predecessor at Cellar Heads, which is on a slightly higher elevation, can be appreciated from the northern edge of the monument, and is one of the few views of historical interest from the monument that contributes to its setting. Analysis of mid-20th century aerial photographs shows that ridge and furrow was present in the fields surrounding the monument, including fields within the Order Limits to the south (**Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**, **Figure 5**), which may have been associated with the medieval settlement. However, the fields are now ploughed, and any appreciable trace of former ridge and furrow has been removed.

Construction effects

10.9.18 The LoD for the proposed overhead line and temporary construction access track activity would be located approximately 350 m and 360 m respectively from the southern edge of the asset. Construction activity, comprising the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, would be perceptible from the scheduled monument. This would constitute a temporary change to a view which is historically relevant for understanding why the hall was constructed at its location. The impact during construction would be small, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.19 During the operational phase of the Project, the presence of pylons in fields to the south would appear in front of an existing 4ZQ overhead line, as seen from representative heritage viewpoint HVP1 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would introduce a new built component into views that may have influenced why the hall was built at this location and would therefore represent change to the appreciation of the hall's designed relationship with the landscape. This would constitute a small impact, as the landscape relationship would still be appreciable, but would be experienced looking through the operational Project. The effect would be permanent **moderate adverse**, which is **significant.**

Cellar Heads moated site and ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park (NHLE 1015312)

10.9.20 Cellar Heads moated site and ridge and furrow earthworks at Risby Park (NHLE 1015312) is a scheduled monument of high value, located approximately 1 km northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section A.

10.9.21 Moated sites are likely to have been manorial centres. These were the economic, political, judicial and social heart of medieval life and were indicative of how land ownership, land management and the balance of power changed following the Norman Conquest. Many served as prestigious aristocratic and feudal residences with the provision of a moat included as a status symbol rather than practical military defence. The heritage value of the asset derives from its archaeological and historic interests and from its setting.

10.9.22 Archaeological interest derives from the undisturbed archaeological deposits, which contain artefactual information relating to the asset's construction and ecofactual information about the contemporary landscape and environment in which it was constructed. Historical interest derives from the asset's associative relationship with contemporary components of the historic landscape, including the well-preserved ridge and furrow to the east of the moat, which is included in the scheduling and contributes to an understanding of medieval land management. Further historical interest derives from the association with Sir Ralph Ellerker, who created the mid-16th century deer park at Risby Hall, and the possibility that the moated residence may be the remains of the mansion in which Henry VIII is known to have stayed.

10.9.23 The setting of the asset is defined by the extent of its buried medieval remains but is also experienced and appreciated through its associative relationship with contemporary landscape elements and places. These include an area of well-preserved ridge and furrow which lies within the scheduled area and the scheduled medieval settlement remains within Risby Park (NHLE 1018600).

Construction effects

10.9.24 During the construction of the Project the nearest activity to the asset would comprise the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant approximately 1.05 km to the south. The distance from the asset and the screening from trees and vegetation within Risby Jacobean gardens, means that any construction activity is unlikely to be perceptible and therefore unlikely to change the appreciation and experience of the asset and its setting. It is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.25 During the operational phase of the Project the presence of pylons is unlikely to be perceptible in views from the southern edge of the asset and would not interrupt or introduce change to views towards the contemporary medieval settlement at Risby Jacobean gardens. It is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Risby Hall Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1001419)

10.9.26 Risby Hall (NHLE 1001419) is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden of medium value within Route Section A.

10.9.27 The Registered Park and Garden is located approximately 248 m northwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. It contains and provides the setting for the scheduled monument of Risby Jacobean gardens, hall and medieval settlement remains (NHLE 1018600) and the Grade II listed Folly in Fishpond Wood (NHLE 1161815). It is also associated with the scheduled monument of 'Cellar Heads' moated site and related ridge and furrow earthworks (NHLE 1015312). The park's value derives from its historic and artistic interest as a designed landscape predominately of the late-18th century, and from the association with both scheduled monuments and the Grade II listed lakeside folly. The wider parkland provides a later designed setting for the assets within the park, with the different phases of development and time-depth contained within the parkland contributing to its degree of archaeological and historical interest.

10.9.28 The land to the south of the parkland, within the Order Limits, does not contain any remnant parkland features, and it appears to have been beyond the boundary of the

17th century park, as evidenced by the earthworks of the garden boundary that survive, and this was most likely also the case for the later 18th century park, which has a more enclosed character with boundary tree planting. The tops of existing pylons on the 4ZQ overhead line north of Skidby are visible in some views south from the park and in views south from its approach on Dunflatt Road. Views to the south have a level of historical relevance for the park's setting due to the possible influence of the topography on the location and design of the former hall and scheduled monument.

Construction effects

10.9.29 The asset's closest extent falls within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. Activity from the presence of construction plant during pylon assembly would be perceptible from within the park boundary and on its approaches, however the enclosed nature of the core of park would serve to limit this intrusion. This would constitute a temporary change to a view which is relevant for understanding why the hall was constructed at this location. The impact during construction would be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.30 During the operational phase of the Project, the presence of pylons in fields approximately 430 m to the south would appear in front of an existing 4ZQ overhead line, as seen from representative heritage viewpoint HVP1 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would introduce a new built component into views from the park, closer and larger in the view than the existing 4ZQ overhead line. The proposed overhead line would occupy part of the plateau to the south of the park that contributes to its setting, and the setting of Risby Hall scheduled monument (NHLE 1018600) within it, but the Registered Park and Garden is a larger asset and it includes its core parkland area which has an enclosed character formed by mature woodland planting around its central lakes. The proposed overhead line is a permeable feature and would not block views southward or on approach to the parkland, and it would also not change the appreciation and experience of the park's design from within the largely enclosed park. This includes from the setting of the grade II listed Folly in Fishpond Wood (NHLE 1161815) within the park which would be unaffected by the presence of the Project. The change to the park's setting would therefore constitute a small impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Skidby Conservation Area (individual assets within the area are scoped out)

10.9.31 Skidby Conservation Area is a designated asset of medium value, located 885 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The heritage value of the conservation area is derived from its historic and architectural interests. It contains and provides the setting for one listed building, namely the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael (NHLE 1103341) and a further three known non-designated built heritage assets, namely the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HHER 12404), 84 Main Street (HHER 12537) and Methodist Chapel, Main Street (HHER 9718). These individual assets were scoped out of this assessment due to lack of potential for impact to their individual heritage values, however they contribute to the character and historic integrity of the core of the conservation area.

10.9.32 The setting assessment presented in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report** noted that the core of the conservation area is predominantly inward looking with views focused along the village's streets. It also highlighted the degree of post-war development around the village core which has eroded its linear plan form and affected the character of the main approaches into the conservation area, meaning that these do not make a positive contribution to its character for the most part. The village core is therefore detached from its rural hinterland. The ridges surrounding Skidby were, however, noted as making a positive contribution to its character as these allow the rural nature of its surroundings to be experienced from within the conservation area boundary. The rising ground to the north features the existing 4ZQ overhead line 315 m from the conservation area and a smaller 33 kV overhead power line 730 m from the conservation area. The power lines are visible in views from both the western and eastern approaches to the conservation area.

Construction effects

10.9.33 The would be no construction access routes through the conservation area, and the Order Limits lie outside the 300 m study area for potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. Views of construction activity would also not be possible from within the conservation area due to the local topography and construction taking place on the plateau to the back of the ridge north of the conservation area. The approach into the conservation area on Little Weighton Road would feature views of construction activity, however as noted above the approaches make a very limited contribution to the character of the conservation area due to the degree of intervening-built form between the rural hinterland and the conservation area at the core of the village. No impact is therefore predicted to the conservation area due to the temporary construction activities, resulting in **no effect**, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.34 The proposed overhead line would be located on the ridge to the north of the conservation area which is noted in the Skidby Conservation Area Appraisal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2007) as a positive aspect of the asset's setting. A representative view from the edge of the village of Skidby (note outside the conservation area boundary) northwest towards the Order Limits is provided as Viewpoint HVP3 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. As demonstrated in the wirelines provided for HVP3, the proposed overhead line would be located behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line in views northward from within the conservation area, where the distance between the two lines means that the 4ZQ overhead line would be the more prominent of the two in the view. Nevertheless, the upper sections of pylons and the wires of the proposed overhead line would be visible on the horizon and represent a change to a view identified as positively contributing to the character of the conservation area, further eroding the rural character of the view. Key views within the conservation area and the historic integrity and character of its streets would be unaffected. This is assessed as a slight change in the ability to understand the heritage value of the conservation area as a whole and a small impact. On an asset of medium value this results in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Skidby Mill and Attached Mill Buildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1103339)

10.9.35 Skidby Mill is a Grade II* listed buildings (NHLE 1103339) and along with its attached mill buildings is located approximately 1.6 km south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section A.

10.9.36 The heritage value of the asset, which is high, derives from its architectural and historic interests as a well-preserved example of a 19th century windmill, built using local materials of brick and pantiles. The mills attached buildings and outbuildings to the north of the mill, which are Grade II listed (NHLE 1276984), collectively form a complete mill complex which adds to the historic interest.

10.9.37 The setting of the windmill, which is a prominent landmark, is defined by its historically intact relationship with its associated buildings, which make an integral contribution to its functional setting and understanding. The rural location of the mill emphasises its historical connection to the agricultural economy of the area, and particularly to the village of Skidby and the historical farmsteads in the area. The experience of the mill complex, at ground level, does not include long-range views across the surrounding area. This is because the buildings are arranged around a central yard, so the experience of setting is enclosed and inward looking. In approaches to the mill, which is a prominent landmark in approaches from the north, south and east, the presence of existing overhead lines is noticeable, including the existing 4ZQ overhead line to the north of Skidby.

Construction effects

10.9.38 The nearest construction activity would be the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 1.6 km north of the windmill. The activity would be seen behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line and would have no impact on the experience of the asset, resulting in a temporary **no effect**, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.39 The presence of the operational pylons, seen behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line, but at a higher elevation, would introduce further overhead line infrastructure which has as vertical emphasis into the asset's setting on approach, but all other elements of its setting and heritage value would be maintained. This would have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset. The operational impact is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a permanent **minor effect**, which is **not significant**.

Church of St Peter (NHLE 1347015)

10.9.40 The Church of St Peter (NHLE 1347015) is a Grade II* designated church of high value, located 495 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, within Route Section A.

10.9.41 The church derives its heritage value from its historic and architectural interest, with some archaeological interest in its phases of construction, with medieval origins in the 12th century and later alterations and additions spanning until the 19th century. The preserved historic setting of the church within the remnants of a designed 18th century estate parkland, and wider rural agrarian landscape, makes a contribution to its historic and architectural interest. It is situated within a churchyard with upstanding

grave memorials enclosed by a drystone wall. Beyond this, within the immediate parkland setting, the church forms a group with the Grade II listed Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824), which was formerly the church rectory, and the associated Grade II Rowley Manor Ha Ha (NHLE 1103382), a parkland feature designed to enclose the core parkland without spoiling the view from Rowley Manor to the south beyond the park. The church and assets of the surrounding estate parkland are set within a broader arable agricultural landscape. Key views of the church are achieved from its northeast access drive and from within its churchyard, whilst views from the churchyard west towards Rowley Manor and south over the landscape are also of importance. Views south feature the existing 4ZQ overhead line.

Construction effects

10.9.42 During the construction phase of the Project, the presence of on-road and on-site construction traffic and plant machinery would temporarily diminish the appearance and tranquillity of the rural agrarian landscape, and the sense of isolation within which the asset is experienced. These impacts would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.43 During the operational phase of the Project, the presence of new pylons and wirelines in the landscape, in particular pylons 4AF25 and 4AF26, would result in a long-term change to the setting of the Church of St Peter. The increase in the number of pylons visible in views south, and the placement of these pylons out of alignment with those forming the existing 4ZQ overhead line, would result in a diminished ability to appreciate the asset's relationship with its rural agrarian setting. This is demonstrated in the representative heritage viewpoints HVP2 (from the church southward), HVP3 (from the landscape south of the Order Limits towards the asset grouping) and HVP8 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. These impacts would result in a negligible impact and a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824)

10.9.44 Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824) is a Grade II listed former rectory of medium value, located 495 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, within Route Section A.

10.9.45 The manor was formerly the rectory to the Church of St Peter (NHLE 1347015) and forms a group with the church and Grade II Rowley Manor Ha Ha (NHLE 1103382) within a surviving designed 18th century estate parkland.

10.9.46 The manor's setting consists of its experience in proximity to the Church of St Peter, which it was formerly associated with, and through the largely preserved uninterrupted views across and outward from the surviving parkland landscape and rural agrarian landscape beyond. This parkland and wider landscape create an experience and setting of seclusion within which the manor is experienced. This setting makes an important contribution to the historic and architectural interest of the manor, and in which the manor and church are experienced, as the most prominent structures in the landscape.

Construction effects

10.9.47 During the construction phase of the Project, the presence of on-road and on-site construction traffic, plant machinery, lighting, dust, and noise would temporarily diminish the appearance and tranquillity of the rural agrarian landscape, and the sense of isolation within which the asset is experienced. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.48 During the operational phase of the Project, the presence of new pylons would result in a long-term change to the setting of the manor house. The increase in the number of pylons visible in views south and west, and the placement of these pylons out of alignment with those that are extant, would result in a diminished ability to appreciate the asset's relationship with its functional, rural, agrarian setting and the sense of isolation within which the asset is experienced. This is demonstrated in the representative heritage viewpoints HVP2 (from the adjacent church southward), HVP3 (from the landscape south of the Order Limits towards the asset grouping) and HVP8 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would constitute a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Rowley Manor Ha Ha (NHLE: 1103382)

10.9.49 Rowley Manor Ha Ha (NHLE 1103382) is a Grade II listed Ha Ha associated with Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824) to its north. The Ha Ha is of medium heritage value, located 530 m north of proposed pylon 4AF26, within Route Section A.

10.9.50 The Ha Ha is a key component of the designed landscape surrounding Rowley Manor (NHLE 1161824) and Church of St Peter (NHLE 1347015). Ha Has are a feature of historic landscape design, intended to physically separate formal gardens from parkland and countryside, while maintaining continuity of views outward across landscapes that would otherwise be obstructed through the placement of fencing or walling to restrain livestock. Rowley Manor Ha Ha is located to the south of the manor, permitting these unobstructed views south and southwest out to the parkland of the estate, and countryside beyond. This parkland and countryside therefore form an important part of the Ha Ha's functional setting. While these views out are preserved in the short and middle distance, distant views are interrupted by existing pylons and overhead lines of the 4ZQ route.

Construction effects

10.9.51 The presence of temporary construction activities in the vicinity of the asset is not considered likely to result in any impact to its heritage value. It is assessed there would be no impact and no effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.52 The presence of new pylons during the operational phase of the Project would have a small impact on the way in which the Ha Ha is experienced through the obstruction of continuous views out from the parkland across the countryside. This is demonstrated in the representative heritage viewpoints HVP2 (from the adjacent church southward), HVP3 (from the landscape south of the Order Limits towards

the asset grouping) and HVP8 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This results in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Riplingham House (NHLE 1103381)

10.9.53 Riplingham House (NHLE 1103381) is a Grade II listed house located approximately 315 m north of proposed pylon 4AF30, within Route Section A.

10.9.54 The building's medium heritage value is derived from its historic and architectural interest, and from its secluded setting within semi-formal gardens, deserted medieval village, and isolation within a rural agrarian landscape. The principal elevation of the building faces south towards the Project. The building is accessed from the main road via its historic drive which is situated to the south. Views south from the building and the experience of arrival and departure, through a designed semi-formal rural landscape, form a part of the building's setting.

Construction effects

10.9.55 During the construction phase, the landscape to the south would temporarily change from rural agricultural use and activity, resulting in a small magnitude of impact, due to the seclusion of the house within its gardens, and its separation therefore from the wider landscape. This change would result in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.56 During the operational phase, the presence of new pylons would increase the number of pylons visible in the landscape in views south from the house, and in the experience of approaching and departing the house along the main road. This is demonstrated by HVP4 and HVP5 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Brantingham Conservation Area (individual assets within conservation area scoped out)

10.9.57 Brantingham Conservation Area was designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council in 2005 for its special architectural and historic interest. It is located approximately 630 m southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, within Route Section A.

10.9.58 The conservation area is of medium heritage value, derived from its historic and architectural interest, with the majority of historic development within the settlement dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. The open spaces within the settlement gain in elevation to the east of the village and allow for glimpsed and wider long-distance views of the woodland setting to the north and east, and rural agrarian setting to the south and west.

10.9.59 Views from Spout Hill Road, Crook Hill Road, and Public Right of Way (PRoW) (Ref: BRTMF0/Brantingham Footpath No.5) provide an opportunity to appreciate the conservation area's position within its wider rural setting at the edge of the Wolds. This flat rural agrarian landscape and the Humber Estuary are in contrast to the steep wooded valley of Brantingham Dale, which the conservation area lies at the foot of. The Grade II* listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1103351) is not located within Brantingham Conservation Area, though it contributes to the conservation

area's setting for its historic association with the settlement. Views of the church and spire are an appreciable component of the setting of the conservation area, particularly in views out of the area and to the northeast along Dale Road.

Construction effects

10.9.60 During the construction phase, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track which, at its closest point, would be approximately 164 m from the conservation area, would not be perceptible. The presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would represent a level of visual change in approaches to the conservation area which would slightly affect the appreciation of the area's rural setting and character. This would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.61 During the operational phase, the placement of new pylons to the northwest and west of the settlement, parallel to those on the existing alignment of the 4ZQ route (which would become part of the 4AF route through the line swap as described in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**), would move the infrastructure closer to the village edge, and reduce the openness of views across the rural landscape that forms an important component of the conservation area's setting. This is demonstrated by HVP6 and HVP7 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The presence of the new pylons within the wider landscape would not change the visual relationship between the conservation area and the Church of All Saints. Rather, the Project would be perceptible on the periphery and to the side of views. The change would constitute a small impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is not significant.

Ellerker Conservation Area and the Grade II listed Garth Farmhouse (NHLE 1103354) and non-designated White House Farm (HHER 20358) within its boundary

10.9.62 Ellerker Conservation Area is located, at its closest point, approximately 123 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section A, with short sections of the Project's maintenance access tracks extending along existing roads into the southern edge of the conservation area. The conservation area, which is of medium value, contains and provides the setting for five Grade II listed buildings and six non-designated built heritage assets.

10.9.63 Key views out from the conservation area are generally limited by the flat landscape and are largely characterised by internal views along the roads within the conservation area, with buildings forming focal points within the townscape. The notable exceptions to this are views south from Howden Croft Hill road, and to the east from Mill Hill road, from where long-range views of the surrounding landscape are possible, and which contribute to the rural character of the village.

10.9.64 Garth Farmhouse (NHLE 1103354) is located on the southern edge of the conservation area and is approximately 200 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The farmhouse's value, which is medium, derives from its historic interest as a mid-18th century farmhouse and associated farm buildings which articulate the village's agricultural heritage. The farmhouse incorporates two ranges, one aligned north-south and constructed in stone with brick detailing and one square-plan structure adjoining its east side of buff brick with a canted bay window and

entrance on its south side. Gardens to the front (south) and side (east) of the house provide the domestic setting. The garden edge is lined with trees and is bounded to the south by Sands Lane, which is also lined with well-established trees and hedgerow and contributes to a rural but enclosed experience of its setting. The collection of farm buildings to the rear (north) of the farmhouse and a meandering trackway from the farm which leads to pasture and crop fields form the wider, functional setting to the farmhouse.

