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9.7.1 Construction Phase Mitigation

9.7.1.1 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

Additional project specific mitigation has been developed to help mitigate impacts identified as part of the impact assessment. This includes a suite of measures which are considered to be standard requirements of Statutory Stakeholders including the local planning authorities/County Archaeologists are also included, and which will be used as the basis of the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.

Taking into account the form and significance of archaeological remains or other heritage assets that would be impacted by the English Onshore Scheme, the principal techniques to be used are:

- Full excavation in areas where significant archaeological remains have been recorded/identified;
- Archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample;
- Focused archaeological monitoring/watching brief;
- Topographic survey of ridge and furrow earthworks to allow reinstatement works post construction;
- · Geoarchaeological assessment; and
- Preservation of archaeological remains (i.e. fencing).

Based on current knowledge, an outline programme of mitigation has been set out which focuses on areas of known archaeology, and areas where the surveys undertaken to date have not recorded any evidence of buried remains. These are detailed in sections 9.7.1.2. and 9.7.1.3. below.

The basic principle of the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy is to mitigate impacts on archaeological sites identified within the planning application boundary. Rather than taking a blanket approach of strip, map and record, it is envisaged that excavations will instead be targeted upon those sites that would maximise knowledge gain in order to answer English Onshore Scheme and site-specific research questions that will be developed as part of the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy. For sites that do not fit this criteria, additional work would not be undertaken. Other sites, although within the planning application boundary, would be fenced off during construction to ensure they are preserved where the cable installation activities can be routed around the site/feature.

However, details of the full mitigation will be addressed in the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy, and this will also be based on the results of evaluation trenching undertaken post-submission. An appropriate mitigation strategy for the identified impacts from construction will be agreed with the HAP Planning Archaeologist, the NYCC Planning Archaeologist, and, where required, Historic England.

Other measures that would be implemented during construction, and committed via the implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (see **Chapter 18: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**), include:

- Raising the awareness of construction workers and operatives of any control and reporting
 procedures to be followed, should archaeological deposits be encountered during the works, for
 example through toolbox talks and regular briefings;
- The protection of built heritage assets and archaeological sites during construction, for example through the demarcation of buffer zones around such interests with fencing and signage;
- The controlled removal, storage and reinstatement of any historic street furniture which lies within the planning application boundary;
- The control of light spillage, noise and dust within construction compounds and working areas, for example by adhering to working hours and through good site layout and working practices, to minimise impacts on the setting of heritage assets; and
- A programme of outreach/public engagement to raise awareness of the cultural heritage of the scheme.

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9.7.1.2 Areas of known buried archaeological remains

In relation to known buried archaeological remains, the full scope of mitigation required to record and evaluate known archaeological assets during construction will be developed and finalised post-submission. However, for the known sites discussed in the impact section above (Section 9.6) it is envisaged that sites will initially be subject to a phase of limited archaeological evaluation trenching to help characterise remains and determine depth of deposits. This results of this will then be used to confirm which sites will be subject to full archaeological excavation and recording prior to construction commencing, and which sites may be subject to strip, map, and sample.

Based on current knowledge, a number of sites have been identified that require archaeological mitigation. These are discussed in the impacts section below and include MHU8066, MHU4112, MHU8124, MHU6567, MHU10895, MHU63, MHU7347, MHU10864, AECOM032, MHU1128, MHU1161, MHU3198, AECOM006, AECOM007, AECOM058, AECOM016.

For areas where ridge and furrow survives as earthworks, consultation with HAP has agreed that earthworks will be subject to a topographical survey, with a metal detector sweep undertaken prior to stripping if the field was not surveyed as part of the pre-submission works. Stripping should be undertaken by a 360° excavator under an archaeological watching brief, with the earthworks reinstated post construction.

There will also be a requirement to liaise with the MOD in relation to the disturbance of the Halifax aircraft crash site located within Field 120 (AECOM057). Under the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act, a licence is required to disturb any aircraft remains (Ref 9-73), and the crash site of the Halifax is thought to be located within the planning application boundary in Field 120. This is supported by fragments of aircraft wreckage recovered as part of the metal detector survey, although these remains may represent a wreckage spread rather than a 'point of impact'. As a result, discussion should be undertaken with the Joint Casualty and Compassionate Centre (JCCC) of the MOD to determine if a licence is required before any additional mitigation (such as excavation) is undertaken.

