

Hornsea Project Three
Offshore Wind Farm



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Preliminary Environmental Information Report:
Annex 5.1 – Desk Based Assessment

Date: July 2017

**Environmental Impact Assessment
Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

**Volume 6
Annex 5.1 – Desk Based Assessment**

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Summary

This Annex provides a desk based assessment of historic assets in the vicinity of the Hornsea Three onshore cable corridor, onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation and HVAC booster station. The desk based assessment takes into account known sites of archaeological sensitivity, buried archaeological remains and on the settings of designated assets and informs the baseline section of volume 3, chapter 5: Historic Environment.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Bronze Age	The time period 2,000 - 700BC.
Hornsea Project One	The first offshore wind farm project within the former Hornsea Zone. It has a maximum capacity of 1.2 gigawatts (GW) or 1,200 MW and includes all necessary offshore and onshore infrastructure required to connect to the existing National Grid substation located at North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. Referred to as Project One throughout the PEIR.
Hornsea Project Two	The second offshore wind farm project within the former Hornsea Zone. It has a maximum capacity of 1.8 GW (1,800 MW) and includes offshore and onshore infrastructure to connect to the existing National Grid substation located at North Killingholme, North Lincolnshire. Referred to as Project Two throughout the PEIR.
Iron Age	The time period 700BC - AD43.
Lower Palaeolithic	The time period pre 30,000 BC
Medieval	The time period AD450 - AD1540.
Mesolithic	The time period 10,000 - 3,500BC.
Modern	The time period 1901 onwards.
Neolithic	The time period 3,500 - 2,000BC.
Post Medieval	The time period AD1540 to 1901.
Roman	The time period AD43 - AD410.
Upper Palaeolithic	The time period 30,000 - 10,000BC.
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A plan detailing the protocol for any archaeological investigation to be carried out prior to the construction of Hornsea Project Three, including procedures for field survey and watching briefs, as may be required.

Acronyms

Acronyms	Description
DBA	Desk Based Analysis
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DCO	Development Consent Order
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
HER	Historic Environment Record
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs

Acronyms	Description
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Units

Unit	Description
Km	Kilometre
m	Metre

1. Desk Based Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This annex of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) presents the results of the onshore baseline environment desk-based assessment for the Hornsea Project Three offshore wind farm (hereafter referred to as Hornsea Three) on the Historic Environment. Specifically, this document considers the baseline of Hornsea Three landward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).

1.1.1.2 This desk-based assessment (DBA) takes into account the location of the onshore cable corridor, onshore HVAC booster station and the HVDC converter/HVAC substation in relation to heritage assets, as can be seen in Figure 1.

1.2 Site Description

1.2.1.1 The Hornsea Three array will be located in the North Sea approximately 160 km (100 miles) off the Yorkshire coast and 120 km (75 miles) northeast of Cromer in Norfolk at its closest point to land. The array area lies east of the Hornsea Project One and Hornsea Project Two.

1.2.1.2 The onshore cable corridor will run from a landfall at Weybourne on the north Norfolk Coast to a substation to the south of Norwich, in Norfolk. The onshore cable corridor runs over the Cromer Ridge then through the thick loamy soils of northeast Norfolk, across the Wensum Sands of Low Norfolk and then onto the boulder clay plateau. This alignment has not yet been fully finalised. It is intended that the onshore cable will be buried underground.

1.2.1.3 The onshore cable corridor passes through the districts of North Norfolk in the north, then through Broadland District and finally terminates in South Norfolk District.

1.2.1.4 The geology of much of the northern part of the onshore cable corridor comprises Neogene and Quaternary Rocks, which are undifferentiated, overlain by glacial till. The onshore cable corridor crosses a band of White Chalk overlain by glacial sands and gravels to the east of Holt and then further south to Saxthorpe and Reepham, over chalk of the Lewes Chalk Formation, the Seaford Chalk Formation and the Newhaven Chalk Formation, overlain by clay, silt sand and gravel of the Sheringham Cliffs Formation. At Saxthorpe the onshore cable corridor crosses alluvial deposits associated with the River Bure.

1.2.1.5 Between Reepham and Attlebridge the onshore cable corridor passes over higher ground through Great and Little Witchingham and over sands and gravels of the Wroxham Crag Formation. The onshore cable corridor then crosses alluvial deposits of the River Wensum. The onshore cable corridor then passes over further Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation deposits, overlain by the Sheringham Cliffs Formation to Easton and Bawburgh, where it crosses alluvial deposits of the River Yare. The onshore cable corridor then mostly passes over further Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation deposits to its southern end south of Norwich (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1.1 The primary purpose of the Environmental Statement is to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Hornsea Three under the Planning Act 2008 (the 2008 Act). This DBA constitutes part of the Preliminary Environmental Information for Hornsea Three and sets out the findings of work to date to support pre-application consultation activities required under the 2008 Act. The DBA will be finalised following completion of pre-application consultation and it will be submitted as part of the final Environmental Statement that will accompany the application to the Secretary of State for Development Consent.

1.3.1.2 The aims of the study are:

- to assess the likelihood of the Hornsea Three onshore area to contain archaeological remains and to provide an indication of what, if any, further work may be required with regard to archaeology; and
- to assess the significance of designated heritage assets and to determine, what, if any effect the development of Hornsea Three may have on that significance.

1.4 Project Archive

1.4.1.1 The project archive is held by RPS at the time of writing.

1.5 Methodology to inform the baseline

1.5.1.1 Hornsea Three has consulted with Norfolk County Council and Historic England in the development of the historic environment baseline, and the methodology adopted. Details of that consultation are summarised in Table 5.3 of volume 3, chapter 5: Historic Environment.

1.5.1.2 This assessment focuses on a core study area which includes the onshore cable corridor and a buffer zone of 250 m either side of the onshore cable corridor. In addition, evidence from a wider area has been taken into consideration. In particular designated assets located within 1 km on either side of the onshore cable corridor have been considered. These assets are set out in Annex 5.3: Site Gazetteer.

1.5.1.3 Those designated assets of the highest significance (Grade I and II* listed buildings, registered battlefields, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, Scheduled Monuments or World Heritage Sites) located within a 10 km radius of the onshore HVAC/HVDC substation site and onshore HVAC booster station and those other designated heritage assets (e.g. Grade II listed buildings and Conservation Areas) within a 5 km radius of the onshore HVAC/HVDC substation and onshore HVAC booster station have been screened to ascertain whether their settings are likely to be significantly affected by Hornsea Three (see annex 5.4: Screening Assessment – Onshore HVDC/HVAC substation and annex 5.5: Screening Assessment - Onshore HVAC Booster Station).

1.5.1.4 The desk assessment comprised, in the first instance, consultation with the Norfolk Archaeology Advisory Service and their Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England. Data on scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields was obtained from Historic England. A variety of online resources including Google Earth, MAGIC (Defra website) and ArchSearch (data held by the Archaeology Data Service) were examined. A review of relevant documentary and archival material held in libraries and archives was undertaken. An iterative approach was adopted during this process to determine the scope of the above consultations/searches.

1.5.1.5 The assessment has conformed to the relevant legislation and guidance, including:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012);
- National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011a);
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3 (DECC, 2011b);
- Code of Conduct for Archaeologists (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a);
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- Conservation Principles published by English Heritage (Drury and McPherson, 2008); and
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2015).

1.5.1.6 Within this report, archaeological periods are defined as follows:

- Prehistoric comprising of:
 - Lower Palaeolithic (pre 30,000 BC),
 - Upper Palaeolithic (30,000 - 10,000BC),
 - Mesolithic (10,000 - 3,500BC),
 - Neolithic (3,500 - 2,000BC),
 - Bronze Age (2,000 - 700BC), and
 - Iron Age (700BC - AD43);
- Roman (AD43 - AD410);

- Medieval (AD450 - AD1540);
- Post Medieval (AD1540 to 1901); and
- Modern (1901 onwards).

1.5.2 Site specific surveys

1.5.2.1 A site visit and walkover survey of those parts of the onshore cable corridor believed to have the most significant archaeological potential was undertaken in February 2017, to establish the presence of above ground archaeology, whether or not previously recorded, and to verify the settings of the heritage assets surrounding Hornsea Three. The results of that walkover survey are presented at volume 6, annex 5.2: Fieldwalking Survey.

1.5.2.2 Following consultation with the County Archaeologist, the production of a brief and subsequently of a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for geophysical survey of a number of areas within the onshore cable corridor, onshore HVAC booster station and onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation was produced. Geophysical surveys were undertaken between February and April 2017 and will be reported in the final Environmental Statement.