10.9.65 White House Farm (HHER 20358), which is non-designated heritage asset, is located at the junction of Howden Croft Hill, Todd's Lane, and Main Street. The house dates to the 18th century and derives its heritage value from its historical and interest and from its contribution to the vernacular architecture of the conservation area. The south-facing house's domestic setting is defined by its lawned garden, bounded by hedgerow and established trees which creates an enclosed setting. Small-scale farm buildings to the north and northwest of the house, arranged around a shared yard space, provide the functional setting, and larger scale barns to the east of the house, sitting within large crop fields, also contribute to the house's functional setting. The existing 4ZQ overhead line crosses the crop fields and is part of the house's baseline setting experience.

Construction effects

10.9.66 The closest extent of the conservation area falls within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. During construction, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant in the fields south of the conservation area, and within fields that contribute to the functional setting of White House Farm, would be noticeable but wouldn't change the ability to understand the functional connection between the conservation area's farm buildings and their fields. It is assessed there would be no impact and no effect, to White House Farm or the conservation area during construction, which is not significant.

10.9.67 The change to Garth Farmhouse's setting would be less noticeable as its functional setting is defined by the building range to the north of the house, which would not change, and its gardens to the south would likely screen the house from most construction activity, although a level of construction noise may be perceptible. The temporary change to views and temporary construction noise would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.68 During the operational phase, the presence of pylons to the south of the conservation area and crossing through fields within the functional setting of White House Farm would be seen behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line. This would increase the density of pylons in the view and would render the landscape south of the village less sympathetic to its rural character. This is demonstrated by HVP10, HVP14 and HVP15 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The operational impact to Ellerker Conservation Area is assessed to constitute a slight change and a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

10.9.69 Due to the existing 4ZQ overhead line, while the operational Project would represent a new component into the functional setting of White House Farm, it would not be

incongruous to the farm's baseline setting. The setting of Garth Farmhouse is unlikely to experience change during the operational phase due to the screening planting from its gardens and Sands Lane. It is assessed there would be no impact and no effect, to White House Farm and Garth Farm during operation, which is **not significant.**

Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham (NHLE 1014736)

10.9.70 A Romano-British villa at Cockle Pits, near Brantingham (NHLE 1014736), is a scheduled monument of high value within Route Section A.

10.9.71 The villa is located approximately 450 m south of existing pylon 4AF42 (currently part of the existing 4ZQ overhead line), and approximately 300 m south of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically pylon 4ZQ73 on the west side of Brough Road. The heritage value of the villa derives from its archaeological and historic interests. Archaeological remains may provide evidence relating to the Iron Age settlement which formerly occupied the site, and information about how the Roman period villa buildings were constructed and evolved with changes in use. Material evidence may provide information relating to the status and lifestyles of its occupants, as well as information about local styles, tastes and customs. The evidence may further the understanding of the agrarian and economic history of the region and the trade links with other settlements and towns.

10.9.72 The setting of the villa is defined by the extent of its buried remains but is also understood and experienced through its associative relationship with contemporary landscape elements, settlements, and the local and regional Roman road networks that connect it to these places. The villa complex is located on the west side of the Brough to York Roman road (HHER 63) (Margary Number 2e), which was the principal route between York and the small Roman town at Brough to the south. Geophysical survey and trial trenching (**Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report** and **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**) carried out for the Project identified rectilinear settlement enclosures, approximately 570 m northeast of the villa, on either side of a ditched trackway which joins the Brough to York Roman road (HHER 63). The settlement area, which sits on ground approximately 3 m higher than the villa, is appreciable from the villa and may contribute to the understanding of how agrarian communities interacted with the villa complex. To the west of the villa are the cropmark remains of associated field systems and enclosures, which further contribute to the understanding of the villa's influence on the contemporary agrarian economy.

Construction effects

10.9.73 The construction phase of the Project would introduce temporary structures and activities that would be perceptible from the asset, and which would represent a slight change to its experience and setting. Construction access tracks would be constructed to the south of the small settlement area to the northeast of the asset. The road would not sever intervisibility between the settlement and villa complex, but the movement of vehicles along the construction access track would introduce a level of change that would have a small, temporary impact on the ability to appreciate and experience the associative relationship between the sites.

10.9.74 A main construction compound (M1) would be located approximately 300 m northwest of the villa, accessed via a construction access track which would be north

of and parallel to Whin Moor Lane, approximately 188 m north of the villa. The compound's power supply would come from a local grid connection at Brough Road and would be either undergrounded or connected to the compound by a temporary wooden pole overhead line, constructed parallel to and south of the construction access track. Construction lighting at the compound would be directional and minimised where possible, as secured by commitment GG23 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**.

10.9.75 The presence of the compound, possible overhead line electrical connection, and associated compound lighting would represent a new built component and change in views from the villa. The movement of vehicles along the construction access track to and from the compound would result in a perceptible increase in activity levels in proximity to the villa. This would introduce a slight level of change to the experience of views that contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the asset, including its intervisibility with the settlement to the northeast and its relationship to the immediate landscape around it. The impact from construction is therefore assessed to be small, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.76 During the operational phase, the Project would be viewed against a visual backdrop that already contains pylons of an existing overhead line. Heritage viewpoint HVP9 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, taken approximately 160 m north of the villa, shows that the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4ZQ73, would be seen in the foreground of views between the scheduled monument and the settlement area, which would change the ability to appreciate the relationship between the two sites. This would represent a noticeable setting change and would therefore constitute a medium impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall (NHLE 1007737)

10.9.77 The Camera and moated site at Faxfleet Hall (NHLE 1007737) is a scheduled monument of high value within Route Section A.

10.9.78 The asset is located approximately 1.4 km southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line and comprises a camera[4], which is a subsidiary farm of a religious house of the Knights Templar, or Knights Hospitaller, and a later moated site. The monument sits within a low-lying estuarine landscape, approximately 700 m from the north bank of the Humber Estuary, at approximately 4 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

10.9.79 The value of the asset derives from its archaeological and historic interests. The low-lying nature of the asset lends to the potential for well-preserved waterlogged remains to be present which may provide important palaeoenvironmental data, as well as providing artefactual evidence about the inhabitants and functions of the site. Historic interest derives from the site's association with the military orders of Knights Templar or Knights Hospitaller, and the historical role the site and lands would have played in supporting monastic communities.

[4] Camerae are subsidiary farms of the religious house of the Knights Templar or Knights Hospitaller which were used to raise revenue to fund the Crusades in the 12th and 13th centuries.

10.9.80 The experience of the setting of the asset takes in the asset's landscape context and its associative relationship with other heritage assets, and the appreciation of these relationships make an important contribution to its value. HER and aerial photography data show that ridge and furrow once occupied the fields surrounding the asset (HHER 22606; HHER 25546; HHER 27067) and, while not all of the ridge and furrow is necessarily contemporary with the asset's use, crops grown in the surrounding fields would have generated revenue and supported the local community. Other historic landscape features which contribute to the asset's setting include the site of a medieval pond (HHER 25545) to the east of the moat. Ponds are a common feature of moated sites and were constructed to provide a sustainable food supply.

10.9.81 Long-range views are not an important part of the experience of the asset's setting and do not make an important contribution to the value of the moat. Historically, the lands surrounding the moated site, including land within the Order Limits, may have been within the influence of the site and, while not contemporary with the site, the surrounding fields provide a visual backdrop that is sympathetic to its rural character.

Construction effects

10.9.82 Activity associated with the construction of the Project, the nearest activity being the movement of vehicles along the construction access track (S-12) to Tongue Lane, approximately 1 km north of the asset, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant approximately 1.4 km to the north and northwest, would not change the asset's physical form and would represent a negligible change in the experience of views from the asset. Recognising that long-range views do not make an important contribution to the asset's setting or value, this would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.83 The operational Project would result in the proposed pylons being seen behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line in the backdrop of views to the north. Long-range views do not form an important part of the asset's setting or value, but it is recognised that the presence of the Project would increase the density of pylons in the view which would make the visual context less sympathetic to the asset's rural character and would also lessen the ability to appreciate the wider landscape beyond the pylons. This would constitute a slight change to its setting and a small magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Yokefleet Hall (NHLE 1352658) and its associated Grade II listed West Lodge, gates, gate piers, walls and railings at Yokefleet Hall (NHLE: 1083334) non-designated East Lodge (HER: MHU14481) and non-designated parkland garden (A22)

10.9.84 The group of assets at Yokefleet Hall (NHLE 1352658) is located approximately 250 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically pylon 4AF77, within Route Section B.

10.9.85 The hall is of medium heritage value and is Grade II listed for its Victorian High Gothic architectural style, and for its historic interest as the birthplace of 20th century literary critic William Empson. Existing pylons 4ZQ38 and 4ZQ37 and the proposed pylons 4AF77 and 4AF78 are of a taller height than others on the route in order to

facilitate the crossing of the River Ouse and ensure sufficient safety clearance is achieved to the navigable river.

10.9.86 The hall's south elevation is highly fenestrated at ground and first floor, with an openwork observation parapet to its east elevation at roof level. These architectural features permit extensive views out to the landscape of the parkland and rural setting of the hall, with views from upper levels permitting more distant views across and along the Humber to the south and southwest. The hall's location within secluded parkland and wider horizontal agricultural landscape of the Humber Estuary is therefore an important component of its setting, experienced through the designed features of the building. Few large country houses are located on the banks of this part of the Humber, and they all share commonality in their orientation to experience views toward the Humber and, in doing so, benefit from picturesque views of the estuarine landscape.

Construction effects

10.9.87 The asset is located within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. During the construction phase, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant approximately 200 m east of the hall would temporarily change the secluded character of the hall's setting. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.88 During the operational phase, the placement of new pylons within the landscape, in particularly pylons 4AF77 and 4AF78 and to a lesser degree pylon 4AF76, would permanently change the outward views experienced from the Hall, and also the experience of the hall within its parkland estuarine setting. Though existing pylons of the 4ZQ route have already changed this setting, proposed pylon 4AF77 would noticeably detract from the hall's prominence as a grand Victorian country house within its historic setting. Views in this area are represented by HVP19 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would constitute a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Lighthouse on bank of River Ouse (NHLE 1346751)

10.9.89 Lighthouse on bank of River Ouse (NHLE 1346751) is located approximately 310 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, within Route Section B.

10.9.90 The lighthouse is Grade II listed for its architectural and historic interest and is of medium heritage value. Likely erected in the late 19th century, the lighthouse is of heritage significance as the only lighthouse upstream of the estuary mouth. It was erected as part of the Aire and Calder Navigation, as part of the wider navigation of the Ouse-Trent-Humber river system, and remains a navigational aid for ships travelling to and from Goole docks.

10.9.91 The historic estuarine setting of the lighthouse partially remains, though the monolithic prominence of the lighthouse, part of its designed function to achieve visibility in the landscape and from the water, has been diminished in part by the extant pylons on the existing 4ZQ overhead line route, in particular pylon 4ZQ37.

Construction effects

10.9.92 During the construction phase, slight changes from the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily alter views of the estuarine setting within which the asset is experienced. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.93 During the operational phase, the placement of new pylons within the landscape, in particular pylon 4AF78, would diminish the prominence of the lighthouse within the landscape, a key component in its architectural and historic interest. This is demonstrated by HVP21 and HVP22 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would constitute a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond (NHLE 1013190)

10.9.94 Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond (NHLE 1013190) is a scheduled monument of high value within Route Section B. At its closest point, the monument is located approximately 20 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

10.9.95 The heritage value of the moated site derives from its archaeological and historic interests. The monument comprises well-preserved earthworks, of two enclosed, linked islands, that are raised approximately 1 m above the surrounding landscape of the Humberhead Levels, and which would have likely made the hall visible from the River Ouse. Stone foundations have been recorded at the site, and it is possible that the hall's foundations and buildings survive below ground. Further archaeological and historic interest derives from deep drainage channels and a fishpond in the immediate vicinity of the monument. The drainage channels and pond are likely to contain well-preserved, waterlogged organic remains which would be of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

10.9.96 The asset's historic interest derives from it being a former centre of social, economic and political influence during the medieval period.

10.9.97 The setting of the monument is experienced through the predominantly rural landscape in which it sits and, while a specific sound environment does not contribute to the value of the asset, the rural aspect is generally quiet and enhances the overall experience. The monument's associative relationship with contemporary landscape and water-management features, including the former pond and drainage channels, is still appreciable. These features are part of the functional setting of the asset and make an important contribution to its understanding and heritage value.

10.9.98 Archaeological geophysical survey (**Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**) and trial trenching (**Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**) carried out for the Project has confirmed the remains of an early medieval and medieval settlement in the field immediately west of the moated site, within the Order Limits. The presence of the settlement reinforces the importance of moated sites as focal points of medieval life, and the associative relationship between the village and the moated site makes an important contribution to the setting and value of the scheduled monument.

10.9.99 Historical records and aerial photographs show that medieval ridge and furrow was once in the fields around Hall Garth. These agricultural features, some of which may have been contemporary with the asset, have been eroded by later ploughing and, with no perceptible surface expression, do not form part of the experience of the site. The landscape within the asset's setting is characterised broadly by post-medieval enclosure, comprising crop fields bounded by hedgerows and trees. This is not contemporary with the asset and does not make an important contribution to its heritage value. However, historically, these lands would have been within the political and economic influence of the asset, and they provide a sympathetic backdrop to its rural character which does not detract from its experience.

10.9.100 The presence of an existing third-party 11k V overhead line, oversailing the southern part of the monument, detracts slightly from the experience of the asset in its rural context. The existing 4ZQ overhead line, approximately 360 m to the east, is noticeable in views to the east and southeast, but is not prominent in the experience of the asset.

Construction effects

10.9.101 During the construction of the Project, the nearest activity would comprise the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 40 m northwest of the northernmost tip of the monument and the movement of vehicles along an alternative construction access track approximately 70 m to the northwest. This would introduce a level of noise and activity which is incongruous to the monument's rural setting and, while this would not physically impact the asset, it would represent comprehensive change to the experience of the asset's setting which would affect the ability to appreciate its value. This would constitute a large magnitude of impact resulting in a temporary **major adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.102 During the operational phase of the Project, the presence of the proposed overhead line and new pylons, the nearest of which would be pylon 4AF79 approximately 70 m northwest and pylon 4AF80 approximately 70 m southwest of the monument, would introduce an industrial character that conflicts with the asset's predominantly rural character. Furthermore, the presence of the proposed overhead line and new pylons would change the ability to appreciate the associative relationship between the asset and the contemporary medieval settlement to the west. At this proximity, the presence of the pylons would be a dominant feature in the experience of the asset and would represent comprehensive change to its setting which would affect the appreciation of the asset's setting. This is demonstrated by HVP23a and HVP23b in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, noting that the viewpoints are located to the north of the asset. If the pylon locations stayed as they are designed currently, the proposed overhead line would be located approximately 47 m west of the asset. The maximum Horizontal movement of either pylon to the east, within the Horizontal LoD, has the potential for the proposed overhead line to be located approximately 25 m west of the asset. The presence of the proposed overhead line would constitute a comprehensive change to the asset's setting and a large magnitude of impact.

10.9.103 Further to the visual change from the physical presence of the proposed overhead line, operational noise from the proposed overhead line would introduce noticeable audible change to the experience of the asset. As detailed in section 16.9 of **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**, a low noise 'triple

araucaria' conductor is proposed for the majority of the pylon route. However, the River Ouse crossing may require a different style of conductor due to potential operational constraints. **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration** assesses the worst-case style of conductor for the River Ouse crossing, from a noise level point of view, to be the 'twin Warwick'.

10.9.104 **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration** indicates that twin Warwick conductors may be used between pylons 4AF76 and 4AF80 and that potential adverse effects from noise are expected within approximately 52 m of the proposed overhead line's centre line. As Hall Garth would be within 50 m of the proposed overhead line, based on the worst-case conductor type, operational noise from the proposed overhead line may result in a level of noise intrusion that would affect the ability to experience and appreciate the asset's setting and value, and which would be incongruous with its predominantly rural character. This would represent a comprehensive change to the asset's setting which would be a large magnitude of impact.

10.9.105 Based on the predicted level of change to the setting and experience of the scheduled monument, it is assessed that the operation of the Project would result in a permanent **major adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Group of assets at Whitgift Hall

10.9.106 The group of assets of Whitgift Hall comprises Whitgift Hall and attached walls and outbuildings Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1083149), forecourt piers Grade II listed building (NHLE 1162208), Coach-House/Stable/Granary Range and adjoining screen wall Grade II listed building (NHLE 1083150), Stable Range and adjoining stableyard gateway Grade II listed building (NHLE 1162178) and sundial Grade II listed building (NHLE 1346752).

10.9.107 Whitgift Hall (NHLE 1083149) is located approximately 670 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF80, within Route Section B.

10.9.108 The hall is of high heritage value, Grade II* listed for its architectural interest as an example of a small country house from the early 18th century with later alterations. It forms part of a group with the following associated structures and buildings, Grade II listed for their architectural value, and which also forms part of the hall's immediate setting: Forecourt piers (NHLE 1162208), Coach-House/Stable/Granary Range and adjoining screen wall (NHLE 1083150), Stable Range and adjoining stable yard gateway (NHLE 1162178) and sundial (NHLE 1346752). The setting of the hall has changed in the 20th century with a fishing pond and caravan parking meadow created to the east of the hall. The remainder of the hall's setting largely remains in the existence of the aforementioned service buildings and landscape features associated with the historic functions of a small country house. The hall's wider setting, consisting of an estuarine rural agrarian landscape to the southeast, largely remains preserved, though the existing pylons of the 4ZQ overhead line route, and at further distance those of the existing 2KN and 4KG overhead line routes, are visible in views south across this landscape from the hall's bow windows which offer a designed vantage point being elevated on the hall's basement plinth. The associative relationships of the assets contribute to their individual and group value and enhances the setting of Whitgift Hall. Due to the association between the assets, all are grouped under the assessment for Whitgift Hall.

Construction effects

10.9.109 During the construction phase, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily alter the rural agrarian setting of the hall, though the existing seasonal presence of caravan parking, immediately adjacent to the hall, would moderate this impact down. This would constitute a negligible level of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.110 During the operational phase, the presence of new pylons within the landscape to the southeast would permanently alter the wider estuarine rural agrarian setting of the hall within which it is partially experienced and which forms part of the hall's historic functional setting. This is demonstrated by HVP18 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. However, given the presence of the pylons on the existing overhead line route and alterations to the hall's immediate setting, the placement of new pylons would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Church of St Mary Magdelene (NHLE 1083151)

10.9.111 The Church of St Mary Magdelene (NHLE 1083151) is located approximately 1.45 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF80, within Route Section B.

10.9.112 The church is of high heritage value, Grade I listed for its architectural and historic interest, rebuilt in the early-14th century, with later alterations and additions. The church derives much of its heritage value from its location between the expansive estuarine rural agrarian landscape to its south and the historic means of crossing the Humber via the Whitgift Ferry, which both form a part of its setting.

Construction effects

10.9.113 During the construction phase, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would constitute a negligible level of impact due to their distance from the church, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.114 During the operational phase, the presence of new pylons within the landscape, particularly pylons 4AF78 and 4AF77, would constitute a small magnitude of impact due to their detracting slightly from the architectural prominence of the church when viewed from within its historic landscape setting. This is demonstrated by HVP22 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would result in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Adlingfleet medieval rectory (NHLE 1016933)

10.9.115 Adlingfleet medieval rectory (NHLE 1016933) is a scheduled monument of high value within Route Section B. The monument is located approximately 1.2 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF86, and includes the standing remains of a medieval stone building identified as the chamber built by

John le Franceys, rector of Adlingfleet, in the mid-13th century and the buried remains of further buildings and features associated with the rectory. The value of the asset derives from the archaeological and architectural interest of its buried remains and built heritage, and from its historical interest as a medieval religious centre which contributes to the understanding of the organisation of the church during this period. Further historic interest derives from the association with John le Franceys who was an important political figure in the 13th century.

