Issue Specific Hearing 3

Lincolnshire County Councils (LCC) Response to Hearing Action Points

Action	LCC Response
14 Provide responses to questions from Examining Authority raised at ISH3 including why they think National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (EN-3) is relevant to this Application.	LCC has set out it position on National Policy Statements (NPS's) in its Local Impact Report (LIR) (REP1-058) section 5 and in its response to the Examining Authorities first round of written questions (ExQ1 1.1.3) (REP1- 059). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2011) outlines requirements for understanding the significance of heritage assets that will be affected, including 5.8.10: '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.' This statement is repeated at paragraph 5.9.12 of the 2023 EN-1. The significance of any heritage assets cannot be assessed until there has been sufficient evaluation to identify the currently unknown archaeology across the proposed development area. Trial trenching is essential in finding and characterising the archaeology, and is currently ongoing. The results of the trenching are required to understand 'the significance of any heritage assets' so this cannot be determined until the trenching programme is complete and a record of the findings has been produced, in line with EN-1.

	LCC accept that National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy
	Infrastructure (EN-3) (2023) is not a directly relevant policy for this
	proposal, however it references EN-1 (discussed above) and also
	includes the following useful advice: 'The results of pre-determination
	archaeological evaluation inform the design of the scheme and related
	archaeological planning conditions' (footnote 94) that is not contained in
	any of the NPS's that are deemed to be relevant to this proposal and is
	flagged by LCC as a good practice point.
	In the context of the NPS's, the point that LCC is seeking to reiterate is
	that the trial trenching must be completed and the results produced, as
	they are required to form the basis for a reasonable and fit for purpose
	mitigation strategy which will adequately deal with the developmental
	impact on the surviving archaeology across the redline boundary.
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	Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations
	2017 (EIA Regulations) state that 'The EIA must identify, describe and
	assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the
	direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the
	following factors(d)material assets, cultural heritage and the
	landscape.' (Regulation 5 (2d)) The direct and indirect significant effects
	of the development on cultural heritage cannot be understood until
	sufficient trial trenching has been undertaken across the full impact zone.
	Again the trenching programme must be completed and the results
	produced in order to comply with the EIA Regulations.
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	In terms of chronological order, in accordance with standard
	archaeological practice the trenching programme will need to be
	completed and a report of the trenching results should be produced. The
	results will form the evidence base for the site-specific mitigation strategy
	and is required to identify significant surviving archaeology across the
	impact zone. Mitigation will consist of preservation in situ, preservation
	by record or a combination of these two options. Preservation in situ
	means an archaeological area and its extent is identified and the area will
	be protected from any developmental impact including for example
	fencing to exclude plant movement during construction and inclusion in
	the scheme's management plans. Preservation by record means that an
	archaeological area is identified and dealt with archaeologically, for
	example by Set-Piece Excavation or Strip Map and Record at a level
	appropriate to the significance of the surviving archaeology.
	The mitigation strategy will lay out the mitigation areas which have been
	agreed across the site and the appropriate migration responses for each,
	once agreed it will form the basis for the archaeological work undertaken
	across the scheme, and will inform the Construction Environment
	Management Plan (CEMP).
	Once the archaeological work is completed across the site a report will
	need to be produced and placed in the county's Historic Environment
	Record so the results are publicly disseminated and the archive will need
	to be deposited in an appropriate depository.

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Details on specific concerns through the CEMP have been expressed in
LCC written response to the ExA's first round of written questions
submitted at Deadline 1 (REP1-058) and carried over to our response at
Deadline 3 (REP3-035) as no changes have been made. The changes
we're asking for are for the proposed measures to be informed by the
trenching results and subsequent agreed mitigation measures across the
site. For example D3 of Table 3: Draft Mitigation Register states that only
archaeological monitoring will be used 'where evaluation indicates this
approach is appropriate.' There will be parts of the scheme where a more
intensive level of archaeological work would be appropriate but these are
not included.
The Draft CEMP does not include full details of the required measures for
preservation in situ mitigation.
D12 is 'Limiting stripping for construction compounds, laydown, welfare
and parking areas, haul roads and other associated works in areas where
archaeology is recorded to avoid disturbance, and instead using
geotextile and stone over topsoil.' Again, this should be informed by the
results of the trenching and the agreed site-specific mitigation strategy.
If archaeology in these areas is, for example, Saxon skeletons 20cm from
the ground surface as has been found in evaluation trenches for a
Lincolnshire NSIP recently, then stripping and associated groundworks
would remove the last layer of soil protection and compaction would
destroy the archaeology, in this case the individuals, without recording.

On the other hand, if surviving archaeology is for example boundary ditches of a Medieval field system that survive at a reasonable depth and have been sufficiently recorded and characterised elsewhere then there would be no need for special measures in groundworks if the area has not been determined to be significant enough to warrant being a mitigation area.
Any proposed measures in the CEMP dealing with the archaeology will need to be informed by the trenching results and agreed mitigation strategy if it is to be reasonable, appropriate and fit for purpose.