1.6 Baseline environment

1.6.1.1 This section reviews the historic environment and the onshore components of Hornsea Three comprising the landfall, onshore cable corridor, the onshore HVAC booster station, the onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation site and the connection with the National Grid substation. The onshore assessment commences landward of Mean High Water Spring (MHWS) and does not consider the intertidal zone.

Designated Assets

1.6.1.2 No designated heritage assets would be physically impacted by any part of the proposed works required for the scheme. Effects on designated assets, if any, would be represented by loss of significance as a result of change within the setting of the asset.

World Heritage Sites

1.6.1.3 There are no World Heritage Sites within the study area, or within the county of Norfolk.

Scheduled Monuments

1.6.1.4 There are 13 Scheduled Monuments within the 1 km of the onshore cable corridor, whose settings may be affected by the proposals, these are as follows.

1.6.1.5 Each of the below assets represents prehistoric activity, probably the remains of funerary rituals of the Bronze Age:

- Two round barrows near Norwich Lodge, Ketteringham Hall (list entry number 1002888);

- Round barrow SE of the Lodges (list entry number 1003623);
- Two tumuli in Big Wood (list entry number 1003977);
- Tumulus in the Warren (list entry number 1003990);
- Oval barrow in Bodham Wood, 600 m east-south-east of Warren Farm (list entry number 1013567);
- Bowl barrow on the north side of Muckleburgh Hill (list entry number 1013584);
- Bowl barrow on Kelling Heath, south of Holgate Hill (list entry number 1013585); and
- Bowl barrow in Hundred Acre Wood, 330 m west of Cherry Trees Farm (list entry number 1013586).

1.6.1.6 The Roman town of Venta Icenorum and associated prehistoric and medieval remains (list entry number 1013873 and 1021463).

1.6.1.7 Each of the following assets represents medieval settlement and/ or religious activity:

- Baconsthorpe Castle moated site with fortified house, gatehouse, courtyards and formal gardens (list entry number 1013093). There are further medieval remains in the vicinity. Fieldwalking and survey have found evidence for a medieval building in the field to its west, outside the scheduled area and approximately 65 m east of the onshore cable corridor at its nearest point. Complete medieval bricks have been recovered from the fields during fieldwalking (HER number 32947). To the west of Hempsted Wood, some 200 m west of the onshore cable corridor, cropmarks perhaps representing a medieval park associated with the castle have been identified (HER number 40828).
- Weybourne priory (list entry number 1013096), located in the centre of Weybourne village, on the west side of Spring Beck in a small valley which opens on to the coast c.625 m to the north. The scheduled monument is located at the north of the onshore cable corridor search area and some 110 m to its south. In addition, the standing remains of the priory are Listed Grade I.
- The Moated site 380 m south-south-west of Rosedale Farm (list entry number 1013097) is located some 480 m southwest of Weybourne Priory and 620 m south of the onshore cable corridor search area, in a field known as Hall Yards, on a platform on the hill slope overlooking Weybourne village, 450 m to the north. The monument includes a moated site comprising the remains of two moated enclosures and associated features.

1.6.1.8 Bawburgh Bridge (list entry number 1003926), representing an 18th century bridge.

Listed Buildings

1.6.1.9 There are a total of 167 listed buildings within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor. Of these, seven are listed at Grade I, 23 at Grade II* and 137 at Grade II.

1.6.1.10 Of the above Grade I listed buildings, the Church of St Peter at Easton (list entry number 1305921) is located approximately 140 m east of the onshore cable corridor, while the Church of St Peter and Paul at Salle (list entry number 1306145) is located approximately 100 m to its west. In addition, the Church of St Peter and Paul at Heydon (list entry number 1309337) is located immediately on the western edge of and adjacent to the Registered Park and Garden at Heydon Hall.

1.6.1.11 Of the above Grade II* listed buildings, Manor House (list entry number 1076855) is located immediately to the north of the registered park and garden at Salle Park, which as indicated in paragraph 1.6.1.16 below, also contains a Grade II* listed building.

1.6.1.12 In addition, the Church of St John the Baptist at Alderford (list entry number 1076888) is located some 220 m east of the onshore cable corridor, the Church of St Michael and All Angels at Booton (list entry number 1342776) is located some 50 m west of the onshore cable corridor. The graveyard is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey six inch to the mile map of 1885 as being similar to its current extent. The Church of St Andrew at Attlebridge (list entry number 1372661) is located some 380 m south east of the onshore cable corridor. The Church of St Michael and All Saints at Little Melton (list entry number 1050541) is located some 100 m northeast of the onshore cable corridor, while Gowthorpe Manor House (list entry number 1050515) and the Barn c. 40 m west of Gowthorpe Manor House (list entry number 1366141) at Swardeston are each located within 200 m of the onshore cable corridor. Each of these buildings is also listed at Grade II*.

Registered Parks and Gardens

1.6.1.13 There are four Registered Parks and Gardens within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor. These are Heydon Hall (list entry number 1000187), located some 380 m east of the onshore cable corridor at its nearest point Intwood Hall (list entry number 1000320), located some 180 m north of the onshore cable corridor at its nearest point and Sheringham Hall (list entry number 1001020), located some 800 m east of the onshore cable corridor at its nearest point, each registered at Grade II*, while Salle Park (list entry number 1001016), located some 110 m east of the onshore cable corridor at its nearest point is registered at Grade II.

1.6.1.14 The Registered Park and Garden at Heydon Hall lies partly within the onshore cable corridor and four lodge buildings, each listed at Grade II and located within the Registered Park and Garden are also located within the onshore cable corridor.

1.6.1.15 Intwood Hall lies entirely within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor and contains three associated listed buildings, each listed at Grade II.

1.6.1.16 Salle Park lies entirely within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor and its principal building, Salle Park, the only listed building within the Registered Park and Garden, is listed at Grade II *(list entry number 1170353).

Registered Battlefields

1.6.1.17 There are no Registered Battlefields within the study area, or within the county of Norfolk.

Conservation Areas

1.6.1.18 There are 11 Conservation Areas within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor. They are Weybourne, Hempstead, Mulbarton, Heydon, Upper Sheringham, Glaven Valley, Baconsthorpe, Reepham, Bawburgh, Keswick Mill and Stoke Holy Cross Mill. These conservation areas contain many of the listed buildings paragraphs 1.6.1.9 to 1.6.1.12, above.

1.6.1.19 In addition to those designated assets listed above there are a number of designated assets around the proposed location of the onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation. The overall numbers of these assets are shown in Table 1.1 below, with further analysis provided in annex 5.4: Screening Assessment - Onshore HVDC/HVAC substation. A Zone of Theoretical Visual Influence (ZTV) has been developed to identify locations from where the onshore HVAC Booster Station and HVDC Converter/HVAC Substation are likely to be visible. This has also been used as part of the Landscape and Visual Resources assessment. The methodology for the development of the ZTVs is presented in appendix B of annex 4.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology.

Table 1.1: Designated Assets surrounding the onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

Designated Asset Type	Totals
Designated Assets onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation	
Listed Buildings	
Grade I	
Within Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	14
Outside ZTV	73
Subtotal Grade I	87
Grade II*	
Within ZTV	51
Outside ZTV	155
subtotal Grade II*	206
Grade II	

Designated Asset Type	Totals
Within ZTV	259
Outside ZTV	89
Subtotal Grade II	348
Other Designated Assets onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation	
Conservation Area	
Within ZTV	28
Outside ZTV	14
Subtotal Conservation Areas	42
Registered Park and Garden	
Within ZTV	10
Outside ZTV	0
Subtotal Registered Park and Gardens	10
Scheduled Monument	
Within ZTV	26
Outside ZTV	22
Subtotal Scheduled Monuments	48

1.6.1.20 In addition to the above there are also a number of designated assets around the proposed location of the onshore HVAC booster station. The overall numbers of these assets are shown in Table 1.2 below, with further analysis provided in annex 5.5: Screening Assessment - Onshore HVAC Booster Station.

Table 1.2: Designated Assets surrounding the onshore HVAC booster station.