10.9.116 The extent of the asset's standing and buried remains is a prominent feature of the asset's experience and setting, as is the appreciation of the spatial relationship between the buried remains and the contemporary, standing stone building, which is Grade II* listed (NHLE 1346748). The asset is experienced within its wider setting of Adlingfleet Conservation Area, a small rural settlement, characterised by open spaces, with a visual relationship with the surrounding countryside, and which provides a sympathetic and aesthetic backdrop to the medieval rectory. The countryside, whilst providing a sympathetic backdrop that is largely rural, also contains noticeable modern elements comprising an existing overhead line and a highly visible wind farm.

Construction effects

10.9.117 The closest construction activity would be the use of a construction access track to the west of Adlingfleet Drain, approximately 590 m west of the asset. The distance of the construction access track from the asset is sufficient that its use is unlikely to be perceptible from the asset and would not change the experience of its setting.

10.9.118 During construction of the proposed overhead line, the distance from the Project along with intervening houses and vegetation would likely preclude any perception of construction activity from within the monument, and visual or noise intrusion to the experience of its setting is unlikely to occur. In approaches to the asset within its wider setting of Adlingfleet village, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would be perceptible in views as one enters the village. The assembly activity would be viewed behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line and may alter the experience and appreciation of the surrounding countryside in the approach to the asset, but the change would be negligible and would be set against a landscape that contained energy-related infrastructure. Construction would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.119 The presence of the proposed overhead line would not be perceptible from within the scheduled area. Its presence may be perceptible in approaches to the village of Adlingfleet, which provides a sympathetic backdrop in which the asset is experienced, particularly in approaches from the south. In approaches from the south, the operational Project would be seen behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line and against the backdrop of an operational wind farm. The operational Project would therefore add to the presence of power-related infrastructure within a predominantly rural landscape. This would affect the appreciation of the rural character of the wider environment in approaches to the village, but the effect would largely stop as soon as one entered the village and the Project was no longer perceptible. This change to the experience of the approach would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Adlingfleet Conservation Area and the Grade I listed Church of All Saints within its boundary (NHLE 1083144)

10.9.120 Adlingfleet Conservation Area in Route Section B is located approximately 930 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The value of the conservation area is assessed to be high due to the value of the designated heritage assets it contains, which comprise Adlingfleet medieval rectory scheduled monument (NHLE 1016933) and associated Grade II* listed (NHLE 1346748) stone building which is included in the assessment for the scheduled monument above; the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144); and seven Grade II listed buildings, as well as 11 non-designated built heritage assets.

10.9.121 The character of the conservation area is one of a historic, rural village, where views within the settlement and views across the surrounding countryside contribute to its heritage value. The approach to the conservation area from the south, along Garthorpe Road, show the conservation area within its wider landscape context, but the presence of existing overhead lines and operational wind farms are a prominent feature of the experience.

10.9.122 The church has potential 12th century origins but dates largely to the mid-13th century. It sits within a graveyard within the centre of the village which is symbolic its importance in the lives of its parishioners. The church tower is a prominent landmark when travelling towards Adlingfleet from Garthorpe in the south in views, and is also prominent when travelling from Ousefleet to the north, although there is no perceptible intervisibility between the church and the Parish Church of St Mary at Whitgift. The setting of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) is experienced within the conservation area, which emphasises its historic interest and rural nature. There is a level of association and contemporaneity with the scheduled medieval rectory (NHLE 1016933), which further emphasises the historic interest on the church and contributes to its heritage value.

Construction effects

10.9.123 In approaches to the conservation area along Garthorpe Road, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would be perceptible. The construction activity would be viewed behind the existing 4ZQ overhead line and may alter the experience and appreciation of the surrounding countryside in the approach to the village, but the change would be negligible and would be set against a landscape that already contains prominent, energy-related infrastructure. Change to the experience of the sense of arrival to the conservation area would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.124 The presence of the proposed overhead line would change the way the arrival to the conservation area is experienced, particularly in approaches from the south. The operational Project would be seen behind an existing 4ZQ overhead line, and against the backdrop of an operational wind farm. The presence of the proposed overhead line would not interrupt or sever views of the tower of Grade I listed Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083144) for travellers arriving to Adlingfleet village, but would be seen against the existing 4ZQ line, to the side of the village. The operational Project would therefore add to the presence of power-related infrastructure within a predominantly rural landscape which would affect the appreciation of the rural character of the village and setting of the church. This change to the experience of

the approach to both assets would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Haldenby Hall (NHLE 1309899) and its associated threshing barn (NHLE 1346729)

10.9.125 Haldenby Hall (NHLE 1309899) and associated threshing barn (NHLE 1346729) are two Grade II listed buildings, together forming a farmstead, located approximately 1 km and 960 m respectively west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, and specifically pylon 4AF94, within Route Section B.

10.9.126 The hall and barn are of medium heritage value for their historic and architectural interest, with some of this heritage value being derived from their fenland agrarian landscape which provides the functional setting for the hall and threshing barn. The existing 4ZQ overhead line and turbines of Grange Wind Farm are part of the asset's baseline views to the east and southeast.

Construction effects

10.9.127 During the construction phase, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily alter the quiet fenland agrarian landscape and the experience of approaching the isolated farmstead. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.128 During the operational phase, the presence of the proposed overhead line within the landscape to the east of the hall and barn would result in a permanent change to the rural agrarian landscape, which forms part of the functional setting to the hall and barn. The existing baseline would mean that the change would be slight, constituting a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect to both buildings, which is **not significant.**

Church of St Oswald (NHLE 1083179)

10.9.129 The Grade II Church of St Oswald (NHLE 1083179) is located approximately 640 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically pylon 4AF96, within Route Section B.

10.9.130 The church is located in an isolated position to the northeast of Luddington, situated on slightly elevated ground. Built in 1855 in a Gothic Revival style to replace the ruinous former Luddington parish church, the prominent tall spire of the church is highly visible from within its agricultural fenland setting and in views east to the church from the village of Luddington. The church is of medium heritage value for its architectural and historic interest, in part drawn from its architectural prominence within its fenland agricultural setting.

10.9.131 To the east of the church, the presence of extant pylons of the 4ZQ, 2KN, and 4KG routes, Garthorpe water tower on Carr Lane, and the turbines of Grange Wind Farm form an existing baseline populated by existing energy infrastructure in views east and southeast toward the church and out from the Church. Furthermore, in views of the church from the east it is backdropped by the turbines of Twin Rivers Wind Farm, located to the west of the church.

Construction effects

10.9.132 During the construction phase, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily change the experience of the church in its isolated, agricultural, fenland setting. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.133 During the operational phase, the placement of new pylons within the landscape would permanently detract from the architectural prominence of the church within the landscape. However, the change would constitute a small magnitude of impact due to the existing energy and utilities infrastructure seen in views across the landscape. This is represented by HVP46 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This results in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Curlews Farmhouse (NHLE 1083299) and Curlews Farmstead non-designated building (MLS25287)

10.9.134 The Grade II listed Curlews Farmhouse (NHLE 1083299) is approximately 1.1 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF124, within Route Section C.

10.9.135 The farmhouse's value, which is medium, derives from its historic and architectural interest as an example of an early-19th century rural farmhouse within its historic agricultural setting. Gardens to the west of the farmhouse characterise its domestic setting, and farm buildings to the east and southeast of the farmhouse provide the functional setting. which contributes to its heritage value. The Sheffield and South Yorkshire Canal is located to the north of the farmhouse but is screened by established trees and is not a prominent part of the asset's setting from within the farm complex.

Construction effects

10.9.136 The nearest construction activity would be the movement of vehicles along the construction access track and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 1.1 km east of the farmhouse. The activity would constitute no real change to the experience of the assets. The impact is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible effect**, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.137 During operation, the maintenance access track for pylons 4AF124 and 4AF125 passes through the farm complex, utilising the existing access track to the north of the farmhouse. The track would be used by maintenance vehicles to carry out specific maintenance activities during the operational phase of the Project. The use of the track would constitute very infrequent temporary activity and would not affect the experience of the assets. The impact is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible effect**, which is **not significant.**

Farmhouse approximately 100 metres east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse (NHLE 1083286)

10.9.138 The Grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE 1083286) is approximately 100 m east of Mosswood Grange Farmhouse and approximately 950 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF128, within Route Section C.

10.9.139 The farmhouse is of historic and architectural interest and of medium heritage value. It was constructed in 1795 and retains much of its historic agricultural setting which contributes to its heritage value. Some associated agricultural buildings have been developed to its west, and the construction of the M180 to the south creates an audible barrier within the landscape. The presence of Axholme Joint Railway embankment to the east restricts views between the farmhouse and the agricultural landscape to the east.

Construction effects

10.9.140 The asset's closest extent falls within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. During the construction phase, activity would take place east of the former Axholme Joint Railway embankment. Due to the screening effect of the vegetation topped embankment, temporary construction phase impacts would be barely perceptible and negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.141 During the operational phase, the perception of the proposed overhead line to the northeast of the farmhouse would be minimised due to the screening effect of the vegetation topped Axholme Joint Railway embankment. Any visibility of pylons would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Church of All Saints (NHLE 1083293)

10.9.142 The Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (NHLE 1083293) in Belton is located approximately 2 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section D.

10.9.143 The church's value, which is high, derives from its historic and architectural interests. With origins in the medieval period, but with the present structure dating largely from the 14th and 15th centuries, it is an example of medieval religious architecture.

10.9.144 The church and its church yard are located on a slight mound at Stocks Hill in the centre of the village of Belton, which has since expanded further north to an area known as Bracon. Established trees are planted at the edges of the churchyard, which emphasises the rural character of this part of the village. The church's location demonstrates the how central the church was to life in the medieval period and is an important aspect of the church's setting.

10.9.145 The church's tower is a visible landmark in approaches to Belton from the south, but is not prominent above the established trees that border its church yard. The church is not prominent in approaches from the north, nor is it particularly prominent from Belton Road, which is the road leading from Beltoft to Belton. The asset was scoped into the assessment due to the potential for impacts in relation to this approach which

is demonstrated on Heritage visualisation HVP36a (D-03a): View from Belton Road (Beltoft) in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This illustrates, however, that the church is not a prominent feature, and the most prominent landmark comprises the Water Tower at Epworth.

Construction effects

10.9.146 The construction of the Project would not be perceptible from the church and would have no impact on its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.147 The operation of the Project would not be perceptible from the church and would have no impact on its setting, either from the church or views towards the church in approaches from Beltoft. During operation it is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

High Melwood Farmhouse (NHLE 1346693) and associated High Melwood Farm (NLHER 25697) and Former Threshing Barn and Granary (NLHER 25909) non-designated assets

10.9.148 High Melwood Farmhouse (NHLE 1346693) and its associated non-designated Former Threshing Barn and Granary (NLHER 25909) are located approximately 255 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF148, within Route Section D.

10.9.149 The farmhouse is Grade II listed, deriving its medium heritage value from its architectural and historic interest, likewise its associated non-designated Former Threshing Barn and Granary (NLHER 25909) is also considered to be of medium value due to its group value as part of the curtilage of the listed building. The farmhouse is set back from the road, with an open lawn area on its eastern side (which is the site of a non-designated and infilled moat (NLHER 21560)) and is enclosed by mature trees on all sides, apart from to the west. This space provides the domestic setting to the house and contributes to a secluded and private experience. The wider countryside connects the farmhouse to its agricultural heritage and contributes to the understanding of its wider functional setting.

Construction effects

10.9.150 During the construction phase, the countryside to the east and southeast of the farmhouse would experience temporary change from rural agricultural use to industrial as the pylons and proposed overhead line are erected. The movement of vehicles along the construction access track which, at its closest point, would be approximately 283 m from the farmhouse, would represent a perceptible visual change when approaching and leaving the farmhouse, but would not be perceptible from the asset.

10.9.151 The asset is located within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. The presence of pylon assembly and installation plant and the movement of vehicles along the construction access track would result in noticeable change to an aspect of the farmhouse and granary's wider functional setting but would not change the immediate experience of the asset within its setting. The level of change from

construction activities would represent a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.152 During the operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would be seen against the backdrop of the existing 4TM and ZDA overhead lines, which run broadly parallel. This would make the perception of infrastructure more prominent in views and represent a permanent change to the asset's wider setting that was incongruous with its predominantly rural, agricultural character. The change would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood Park (NHLE 1017487) including Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE: 1373834) within its boundary

10.9.153 Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood Park (NHLE 1017487) is a scheduled monument of high value. Within the scheduled monument is the Outbuilding at Low Melwood Farm, which is a Grade II listed building (NHLE 1373834) of medium value. The scheduled monument is located approximately 400 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF149, within Route Section D.

10.9.154 The heritage value of the scheduled monument, which is high, derives from its historic and archaeological interests. Historic interest relates to the asset's origins as a Carthusian monastery, which were centres of great wealth and influence during the medieval period, and its subsequent 16th century, post-Dissolution conversion into a manor house. The changes in use mirror the massive social and economic changes brought by the Dissolution, as influential religious centres were forcibly taken over and granted instead to supporters of the crown. Archaeological interest derives from the asset's earthwork and buried remains, which may include the remains of a 12th century chapel on which the monastery was founded, the remains of the priory including a moated site, along with the workshops, bake houses and kitchens used by the lay brethren, and the remains of the post-Dissolution house and garden. Archaeological evidence could provide valuable information relating to the site's previous functions and the daily lives of its inhabitants and further demonstrate how lifestyles changed as the site changed from religious to secular use.

10.9.155 The value of the Grade II listed outbuilding (NHLE 1373834), which has origins in the 15th century, is medium but is influenced by its associative relationship to the priory. The building is a former farmhouse which incorporates remains of the priory and later houses. Its historical use includes as a domestic dwelling and a storehouse, but its architectural form and floor height indicate that it may have origins as a medieval undercroft, which further strengthens its association with the priory.

10.9.156 The setting of the scheduled monument is defined by the extent of its buried and earthwork remains, which are an appreciable part of the asset's experience and represent the core of its archaeological interest. The asset's position within the landscape also contributes to its setting. The landscape to the east is open, with views unimpeded by development, contributing to a sense of quietness and isolation that would have been experienced by the site's previous inhabitants during its religious use. This aspect of the asset's experience is an important component of its setting and contributes to its value. Large agricultural buildings to the west of the

asset are a backstop to views in this direction, and a treeline and tall hedgerow along the edge of Melwood Hill road precludes long-range views further west. This aspect of the asset's experience does not make an important contribution to its setting or value.

10.9.157 The setting of the outbuilding is defined entirely by its spatial and associative relationship with the scheduled monument. As such, potential impacts to the scheduled monument have the potential to also affect the listed outbuilding.

Construction effects

10.9.158 During the construction of the Project the nearest activity would comprise the creation of temporary bellmouth BM-079 and construction access track, leading west from Melwood Hill, approximately 30 m northwest of the asset. The movement of construction traffic, and an increase in traffic noise and dust, would be perceptible from the asset, but would constitute a very small change to its setting which already includes occasional traffic noise from Melwood Hill. It is assessed the construction access would result in a negligible change to the asset's setting and would not affect its value.

10.9.159 The presence of pylon assembly and installation plant approximately 470 m west of the asset may be perceptible from the eastern edge of the asset, which may allow views above the treeline and tall hedgerow along Melwood Hill, but it would be seen behind existing pylons and overhead lines. Recognising that views to the west, towards the Project, do not make an important contribution to the experience of the asset, this would have little effect on the ability to appreciate the asset and is assessed to constitute negligible change. The impact is therefore assessed to be negligible, for the scheduled monument and the Grade II listed outbuilding, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.160 During the Project's operational phase, the presence of the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF148 to 4AF150, may change views to the west as experienced from the asset. The tops of the pylons may be viewed behind the existing 4TM and ZDA overhead line routes which may make the perception of infrastructure more prominent in these views. Recognising that this change would only be experienced from the eastern edge of the asset and also recognising that views to the west do not make a strong contribution to the asset's experience or value, it is assessed that this would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact for the scheduled monument and the Grade II listed outbuilding, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Kinaird motte and bailey castle (NHLE 1017556)

10.9.161 Kinaird motte and bailey castle (NHLE 1017556) is a scheduled monument of high value. The monument is located approximately 850 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section D.

10.9.162 The monument comprises the buried and earthwork remains of a Norman earthwork castle and is believed to have been constructed after the Domesday survey of 1086 but partially dismantled in 1095. The value of the monument derives from its archaeological and historic interest. Archaeological interest derives from the archaeological and environmental data contained within the castle's moat ditches,

one which is believed to have circled the motte and a second outer moat ditch which encircled the motte and two baileys. Archaeological evidence relating to the everyday domestic life of the castle's inhabitants also contributes to its interest. Historic interest includes the asset's contribution to the history of the area following the Norman Conquest. The castle, which was built to control a crossing point on the River Trent, is indicative of the seismic changes to land ownership at the time and is a very visible demonstration of Norman authority and control.

10.9.163 The setting of the earthwork castle is defined by the extent of its buried and earthwork remains but also derives from its associative relationship with the village of Owston Ferry, which pre-dates the Norman Conquest and would have fallen within the castle's influence. The motte is still very prominent and, from its summit, the likely influence of the castle's inhabitants over the Owston Ferry villagers below is appreciable, as is the vantage point the castle's inhabitants would have had across the River Trent. These views to the east are an important part of the castle's history and setting and make an integral contribution to the understanding and value of the asset. The view to the west, towards the Project, takes in lands that would also have been within the influence of the castle. Therefore, even though the landscape is no longer contemporary and does not make an integral or important contribution to the asset's experience, there is still a level of association that contributes to the asset's value.

10.9.164 The motte survives to a height of just over 5 m from the base of the encircling ditch moat. Despite being an earthwork feature, it is not appreciable or remotely prominent in views towards the asset from the surrounding countryside. In approaches to Owston Ferry from the west, the tower of the Church of St Martin is a prominent part of the sense of arrival, but the motte does not form part of the experience. It is assessed therefore that the experience of views of the motte from within the wider landscape do not form part of its setting.

Construction effects

10.9.165 During construction, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would be perceptible from the motte summit and would be viewed behind the existing 4TM and ZDA overhead lines. The activity, and associated movement, would be perceptible in views to the west, but would be seen in the backdrop to views that already contained energy-related infrastructure. This would constitute little change to the experience of the asset and would reflect a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.166 During the operational phase of the Project, the placement of the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF152 to 4AF155 located between 1 km and 1.1 km to the west of the motte's summit, would permanently change views to the west from the asset. The proposed overhead line would be viewed in the background of the existing 4TM and ZDA overhead lines which lie approximately 700 m west of the earthwork castle. Due to the distance involved, the operational Project would represent a negligible level of change to a part of the asset's setting that does not make an important contribution to its heritage value. It is assessed that this would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1067741)

10.9.167 Langholme Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1067741), which is Grade II listed, is located approximately 230 m north of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF170, in the southern end of Route Section D. The farmhouse, which faces south onto Tindale Bank Road, has been abandoned and is in a ruinous state with many roof tiles missing and boarded windows. Its current condition has seriously affected its structural integrity and its architectural and historic interests. However, in line with the recommendations from the local planning authority's Conservation Officer, the value of the farmhouse, for this assessment, has not been downgraded to reflect its ruinous state, and remains as medium value in line with its original, Grade II listed building designation.

10.9.168 The immediate domestic setting of the farmhouse is indicated by a low wall topped with iron railings, which likely bordered a small garden to the front (south) of the house. However, this area is now overgrown and doesn't function as a garden. The functional setting of the farmhouse comprises the large agricultural buildings that sit behind the house, and the surrounding crop fields, both of which provide the context for this part of the farmhouse's setting. Established tress are planted either side of Tindale Bank Road, and in front of the farmhouse, which preclude views from the farmhouse to the fields south.