9.7.1.3 Areas where buried archaeological remains have not been recorded

In areas where buried archaeological remains have not been recorded to date, a phased approach will be developed to inform the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy. The phased approach will initially consist of completing the geophysical survey and metal detector survey of areas not surveyed as part of the pre-submission works. This will be followed by evaluation trenching at a sample agreed with the County Archaeologists, but assumed to be in the region of 4-5%. The results of this work will then determine if any further archaeological works are required.

The detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders, and will contain the requirement for archaeological mitigation at each site, as well as a generic scope of works for the different techniques required. This will be contained within the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.

9.7.1.4 Setting of heritage assets

Consideration will be given to the appropriate use and appearance of construction compounds located in the vicinity of heritage assets, with a view to minimising identified impacts. This includes the secondary construction compounds at the B1249 Wansford, the A164 (Hutton) 1 and 2, and the A614 east (Bursea) which are considered to be in sensitive locations as their presence contributes to significant temporary adverse effects that have been identified during construction, as discussed in Section 9.6. One such effect is the temporary major adverse significance of effect identified at the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary and the Virgin in Wansford (1162211). The impact to that asset is caused through the presence of both the construction compounds at the B1249 Wansford and the open-cut cable trench within the rural setting of the asset and in key views of the asset from the south-and south-west. Through detailed design it may be possible to minimise impacts at this and other locations through the use of hoarding around the boundary of the construction compounds for screening, by restricting the height of elements within the compounds to, for example, a single storey of site cabins and a height limit of approximately 2.5 m being placed on materials stock piles. Whilst these additional mitigation measures will minimise the impact to heritage assets, it is not considered that they would reduce the reported magnitudes of impact as these result from the presence of the construction compounds within

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the assets settings, and in combination with the construction activities and open-cut trench. As such, these recommended measures do not have the capacity to lower the identified construction effects to non-significant levels and the effects remain as reported at construction. It should be noted, however, that all such effects are temporary for the duration of construction, and they will also reduce during construction as the open-cut trenches within the setting of heritage assets are completed and backfilled. The effects cease upon completion when the construction compounds are removed, and the land is returned to existing uses.

9.7.2 Operational Phase Mitigation

Due to the nature of the scheme, the majority of the impacts are linked to the construction phase with operational impacts limited to the potential impacts on the setting of heritage assets resulting from the construction of the converter station. No significant effects have been identified in relation to the physical presence or operation of the converter station, however, it is recommended that the detailed design seeks to minimise the height, scale and massing of the converter station through physical form and materials selection as far as practicable.

9.8 Residual Effects

Undertaking the project specific mitigation will result in the magnitude of impacts being reduced in a number of cases as the excavation, recording, and publication of the archaeological features will partially reduce the impact through the knowledge gained. There will, however, still be a number of significant impacts, although these will be no greater than Moderate Adverse. Residual effects are shown in **Table 9-11**.

The significant effects identified due to change to the settings of designated and non-designated built heritage assets are all temporary effects during the construction period generally associated with the siting of construction compounds in combination with the open-cut cable trench in the setting of heritage assets. The project specific mitigation outlined, whilst minimising the impact of these features is not considered sufficient to reduce the effects to non-significant levels. Therefore, temporary residual significant effects remain and are shown in **Table 9-11**. Once construction is completed and the land returned to existing, these effects will cease. No permanent significant effects have been identified in relation to the setting of heritage assets through either construction or operation of the English Onshore Scheme.

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Table 9-111: Summary of the potential significant effects on known heritage assets after project specific mitigation.

Receptor Description	Value/ Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact	Magnitude	Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Residual Effect	
						Magnitude	Significance
Route Section 1							
AECOM113. Field 8. Possible square barrow.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU4112. Fields 39-42. Iron Age/Roman enclosure, trackways, and possible settlement	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU8124. Field 92. Ring ditch. Possible burial mound.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
Hutton Conservation Area	Medium	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)
1161006 Church of St Peter	High	Temporary change to setting during construction	Low	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Low	Moderate Adverse (temporary)
1162211 Church of St Mary & the Virgin	High	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Major Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Major Adverse (temporary)
1084139 Old Vicarage	Medium	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)