Designated Asset Type	Totals
Designated Assets onshore HVAC booster station	
Listed Buildings	

Designated Asset Type	Totals
Grade I	
Within ZTV	6
Outside ZTV	24
Subtotal Grade I	30
Grade II*	
Within ZTV	18
Outside ZTV	57
Subtotal Grade II*	75
Grade II	
Within ZTV	18
Outside ZTV	64
Subtotal Grade II	82
Other Designated Assets onshore HVAC booster station	
Conservation Area	
Within ZTV	13
Outside ZTV	16
Subtotal Conservation Areas	29
Registered Park and Garden	
Within ZTV	7
Outside ZTV	2
Subtotal Registered Park and Gardens	9
Scheduled Monument	
Within ZTV	1
Outside ZTV	28
Subtotal Scheduled Monuments	29

Undesignated Assets

1.6.1.21 The early landscape along the onshore cable corridor is likely to have been significantly different to the modern version. At the north of the onshore cable corridor, there has been significant coastal erosion and it must be assumed that the early coastline was further north. The rivers were likely to have been wider and more navigable. The landscape was gradually modified through human activity, particularly during the medieval and post medieval periods.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

1.6.1.22 Very few finds of Palaeolithic date have been made within the study area. In 1974 a Palaeolithic flint hand axe was recovered during subsoiling in Plumstead parish (HER number 6646). The findspot is immediately adjacent to the onshore cable corridor.

1.6.1.23 In addition, finds of Palaeolithic material have been made in Keswick and Intwood parish, near the southern end of the onshore cable corridor (HER numbers 9703 and 23775).

1.6.1.24 It has been recognised that the Pleistocene deposits of the north Norfolk coast have a high potential for archaeological and environmental information (Austin, 1997).

Mesolithic

1.6.1.25 Similarly there is relatively little evidence of Mesolithic activity in the area. A number of finds of Mesolithic material have been made, mostly at the northern end of the onshore cable corridor (HER numbers 12070, 6257 and 6259), with further finds further south (HER numbers 34496 and 60553).

Neolithic/Bronze Age

1.6.1.26 Evidence for Neolithic activity in the area is mainly in the form of finds. Comparatively large numbers of finds of Neolithic material have been made along the onshore cable corridor, with numerous HER records representing finds from this period located within 100 m on each side.

1.6.1.27 There are a number of records of Bronze Age activity in the area, mostly either representing funerary activity or findspots. While there is a general scatter of these sites and finds along the onshore cable corridor there is something of a concentration at its northern and southern ends.

1.6.1.28 Aerial photographs show the cropmarks of two adjacent ring ditches located north west of Salle Park and immediately adjacent to the proposed onshore cable corridor. These probably represent the ploughed remains of Bronze Age round barrows (HER number 56166).

1.6.1.29 The cropmarks of a square enclosure containing a double concentric ring ditch have been revealed through aerial photography some 70 m west of the proposed onshore cable corridor (HER number 31557).

1.6.1.30 A group of five ring ditches visible on aerial photographs to the northeast of Morton village in Morton on the Hill parish, may indicate the location of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery. The cemetery is located immediately south of the River Wensum, on the valley floor and on the edge of the river terrace gravels, where they meet the alluvial soils of the floodplain. The presence of a barrow cemetery in this general area was recorded during the 1830s and it may be that some components of this group correspond with the earthworks recorded in the 1830s (HER number 50649). There is no sign of these assets on the first edition six inch to the mile OS map of 1883. This site is cut by the proposed onshore cable corridor.

Iron Age

1.6.1.31 There is little evidence of Iron Age activity except where associated with later, Roman activity. Two finds of Iron Age material have been made along the onshore cable corridor (HER numbers 6268 and 37080), but no sites seem to have been identified.

Roman

1.6.1.32 The wider area was heavily Romanised, probably mostly cleared and farmed. Evidence for Roman roads is recorded along the onshore cable corridor, with several settlements nearby.

1.6.1.33 A Roman road from Bawborough to Bishop Bridge has been recorded (HER number 5244), as has a stretch of possible Roman road has been identified in Keswick and Intwood parish, at the southern end of the onshore cable corridor (HER number 9762). A further Roman road, the Fen Causeway runs probably from the coast near Sea Palling and the Roman town at Brampton, north of Norwich towards March and Water Newton in Cambridgeshire (HER number M2796). Its alignment crosses the onshore cable corridor to the south of Reepham.

1.6.1.34 The Roman road from Colchester to Venta Icenorum, modern Caistor St Edmund, located immediately to the northeast of the proposal site runs some 600 m to the east of the south-eastern end of the onshore cable corridor.

1.6.1.35 The Romano-British town of Venta Icenorum, connects with the Roman road. The town was founded in c. 60 AD and occupied throughout the Roman period. Remains are located immediately east of the proposal site and cover a wide area. The site is a scheduled monument (list entry numbers 1013873 and 1021463).

1.6.1.36 The ramparts and ditch of the defended area Romano-British town, located some 700 m northeast of the proposal site, survive well for most of the circuit with some standing 3rd century walling also surviving in places.

1.6.1.37 Excavation within the defended, walled area has demonstrated the survival of buildings and features below ground. To the north and south, vestiges of the early gridded street pattern visible as cropmarks have been identified beyond the walled area. Finds of flint artefacts together with early medieval and medieval material from within and near the town demonstrate prehistoric and post-Roman activity on the site. The site is designated through two scheduled monuments (list entry numbers 1013873 and 1021463 (Bowden and White, 2011).

1.6.1.38 The line of a Roman road between Caistor St Edmund and Crownthorpe, the site of a Roman temple, (HER number 8897) has been traced, principally through earthworks, soilmarks and cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (HER number 52027). This alignment is cut by the proposed onshore cable corridor at its crossing of Main Road, some 100 m south of the A47 road.

1.6.1.39 A possible Roman enclosure and field system located to the east of Weybourne and cut by the proposed onshore cable corridor are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs from 1981 and 1994 (HER number 38342).

1.6.1.40 Cropmarks of a polygonal enclosure located some 750 m northwest of the terminus of the onshore cable corridor may represent a ring ditch or possibly Roman temple (HER number 52181).

1.6.1.41 A further Roman settlement site has been recorded at the Harford Park and Ride site, located on the south side of Norwich at the junction of the A140 Ipswich road and the A47 road, some 500 m east of the onshore cable corridor search area (HER number 9753). Here a large area of Early Roman settlement, enclosures and fields was recorded through excavation. The excavations revealed evidence for enclosures, fields and an aisled building, not visible on aerial photographs.

1.6.1.42 Fieldwalking and metal detecting over the last 45 years to the west of Heathersett, some 1.3 km west of the onshore cable corridor has recovered a very large collection of Roman coins, other metalwork and building materials building rubble. Roman brick and tile fragments and a mortared flint wall footing have been observed during the cutting of drainage ditches. The excavation of an area with a large metal-detecting signal also recovered a small Roman lead coffin containing the remains of an infant. Faint cropmarks are visible on aerial photographs, including what appears to be part of an enclosure. The evidence suggests the site of a Roman villa (HER number 9270).

1.6.1.43 There is a general scatter of Roman material along the length of the study area with concentrations of material around Weybourne in the north and Caistor St Edmund in the south. Large quantities of Roman metal work have been recorded through metal detecting.

Medieval

1.6.1.44 There is considerable evidence for medieval activity in the wider area. Many of the local place-names, including Attlebridge, Baconsthorpe, Cawston, Corpusty, Easton, Hempstead, Little Melton, Marlingford, Mulbarton, Reepham, Saxthorpe, Swainsthorpe, Swardestone, Weston Longville and Weybourne are first recorded in documents in the Domesday Book of 1086 and represent pre-existing occupation (Williams and Martin, 1992).