Construction effects

10.9.169 The nearest construction activity would be the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 230 m south of the farmhouse. This falls within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. Even with the existing screening from the trees along Tindale Bank Road, this activity may be perceptible from the farmhouse. However, as the farmhouse forms part of a working farm, any additional noise is unlikely to result in a noticeable change to its current setting. The impact at construction is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.170 The operational Project would introduce pylons into a predominantly rural view. The alignment of the pylons, which would cross in front of the farmhouse and then extend south at a slight oblique angle, would result in a stacking effect of pylons in the view. Viewpoint HVP45 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations** illustrates the magnitude of change predicted to the view from the farmhouse. This level of change to the wider, functional setting of the farmhouse would result in a noticeably different experience. This would constitute a medium impact and a permanent **moderate adverse effect**, which is significant.

Haxey Gate Bridge Grade II listed building (NHLE 1302728)

10.9.171 Haxey Gate Bridge Grade II listed building (NHLE 1302728) is located approximately 990 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section D.

10.9.172 The value of the bridge, which is medium, derives from its architectural interest as a well-preserved late-18th century single-arch stone bridge. The principal setting of the bridge is defined by its position, spanning the River Idle and adjacent to the Haxey Road bridge.

10.9.173 Views from the bridge west and east along the River Idle form an integral part of the bridge's setting. However, due to the meander of the river, far reaching views are not part of the setting experience. Instead, the backdrop to views in both directions is characterised by the established trees that are planted on either side of the river.

Construction effects

10.9.174 The nearest construction activity would be the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 900 m east of the bridge. Due to the screening from established trees on either side of the riverbanks, this is unlikely to be perceptible from the bridge and would not change the experience of its setting. It is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.175 During operation, the presence of the proposed overhead line may be perceptible above trees in the background of views to the west. This is demonstrated in HVP38a in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would not change the ability to understand and appreciate the function and architectural interest of the bridge, but would represent a change. As the change would hardly affect the heritage value of the bridge, it is assessed to be a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Church of All Saints Grade I listed building (NHLE 1302717)

10.9.176 The Grade I listed medieval Church of All Saints (NHLE 1302717) is located approximately 1.4 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section D.

10.9.177 The value of the church, which is high, derives from its architectural interest which has 13th century medieval origins with evidence of later, 14th, 15th, 17th century and modern addition and alteration. Its historical interest is reflected in the development of the settlement of Misterton, the historic core of which developed around the church. The church sits within a graveyard, bounded by a low stone wall and this setting dominates the experience of the asset. Its position within Misterton, particularly within the historic core of the village, emphasises its historical links with the village and its medieval origins and also contributes to the experience of its setting. The tower is only visible in the surrounding rural countryside on approach to the village from the west on Cornley Road, this contributes to understanding of the church's architectural and historic interest. Other approaches to the village do not feature views towards the tower due to screening from intervening buildings and road layout.

Construction effects

10.9.178 The nearest construction activity would be the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 1.4 km west of the church. This is unlikely to be perceptible from the church and would not change the experience of its setting. It is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.179 During operation the proposed overline line would cross Cornley Road to the west of the asset. The setting assessment noted that the approach to the village of Misterton on Cornley Road features a view of the church tower. These views of the church tower begin at around the location of the proposed overhead and continue as kinetic views along Cornley Road on approach to the asset, with its tower becoming more prominent up to the junction with Carr Lane. The proposed overhead line will interrupt the beginning part of this experience of the asset in its landscape setting, at which point the church tower is a small feature on the distant tree line. This change would hardly affect the church's heritage value, as improved views of the church tower are available nearer to the asset. This is assessed to be a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings Grade II listed building (NHLE 1156795)

10.9.180 Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings (NHLE 1156795), comprise a Grade II listed farmhouse and associated outbuildings, located approximately 535 m east of the proposed overhead line, specifically pylon 4AF181, in Route Section E.

10.9.181 The value of the building group, which is medium, derives from their historical interest, as buildings indicative of the area's agricultural heritage, and architectural interest as examples of buildings constructed in the local character of red brick and red pantiles, using local materials. The setting of the buildings is defined by the associative relationship of the group and their arrangement around an open yard. The yard would have been a shared working space but is now partially occupied by a modern farm buildings. The surrounding agricultural fields contribute to historic interest by allowing an understanding of the historic function of the building group within a farming landscape.

Construction effects

10.9.182 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant which would be perceptible and would constitute a noticeable level of visual change within the wider, functional setting of the farmhouse. This would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.183 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of views as experienced from the house and views of the farmhouse and outbuildings in the surrounding agricultural setting. This is demonstrated by HVP48 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact to the wider, functional setting of the farmhouse, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Highfield Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE 1156811)

10.9.184 Highfield Farmhouse (NHLE 1156811) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 895 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF185, in Route Section E.

10.9.185 The value of the farmhouse, which is medium, derives from its architectural and historical interest as a post-medieval building which highlights elements of the local vernacular style. The primary setting of the farmhouse consists of surrounding agricultural land, which has largely retained its use and contributes to its historic function. There are a number of modern agricultural sheds located to the northwest of the farmhouse; however these do not detract from its setting as they contribute to the understanding of its function.

Construction effects

10.9.186 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant is unlikely to be perceptible due to the presence of established trees along Wooden Beck which would screen views. It is assessed that construction would represent no change and no impact to the setting of the farmhouse, resulting in **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.187 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of long-range views across the fields to the south and southwest that contribute to the farmhouse's functional setting. The proposed overhead line would appear in the background of views and would not be a prominent feature but would constitute a slight level of change. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Beacon Hill Camp (NHLE 1003241)

10.9.188 Beacon Hill Camp (NHLE 1003241) near Gringley-on-the-Hill is a scheduled monument of high value. The monument is located approximately 760 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line within Route Section E.

10.9.189 The value of the asset, which is high, derives from its archaeological and historic interest. The asset comprises hillfort remains that are likely to date to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Archaeological interest lies in the hillfort's buried and earthwork remains which may provide information relating to the fort's construction methods and the lives of its inhabitants. Contributing to its historic interest is that the hillfort mound served as a campsite for Prince Rupert in 1644 before the relief of Newark Castle. Further historic interest derives from the hill's importance as a landmark to the villagers of Gringley-on-the-Hill. It is a focal point for local customs and traditions, including processions which used to take place from the Church of St Peter and St Paul up to Beacon Hill during the early-20th century, and is part of a collective experience and identity for the villagers.

10.9.190 The topographical location of Beacon Hill is an important part of its setting which contributes to its appreciation and value. While some hillforts do occupy lowland positions, many are located on topographical high points which command views over wide areas and simultaneously act as boundary and way markers for people moving through the landscape. The hillfort at Beacon Hill occupies the summit at the northern edge of a broadly north to south aligned ridgeline which extends beyond Tuxford in the south. This vantage point allows extensive views over the lower lying areas to the north, and to the east beyond Beckingham, parts of which historically would have been under water prior to the land being enclosed and drained in the late-18th and early-19th centuries.

10.9.191 Views towards the hillfort from within the wider landscape form part of the experience of the asset and make an important contribution to its setting and value. Beacon Hill is a prominent landmark in approaches to Gringley-on-the-Hill from the north and northeast and is a visible way marker from the B1403 and Walkeringham Road in particular. The visibility of the hill contributes to a sense of arrival to the village and helps with the understanding of the importance of the hillfort as a prominent territory marker.

Construction effects

10.9.192 During construction of the Project, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, ranging in distances between 800 m and 830 m from the hillfort's summit, would be perceptible and would constitute a noticeable level of change that would affect the ability to appreciate the importance and relevance of long-range views as part of the hillfort's setting. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.193 During the Project's operational phase, the placement the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF186 to 4AF190, would permanently change views to the north and northeast as experienced from the asset. The level of change during operation is illustrated in View from Beacon Hill HVP49 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This visualisation demonstrates that the relevance of long-range views could still be appreciated, but they would be experienced looking 'through' the operational Project.

10.9.194 The operational Project would be a prominent new component in approaches to Gringley-on-the-Hill. As one moves through the landscape, the recognition of the Beacon Hill hillfort as a prominent landmark and way marker to Gringley-on-the-Hill would be experienced alongside the proposed overhead line. In the approaches from Walkeringham Road, and the B1403 in particular, Beacon Hill would be viewed invariably 'through' the pylons and below the conductors. The operational Project would not entirely obstruct views, and Beacon Hill as a way marker and landmark would still be an appreciable part of its setting, but the presence of the Project would be noticeable and would slightly affect this aspect of the asset's experience. This change to setting would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area

10.9.195 Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area is located approximately 750 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line within Route Section E and is of medium value. It was designated by Bassetlaw District Council for its special architectural and historic interest, and it contains and provides the setting for two scheduled monuments and 17 listed buildings.

10.9.196 Within the historic core of the conservation area, there is a sense of openness provided by the high concentration of open spaces and buildings that are predominantly set back from the road or opposite open space, particularly to the north, and views out from the conservation area look in all directions over rolling countryside and contribute to its setting and provide the context to the rural character of the settlement.

10.9.197 Approaches to the conservation area from the east, pass through open countryside that allows extensive views in all directions. With the exception of the remaining structures associated with the former West Burton Power Station, there are few modern industrial style buildings, and the experience of the approach is largely open and rural.

Construction effects

10.9.198 Construction activity from the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, particularly for proposed pylon 4AF191, and the presence of main construction compound M-3, would be a noticeable change to the rural character and would change the experience of how the conservation area is approached from the east. Views from the summit of Beacon Hill would also feature ongoing construction activity ranging in distances between 800 m and 830 m away. Although the change would be noticeable, it would only change the experience of the sense of arrival to the conservation area as from within the conservation area the activity is unlikely to be perceptible. The change to the sense of arrival would constitute a slight change to the appreciation of the conservation area and would represent a small magnitude of impact. This would result in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.199 The presence of the proposed overhead line would change the way the arrival to the conservation area is experienced, particularly in approaches from the west. This would introduce modern infrastructure into an experience that is overwhelmingly rural. However, the operational Project would not change the experience of the conservation area from within its bounds, and views of the operational Project would only be possible from the eastern edges of the area, particularly in approaches along Hall's Road and from the summit of Beacon Hill. The operational Project would therefore add to the presence of power-related infrastructure within a predominantly rural landscape which would affect the appreciation of the rural character of the village, and would change views out of the conservation area from its eastern edges. This is demonstrated by HVP49 and HVP67 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This change would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Gringley Grange Farmhouse (NHLE 1045102)

10.9.200 Gringley Grange Farmhouse (NHLE 1045102), Grade II listed, is located approximately 160 m southwest of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically pylon 4AF190, within Route Section E. The farmhouse, which is of medium value, has architectural and historic interest as a late-18th century farmhouse and sits to the southeast of an adjoining farmstead which appears contemporary and is made up of several buildings collected around a central yard.

10.9.201 The setting of the house is experienced through its relationship with the adjoining farm buildings which contribute to its value, and by approaches to the farmhouse from the south, along a tree-lined trackway which leads to the south-facing entrance to the house. The approach contributes to the sense of arrival at the house, which sits on a slight rise in the landscape which allows it to be a prominent building in approaches from the east towards Gringley-on-the-Hill, but is less prominent in

approaches from the west, away from Gringley-on-the-Hill, where it is experienced as being a part of a wider collection of farm buildings.

10.9.202 The surrounding fields contribute to the functional setting of the house and provide the wider context within which the building is appreciated. The topographical setting of the house allows long-range views across the surrounding fields and, while the backdrop to views to the southeast is characterised by the remaining buildings of West Burton Power Station approximately 6 km away, and Cottam Power Station beyond this, the intervening landscape is rural, and relatively free from visually prominent modern infrastructure.

Construction effects

10.9.203 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant which, at its closest, would be approximately 160 m northeast of the house, would be audibly and visually perceptible and would constitute a noticeable level of change within the wider, functional setting of the farmhouse. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.204 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF189 to 4AF191, would permanently change views to the north and northeast as experienced from the house. This is demonstrated by HVP52 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The level of change to the experience of the house and its setting, which would be noticeably different, would constitute a medium impact. This would result in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Remains of the Church of St Helen (NHLE 1216694 and NHLE 1006391)

10.9.205 The remains of the Church of St Helen, a Grade I listed building (NHLE 1216694) and scheduled monument (NHLE 1006391) of high value, are located in Route Section E approximately 1.2 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, at its closest point.

10.9.206 The heritage value of the church, which is in a ruinous state with only the tower and a Norman chancel arch surviving, stems from its architectural and historical interest as a medieval church with later post-medieval additions, and it holds further interest from its additional designation as the scheduled monument of St Helen's Church.

10.9.207 The setting of the church is experienced through its immediate environment. This comprises a grassed churchyard with upstanding grave memorials, partially enclosed by mature trees which provide a sense of seclusion and quiet. The chancel arch is a prominent feature of the experience of the church. From the base of the church tower, views to the east are framed by the arch and take in the fields beyond the churchyard, as far as the remaining structures associated with West Burton Power Station.

10.9.208 The settlement of South Wheatley also contributes to the historic interest and setting of the church, as the church was built specifically for the parishioners of the village. The village has grown and now the outskirts of the settlement meet the boundary of the churchyard. Due to the mature trees and fields to the north and east, the

settlement encroachment, whilst not affecting its setting adversely, is also not appreciable from the church.

Construction effects

10.9.209 During construction, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 1.2 km away at its nearest point, would be glimpsed through gaps in the tree cover as one moves through the churchyard. Construction activity from the base of the church tower, when viewed looking through the chancel arch, would be further away, approximately 1.40 km to the east. The distance would preclude noise intrusion into the quiet setting of the church and construction activity, which would be perceptible, would constitute negligible change to the experience of the church's setting. The impact would be negligible, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.210 During operation, the proposed overhead line is likely to be visible in the background of views through the chancel arch to the east. The level of change is illustrated on HVP53 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations** which suggests that the operational Project would represent a new, prominent feature in views from the church tower looking through the chancel arch. This would constitute a noticeable change in the experience of the asset's setting which would be a medium impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**

Medieval settlement and open field system (NHLE 1017741)

10.9.211 A medieval settlement and open field system (NHLE 1017741), a scheduled monument of high value, is located approximately 1.17 km northeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line in Route Section E.

10.9.212 The settlement has origins in the medieval period, but people continued to live here until the mid-18th century. The asset's value derives from the archaeological interest of its earthwork and buried remains, which include former houses and the churchyard associated with the former Church of St Helen which could provide information showing how the medieval village evolved into a modern 18th century settlement. Historic interest derives from the village's history, such as the reasons for its eventual abandonment, which likely included changes to the course of the River Trent and significant rent increases.

10.9.213 The setting of the asset is defined by the extent of its buried and earthwork remains, and by its former position on the western banks of a meander of the River Trent which is still a legible feature of the historic landscape. The site of the Church of St Helen on the eastern edge of the asset, is appreciable from its enclosed churchyard which remains as a highly legible feature. Views from the asset to the southwest, across the fields that supported the former community and towards the contemporary settlement of Sturton le Steeple, contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the former settlement and are an important part of the asset's experience and setting. This view is already populated with overhead lines, and the presence of energy-related infrastructure is a prominent component of the asset's baseline setting.

10.9.214 Another prominent component of the asset's experience is the presence of the former West Burton Power Station, which is currently undergoing decommissioning

and demolition. The proximity of the station dominates the experience of the asset and significantly detracts from the ability to entirely appreciate the rural character of the former settlement.

Construction effects

10.9.215 During construction of the Project, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, which at its closest would be approximately 1.17 km from the asset, would be perceptible from the asset in views to the west and southwest. The activity would be seen behind views across fields and towards Sturton le Steeple, both of which contribute to the asset's setting, but would also be behind existing overhead lines. The activity would not further obstruct or interrupt views that that form part of the asset's baseline setting and would represent negligible change to a view already populated by energy-related infrastructure. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.216 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape, when viewed behind the existing overhead lines, would increase the number of pylons in views from the asset and decrease the ability to appreciate the asset's historical, rural connections to the surrounding fields and settlements. As illustrated by HVP66 taken from the site of the former Church of St Helen, in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, the proposed overhead line would increase the density of industrial features in the backdrop to views. In recognition of the asset's baseline setting which contains pylons and overhead lines that are a prominent component of the asset's experience, the Project would have little effect on the asset's baseline setting and would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773)

10.9.217 The Grade II* listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1275773) located in Sturton le Steeple in Route Section E, approximately 900 m southeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, is of high value. The church is of high value, which is derived from its archaeological, architectural and historic interest as a parish church with 12th century medieval origins and later stages of development. It is set within a churchyard which includes mature trees and upstanding grave memorials.

10.9.218 The church's setting is defined by its location within the settlement of Sturton le Steeple which is the parish that it serves. The church and the village of Sturton le Steeple have a historical associative relationship with the scheduled monument, medieval and post-medieval settlement (NHLE 1017741), to the northeast and also with the site of the former Church of St Helen within the scheduled monument, with which it likely shared a level of intervisibility. This relationship is demonstrated by HVP66 taken from the site of the former Church of St Helen, in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. This does not indicate that the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773) can now be seen from the scheduled monument so this historic connection is no longer visually appreciable from either asset.

10.9.219 The tower of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE: 1275773) is a landmark feature visible in wide ranging views on approach to the settlement of Sturton le Steeple including views from the south and the west which would feature the land within the Order Limits. These views also feature existing energy infrastructure including existing overhead lines and the remaining structures of the former West Burton Power Station as detracting elements of the asset's setting.

Construction effects

10.9.220 During the construction phase, slight changes from the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily alter the perception of the rural setting of the wider settlement of Sturton le Steeple, and by extension, its central church, however this is not considered to result in change in the ability to understand the church's heritage value due to the distance between these activities and the asset. No impact is therefore predicted during construction, resulting in **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.221 During the operational phase, the presence of new pylons within the landscape, in particular pylons 4AF209 – 4AF215, would diminish the prominence of the church tower in kinetic views travelling along Wheatley Road towards the settlement, and in kinetic views travelling northward on Leverton Road, approaching the settlement from the south. The approach from Wheatley Road is demonstrated by HVP54 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. Steps have been taken in the design development to limit this impact through routeing the proposed overhead line to follow the existing landscape feature of the railway embankment. The visual change to the asset's setting would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Crow Tree Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216936) and associated curtilage listed farm buildings (NHER M17165)

10.9.222 The Grade II listed building of Crow Tree Farm (NHLE 1216936) and non-designated buildings within its curtilage, comprising Pond House, Crow Tree Barn, Oak Barn and Millers Barn (NHER M17165), are located in Sturton le Steeple in Route Section E, approximately 145 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

10.9.223 The value of the farmhouse, which is medium, derives from its architectural and historic interests. The house is late-17th century of brick and render with a gabled pantile roof, and comprises an imposing, grand house built using local materials with classical influences. The associated farm stead buildings have been identified as curtilage listed buildings, therefore also of medium value, due to their group value with the farmhouse and their representation of a near complete farmhouse and farmstead complex in the vernacular style. All have been converted to residential use.

10.9.224 The setting of the farmhouse is defined by its position looking onto Station Road, and its presence enhances the sense of arrival to Sturton le Steeple. A small formal garden to the front of the house provides its immediate domestic setting.

10.9.225 The collection of non-designated buildings within the house's curtilage form a cohesive group which are in integral part of the house's functional setting and contribute to the ability to experience the heritage interests of the house. The field to

the immediate south of the building group comprises an informal garden which, historically, would have been a functional, shared space. To the north of the house, trees along Station Road preclude views of the remaining structures associated with the former West Burton Power Station, but glimpses of the power station may contribute to the experience of the house during Winter months. The fields to the south provide a rural contextual backdrop in which the setting of the building group is experienced and appreciated.

Construction effects

10.9.226 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant may be perceptible from the house and associated buildings, as they are within the 300 m study area for potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. This could slightly affect the experience of the assets within their predominantly rural setting but would not affect the ability to appreciate the assets as a group. This would constitute a small impact, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.227 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of long-range views across the fields to the south and southwest that contribute to the farmhouse's wider, functional setting. This is represented in HVP54 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The proposed overhead line would not affect the ability to understand and appreciate the associative relationship and historical relevant of the buildings group, but would represent a prominent, new, feature into a backdrop that provides the wider functional setting for the group. This would not affect the group's value but would constitute a slight level of change. This would therefore be a small magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is not significant.