Receptor Description	Value/ Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact	Magnitude	Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Residual Effect	
	Sensitivity	rotentiai inipact				Magnitude	Significance
1309733 Old School and Master's House	Medium	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)
Route Section 2							
MHU22143. Fields 111, 113, and 114. Iron Age field systems, enclosures, and trackways.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
AECOM057. Field 120. Aircraft crash site.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU6567. Field 122. Iron Age/Roman field systems/settlement.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU10895. Field 129. Iron Age/Roman ladder settlement.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
AECOM006. Field 130. Possible Bronze Age round barrow.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse

	Value/ Sensitivity	Description of Potential Impact	Magnitude	Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Residual Effect	
						Magnitude	Significance
		archaeological deposits/features.					
AECOM058. Field 130. Possible square barrow and ditch.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
AECOM007. Fields 135 & 136. Roman road and roadside settlement.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
Route Section 3							
MHU63, MHU7347, MHU10864, & AECOM032. Fields 142-145. Roman road and settlement with associated field system.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	Medium	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU1128 & MHU1161. Fields 158, 159, 161, & 162. Iron Age and Roman enclosures, field systems, pottery production, and possible iron working.	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse
MHU3198. Field 179 and 180. Iron Age and Roman	Medium	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of	High	Major Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Moderate Adverse

		Description of Potential Impact	Magnitude	Significance	Mitigation Measure(s)	Residual Effect	
						Magnitude	Significance
settlement and enclosures.		archaeological deposits/features.					
1031352 Common Farmhouse	Medium	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)
1083339 Barn at Common Farm	Medium	Temporary change to setting during construction	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)	Consideration in the use and layout of the construction compounds in relation to the setting of heritage assets.	Medium	Moderate Adverse (temporary)
Route Section 4							
AECOM016. Field 214. Possible enclosure.	Low	Direct physical impacts during construction resulting in loss of archaeological deposits/features.	High	Moderate Adverse	Limited evaluation trenching to characterise deposits/define depth, followed by full excavation and recording, or strip, map, and sample.	Medium	Minor Adverse

9.9 Cumulative Effects

This section assesses the potential effects of the English Onshore Scheme in combination with the potential effects of other development schemes (referred to as 'cumulative developments') within the surrounding area, as listed within **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects**.

As outlined in **Chapter 1: Introduction**, the English Onshore Scheme forms one element of the wider Project, along with the Marine Scheme and Scottish Onshore Scheme. Due to the distances of separation between the English Onshore Scheme and the Scottish Onshore Scheme, intra-Project cumulative effects to individual receptors will not occur, for example no property or ecological site would experience effects from both the English Onshore Scheme and Scottish Onshore Scheme. Similarly, although there is a slight overlap of the English Onshore Scheme and Marine Scheme in the intertidal area between Mean High Water Springs and Mean Low Water Springs (as shown in **Figure 1-2**), as the HVDC cable reaches the landfall site (part of the English Onshore Scheme) via HDD, the works which could give rise to environmental impacts are physically separated and hence no significant intra-Project cumulative effects to individual receptors are predicted to occur. For receptors such as agricultural land or protected species where the resource or population could be considered as a whole across the entire Project, it is considered that there would be no significant cumulative effects due to the mitigation measures proposed by each element of the Project.

The separate EIA/EA reports produced for the English Onshore Scheme, Marine Scheme and Scottish Onshore Scheme provide an environmental assessment of each topic area for which potential environmental effects could arise from that element. Once the assessment of the other elements of the Project is complete, a Bridging Document will be prepared which summarises the main interactions of these three individual environmental assessments. The Bridging Document will be made available as soon as it is available, but as highlighted above, there are no significant in-combination impacts between the English Onshore Scheme, Marine Scheme or Scottish Onshore Scheme. This section, therefore, provides an assessment of the combined and cumulative effects relating to the English Onshore Scheme only. For full definitions of terminology and details of other projects considered in this assessment see **Chapter 17: Cumulative Assessment**.

The committed developments listed in **Chapter 17: Cumulative and In Combination Effects** have been reviewed and assessed for any cumulative effects on the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets, taking into consideration the effects from the English Onshore Scheme and the nature of the assets identified. No cumulative effects have been identified.

The committed developments in **Chapter 17: Cumulatives** have also been reviewed in relation to physical impacts where multiple schemes might result in direct physical impacts on a single asset. No cumulative effects have been identified.

A review of possible intra-project cumulative effects was also undertaken. A review of the heritage assets within the study area, as well as the wider landscape, revealed than no intra-cumulative effects resulting from the English Onshore Scheme are predicted.