- 1.6.1.45 In terms of material evidence, Anglo Saxon cemeteries are recorded around Caistor St Edmund (list entry numbers 1003163 and 1003953). Few recorded stray finds of Early Anglo Saxon date have been made, although evidence for Late Saxon activity has been recorded around Bawburgh and Corpusty.
- 1.6.1.46 The later medieval landscape would have comprised a series of nucleated villages surrounded by open agricultural fields.
- 1.6.1.47 There is some considerable evidence for desertion of shrinkage of medieval villages. At Stinton, in Salle parish there seems to be little above ground evidence of a medieval settlement around the moated site (HER number 7327). There is further evidence of medieval settlement desertion in Salle Park (HER number 7366) and at Cantley, mentioned in the Domesday Book, in Ketteringham parish (HER number 9469).
- 1.6.1.48 In addition, a deserted medieval village is recorded at Kenningham (HER number 10106). Here the parish was united with Mulbarton in 1452, presumably indicating that the population had fallen by then. A further deserted medieval village and church are recorded at Caistor St Edmund (HER number 9795).
- 1.6.1.49 There is a background scatter of medieval finds over much of the study area and very large numbers of medial finds have been recovered through metal detecting.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 1.6.1.50 There are large numbers of post medieval buildings which survive within the wider area and within the study area. The evidence indicates that farms began to be constructed within fields and adjacent to roads, away from villages.
- 1.6.1.51 The enclosure of previously open fields occurred relatively late within the study area.
- 1.6.1.52 Much of the land was tithe-able during the second quarter of the 19th century and later. Near landfall, the settlement at Weybourne is shown on the tithe map of 1839 as lying within its modern extents. The mid-19th century Weybourne Mill (listed at Grade II, list entry number 1304780) is not shown, although an earlier windmill, marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six inch to the mile map and now removed is shown to the north of the settlement and south of the onshore cable corridor. Cartographic evidence indicates coastal erosion since the mid-19th century and the Coastguard Station shown on the tithe and first edition OS maps and formerly at Weybourne Gap has been lost to the sea. No structures are shown within the PEIR boundary. A similar position applies with respect to the other settlements within the onshore cable corridor.
- 1.6.1.53 The arrival of the railway during the mid-19th century represents a major landscape change. The East Norfolk Railway, Aylsham Branch, including the Bure Valley Railway opened during the late 1870s (HER number 13587) and crosses the onshore cable corridor search area immediately south of the A47 road.
- 1.6.1.54 The Midland and Great North Railway branch from Norwich to Cromer via Holt and Sheringham (HER number opened in sections during the 1880s (HER number 13584). The line crosses the onshore cable corridor search area south of Weybourne.
- 1.6.1.55 The Midland and Great North Railway branch from Great Yarmouth to Sutton Bridge similarly opened in sections, that from Norwich to Melton Constable opening in 1882, with the extension to Holt opened in 1884 (HER number 13584). The line crosses the onshore cable corridor search area south of Corpusty.
- 1.6.1.56 There are numerous remains dating from the two World Wars. Many are small scale and many of these located on the coast as coastal defences. In addition at least two airfields are recorded.
- 1.6.1.57 A First World War Airfield is recorded to the northwest of Saxthorpe and some 800 m east of the onshore cable corridor (HER number 13625). Aerial photography dated to 1946 indicates that by this time the airfield had reverted to agricultural use.
- 1.6.1.58 A Second World War Airfield is recorded at Attlebridge, some 600 m west of the onshore cable corridor (HER number 3063).

1.7 Conclusions

- 1.7.1.1 There are 13 scheduled monuments, 7 Grade I listed buildings, 23 Grade II* listed buildings, 137 Grade II listed buildings, 4 Registered Parks and Gardens and 12 conservation areas located either partly or wholly within 1 km of the onshore cable corridor. In addition, there are a number of further designated assets surrounding the onshore HVAC booster station and the HVDC converter/HVAC substation. The desk assessment has indicated that the proposed onshore cable corridor, onshore HVAC booster station and onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation will not physically affect any designated heritage assets.
- 1.7.1.2 The onshore cable corridor runs through a landscape containing a high density of recorded remains of most periods, from early prehistory onwards. On the basis of available documentary, cartographic and other desk-based sources, there is potential for the onshore infrastructure associated with the proposed Project to affect a number of known sites of archaeological sensitivity as well as running through an area where such sites are likely to occur. These impacts may include physical impacts on buried archaeology of prehistoric and later date and perhaps on the settings of designated assets. It is noted that with respect to the onshore cable corridor, these effects are likely to be temporary and reversible due to the export cables being buried. Effects, if any, derived from the onshore HVDC converter/HVAC substation would depend on its siting and design.
- 1.7.1.3 Potential impacts are considered in more detail in volume 3, chapter 5: Historic Environment.

1.8 References

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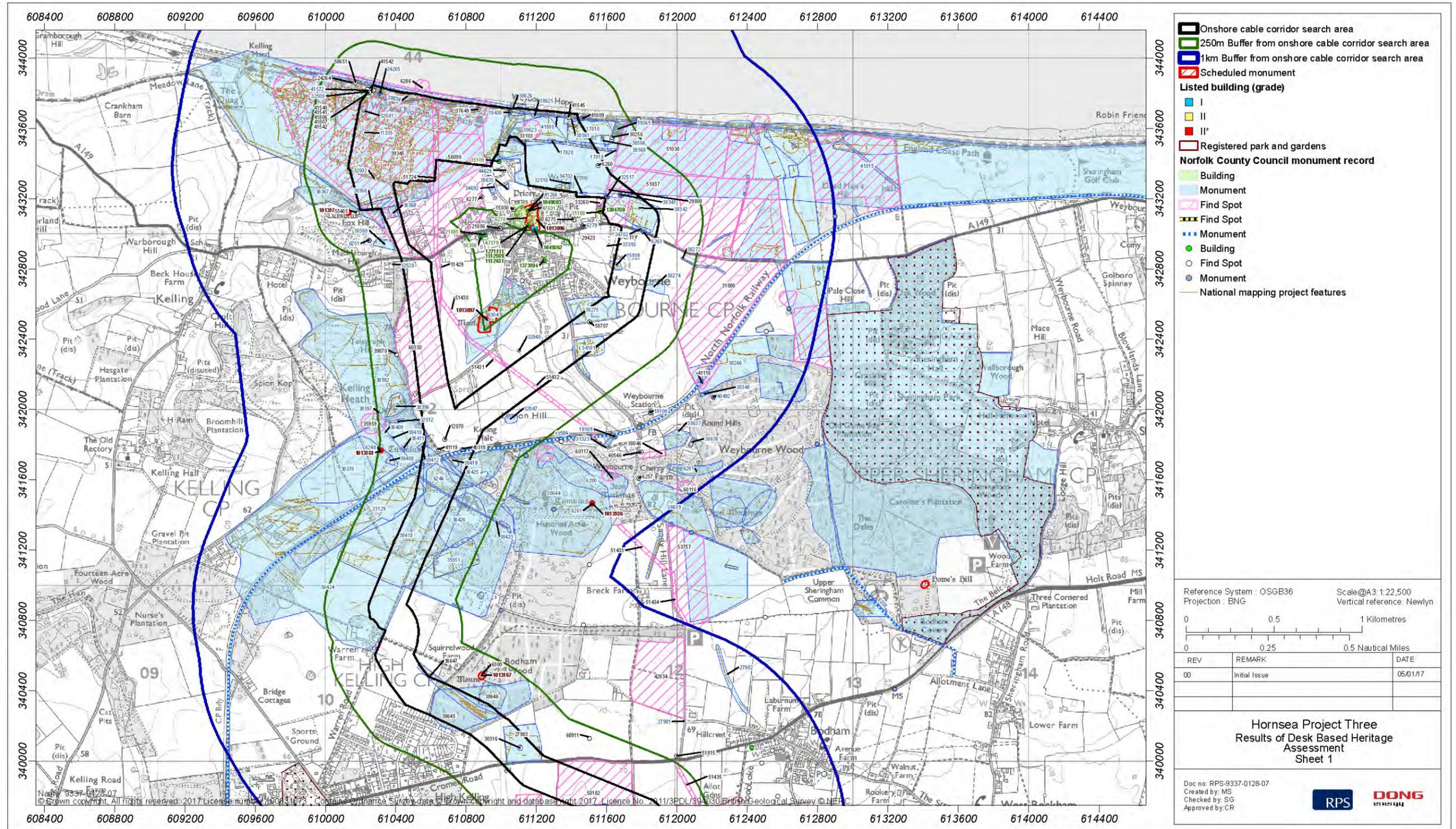