West End Farm House and Wash House Grade II listed building (NHLE 1216845)

10.9.228 The Grade II listed buildings of West End Farmhouse and Wash House (NHLE 1216845) are located in Sturton le Steeple in Route Section E, approximately 370 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line.

10.9.229 The value of the farmhouse, which is medium, derives from its architectural and historic interests. The farmhouse is mid-18th century, built from local materials in the local style. A formal garden and small orchard to the west and south provide the domestic setting to the farmhouse. To the side and rear of the farmhouse is a single-storey brick range building, separated by a large yard from larger agricultural warehouses. The farm appears to be a working farm and so continues in its original function, furthering the appreciation of the farmhouse's setting and value.

Construction effects

10.9.230 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would be visually perceptible in approaches to the house but would constitute negligible change that

would not affect the farmhouse's value. This would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.231 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line would permanently change the experience of views from the farmhouse across fields to the northwest. The pylons and overhead line would be seen against a backdrop that already contained an existing overhead line, along with the remaining structures associated with the former West Burton Power Station. This would represent further change to a predominantly rural landscape, and a backdrop that is sympathetic to the farming heritage of the house, but it would not change the farmhouse's associative relationship to the buildings within its functional setting, or its domestic setting. It is assessed that the level of change would slightly affect the asset's value, which would represent a small impact and a permanent **minor adverse** effect. which is **not significant.**

Church of St Martin (NHLE 1234265)

10.9.232 The Grade I Church of St Martin in Route Section E is located to the northeast of North Leverton with Habblesthorpe, approximately 1.8 km from the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point. The value of the church, which is high, derives from its architectural and historic interest as a rural medieval church with later development.

10.9.233 The church's setting is experienced through the grassed churchyard it is set within, enclosed by mature trees and upstanding grave memorials. On the first edition Ordnance Survey map, the church is shown to be located north of the village, and slightly detached from it, which has been lost slightly with modern development to the northeast; however, the experience of the church within the village remains an important component of its setting and contributes to its historic interest.

Construction effects

10.9.234 The construction of the Project, located approximately 1.8 km northwest, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.235 Although the Project would be located within the historic parish associated with the church, the presence of the Project would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting, either from the church or in views towards the church from within the village. During operation it is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

North Leverton Windmill (NHLE 1234469) and associated windmill cottage (NHLE 1276111)

10.9.236 North Leverton Windmill, a Grade II* listed building of high value (NHLE: 1234469), and its associated windmill cottage (NHLE: 1276111), which is a Grade II listed building of high value, are located in Route Section E, approximately 720 m from the LoD for the proposed overhead line at its closest point.

10.9.237 The mill, which is operational, was constructed by a group of local farmers in the parishes of Fenton, North Leverton, Habblesthorpe and Sturton le Steeple to process their grain directly. This association provides the windmill with historic interest as a good example of a 'subscription' mill and contributes to its value. The windmill and cottage are set within a small compound that is surrounded by countryside and accessed along Mill Lane. The setting of the windmill is defined by its links to the countryside and surrounding farms that formed the co-operative for it to be built, and this relationship is a strong part of the experience of the asset. The height of the windmill makes it a prominent landmark from within the largely flat surrounding countryside, and this too is an important part of its experience and setting.

Construction effects

10.9.238 During construction of the Project, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 720 m from the asset at its closest, would be highly visible from the windmill. While the activity would detract from the largely rural experience of the mill. The mill itself is a working industrial structure, and so the nature of the construction activity is not entirely incongruous with the asset's character. The activity would constitute a level of change that would slightly affect the asset's value and how it is experienced in its rural setting. This would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.239 During the Project's operational phase, the presence of the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF221 to 4AF224, would permanently change views to the southwest and south from the asset (refer to HVP55 – HVP58 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**), but would also change views towards the mill from within the surrounding countryside, which is predominantly how the asset is appreciated and experienced, and potentially change its visual prominence as a local landmark. This would constitute a medium magnitude of impact as this aspect of the mill's setting would be noticeably different in any view from the west, southwest and south, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Church of St John the Baptist Grade I listed building (NHLE 1234072)

10.9.240 The Church of St John the Baptist, a Grade I listed building of high value, is located in Treswell, in Route Section E, approximately 890 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The closest proposed pylon is pylon 4AF229. The church has origins in the 13th century with alterations in the 14th and 15th centuries before it was restored in 1855 and 1900. Its heritage value derives from its architectural, historic and archaeological interest in its medieval origins and subsequent development.

10.9.241 The church is located within a churchyard surrounded by established vegetation which contributes to an enclosed experience of its setting, in its rural position at the northern end of the village, throughout which the top of the tower can be glimpsed. Views towards the church are possible in approaches from the north, from Treswell Road, where the tower is visible above the established trees, but the church is not a prominent focal point in approaches from the east, west or south.

Construction effects

10.9.242 The construction of the Project, located approximately 0.9 km from the asset, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.243 The presence of the operational Project would be visible as a feature of the view to the west in approaches to the church travelling south on Treswell Road. Whilst this does represent a change to its setting, the Project would not interrupt visibility of the church's tower, nor would it affect views from the church within its churchyard. The magnitude of impact is therefore assessed to be negligible, resulting in a **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Church of St Peter Grade I listed building (NHLE 1224198)

10.9.244 The Grade I Church of Peter (NHLE 1224198), in Route Section E, is located in the rural hamlet of Headon, approximately 1.85 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The value of the church, which is high, derives from its architectural and historic interest as a rural medieval church with later development. It also has associated historic interest with the Victorian architect George Somers Clarke Junior whose practice was known for its church restoration projects.

10.9.245 The church's setting is experienced through the grassed churchyard it is set within, featuring mature trees and upstanding grave memorials. Despite some modern development within Headon, it has retained its character as a rural settlement and the buildings immediately opposite the church reflect its historic character. which contributes to the historic interest of the church and understanding of its function.

Construction effects

10.9.246 The construction of the Project, located approximately 1.85 km to the west of the church, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.247 Although the Project would be located within the historic parish associated with the church, the presence of the Project would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting, either from the church or in views towards the church from within the village and its approaches. During operation it is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Church of St Peter Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1233882)

10.9.248 The Grade II* Church of Peter (NHLE 1233882), in Route Section E, is located in the rural hamlet of Stokeham, approximately 1.4 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The value of the church, which is high, derives from its architectural and historic interest as a surviving example of a small rural medieval church, constructed in the local vernacular with Gothic features and some surviving medieval internal details.

10.9.249 The church's setting is experienced through the grassed churchyard it is set within, featuring upstanding grave memorials and low fences and hedged boundary. It is directly off the Main Street through the hamlet with relatively open views from the church over the surrounding landscape northward. The church is a small, single storey building with a bellcote, which is visible in its immediate surroundings but views in the wider landscape are limited due to the height of the bellcote and lack of a church tower.

Construction effects

10.9.250 The construction of the Project, located approximately 1.4 km to the west of the church, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.251 Although the Project would be located within the historic parish associated with the church, the presence of the Project would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting, either from the church or in views towards the church from within the hamlet and its approaches. During operation it is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect**.

East Drayton Conservation Area and Grade I listed Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946), Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123); and Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm non-designated asset (NHER: M15674) within its boundary

10.9.252 East Drayton Conservation Area is located approximately 250 m northeast of the LoD for the proposed overhead line within Route Section E and is of medium value. It was designated by Bassetlaw District Council for its special architectural and historic interest, and it contains and provides the setting for six listed buildings and 13 known non-designated historic buildings.

10.9.253 The conservation area is focused on the historic core of the settlement where its historic buildings generally comprise farmhouses and have associated barns that contribute to its rural character. Two such buildings have been scoped into the assessment as their settings extend beyond the settlement boundary towards the Order Limits. These are the Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123) of medium value and the non-designated Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm (NHER: M15674) of low value.

10.9.254 Within the conservation area, many buildings are set back from the road behind front gardens that provide a sense of openness. The roads within the conservation area are relatively straight, allowing for views that take in longer ranging views and the gaps between buildings allow for views out into the surrounding rural countryside that contributes to the character of the conservation area and provides its setting. Approaches to the conservation area allow for glimpses of the conservation area between the mature trees that feature throughout the conservation area.

10.9.255 The Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946) is an asset of high value due to its architectural and historic interest derived from the Gothic religious architecture and survival of medieval features on the exterior and interior. The church tower is a landmark within the settlement and visible from many points throughout the

conservation area. A key view of the church is achieved on approach to it from the north within the conservation on North Green where an open view is also possible westward towards the Order Limits.

Construction effects

10.9.256 The asset's closest extent falls within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. Construction activity from the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, particularly for proposed pylons 4AF239 – 4AF245, running through the landscape to the west and south of the conservation area, would be a noticeable change to its rural character and would change the experience of how the conservation area is approached from the west on Retford Road and the south of Darlton Road. Although the change would be noticeable, it would only change the experience of the sense of arrival to the conservation area as from within the conservation area the activity will be largely imperceptible. The change to the sense of arrival would constitute a slight change to the appreciation of the conservation area and would represent a small magnitude of impact. This would result in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

10.9.257 As the asset lies within the 300 m study area for potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**, and due to the sensitive nature of its churchyard setting, audible construction works are also likely to result in a temporary negligible magnitude of impact on the Church of St Peter (NHLE: 1212946) through the perception of construction activity and resultant distraction in its churchyard. On an asset of high value this would result in a temporary **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

10.9.258 Construction activity is not considered to have the capacity to result in impact to the Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123) nor the non-designated Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm (NHER: M15674). These would experience no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.259 The presence of the proposed overhead line would change the way the arrival to the conservation area is experienced, particularly in approaches from the west and south. This would introduce modern infrastructure into an experience that is overwhelmingly rural. Limited views of the Project would also be possible between buildings and in open spaces from within the conservation area, particularly in views eastward and southward from within the conservation area. Views in relation to the conservation area are represented by HVP60 and HVP61 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The operational Project would add power-related infrastructure within a predominantly rural landscape and from within a conservation area that is defined by its rural character. This change would be a noticeable change to the asset's setting and a medium magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

10.9.260 A view of the Church of St Peter (NHLE 1212946) from within the conservation area on approach from the north-on-North Green would be affected by the presence of the Project, where the church will be seen in combination with the proposed pylon route, particularly pylon 4AF240 to the east of the asset. This view is represented by HVP60 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. A view of the church on approach to the conservation area is also

possible where it rises between farm buildings that are present in the foreground of the view looking eastward on approach from Retford Road. The proposed overhead line would therefore appear in the background of views and experiences, but it would not be a prominent feature, and it would hardly affect the ability to understand the asset's heritage value. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

10.9.261 Likewise, the incidental presence of the proposed overhead line in the rural agricultural setting of the Grade II listed Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE: 1370123) of medium value and the non-designated Farm Buildings at Manor House Farm (NHER: M15674) of low value, would represent a change, but it would hardly affect the ability to understand the asset's heritage value. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact to these assets resulting in a permanent **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Field Farmhouse Grade II listed building (NHLE 1213011) and its Associated Field Farm Barn Non-Designated Built Heritage Asset (NHER: M18448)

10.9.262 Field Farmhouse (NHLE 1213011) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 300 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF240, in Route Section E.

10.9.263 The value of the farmhouse, which is medium, derives from its architectural and historical interest as a 19th century farmhouse which highlights elements of the local vernacular style. It has an associated non-designated barn (NHER: M18448) which appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse. It is shown on the Tithe Apportionment for East Drayton in 1844 which indicates that it would likely be curtilage listed and therefore also of medium value due to its intrinsic historic and architectural interest and its group value with the farmhouse. The primary setting of the farmhouse and barn consists of the garden to its principal southern aspect, which is bounded by mature trees onto Retford Road. The surrounding agricultural land has largely retained its use and contributes to demonstrating the historic function of the assets. The Tithe Apportionment for East Drayton in 1844 indicates that the associated farmland was located to the north and south of the farmhouse and did not extend into the Order Limits. There are modern agricultural sheds located to the north of the farmhouse, however these do not detract from its setting as they contribute to the understanding of its function.

Construction effects

10.9.264 During construction, there would be a third-party construction access to the immediate west of the farmstead, using the existing farm track to access the Project to the northeast. The use of the track would constitute temporary activity and would not affect the experience of the assets. The impact is assessed to be negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible effect**, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.265 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of long-range views across the fields to the east in the environs of the farmhouse and barn that contribute to the farmhouse's functional setting. This is represented by HVP59 in in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. The operational overhead line would appear in the background of views and would not be

a prominent feature, but would constitute a slight level of change. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect on the listed farmhouse and non-designated barn, which is **not significant**.

Church of St Nicholas Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1045707)

10.9.266 The Church of St Nicholas (NHLE 1045707), a Grade II* listed building of high value, is located in Askham, in Route Section E, approximately 2.9 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The church has origins in the 12th century with alterations in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries before it was restored and re-roofed in 1863 and 1907. Its heritage value derives from its architectural, historic and archaeological interest in its medieval origins and subsequent development.

10.9.267 The church is a prominent feature within the village and it is located within a churchyard enclosed by established vegetation and a low stone wall, and featuring upstanding grave memorials. The church is centrally placed with the village, which despite some modern development, has retained its rural contributing to the historic interest of the church and its context. Views of the church from within the surrounding hinterland on approach to the settlement are limited to only those achievable from the north of the village where higher ground affords a clear view down over the village demonstrating its setting within gently undulating farmland. The church tower is a prominent feature in this view.

Construction effects

10.9.268 The construction of the Project, located approximately 2.9 km from the asset, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.269 The presence of the operational Project would be visible as a feature of the view to the east in approaches to the church and village travelling south on Upton Hill, form where a key view over the village can be achieved. Whilst this represents a distant change to the setting of the village and church, the Project would not interrupt visibility of the church's tower, nor would it affect views from the church within its churchyard. The magnitude of impact is therefore assessed to be negligible, resulting in a **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Whimpton House Grade II listed building (NHLE 1276445) and its Associated Whimpton House Barn Non-Designated Built Heritage Asset (NHER: M18491)

10.9.270 Whimpton House (NHLE 1276445) is a Grade II listed farmhouse located approximately 960 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF247, in Route Section E.

10.9.271 The value of the farmhouse, which is medium, derives from its architectural and historical interest as a 19th century farmhouse. It has an associated non-designated barn (NHER: M18491) which appears to be contemporary with the farmhouse. It is therefore also assessed to be of medium value due to its intrinsic historic and architectural interest and its group value with the farmhouse. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces south over a small, hedged garden to the A57 and the agricultural land beyond. These views feature the existing ZDA overhead line to the

southeast. The surrounding agricultural landscape positively contributes to the setting and understanding of the farmhouse and its barn.

Construction effects

10.9.272 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant may be perceptible from the house and barn, but they would be at a distance, 960 m away and the asset's setting already includes the A57 road to its immediate south side. The temporary construction phase impacts would be barely perceptible and negligible, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.273 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of long-range views across the fields to the south from the farmhouse and barn that contribute to the farmhouse's functional setting. The proposed overhead line would appear to the west in views from the farmhouse in conjunction with the existing ZDA overhead which is present to the east; the house is broadly equidistant between the two. To the south of the house the angle of the proposed overhead route would see it converge with the existing ZDA overhead line in the distance at High Marnham. This additional infrastructure in views from the farmhouse constitute a small magnitude of impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect on the listed farmhouse and non-designated barn, which is **not significant**.

Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site (NHLE 1017567)

10.9.274 Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site (NHLE 1017567) is a scheduled monument of high value. The monument is located approximately 500 m east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line at the beginning of Route Section F.

10.9.275 The value of the asset derives from its earthwork and buried archaeological remains, comprising a road, rectangular enclosures or tofts, and low banks defining house platforms that are still legible and make an integral contribution to the experience of the asset and its setting. Historic interest derives from the historical documentation about the village and that it was one of four 'berewicks' of the King's Manor of Dunham.

10.9.276 The setting of the asset is principally defined and experienced by extent of the very obvious earthwork remains. Cultivation remains of the village's open field system are appreciable from aerial photographs, but are not appreciable and legible at ground level, so do not contribute to the experience of the asset. The surrounding countryside is not contemporary with the asset. It has been subject to substantial levels of change, from enclosure and boundary loss from farming, and while it does not make an integral contribution to the appreciation and experience of the asset, the rural character provides a sympathetic backdrop that does not detract from the asset's appreciation.

Construction effects

10.9.277 During construction of the Project, the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant, approximately 500 m from the asset, would not affect the immediate setting of the asset, but would constitute a noticeable level of change to the sympathetic rural

backdrop which forms the setting in which the asset is experienced. This change to setting would represent a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.278 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape, in particular proposed pylons 4AF246 to 4AF253, would permanently change views to the west and south across the rural backdrop in which the asset is experienced. The level of change to the view is represented in viewpoint HVP64 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**, which illustrates the experience of looking west across the village, with the countryside beyond rising as a sympathetic backdrop, alongside the operational Project. This change would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm (NHLE 1018619)

10.9.279 Ringwork at Kingshaugh Farm (NHLE 1018619) is a scheduled monument of high value. The monument is located approximately 1.7 km west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line within Route Section F. The asset comprises an early medieval ditched fortification which survives as a series of earthworks and buried remains, although large parts of the monument have been lost beneath modern farm buildings. The value of the asset derives from the artefactual and environmental evidence its archaeological remains could provide relating to how the fortification was constructed, its functions and day-to-day activities of its inhabitants, and if and how it was of social and political influence during the early medieval period. Even though the asset was fortified, it does not occupy a particularly high point and sits at approximately 25 m AOD with ground level rising to the south and northwest. As such, long-range views of strategic and defensive importance do not appear to be an important part of its setting.

Construction effects

10.9.280 During the construction of the proposed overhead line, the distance between the asset and construction activity, along with intervening houses at Darlton and vegetation, would likely preclude any perception of noticeable change from within the monument. If occasional views of construction activity were possible from the eastern edge of the asset, this would not change an important part of the asset's setting or value, as long-range views are not part of its experience. It is assessed that construction would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.281 During the Project's operational phase, the placement of the proposed overhead line within the landscape may be visible from the eastern edge of the asset, seen in the backdrop of views towards and through the settlement at Darlton. This would constitute a permanent change in views to the east and southeast as experienced from the asset but would not change an important part of the asset's setting that contributes to its value. The impact would therefore be negligible, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Church of St Giles Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1212465)

10.9.282 The Grade II* listed Church of St Giles (NHLE 1212465) located in Darlton in Route Section E, approximately 300 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, is of high value. Its value is derived from its archaeological, architectural and historic interest as a parish church with 13th century origins almost entirely rebuilt, expect for its tower, in 1863. The church comprises tower, nave, north aisle, north vestry and chancel. The tower has origins of c.1200 with three stages and a string course at each juncture under a 19th century pyramidal roof.

10.9.283 The church's setting is defined by its location within the settlement of Darlton, located on the A57 towards the eastern end of the linear settlement. Its churchyard is a grassed area, containing upstanding grave memorials, including the three chest tombs that are Grade II listed (NHLE: 1045727) and mature trees. It is enclosed by a low stone retaining wall towards the road, which is listed at Grade II with the Lychgate (NHLE: 1045726) which are contemporary with the reconstruction of the church. The mature trees around the churchyard screen all views of the church on approach into Darlton from the east, but within the village the church tower is visible between the trees in views eastward along the A57. This contributes to its understanding as a key social function within the settlement. Views in relation to Darlton and the setting of the Church of St Giles are represented by HVP62, HVP63 and HVP63b in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**.

10.9.284 As the oldest surviving part of the medieval church, this tower has importance in understanding the development of Darlton and its place within its rural hinterland, which also features the scheduled monument of Whimpton Moor medieval village and moated site (NHLE 1017567) c.600 m to the east. This would have been a contemporary settlement at the time of the church's construction, but only earthwork remains are now present on the site.