9.10 Summary of Assessment

This chapter examines the potential for the English Onshore Scheme to result in impacts on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. The planning application boundary passes through a varied landscape which has been divided into four sections, largely based on the differing landscape types. Section 1 is located at the eastern end of the route and is dominated by the low-lying coastal plain of Holderness which is characterised by the large number of water courses and drainage dykes that have been used to drain the area. This in turn changes to the well drained, and fine agricultural land, of the Wolds which dominate Section 2, before the route drops down into the low-lying wetlands of the Humberhead Levels and the Vale of York which represent Section 3. The final section, Section 4, is a short section running from the River Ouse to the converter station with the landscape the same as that observed in Section 3, however, Section 4 falls within the county of North Yorkshire.

Archaeological evidence, as well as documentary and cartographic sources, demonstrate that the landscape of the study area has been exploited and settled from the Mesolithic period onwards, although the most prominent remains identified within the planning application boundary date to the Iron Age and Roman period. Extensive remains of field systems, trackways, and settlements have been

recorded through aerial photography throughout the study area, and geophysical survey undertaken as part of the scheme has enhanced our understanding of remains within the planning application boundary.

The post-Roman landscape of the planning application boundary is dominated by agricultural land, with the route passing through the field systems associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements and farmsteads. As a result, the majority of physical impacts are on remains dating to the Iron Age and Roman Period.

The cultural heritage baseline has used data from both the East Riding of Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, as well as archives, libraries, previous fieldwork and surveys, and walkover surveys to establish the cultural heritage baseline conditions of study area. This has also been supported by a review of aerial photographs and LiDAR data, geophysical survey of the route, and targeted metal detector surveys, which have also helped assess the potential for further cultural heritage assets to be present within the planning application boundary. Buried archaeological features associated with all periods have been recorded within the planning application boundary, although the majority date to the Iron Age and Roman period with field systems and settlements noted. Most medieval and post-medieval remains are limited to ploughed out ridge and furrow, and field boundaries, while modern remains include an aircraft crash site from the Second World War.

The construction of the underground HVDC cable trench, as well as associated works such as haul routes, construction compounds, and the converter station has the potential to result in permanent effects arising from the loss of buried archaeological features within the planning application boundary. Many of the features have the potential to be of regional interest and medium heritage value and the loss of their archaeological and historical interest would constitute a significant adverse effect. As such, a programme of archaeological mitigation is required. There are no potentially significant residual effects identified within Selby District Council. All potentially significant effects are to archaeological or cultural heritage assets located within ERYC. The operational scheme would not result in significant adverse effects to archaeological assets.

With regard to the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets the baseline research has identified all assets within a defined 500 m study area where there is the potential for the construction of the English Onshore Scheme (including the cable trench, construction compounds and permanent converter station) to result in impacts through change to the setting and significance of heritage assets. The assessment concluded that temporary construction activities would result in significant effects to seven heritage assets, generally in locations where the cable trench and construction compounds are located together within the rural agricultural setting of farms and settlements. These effects would generally remain for the duration of the construction period and would cease once the development is complete and operational. The potential for permanent effects arising from the siting of the converter station and its operation has also been assessed however no permanent significant effects were identified.

To inform the full scope of archaeological mitigation, further archaeological evaluation should be undertaken. This should be agreed with key stakeholders such as the Planning Archaeologists for the various counties, and potentially Historic England, but will include limited evaluation trenching followed by full excavation or strip, map, and sample of known heritage assets. In areas where buried remains have not been recorded to date a phased programme of works will be undertaken. This will include geophysical survey and metal detector surveys in areas of the planning application boundary where access for surveys was unavailable during the preparation of the desk-based assessment. This will be followed by a programme of evaluation trenching to characterise features as well as test blank areas. The results of the geophysical survey and trial trenching would inform an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy.

The archaeological mitigation strategy may include option such as the avoidance and preservation of archaeological remains by narrowing the working corridor or use of trenchless technologies to preserve archaeological features in situ. However, due to the nature of the archaeology encountered to date, the mitigation strategy will also include a programme of archaeological investigation comprising excavation, recording, assessment, analysis and publication in a number of areas. The scope of the archaeological mitigation will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for the East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire County Council, and Historic England if appropriate.

The successful completion of the approved mitigation strategy will help reduce direct impacts resulting from the scheme, however, there will still be a number of moderate adverse (permanent) physical impacts.

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