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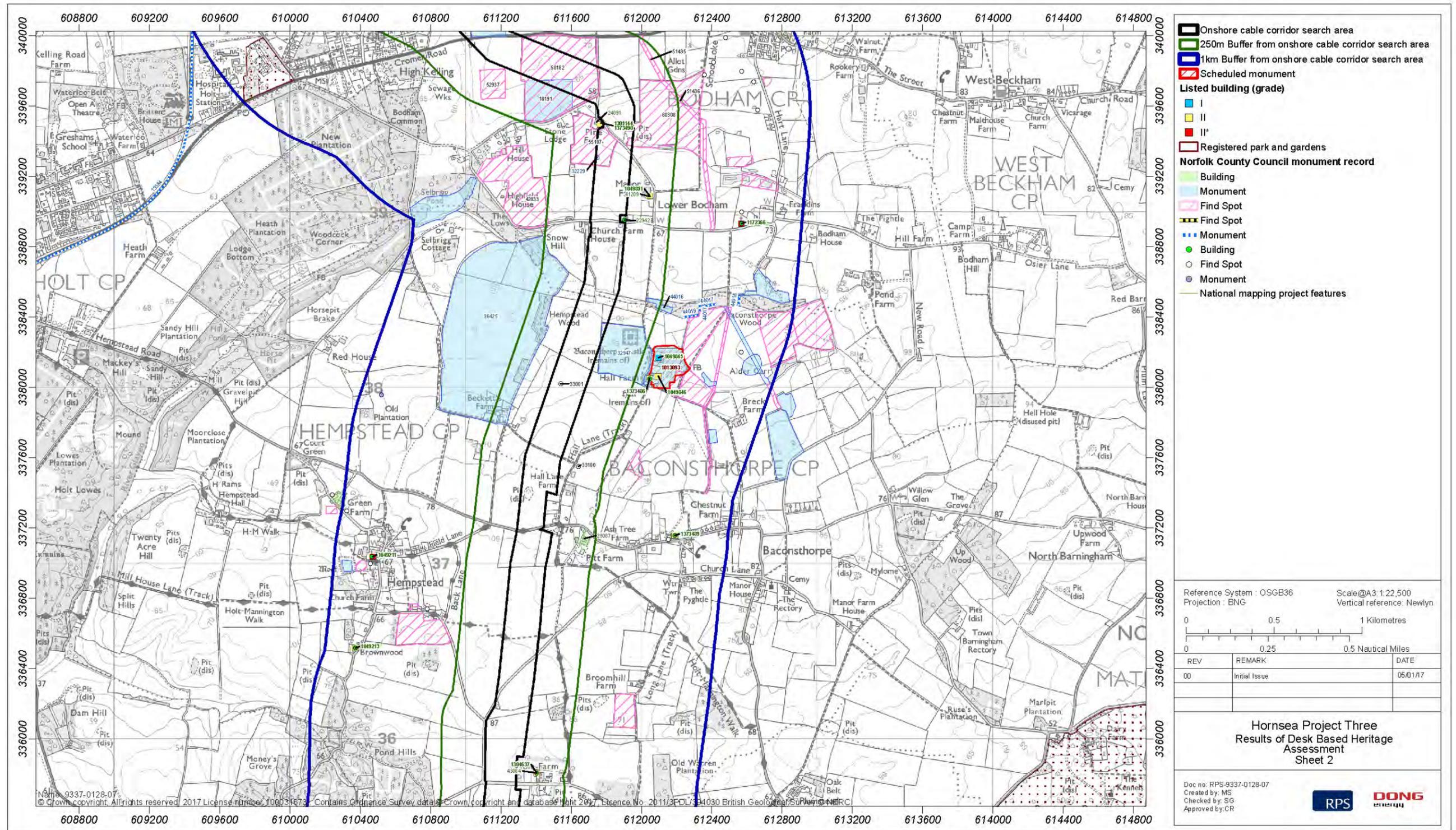


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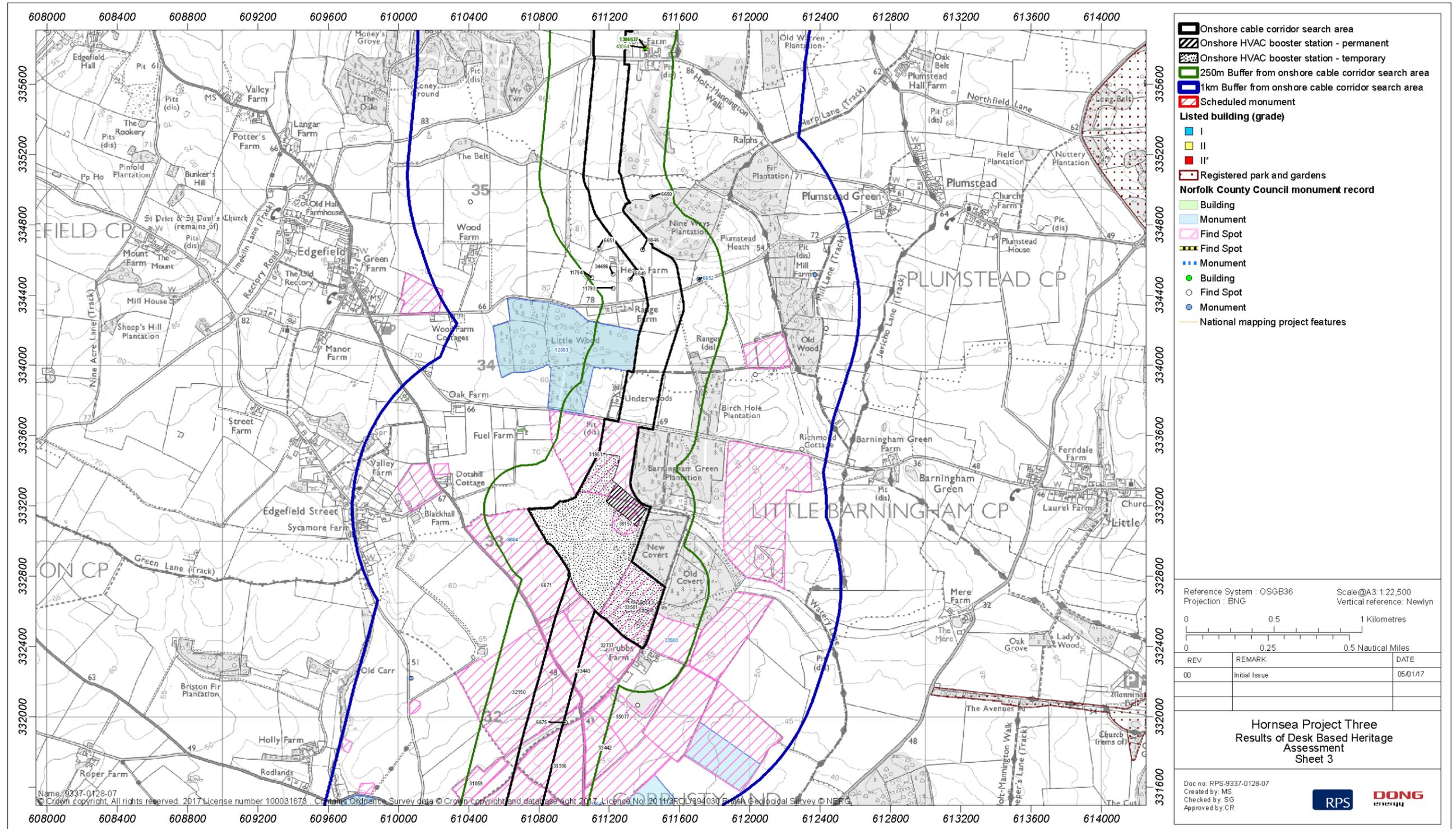