Construction effects

10.9.285 The asset is located within the 300 m study area for assessment of potential noise impacts in **Application Document 6.16 Chapter 16 Noise and Vibration**. During the construction phase, slight changes from the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant would temporarily alter the perception of the rural setting of the wider settlement of Darlton, and by extension, its church, however this is not considered to result in change in the ability to understand the church's heritage value when considered in the context of its baseline setting on the A57. No impact is therefore predicted during construction, resulting in **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.286 During the operational phase, the presence of new pylons within the landscape to the east of the church, in particular pylons 4AF246 – 4AF249, would diminish the prominence of the church tower in kinetic views travelling along the A57 eastward through the settlement of Darlton which is one of the only key views towards the asset currently achievable due to the degree of mature vegetation in its churchyard. The visual change to the asset's setting would constitute a small magnitude of impact, resulting in a permanent **moderate adverse** effect, which is **significant**.

Pigeoncote and Attached Stable Blocks and Outbuilding at Hall Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1289523)

10.9.287 The Pigeoncote and Attached Stable Blocks and Outbuilding at Hall Farm (NHLE 1289523) is a Grade II listed building located in Darlton, approximately 330 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF248, in Route Section F.

10.9.288 The value of the pigeoncote, stableblock and outbuildings, which is medium, derives from their architectural and historical interest as mid-18th and 19th century examples of farmstead buildings, particularly the pigeoncote and stable being an example of the later types of pigeoncotes on smaller farms where the pigeoncote is placed above and integrated into another building, rather than being a freestanding structure. The listing description for this asset makes reference to its being listed for group value only, but there is no listed farmhouse at Hall Farm. A farmhouse is attached to the south end of the farmstead ranges with its principal elevation facing southward.

10.9.289 The setting of the farmstead range comprises its place within the settlement of Darlton directly opposite the church and church farm. It demonstrates the rural economy on which the village was building. As farmstead buildings, views from the buildings are less important that the functional connection with the surrounding agricultural land in terms of contributory elements of the asset's setting. The agricultural land to the south and, to a lesser degree that to the east, of the asset therefore contributes to understanding of the asset's historic function.

Construction effects

10.9.290 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant may be perceptible from the farmstead buildings, but as a working farm this is not considered likely to result in any impact on the ability to understand the heritage value of the asset. No impact is identified, resulting in **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.291 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line would be located in the agricultural landscape to the east of the asset. Despite its proximity, the presence of the proposed overhead line would not impede understanding of the heritage value of the former farmstead ranges and its would not interfere with any important views of or from the asset within the settlement of Darlton. No impact is therefore identified, resulting in **no effect**.

Church of St Leonard Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1233804)

10.9.292 The Church of St Leonard, a Grade II* listed building of high value, is located in Ragnall, in Route Section F, approximately 1.8 km east of the LoD for the proposed overhead line. The church has surviving fabric from the 14th and 15th centuries, and it was restored in 1864 and 1867 by Ewan Christian who was well known for church restoration projects. Its heritage value derives from its architectural, historic and archaeological interest in its medieval origins and subsequent development.

10.9.293 The setting of the church comprises its place within the settlement of Ragnall and it is experienced from its surrounding churchyard, which includes a Grade II listed 19th century gateway (NHLE 1233805). It is bounded by a hedge and mature trees onto

the Main Street, to its west side, but has a more open aspect over the rising ground to its east side and to its south side where these is a post and wire boundary fence. There are glimpsed views of the church tower achievable from the north and west of the village over the surrounding fields. These views feature the existing ZDA overhead line that runs to the immediate east side of the village.

Construction effects

10.9.294 The construction of the Project, located approximately 1.8 km from the asset, would not be perceptible from the church and would have no change on the experience of its setting. During construction there would be no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.295 Despite the churchyard's open aspect eastward towards the Order Limits, the rising topography to the immediate east of the church limits long views over the surrounding landscape from the churchyard and the Project would be located at a lower elevation where it would not be visible above the skyline. This is demonstrated by HVP65 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations**. Such views of the Project may be possible from the church tower, however, where there would then be overhead line infrastructure present in the views to both the east and west of the asset. The Project would not interrupt views towards the church tower from the west and north. The magnitude of impact is therefore assessed to be negligible, resulting in a **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Manor Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1212508) and its associated Barn at Manor Farm Grade II listed building (NHLE 1370100)

10.9.296 Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1212508) and its associated Barn at Manor Farm (NHLE 1370100) are Grade II listed buildings located in Darlton, approximately 890 m west of the LoD for the proposed overhead line, specifically proposed pylon 4AF248, in Route Section F.

10.9.297 The value of the farmhouse and barn, both of which are of medium value, derives from their architectural and historical interest as a late 18th century farmstead, the buildings have group value with each other. The farmhouse and its barn sit slightly to the south of the main linear settlement of Darlton, along Woodcoates Road. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces west towards the Woodcoates Road although there are additions to its east side which have views to the south and east. The farmstead to the north of the farmhouse is a large courtyard on buildings that provide an eclosed setting of that side. south over a small, hedged garden to the A57 and the agricultural land beyond. The location of the farmstead on the fringes of the settlement of Darlton and the open nature of the surrounding agricultural landscape, particularly to its east and west sides, positively contributes to the setting and understanding of the farmhouse and its barn.

Construction effects

10.9.298 During construction, the movement of vehicles along the construction access track, and the presence of pylon assembly and installation plant may be perceptible from the house and barn, but they would be at a distance, 890 m away and would hardly affect the ability to understand to the asset as a working farm. The temporary construction phase impacts would be therefore result in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.299 During the Project's operational phase, the proposed overhead line within the landscape would permanently change the experience of views as experienced from the house and views of the farmhouse and outbuildings in the surrounding agricultural setting. This would constitute a small magnitude of impact to the wider, functional setting of the farmhouse, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Non-designated Archaeological Assets

Overview

10.9.300 The non-designated archaeological assets assessed in this section comprise below-ground archaeological sites, features or structures recorded on the relevant local planning authority HER, or that have been identified from the baseline assessment, geophysical survey, and/or trial trench evaluation carried out for the Project.

10.9.301 Non-designated archaeological assets that qualify to be included in this assessment comprise:

- Archaeological assets located within the Order Limits that may experience physical impacts from the Project;
- Archaeological assets located beyond the Order Limits but where there is a potential for the asset to extend into the Order Limits, for example, features such as ditches and trackways; and
- Archaeological assets located within and beyond the Order Limits that would not be physically affected but may experience temporary or permanent impacts from changes to their setting.

10.9.302 Sites have been grouped in the assessment where there is archaeological evidence for them to be contemporary and/ or associated. As such, some of the impact assessment headings have multiple identification numbers, all of which are listed and cross-referenced in **Application Document 6.10.A4 Appendix 10.4 Cultural Heritage Gazetteers**.

10.9.303 The sites assessed are referenced by an identification number which is illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within 1 km Study Area**.

Enclosure and Field Boundary (AEC009)

10.9.304 A possible Iron Age or Roman rectilinear enclosure and boundary ditch (AEC009) were identified from aerial photographs and LiDAR on the edge of the Order Limits, approximately 60 m south of bellmouth BM-001 in Route Section A. The results of the aerial photograph and LiDAR survey suggest the north to south aligned boundary ditch may extend north into the Order Limits. There is no evidence to suggest there is any related settlement activity, but archaeological evidence from the boundary ditch may contribute to an understanding of the enclosure's function and it is assessed to be of local interest and low value.

Construction effects

10.9.305 The construction access track from BM-001 may cut across a section of the boundary ditch if it extends into the Order Limits, resulting in the permanent loss of a small section of the ditch. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact as it would not affect the ability to understand the asset's function and would not affect its value. This would result in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.306 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Triple Dyke and Double-Ditch, Birkhill Wood (HHER 7521, HHER 7519)

10.9.307 Triple Dyke, Birkhill Wood (HHER 7521) is located approximately 340 m northeast of proposed pylon 4AF6 and a possible double-ditch (HHER 7519) is located approximately 400 m north of proposed pylon 4AF6 in Route Section A. The features are dated tentatively to the Bronze Age and are likely associated with similar features in the wider area, including linear ditches and earthworks 7522, 7915 and 24396, which were recorded from aerial photographs in the 1980s. Collectively these features, which have no surface expression, appear to be components of a larger network of parallel prehistoric boundary features, aligned broadly north to south. The assets are located outside of the Order Limits but there is potential for both features, if they still survive, to extend into the Order Limits.

10.9.308 The aerial photograph and LiDAR assessment carried out for the Project (**Application Document 6.10.A5 Appendix 10.5 Aerial Photography and LiDAR Report**, **Figure 5**) did not identify any linear anomalies in this area, which suggests they are no longer present, having been removed by ploughing. However, Bronze Age boundary ditches can be substantial features, and surviving deposits associated with the ditches may be buried at depth within the Order Limits.

10.9.309 Prehistoric boundary ditches and earthworks may have had practical uses, such as the control and movement of livestock but, due to their spatial extent, it is more likely they represented territory boundary markers. Artefactual evidence is relatively rare from these types of features as they are not necessarily located in proximity to settlement sites. They have historical interest on a local level from the information they may provide relating to landownership and territory boundaries during the prehistoric period, and limited archaeological interest deriving from their construction method. The value of the assets, recognising their interest on a local level and their compromised level of preservation, is assessed to be low.

Construction effects

10.9.310 Creation of the construction access track and potentially the construction of the base for pylon 4AF6 may disturb and remove buried deposits associated with these boundary features, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological material and interest. The impact would occur to a small section of both features as they passed through the Order Limits, up to a maximum of 12 m of their length from the installation of the construction access track.

10.9.311 The permanent loss of a small section of the features would not change the ability to understand their form and function and would not affect their value. The loss would

therefore constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.312 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore no potential for additional impacts to the assets. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Site of Oldgate Skidby to Bentley Road (HHER 12530)

10.9.313 The site of Oldgate to Bentley Road, HHER 12530, is located within the Order Limits approximately 40 m northwest of proposed pylon 4AF11 in Route Section A. The road is shown as a trackway on late 18th century maps leading from Skidby in the south, north to the grounds of Risby Park, and then eastwards to Bentley. The track is currently marked by Rowley Bridleway No. 7. The trackway is informal and served a small, rural population. It is of local historic interest as a historical route but has negligible archaeological interest, and its heritage value is assessed to be low.

Construction effects

10.9.314 A construction access track would cross the former trackway, resulting in the permanent loss of a small section of the asset. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact as it would not affect the ability to understand the asset as a former trackway and it would not affect its value. This would result in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.315 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Cropmark Enclosure and Boundary Ditches (HHER 21701, AEC025, HHER 7518, HHER 6594)

10.9.316 The site of cropmark evidence indicative of ditched enclosures and boundary features (HHER 21701, AEC025 and HHER 7518) is located approximately 30 m south of the Order Limits, between proposed pylons 4AF15 and 4AF16, with further cropmark evidence (HHER 6594) located east of 4AF16 in Route Section A.

10.9.317 Geophysical survey carried out for the Project, submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**, confirmed the enclosure features between proposed pylons 4AF15 and 4AF16, which were indicative of Iron Age and Roman settlement, extended into the Order Limits. As part of the design process, the construction access track between 4AF15 and 4AF16 and the working area for proposed pylon 4AF15 were moved to avoid physically impacting the enclosures. The cropmark features to the east of 4AF16 (HHER 6594) appear to be part of a wider system of field ditches with one boundary ditch extending into the working area for 4AF16 but not the pylon base.

10.9.318 Subsequent trial trenching of the construction access track and the working areas for proposed pylons 4AF15 and 4AF16 (refer to Area 02, Area 03 and Area 04 of **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench**

Evaluation Report) recorded the presence of three ditches and the absence of complex settlement archaeology, which confirmed that the area of most dense archaeological remains had been avoided. The ditches, which comprise boundary features, are of local archaeological interest and low value.

Construction effects

10.9.319 The proposed construction access track would physically impact a maximum 12 m length of the boundary ditches, resulting in the permanent loss of a small section of the ditches. This would constitute a small loss of archaeological interest and a small magnitude of impact to assets of low value. This would result in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.320 There is no requirement for groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there is no potential for operational impacts to the assets. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Site of Two Round Barrows (HHER 6593)

10.9.321 The site of two round barrows (HHER 6593), identified from aerial photographs and likely to be Bronze Age, is located on the edge of a maintenance access track north of proposed pylon 4AF20 in Route Section A.

10.9.322 The assets are assessed to be of medium value. Upstanding barrow remains no longer survive and are likely to have ploughed out during the 18th and 19th centuries but buried remains associated with the ditches that surround the barrows may survive at depth. If any archaeological remains survive, they have the potential to contribute to regional research and understanding about Bronze Age funerary traditions, and surviving artefactual evidence could help refine the date of the barrows. In addition, barrow sites can be focal points for later funerary activity, and their presence increases a potential for previously unrecorded archaeological features to be present in proximity to the site of the assets. The archaeological interest of barrow features may contribute to regional research agenda and knowledge. However, recognising the poor level of preservation of the barrows which reduces their archaeological interest, they are assessed to be of low value.

Construction effects

10.9.323 The barrows are located 200 m from the LoD for the pylons and proposed overhead line and are 215 m from the construction access. There is no potential for physically changes to occur to the assets during construction, resulting in no impact and **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.324 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Maintenance (operation) effects

10.9.325 The barrows are immediately east of a proposed operation and maintenance access track. They are on the outer edge of the Order Limits and therefore should not be physically impacted by the access track. However, deviation from the proposed access track could result in impacts to the barrows. In addition, it is possible that previously unrecorded features, located on the periphery of the barrows, could be encountered.

10.9.326 The identification of unexpected archaeological remains would be managed by the measures detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. The measures comprise the initial protection of archaeological remains and the potential rerouting of the maintenance track to avoid the remains and preserve them in situ. If rerouting and avoidance measures were unfeasible, then a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would be carried out in line with a site-specific written scheme of investigation approved by the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority.

10.9.327 The identification and successful avoidance and preservation of archaeological remains, in line with the measures secured through **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**, would result in no impact and **no effect.**

10.9.328 If avoidance was not feasible and the archaeological remains were removed in their entirety by the maintenance track, it would constitute a large impact to an asset or assets of low value, resulting in a moderate adverse effect. However, the successful completion of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording in line with the measures for managing unexpected archaeological remains detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan** would offset the effect and reduce it to **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

Site of ditch and enclosure cropmarks (AEC033, AEC034, AEC035, AEC036 and trial trenching Area 6)

10.9.329 Aerial photograph assessment, LiDAR, and geophysical survey carried out for the Project identified enclosure and trackway ditches, indicative of Iron Age and Roman settlement (AEC033, AEC034, AEC035, AEC036), the working area of proposed pylon 4AF29 in Route Section A.

10.9.330 Subsequent trial trenching carried out for the Project (refer to trial trenching Area 6 in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**) targeted the construction access track leading to the working area, and the area where the Project intersects with an existing overhead Northern Power Grid (NPG) service, NPG-07. The trial trenching targeted.

10.9.331 Archaeological remains were not present in the trenches excavated within the pylon 4AF29 working area and construction access track, and it was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that further work was not required. Ditches associated with a possible Roman enclosure and the remains of a Roman limekiln were recorded adjacent to the area of proposed undergrounding for NPG-07.

10.9.332 The kiln represents industrial activity and raises the potential for further industrial remains to be present. The archaeological interest of industrial features derives from their potential to contribute to regional research by advancing the understanding of

industry and trade during this period. As such, the remains may be of regional interest and medium value.

Construction Effects

10.9.333 Existing service NPG-07 will be undergrounded or diverted where it interfaces with the Project. The excavation of trenches for undergrounding the service may result in physical impacts to archaeological remains buried within the indicative NPG LoD, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological interest of assets of medium value. This has the potential to constitute a large impact and major adverse effect, which is **significant.**

10.9.334 To mitigate the effect, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that should NPG-07 be undergrounded, a programme of archaeological investigation will be carried out to preserve archaeological remains by record. The successful completion of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant**.

10.9.335 As the timing of the works cannot be specified at this stage, the programme of archaeological works will entail either pre-commencement archaeological excavation or continuous monitoring during construction works associated with the undergrounding. Pre-commencement archaeological excavation is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**, and the potential need for continuous monitoring during construction works is secured in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**.

Operation Effects

10.9.336 Archaeological mitigation will be completed prior to the operation and there would be no further impact and **no effect** during this phase of the Project.

Trial Trenching Area 9

10.9.337 Trial trenching Area 9 in Route Section A is located at pylon 4AF32. The trial trenching identified settlement-archaeology comprising ditches and pits. The majority of the features were undated, but small pottery sherds dating to the Roman and medieval periods were recovered from one of the ditches. Settlement-archaeology from the Roman period has the potential to be of regional importance due to the archaeological interest of the remains and the contribution they could make to regional research agenda. The lack of artefactual evidence would suggest these features are not indicative of dense settlement or are on the periphery of settlement; however, to ensure the worst-case scenario is assessed, they are assessed to be of regional interest and medium heritage value.

Construction effects

10.9.338 The excavation of the pylon footprint would result in permanent physical impacts to any archaeological remains present. Within the context of the trial trenching results, this would constitute the partial loss of several ditches and the total loss of several small pits, which collectively appear to be features on the periphery of settlement. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact as the settlement-archaeology extends beyond and is still present outside of the pylon footprint, but it would be a

level of change which noticeably altered its archaeological interest and heritage value. Without mitigation, this would result in a moderate adverse effect. However, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.339 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Trial Trenching Areas 10, 11 and 13

10.9.340 Trial trenching in Areas 10, 11 and 13 in Route Section A, carried out in the working area of proposed pylon 4ZQ74, 4ZQ73 and 4ZQ72 respectively, recorded ditches, pits and a postholes that are likely to be associated with the adjacent Roman settlement (refer to Trial Trenching Area 12 below). A human burial was present in one of the Area 10 trenches, and a palaeochannel was recorded in one of the Area 11 trenches. Settlement-archaeology from the Roman period has the potential to be of regional interest due to the contribution the archaeological evidence could make to regional research agenda. Burial archaeology may contribute to the scientific study of human remains and help research into Roman burial practices. The palaeochannel produced Roman pottery from its upper fills but is likely to be an earlier feature and may contain environmental data relating to environmental conditions during the early prehistoric period. All of the archaeology present has the potential to contribute to regional research and is therefore assessed to be of medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.341 The excavation of the working areas for proposed pylons 4ZQ74, 4ZQ73 and 4ZQ72 would result in permanent physical impacts to any archaeological remains present, including human remains. Within the context of the trial trenching results, this would constitute the partial loss of several ditches and pits on the periphery of a settlement area. However, due to the potential for human remains to be disturbed or damaged, without mitigation this would constitute a large impact and major adverse effect. It has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset potential significant effects and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.342 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Trial Trenching Area 12

10.9.343 Trial trenching area 12, in Route Section A, targeted the construction access track between pylons 4ZQ74 and 4ZQ73 during the early stages of the Project design.

10.9.344 The local authority HER data and the results of geophysical survey carried out for the Project suggested the presence of a small Roman settlement (HHER 22747, HHER 6651, HHER20862, HHER 20175). The trial trenching confirmed well-preserved Roman settlement remains, comprising ditches, pits, gullies, postholes, a possible corn dryer structure, and an east to west aligned human burial. As a result of the trial trenching results, the construction access track was redesigned to avoid the features, and it was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that the area of important archaeology, assessed to be of medium value, would be preserved during the construction, operation and maintenance of the Project.

10.9.345 The measures required to achieve successful preservation of archaeological remains during construction, and during restringing activities during the operation and maintenance phases of the Project, are secured by control and management measure H08 within **Application Document 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice** and **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and detailed in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. The successful preservation of the Roman settlement remains, in accordance with the requirements set out in **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**, will result in no impacts and no effect during all Project phases

Site of Brough to York Roman Road

10.9.346 The site of Brough to York Roman Road (HHER 63) as recorded on the HER is located approximately 210 m west of pylon 4ZQ74 and 120 m east of the current Brough Road in Route Section A. The results of geophysical survey carried out for the Project show the road, or possibly another road or trackway that is parallel to the road, approximately 70 m west of the current Brough Road

10.9.347 Roman roads can provide important information relating to trade routes and the connectivity of settlements and forts during this period. Archaeological evidence may provide important information relating to road construction techniques and environmental evidence from roadside ditch deposits. The asset's archaeological interest would contribute to the understanding of how the region's relatively minor roads connected to the principal routes of movement during the Roman period and, therefore, have the potential to be of regional interest and medium value.

Construction Effects

10.9.348 The creation of the construction access track from bellmouths BM-18 on the west side of Brough Road would cross perpendicular to the possible Roman road, resulting in the physical loss of a small section of the road, which extends to the north and south beyond the Order Limits. This would represent a slight loss of archaeological interest which would constitute a small impact, resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is not significant.

Operation Effects

10.9.349 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Trial Trenching Area 60

10.9.350 Trial trenching in Area 60 in Route Section A, targeted construction compound S-2 and identified Iron Age and Roman settlement enclosures. Archaeology from this period has the potential to contribute to research into settlement patterns and help refine the chronology of the Iron Age and Roman period. It has the potential to be of regional interest and is therefore assessed to be of medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.351 The excavation of topsoil for the creation of construction compound S-2 would result in permanent physical impacts to any buried archaeological remains present. This would constitute the partial loss of several ditches and the total loss of several small pits, which collectively appear to be features on the periphery of settlement. This would represent a medium magnitude of impact as the settlement-archaeology extends beyond the area that would be impacted by the compound, but it would be a level of change which noticeably altered the archaeological interest and heritage value of the remains. Without mitigation, this would result in a moderate adverse effect.

10.9.352 A programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.353 Impacts would occur at the construction stage only and there would be no additional impacts during operation. Operation is therefore assessed as no impact and no effect.

Iron Age or Roman Double-Ditched Trackway (HHER 22613; HHER 2930)

10.9.354 The site of an Iron Age or Roman double-ditched trackway or boundary feature (HHER 22613, which is also recorded on the HER as HHER 2930) crosses the Order Limits broadly north-south between proposed pylons 4AF66 and 4AF67 in Route Section A. The feature is visible on aerial photographs for at least 720 m as a cropmark and may be part of a more extensive network of field system ditches and boundary features related to a recorded Iron Age and Roman settlement between Faxfleet and Broomfleet (HHER 2931). The value of the trackway ditches, which is low, derives from their historical interest and the information they may provide about the connectivity of farmsteads and settlements in this period. Archaeological interest derives from the ditches' construction technique and from artefactual and environmental data contained within the ditch fills.

Construction effects

10.9.355 Creation of the construction access track, which crosses broadly perpendicular to the ditches, may disturb and remove buried deposits, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological material and interest. The impact would occur to a small section of both features, up to a maximum of 12 m of their length but would not change the ability to understand their form and function and would not affect their value. The loss would therefore constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.356 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore no potential for additional impacts to the assets. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**

Flood Defences (AEC065)

10.9.357 The remains of medieval or post-medieval flood defences are located north of proposed pylon 4AF81 in Route Section B. The defences, which were identified from aerial photographs and confirmed from geophysical survey, comprise a linear bank broadly aligned northeast to southwest. The feature is a feature of the historic landscape and is indicative of the historical flood episodes that would have occurred along the south banks of the River Ouse. The defences, which have no surface expression, are greatly denuded but are assessed to be of local interest and low value.

Construction effects

10.9.358 The construction access track from bellmouth BM-040 would remove a small section of the former defences resulting in the permanent loss of a small section of the asset. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact as it would not affect the ability to understand the asset and its former function, and it would not affect its value. This would result in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.359 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Trial Trenching Area 19

10.9.360 The Archaeological trial trench evaluation of trial trench area 19 in Route Section B, the results of which are presented in **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**, confirmed the remains of an early medieval and medieval settlement within the Order Limits.

10.9.361 The settlement is in a field immediately west of Hall Garth moated site scheduled monument (NHLE 1013190) (HHER 1393). The settlement, comprising the posthole remains of houses, pits, ditches and kilns are well-preserved. The artefactual and environmental evidence from the settlement could provide important information relating to the day-to-day life of the settlement's inhabitants and how they interacted with the scheduled moated site. The archaeological and historical interest of the remains has the potential to be of regional importance and medium value, but the

likely association with Hall Garth elevates this to national interest and potential high value. Without mitigation the likely impact from the construction of the Project would be medium, as a large proportion of the known settlement extent would be disturbed, resulting in substantial change to its value. This would constitute a permanent moderate adverse effect, which is **significant.**

10.9.362 The settlement remains are not of schedulable quality and it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant local planning authority that a programme of detailed archaeological excavation and recording in advance of construction would be an appropriate mitigation response. The Archaeological Advisor recommended that the entire settlement within the Order Limits was excavated fully, to safeguard the remains from any design changes post-consent. This agreed mitigation which will be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

10.9.363 The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

Operation Effects

10.9.364 Archaeological mitigation will be completed prior to the operation and there would be no further impact and **no effect** during this phase of the Project.

Adlingfleet Drain (HHER 15778)

10.9.365 The proposed overhead line oversails Adlingfleet Drain (HHER 15778) between pylon 4AF88 and 4AF89 in Route Section B. The drain, constructed in the 18th century and one of the largest in the region, is a prominent feature of the historic landscape and is indicative of the history of drainage and land reclamation. The features is of local interest and low heritage value.

Construction Effects

10.9.366 Temporary crossing protection for conductor stringing is proposed for either side of the drain, as illustrated on **Application Document 6.4.F3 Figure 4.3 Temporary Construction Works**. As such, there would be no impact and **no effect** from the construction of the Project.

Operation Effects

10.9.367 The presence of the operational Project within the setting of the drain would not be incongruous with its baseline experience or with its industrial heritage. Whilst representing a new built, the presence of the proposed overhead line, which is close paralleled with an existing overhead line, would have no real effect on the ability to understand and appreciate its heritage value. It is assessed the operational Project would have no impact and **no effect**.

Site of Palaeochannel (NLHER 22751)

10.9.368 The site of a possible palaeochannel has been identified from aerial photographs. The channel is located on the southern edge of pylon 4AF98 in Route Section B and its mapped extent has it joining the River Trent to the east. The geological history of

the area, which would have been low-lying wetlands until at least the late prehistoric period, suggest it may be early prehistoric (Neolithic and/or Bronze Age). The channel may contain palaeoenvironmental data which would contribute to regional research into the environmental conditions of the area during this period, and therefore it has the potential to be of regional importance and medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.369 The components of the Project that may result in physical impacts to buried archaeological remains, comprising the pylon bases, construction access track and bellmouths, are located beyond the mapped extent of the palaeochannel's deposits. As such, impacts from the construction of the Project are not anticipated, resulting in **no effect**.

Operation effects

10.9.370 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore no likelihood of impacts to the asset. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Warping Drains (NLHER 15422, NLHER 15424, NLHER 17470, AEC071)

10.9.371 A network of warping drains is located in this part of Route Section B. One drain (NLHER 15422) passes north to south through the Order Limits between proposed pylons 4AF109 and 4AF110, and another is located between pylons 4AF112 and 4AF113. To the south of this, between 4AF116 and 4AF130 is a herringboned-shape network of drains to the east of Crowle Grange (NLHER 17470 and AEC071). The drains, which are buried and have no surface expression, are features of the historic landscape. They are indicative of the 18th century land reclamation efforts across the Humberhead Levels, and remnants of the process of 'warping', which comprised the purposeful flooding of fields to enhance farmland soils. Warp drains have the potential to contribute to the understanding of land management and farming in this area during the post-medieval period and are of local interest and low heritage value.

Construction effects

10.9.372 The construction access track between bellmouths BM-056 and BM-064 may truncate the surface of the buried drains, resulting in the permanent loss of a small section of the features' upper fills. This would constitute a small loss of archaeological interest which would slightly affect the assets' value. It is assessed this would comprise a small impact, resulting in a permanent negligible adverse effect.

Operation effects

10.9.373 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore no likelihood of further impacts to the assets. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Temple Belwood Park (NLHER 21474)

10.9.374 Temple Belwood Park (NLHER 21474) is a former post-medieval park and site of a purported animal cemetery located between proposed pylons 4AF130 and 4AF133 in Route Section D. The park is former monastic lands which was transferred to private ownership following the Dissolution. The park, which comprises largely crop fields, has lost much of its planting and designed space, although tree-lined field boundaries

and small pockets of woodland provide a hint to the park's former character. The M180 passes through the former parkland from northwest to southeast. The park is of low value which reflects the poor preservation of its designed parkland.

Construction effects

10.9.375 During construction, Temple Gardens, which is a small, existing trackway that passes through the former parkland, will be used for planting access. The presence and movement of construction vehicles along the planting access would not constitute noticeable change for an area used to agricultural traffic. It is assessed this would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a temporary **negligible adverse effect** which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.376 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore no likelihood of further impacts to the assets. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Cropmarks East of Mill Hill Wood (NLHER 21302)

10.9.377 Cropmarks comprising square and D-shaped enclosures have been identified from aerial photographs north of proposed pylon 4AF134 within Route Section D. The cropmarks, which are undated, may be indicative of Iron Age settlement and animal enclosures. Settlement-archaeology from the Iron Age period has the potential to be of regional importance due to the archaeological interest of the remains and the contribution they could make to regional research agenda. The remains are therefore assessed to be of regional interest and medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.378 A construction access line south of the M180 to Belton Road may cut through a section of a square enclosure, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological interest of part of the feature. This would substantially alter the enclosure and would constitute a medium impact, resulting in a permanent moderate adverse effect, which is significant. It has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset potential significant effects and reduce them to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.379 There would be no groundworks during the operational phase of the Project, therefore there would be no additional impacts to buried archaeological remains associated with the cropmarks. Operation would result in no impact and **no effect**.

Site of a possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age henge (NLHER 904)

10.9.380 The site of a possible Late Neolithic to Bronze Age henge (NLHER 904), called a henge due in part to its circular form, is located approximately 760m east of proposed pylon 4AF139 in Route Section D. The possible henge, which is known locally as

Clouds Lane mound, has also been described as a possible Neolithic long barrow and was raised during public consultation (see **Application Document 5.1 Consultation Report**) as an asset whose setting may be affected by the Project.

10.9.381 The asset, which is undated, may therefore relate to an early prehistoric funerary feature. Whilst the feature has been denuded by natural erosion and historical ploughing, its heritage value, which has the potential to be medium, would derive from the archaeological interest of its surviving deposits and artefacts, which could provide archaeological evidence relating to prehistoric funerary practices, and evidence relating to environmental conditions during the early prehistoric period. The surrounding landscape contains remnants of prehistoric activity and the asset could contribute to regional research into understanding the relevance of spatial relationships between monuments, or contribute to refining chronology.

10.9.382 The setting of the asset, if presumed to be an early prehistoric monument, is defined by the extent of its buried and earthwork remains, but is also defined by its associative relationships with other prehistoric monuments, as these provide the contextual back drop that contribute to the experience of the asset. This includes the site of late-prehistoric enclosures to the east (NLHER 22648), and a cropmark complex to the southwest (NLHER 20220). The land within the Order Limits forms a backdrop to some of these views but does not an important part of the asset's setting that contributes to its heritage value.

Construction effects

10.9.383 The construction of the Project would be noticeable to the west of the asset Recognising that views to the west, towards the Project, do not contribute to the experience of the asset's setting, this would not affect the asset's value and is assessed to constitute a temporary negligible impact resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation effects

10.9.384 The operational Project would result in the proposed pylons, particularly pylons 4AF136 to 4AF139, being seen in views to the west. The operational pylons would be seen behind assets that may have an associative relationship with the possible henge. This would represent a slight change to the visual component of the asset's experience and setting but would not be a level of change that would affect the asset's value. This would constitute a negligible impact, resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant**.

Trial Trenching Areas 29 and 31

10.9.385 Trial trenching areas 29 and 31 in Route Section E targeted the site of a Roman Marching Camp as documented on Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER M18165). The trenches confirmed the presence of ditches and enclosures that are likely associated with the camp. Marching camps, which date to the 1st century AD may contain archaeological information relating to the nature and lives of the Roman Army in the early days of the occupation of Britannia. The nature of the archaeology would be of regional interest as it would contribute to regional research agenda for the area and is therefore assessed to be of medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.386 The excavation of proposed pylon 4AF174 and the section of construction access track from BM-093 to 4AF174 and from BM-094 to 4AF175 would result in permanent physical impacts to any buried archaeological remains present. This would constitute the partial loss of ditches and enclosures associated with the purported camp and would represent a medium magnitude of impact. Without mitigation, this would result in a moderate adverse effect.

10.9.387 A programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent minor adverse, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.388 Impacts would occur at the construction stage only and there would be no additional impacts during operation. Operation is therefore assessed as no impact and no effect.

Trial Trenching Areas 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37

10.9.389 Trial trenching areas 32 to 37 inclusive in Route Section E targeted the sites of recorded Roman settlements at Walkeringham and Gringley on the Hill, as documented on Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record (NHER M18172 and NHHER M5131, respectively). The excavated trenches confirmed the presence of features, along with pottery and animal bone which are indicative of settlement. Settlement-archaeology from the Roman period has the potential to be of regional interest due to the contribution the archaeological evidence could make to regional research agenda. It is therefore assessed to be of medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.390 The excavation of proposed pylons 4AF178 to 4AF183 and the section of construction access track between the proposed pylons would result in permanent physical impacts to buried archaeological remains present. This would constitute the partial loss of ditches and enclosures associated with the settlement and would represent a medium magnitude of impact. Without mitigation, this would result in a moderate adverse effect.

10.9.391 A programme of archaeological excavation and recording will be carried out in advance of construction activities in this area, as secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**. The successful completion of the archaeological fieldwork, post-excavation assessment and reporting would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent minor adverse, which is **not significant**.

Operation effects

10.9.392 Impacts would occur at the construction stage only and there would be no additional impacts during operation. Operation is therefore assessed as no impact and no effect.

Trial Trenching Area 44

10.9.393 Archaeological trial trench evaluation between proposed pylons 4AF202 and 4AF205 237 and the construction access track in Route Section E, confirmed the presence of Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures which extend beyond the Order Limits to the east. The value of the remains, which is medium, derives from the archaeological interest of the settlement remains which has the potential to contribute to regional research relating to the chronology of Iron Age and Roman settlement.

Construction effects

10.9.394 The construction of the working area for the proposed pylons and the construction access track may result in physical, permanent impacts to buried archaeological remains, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological interest. This would likely remove a proportion of the settlement remains rather than the whole, as geophysical survey undertaken for the Project (**Application Document 6.10.A6 Appendix 10.6 Geophysical Survey Report**) confirms that the settlement extends beyond the Order Limits. This magnitude of change to the archaeological interest of the remains would constitute a medium impact and moderate adverse effect, which is significant.

10.9.395 To mitigate the effect, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological investigation, undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities in this area, will be carried out to preserve the archaeological remains by record. The successful completion of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is not significant.

10.9.396 The agreed programme of archaeological excavation is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Operation effects

10.9.397 Archaeological mitigation will be completed prior to operation and there would be no further impact and **no effect** during this phase of the Project.

Trial Trenching Areas 46 and 49

10.9.398 Archaeological trial trench evaluation within the working area of proposed pylon 4AF237 in Route Section E, the working area of proposed pylon 4AF238, and the construction access track between both areas, confirmed the remains of an Iron Age and Roman settlement comprising enclosure ditches and gullies containing animal bone, pottery and iron slag, which may be indicative of industrial activity in the vicinity. The archaeological interest of the settlement remains, and potential industrial features, derives from their potential to contribute to regional research relating to the chronology of Iron Age and Roman settlement, industry and trade in the area. As such, the remains may be of regional interest and medium value.

Construction effects

10.9.399 The construction of the working area for the proposed pylons and the construction access track may result in physical, permanent impacts to buried archaeological remains, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological interest. This would likely remove a proportion of the settlement remains rather than the whole, as geophysical survey has shown that the settlement extends beyond the Order Limits. This

magnitude of change to the archaeological interest of the remains would constitute a medium impact and moderate adverse effect, which is **significant.**

10.9.400 To mitigate the effect, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological investigation, undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities in this area, will be carried out to preserve the archaeological remains by record. The successful completion of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

10.9.401 The agreed programme of archaeological excavation is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Operation effects

10.9.402 Archaeological mitigation will be completed prior to operation and there would be no further impact and **no effect** during this phase of the Project.

Trial Trenching Area 54

10.9.403 Archaeological geophysical survey of the proposed pylon bases and construction access track between 4AF251 and 4AF254 in Route Section F confirmed the presence of a rectangular enclosure which is likely to date to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. The value of the enclosure, which has the potential to be medium, derives from its archaeological interest and potential to contribute to regional research relating to the chronology of Iron Age and Roman settlement, industry and trade in the area. The enclosure's association with known, extensive, Iron Age and Roman settlement to the east and south also contributes to its value and provides a wider archaeological and historical context for the feature.

Construction effects

10.9.404 The construction access track would remove a large proportion of the enclosure, resulting in the permanent loss of archaeological interest. This would constitute a medium impact and **moderate adverse effect**, which is **significant.**

10.9.405 To mitigate the effect, it has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the local planning authority that a programme of archaeological investigation, undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities in this area, will be carried out to preserve the archaeological remains by record. The successful completion of a programme of archaeological excavation and recording would offset the effect and reduce it to permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

10.9.406 The agreed programme of archaeological excavation is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Operation effects

10.9.407 Archaeological mitigation will be completed prior to operation and there would be no further impact and **no effect** during this phase of the Project.

Palaeoenvironmental Remains

10.9.408 A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment, submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A7 Appendix 10.7 Geoarchaeological Desk-based Assessment** and the

results of trial trenching, submitted as **Application Document 6.10.A8 Appendix 10.8 Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report**, have identified the geoarchaeological potential of the land within the Order Limits. Broadly, the geoarchaeological potential within the Order Limits is assessed to be low, with areas of higher potential around the Foulness and Trent valleys, and medium potential across the Humberhead Levels and Isle of Axholme.

10.9.409 Peat deposits and alluvial sequences have the potential to contain important palaeoenvironmental data, which could contribute to scientific research into earlier environments. Due to the nature of the Project, significant effects to important palaeoenvironmental remains are not anticipated as it is likely that impacts would be minimal, in terms of their spatial extent, as they would be limited to boreholes drilled for pylon foundations. To offset any potential significant effects, areas of medium and high geoarchaeological potential will be reviewed alongside post-consent detailed design changes, and an appropriate mitigation response will be agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authority. This approach, where further mitigation strategies will be designed at post-consent and informed by the detailed design, has been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the relevant local planning authorities and is secured in **Application Document 7.9 Outline Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation**.

Previously Unrecorded Heritage Assets

10.9.410 As with any development, there is a potential during groundworks and earth-moving activities for previously unknown and unrecorded archaeological remains to be uncovered.

10.9.411 The fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project show a general trend of late prehistoric and Roman activity across the Order Limits, medieval agricultural features, and post-medieval warp drains and boundary ditches. Complex Iron Age and/ or Roman settlement archaeology has the potential to be of medium value, but the majority of the archaeological remains identified within the Order Limits are of local interest and low heritage value. The probability of encountering further unrecorded archaeological remains of low value within the Order Limits is assessed to be medium to low.