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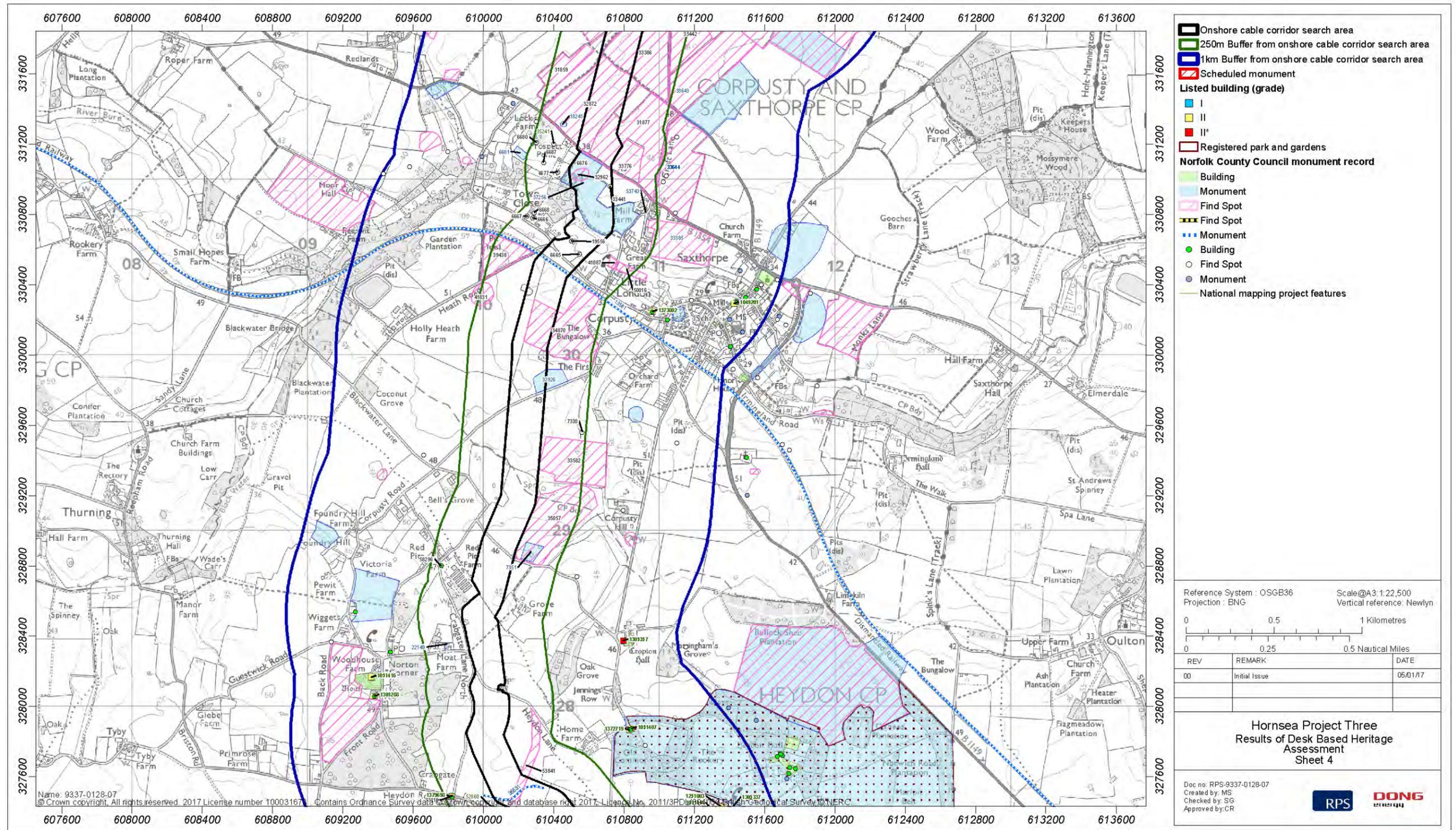


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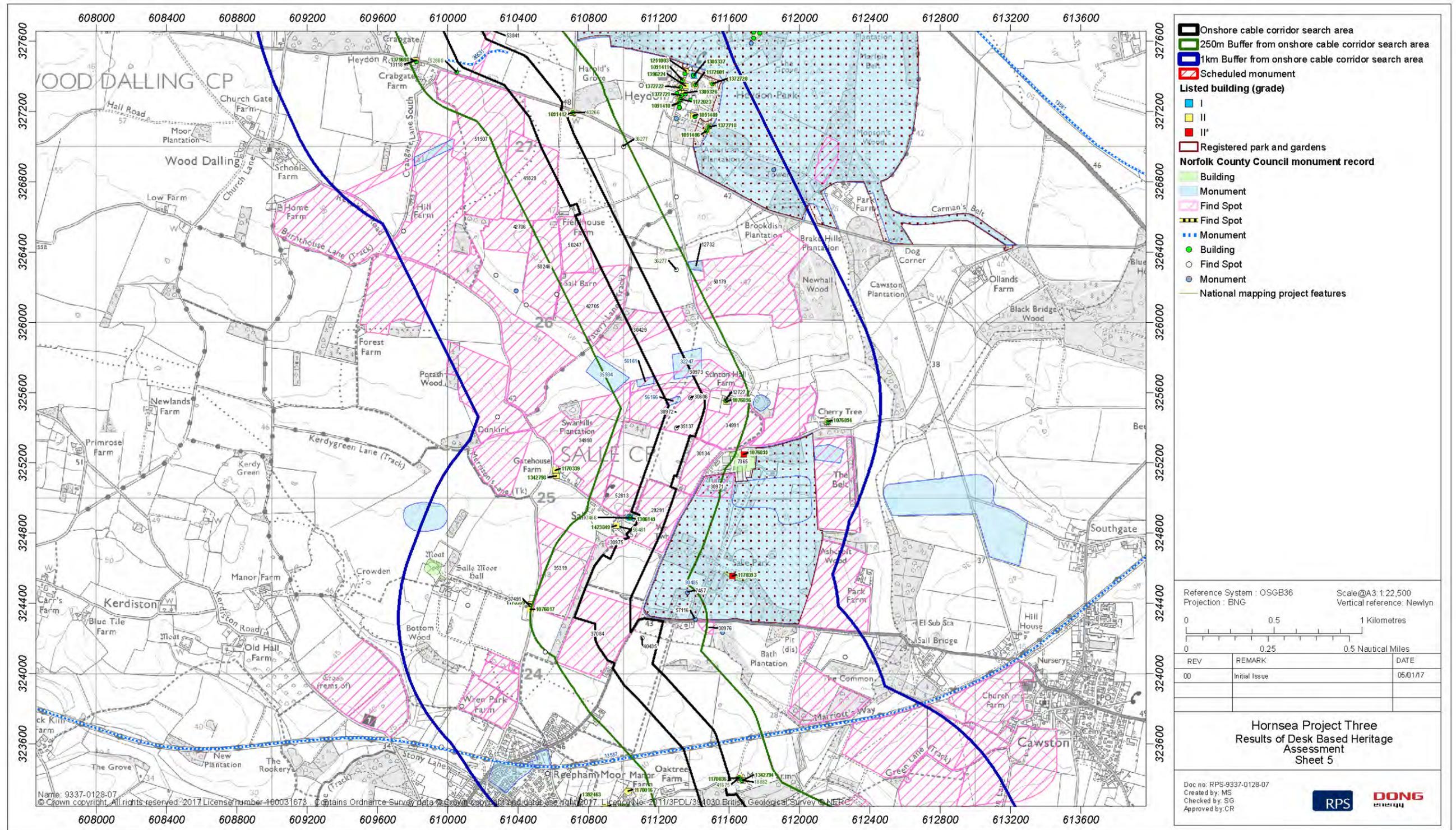


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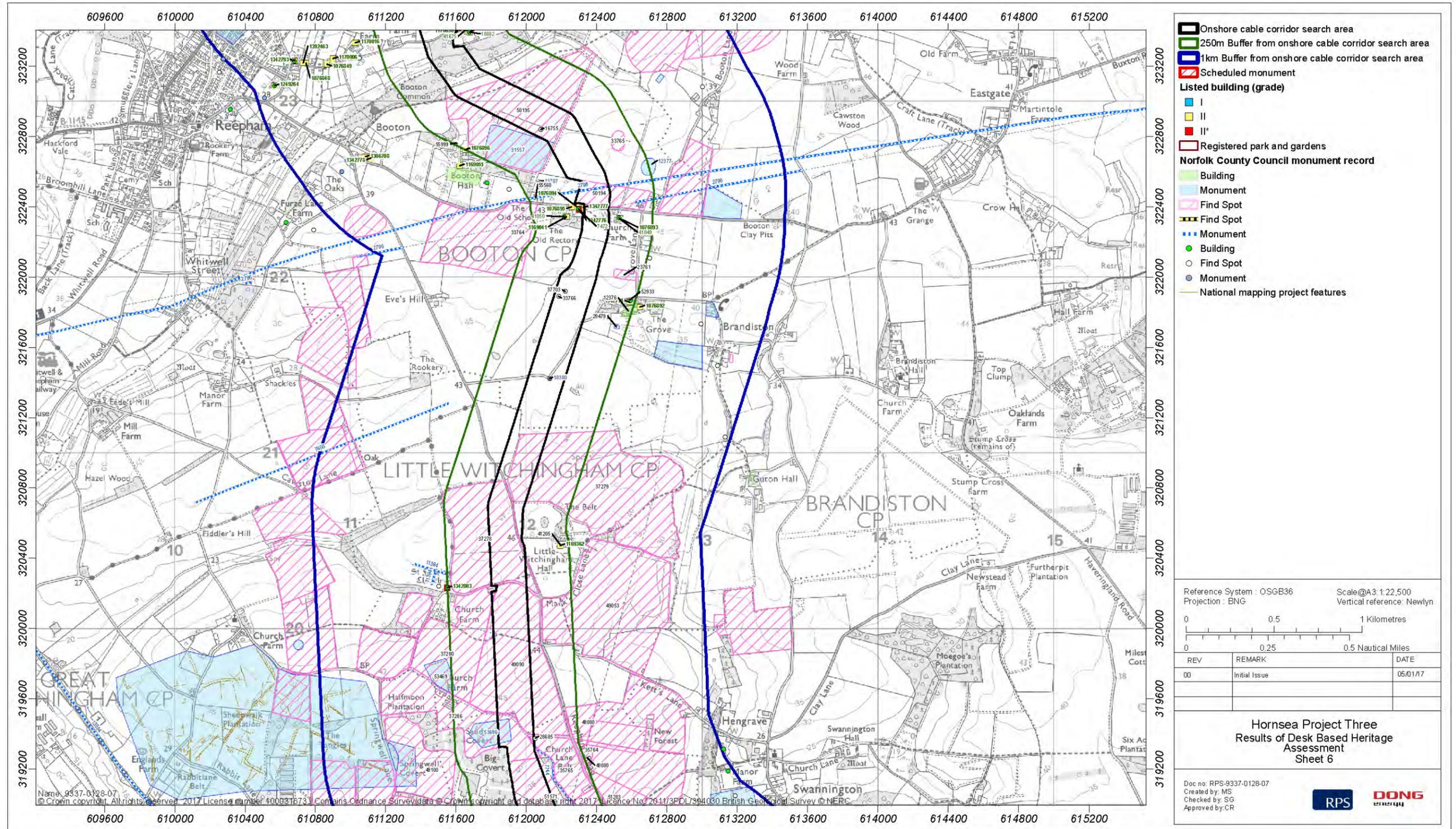


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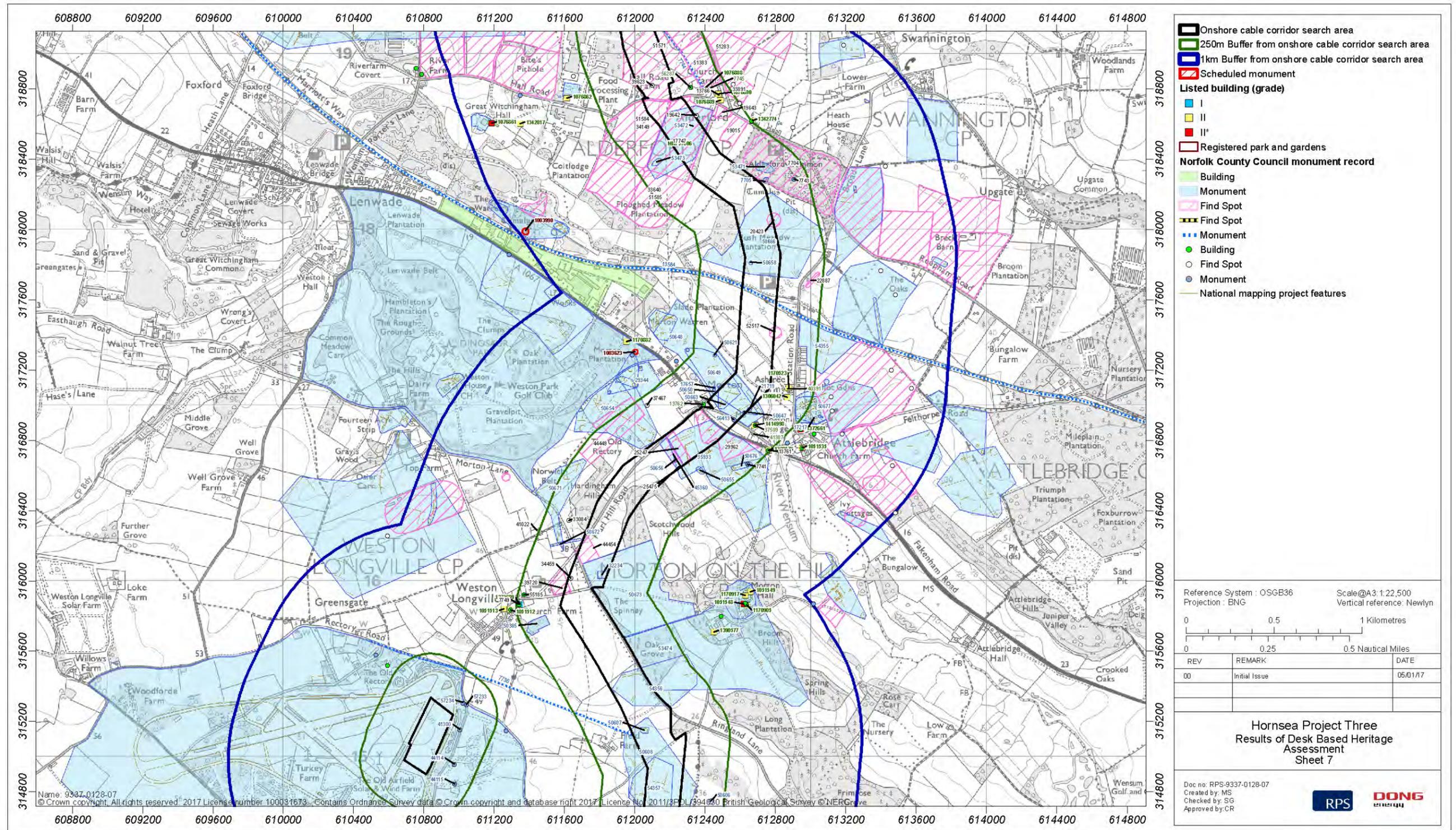


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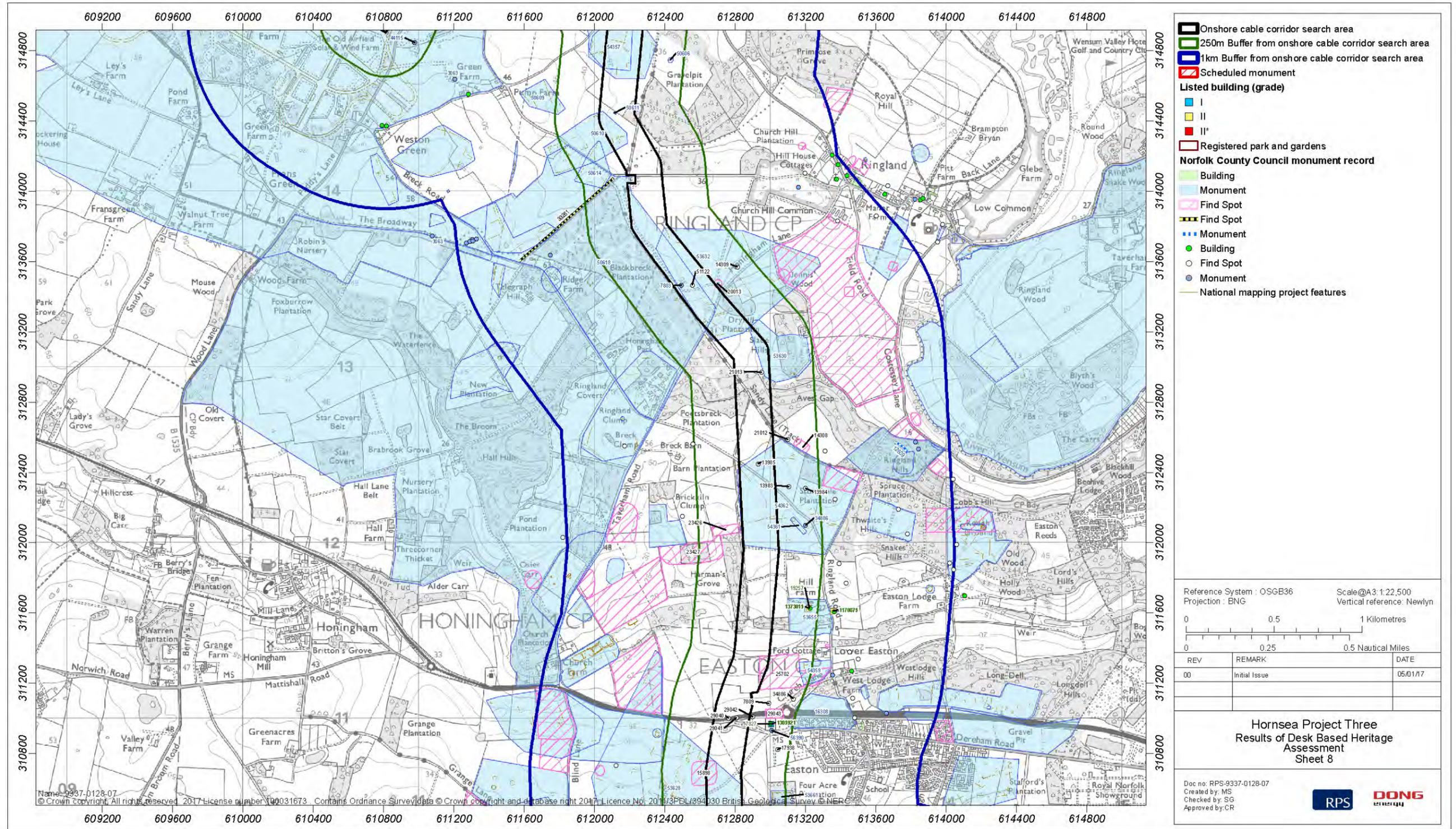