10.9.412 Based on the evidence gathered from the baseline assessment, the nature of the archaeological resource, and the results of further desk-based and fieldwork surveys carried out for the Project, the probability of encountering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of medium value within the Order Limits is low to negligible. The probability of encountering features of low heritage value, such as former field boundaries, drains and the remnants of ridge and furrow, is assessed to be medium to high, due to the prevalence of this feature type across the Order Limits.

10.9.413 Due to the linear character of the Project, potential impacts to previously unknown and unrecorded archaeological remains would entail a section of the remains being disturbed by either the construction access track or pylon bases. This would constitute permanent but partial loss.

10.9.414 Without mitigation, the partial loss of archaeological interest of features of low value would represent a small or medium impact and a negligible or minor adverse effect, which is not significant. The partial loss of features of medium value would result in a minor or moderate adverse effect.

10.9.415 Mitigation measures for the Project, which include a protocol for managing unexpected archaeological discoveries during construction and relevant operation (maintenance) activities, have been agreed with the Archaeological Advisors to the local planning authorities and are secured in the DCO by **Application Document 7.10 Outline Cultural Heritage Management Plan**. The successful implementation of the agreed mitigation measures, which includes preservation where this is feasible and detailed archaeological excavation, recording, publication and archiving where preservation is not practicable, will offset any potential adverse effects to archaeological remains. The residual effect would be permanent **minor adverse**, which is **not significant.**

Non-designated Built Heritage Assets

Overview

10.9.416 The non-designated built heritage assets assessed in this section comprise standing buildings or structures recorded on the relevant local planning authority HER, or that have been identified from the baseline assessment and consultation responses as non-designated heritage assets.

10.9.417 Non-designated built heritage assets that qualify to be included in this assessment comprise:

- Built heritage assets located within the Order Limits that may experience physical impacts from the Project;
- Built heritage assets located within or beyond the Order Limits, within the 1 km study area from the LoD of the proposed overhead line, that have been scoped into assessment in this chapter through the baseline assessment provided in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. These assets are those that would not be physically affected but may experience temporary or permanent impacts from changes to their setting.

10.9.418 There is one non-designated built heritage assets within the Order Limits, Platwoods Farm (HHER 7845), with the remaining assets located outside of the Order Limits and within the 1 km study area.

10.9.419 None of the assets would experience permanent, physical impacts from the Project, but may experience temporary or permanent impacts arising from changes to their setting.

10.9.420 The baseline and setting assessment confirmed that, aside from those found in association with listed buildings, and therefore discussed in relation to those buildings in the sections above, all of the non-designated built heritage assets were of local interest and low heritage value related to their historic and architectural interests. Due to their large number and similar predicted impact, the assessment is presented in Table 10.13 for ease of reference, and to avoid repetition.

10.9.421 Non-designated built heritage assets are illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F2 Figure 10.2b Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within the 1 km study area from Lateral Limits of Deviation**.

Table 10.13 – Assessment of residual effects on non-designated built heritage assets

Route Section	Receptor(s)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
A	Platwoods Farm (HHER 7845)	Low	Temporary noticeable change to setting during construction due to proximity of construction haul route, pylon assembly, and noise constituting a medium impact.	Minor (temporary) (**not significant**)
			Permanent noticeable change to setting during operation due to presence of the Project in the asset's setting and use of the existing farm track for maintenance constituting a medium impact.	Minor (**not significant**)
A	Former Chapel, Bentley (HHER 13315) West End Farm (HHER 20716) Site of Smithy & Blacksmiths Arms (HHER 12421) Three Wind Pump, Brickworks (HHER 4943) Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitgift (HHER 7418)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) (**not significant**)
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible (**not significant**)
A	Provence Farm (HHER 154)	Low	Temporary noticeable change to setting during construction due to proximity of construction haul routes, pylon assembly, and noise constituting a medium impact.	Minor (temporary) (**not significant**)
			Permanent noticeable change to setting during operation due to presence of the Project in the asset's setting alongside the	Minor (**not significant**)

Route Section	Receptor(s)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
			existing ZDA overhead line constituting a medium impact.	
B	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitgift (HHER 7418) Carr Lodge, Garthorpe and Fockerby (NLHER 25187) House Farm, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER 25198) Ox Pasture House, Luddington and Haldenby (NLHER 25203) Unnamed Farmstead, Eastoft (NLHER 25227) Rose Cottage Farm, Eastoft (NLHER 25233)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) (**not significant**)
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible (**not significant**)
C	Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25240) Crowle Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25239) Ealand Grange, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25268) North Pilfrey Farm, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25266) Ealand Warpings, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25267) Unnamed Farmstead, Crowle and Ealand (NLHER 25288) Mosswood Manor (Mosswood Grange) (NLHER 25561)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) (**not significant**)
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible **(not significant)**
D	Low Hall Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25794) Dovecote, Rear of Ashdene, Low Hall Road, East Lound (NLHER: 27126) Owston Grange Farm, Owston Ferry (NLHER: 25806) White House Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24922) Poplar Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24942) Bridge Farm, Haxey (NLHER: 24952) Intake Farm (Intake House), Owston Ferry (NLHER: 24953) North Carr Farm Barn (NHER: M18510)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) **(not significant)**
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible **(not significant)**

Route Section	Receptor(s)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
E	Cornley Farm (NHER: M17764) Cornely Carr Farm (NHER: M17765) Red House Barn (NHER: M18511) Hardings Farm (NHER: M17623) Far Hill Farm Barn (NHER: M18489) Vicarage Farm Barn (NHER: M18490) Top Farmhouse and Outbuildings (NHER: M15560) North Farm Barn (NHER: M18483) Gibraltar Farm (NHER: M17629) Woodcoates Barn (NHER: M18480) Fledborough House and Outbuildings (NHER: M15531) Fledborough House Farm Barn (NHER: M18484) Rampton Mental Hospital (NHER: M17626) Field Farm Barn (NHER: M18448)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) **(not significant)**
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible **(not significant)**
E	Dovecote and Farm Buildings at Church Farm (NHER: M15703) Church Farm (NHER: M11917)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) **(not significant)**
			Permanent noticeable change to setting during operation due to presence of the Project in the assets' settings constituting a medium impact.	Minor **(not significant)**
F	Darlton Hall and Outbuildings (NHER: M15731) First House East of Darlton Hall (NHER: M15702)	Low	Temporary slight change to setting during construction constituting a small impact.	Negligible (temporary) **(not significant)**

Route Section	Receptor(s)	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Residual Effect
			Permanent slight change to setting during operation constituting a small impact.	Negligible **(not significant)**

Historic Landscape

10.9.422 The following section comprises an assessment of impact on the historic landscape. It assesses potential change and impact on the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape and assesses impacts to individual heritage assets and asset groups that contribute to the character of the historic landscape. This section concludes with an assessment of impact on the historic landscape character as a whole.

The Isle of Axholme

10.9.423 The proposed overhead line in Route Sections C and D passes through land designated in Local Planning Policy as the Isle of Axholme Area of Special Historic Landscape Interest. The heritage value of the historic landscape of Axholme, which is a non-designated heritage, derives from the survival of different field types, dating from the medieval to modern periods, which collectively articulate the history of open-field cultivation. Relatively modern components, including Keadby Power Station, the M180, wind farms and existing overhead lines, are part of this historic landscape and also contribute to the experience of its character and setting.

10.9.424 As discussed in the baseline report A**pplication Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Repor**t and illustrated on **Application Document 6.10.F5 Figure 10.5 Isle of Axholme Special Historic Landscape - Historic Landscape Character Zones**, there are different landscape zones within the Isle of Axholme, with some areas being more sensitive to change than others. The landscape is a non-designated heritage asset but is assessed, as a whole, to be of medium value due to the rarity of some of its component parts.

10.9.425 The largest part of the proposed overhead line within the Isle of Axholme passes through Recently Enclosed Land and a small part of Early Enclosed Land. To minimise impacts to the landscape the proposed overhead line has been close paralleled with the existing overhead line, where this was feasible.

10.9.426 Recently Enclosed Land largely comprises the lowland area around the Isle of Axholme and typically represents post-medieval and modern enclosure. The fields are larger than in other areas of the Isle, and the boundaries are more regular. The character of this part of the Isle has been influenced by the construction of large drains and modern farming practices. It has a low sensitivity to change and is of low value.

10.9.427 Early Enclosed Land is typically characterised by small enclosures with ditch and hedge boundaries that are more irregular in shape than more recent enclosure. The Early Enclosed Land is located either side of an Area of Open Strip Fields. This part of the Isle of Axholme, particularly on the eastern side of the Isle, has been subject to levels of 20th century and more recent change that have resulted in boundary loss, making some fields difficult to distinguish from the areas of Recently Enclosed Land. It is assessed that this area of the Isle has a low to medium sensitivity to change and is of medium value.

10.9.428 An area categorised as Ancient Open Strip Fields lies to the west of the proposed overhead line, with the Project only passing through the northern tip of this area between proposed pylons 4AF135 and 4AF137. The area of Ancient Open Strip Fields represents a rare type of farming landscape with large, open fields devoid of visible boundaries, and the s-shaped boundaries between smaller land plots still

preserved in many places. Although some character has been lost on the edge of villages due to new housing and change of use to paddocks, these features are still legible and are highly sensitive to change. The Area of Open Strip Fields, which is of high value, and which forms a corridor of land between Belton and Haxey, is bounded to the west and east by Early Enclosed Land, with the latter acting as a form of buffer zone from the less sensitive Recently Enclosed Land that lies beyond.

Construction Effects

10.9.429 The presence of pylon assembly and installation plant during construction of the proposed overhead line would represent perceptible change in proximity to the works but the scale, proportionate to the landscape scale, would only represent slight change to the character and experience of the area. This would constitute a small impact to an asset of medium value, resulting in a temporary **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation Effects

10.9.430 The proposed overhead line would pass predominantly through Recently Enclosed Land which has a low sensitivity to change. The proposed overhead line would represent a new modern component in the experience of the area's character but, as it would be experienced alongside an existing overhead line, its presence is not incongruous with the landscape's baseline experience. The proposed overhead line would however increase the density of pylons in views and would further detract from the rural character that contributes to the area's special interest. Views at various representative locations throughout the Isle of Axholme are presented as HVP24 – HVP43 in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage Visualisations.**

10.9.431 Recognising the proposed overhead line would be experienced alongside an existing overhead line, the level of setting change is assessed to be slight, which could be accommodated within the landscape's setting. This would represent a small impact to an asset of medium value and a permanent minor adverse effect, which is **not significant.**

The Canal Network

10.9.432 The canal network and its associated infrastructure are important features of the historic landscape. Their construction is an example of 18th and 19th century engineering innovation and, due in part to their adaption from industrial to predominantly leisure use, they are generally well-preserved features of the historic landscape and have the potential to be of medium value due to their historical interest, spatial reach and influence, and their association with other features of the historic environment.

10.9.433 The archaeological and historical interest of canals derives from their innovative construction and the significant role they played in the Industrial Revolution. Their historical interest extends beyond their immediate footprint and includes associative relationships with other historic features, such as lock keepers' cottages and warehouses, as well as their contribution to the historical development and economic growth of towns and cities.

10.9.434 The proposed overhead line would pass over three canals:

- Market Weighton Canal between 4AF62 and 4AF63;

- Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation between 4AF123 and 4AF124 and connection into Keadby Power Station; and
- Chesterfield Canal between 4AF184 and 4AF185.

Construction Effects

10.9.435 Temporary crossing protection for conductor stringing is proposed for either side of all canal structures, as illustrated on **Application Document 6.4.F3 Figure 4.3 Temporary Construction Works**. Market Weighton Canal and Chesterfield Canal would also have temporary bridges crossing them during construction. However, there would be no permanent, physical impacts to canal infrastructure during the construction of the Project. Temporary changes to the settings of the canals from construction activities and the presence of temporary crossings would not be incongruous with the canal network's baseline experience or with its industrial heritage. There would be no impact and **no effect** from the construction of the Project.

Operation Effects

10.9.436 The presence of the operational Project within the setting of the canal network would not be incongruous with its baseline experience or with its industrial heritage. Views in relation to the Market Weighton Canal are represented by HVP11 in in **Application Document 6.10.A3 Appendix 10.3 Cultural Heritage** Visualisations, whilst views in relation to the Chesterfield Canal are represented by HVP38a, HVP39, HVP47 and HVP48. Whilst representing a new built component into the visual setting of the canal network, the presence of the proposed overhead line would have no real effect on the ability to understand and appreciate its heritage value. It is assessed the operational Project would have no impact and **no effect**.

Ridge and Furrow

10.9.437 Ridge and furrow agricultural marks are a common feature of the landscape and contribute to its historic character. The marks, which are indicative of historic farming practices, are recorded in the HERs for all three local planning authorities the Project passes through. In most areas of the Order Limits, the ridge and furrow is no longer visible at ground level, having been ploughed out, but there are areas within the Order Limits where it remains perceptible, including faint marks (HHER 22608) between proposed pylon 4AF69 and 4AF70 where the site of Staddlethorpe deserted medieval village (HHER 2937) and the remains of a moated site (HHER 21637) are recorded.

10.9.438 The value of ridge and furrow derives from its historic interest as a relic feature of agricultural processes and land management, and sometimes it forms part of a wider landscape of medieval and post-medieval features. It is a common historic landscape feature and, recognising the poor levels of preservation, is broadly assessed to be of negligible value.

Construction Effects

10.9.439 Groundworks required for the construction of the Project may result in the permanent loss of areas of denuded ridge and furrow. Recognising the feature type extends across large parts of the countryside, this would likely comprise the loss of a proportion of the asset type, which would slightly affect the ability to understand its

heritage interest of the assets in the broader context of the historic landscape. The magnitude of impact is therefore considered to be small, resulting in a temporary **negligible** effect which is **not significant**.

Operation Effects

10.9.440 There would be no further impacts during the operational phase and **no effect**.

Historic Landscape Character

10.9.441 The description of historic landscape character in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, clarifies that the entire present-day landscape is categorised as a historic landscape. Some areas and features of this landscape, such as the Isle of Axholme, the canal network and areas of ridge and furrow, have greater time depth than others and have therefore been discussed and assessed separately.

10.9.442 The landscape character as a whole is predominantly rural, characterised by fields, hedgerows, and small settlements. Transport and power infrastructure, such as roads, canals, rail, power stations and existing overhead lines, contribute to the landscape character. Renewable energy infrastructure, comprising wind turbines and solar farms, also contribute to landscape character.

10.9.443 The landscape character is generally consistent, with a prevailing flat landscape throughout the Humberhead levels and Isle of Axholme, and few substantial topographical features. The widely shared character of the area would suggest that a relatively large level of change could be accommodated without the prevailing character being noticeably eroded. As such, the landscape character, in broad terms, is assessed to have a low sensitivity to change and is of low value.

Construction Effects

10.9.444 The presence of pylon assembly and installation plant during construction of the proposed overhead line, proportionate to the landscape scale, would represent a slight change to the prevailing rural character of the area. This would constitute a small impact resulting in a temporary **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation Effects

10.9.445 The proposed overhead line would represent a new component within the landscape but would not be incongruous with the landscape's current character, in which existing overhead lines are a common feature. The presence of the operational overhead line would not represent a level of change to the landscape that would erode its prevailing rural character and would be experienced as a slight change. This would represent a small impact and a permanent **negligible adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Potentially Important Hedgerows

10.9.446 Hedgerows are an integral part of the historic landscape's character and are a common feature of the land within and around the Order Limits. They are commonly used as boundaries to fields but also border roads and routes of historic importance.

10.9.447 The identification of potentially important hedgerows, as defined by The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (HM Government, 1997), entailed collaborative study between the cultural heritage and ecology disciplines, as detailed in **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**. The method and results of the surveys are detailed in section 2.5 and section 3 of **Application Document 6.10.A2 Appendix 10.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Report**, and the following hedgerows, identified as being potentially important, would be impacted by the Project.

Hedgerow HR0303

10.9.448 Hedgerow HR0303 (IH1) is located within the Order Limits between pylon 4AF3 and 4AF4. The hedge marks the boundary between Woodmansey Civil Parish (CP) and Rowley CP in the East Riding of Yorkshire and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The heritage value of the hedgerow, which is low, derives from its historic interest as a parish boundary and as a non-designated feature of the historic landscape which contributes to the rural character of the local area.

Construction Effects

10.9.449 During the construction of the Project, a construction access track would be constructed through two sections of the hedgerow (2 x 12 m width maximum), resulting in partial loss of the asset and a noticeable change to its function and contribution to historic landscape character see **Application Document 2.12 Typical Design Drawings**. This would constitute a medium impact resulting in a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant**.

Operation Effects

10.9.450 During the operational phase of the Project landscape and ecological mitigation, comprising the reinstatement of the hedgerow, will have been delivered, resulting in no perceptible change to its character or to the historic landscape. This mitigation measure, which comprises measure GG06 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**, will be secured in the DCO by **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**. The operational impact would therefore be no change, resulting in **no effect**.

Hedgerow HR0446

10.9.451 Hedgerow HR0446 (IH34) and associated ditch is shown on the tithe map of Howden of 1821. The hedgerow defines the boundary between Twin Rivers CP in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Garthorpe and Fockerby CP in North Lincolnshire and passes on a broad north-east to south-west alignment between 4AF87 and 4AF88. The hedgerow is bisected by the Adlington Drain.

Construction Effects

10.9.452 During the construction phase, a construction access track, up to a maximum of 12 m wide, will be created either side of the Adlington Drain at the intersection where the drain crosses the hedgerow. At this intersection point the hedgerow has already been cleared, likely at the time the drain was constructed, and as such will not be impacted by the Project. It is assessed there would be no impact and **no effect** to the hedgerow from the construction of the Project.

Operation Effects

10.9.453 During the operation stage the temporary construction accesses will have been removed and land reinstated to its former character, as secured in the DCO through **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**. The operational impact would therefore be no change, resulting in **no effect**.

Hedgerow HR0091

10.9.454 Hedgerow HR0091 (IH17) is aligned broadly north to south and marks the parish boundary between Haxey CP and Owston Ferry CP in North Lincolnshire and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The heritage value of the hedgerow, which is low, derives from its historic interest as a parish boundary and as a non-designated enclosure feature of the historic landscape which contributes to the character of the local area.

Construction Effects

10.9.455 The hedgerow passes through the Order Limits at the crossing point with the A631 and a maximum 12 m wide section would be removed to create a construction access to a construction compound (M-3) on the north side of the A631 and east of 4AF191, with another 12 m wide (maximum) section removed to accommodate a construction access track south of the A631. The loss of two sections of the hedge would constitute a noticeable change to its function and landscape character, resulting in a medium impact and a permanent **minor adverse** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation Effects

10.9.456 During the operational stage of the Project landscape and ecological mitigation, comprising the reinstatement of the hedgerow, will have been delivered, resulting in no perceptible change to its character or to the historic landscape. This mitigation measure, which comprises measure GG06 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**, will be secured in the DCO by **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**. The operational impact would therefore be no change, resulting in **no effect**.

Hedgerow HR0595

10.9.457 Hedgerow HR0595 marks the Parish Boundary between Darlton CP and Fledborough CP in Nottinghamshire and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The heritage value of the hedgerow, which is low, derives from its historic interest as a parish boundary and as a non-designated feature of the historic landscape which contributes to local landscape character. The hedgerow, which is not continuous and is gappy in character, bounds the Fledborough Beck and is located between proposed pylons 4AF252 and 4AF253.

Construction Effects

10.9.458 During construction, a temporary drain crossing would be constructed for the 12 m wide construction access track, resulting in the loss of a section of the hedge. This loss would be perceptible but would also be in keeping with the hedge's character and would only represent a slight change to the character of the historic landscape.

This therefore would constitute a small impact resulting in a permanent **negligible** effect, which is **not significant.**

Operation Effects

10.9.459 During the operational stage of the Project, the temporary drain crossing will have been removed and the gap in the hedgerow reinstated, in line with **Application Document 7.8 Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan**. The operational impact would therefore be no change, resulting in **no effect**.

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