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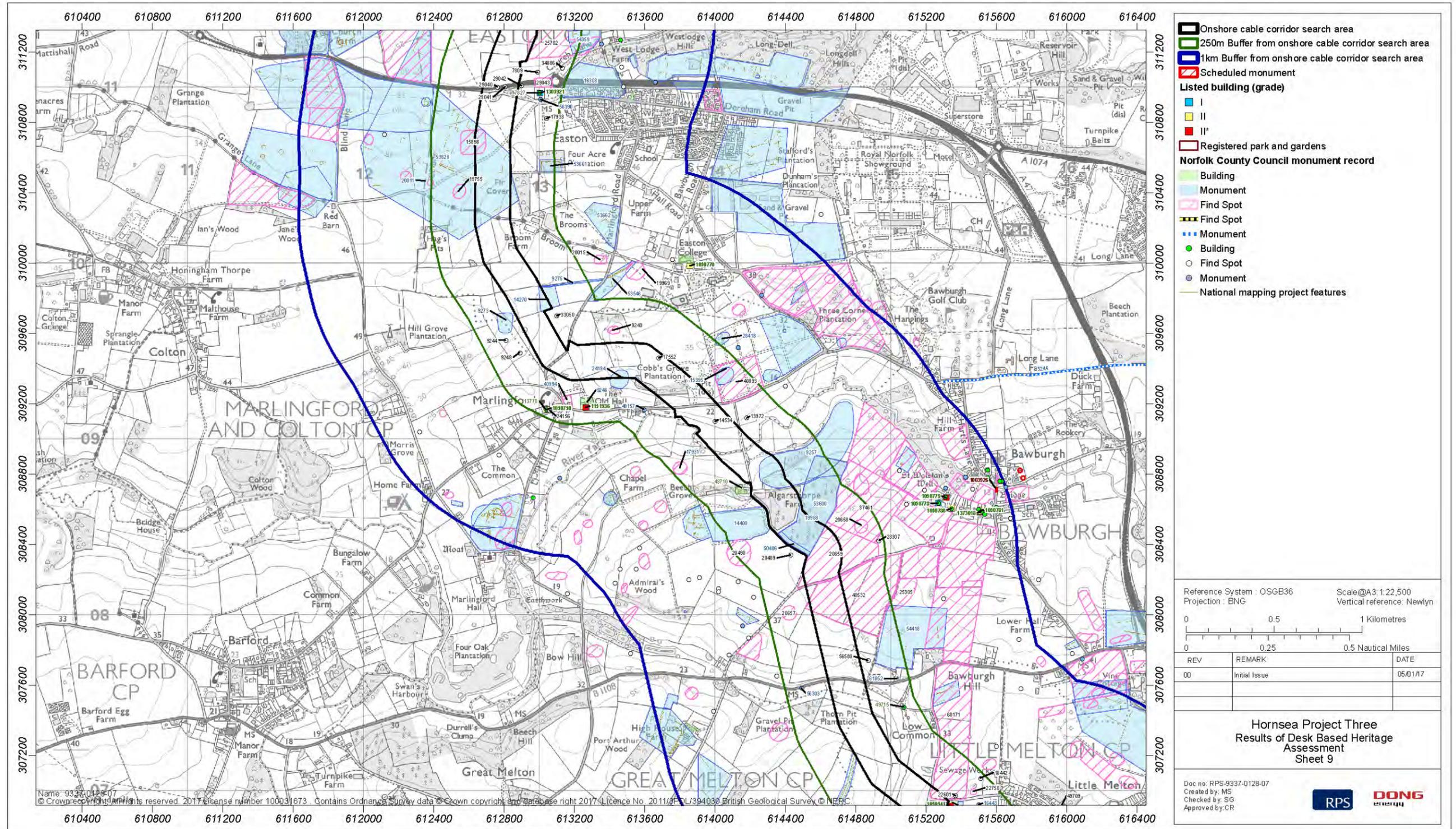


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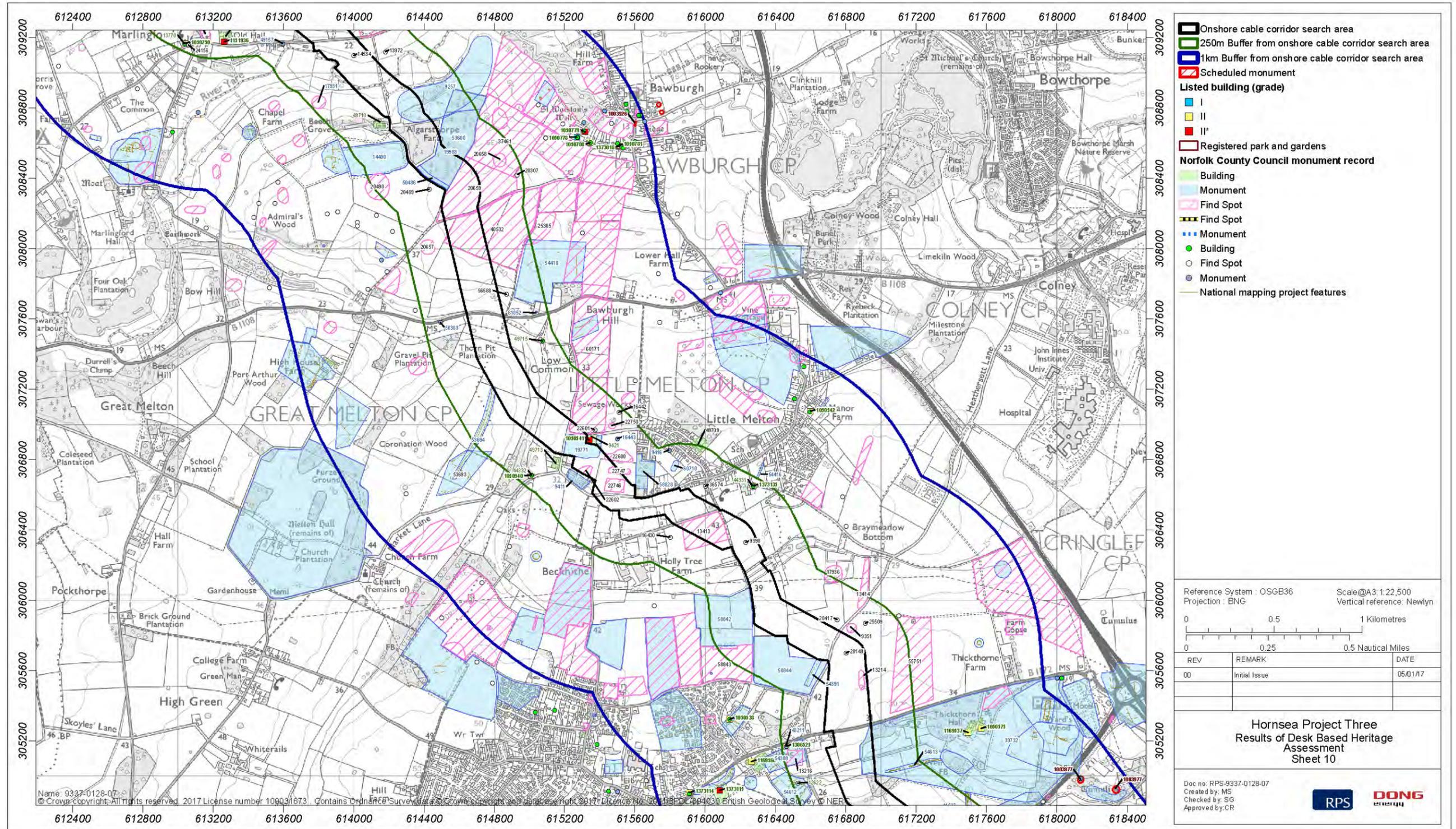


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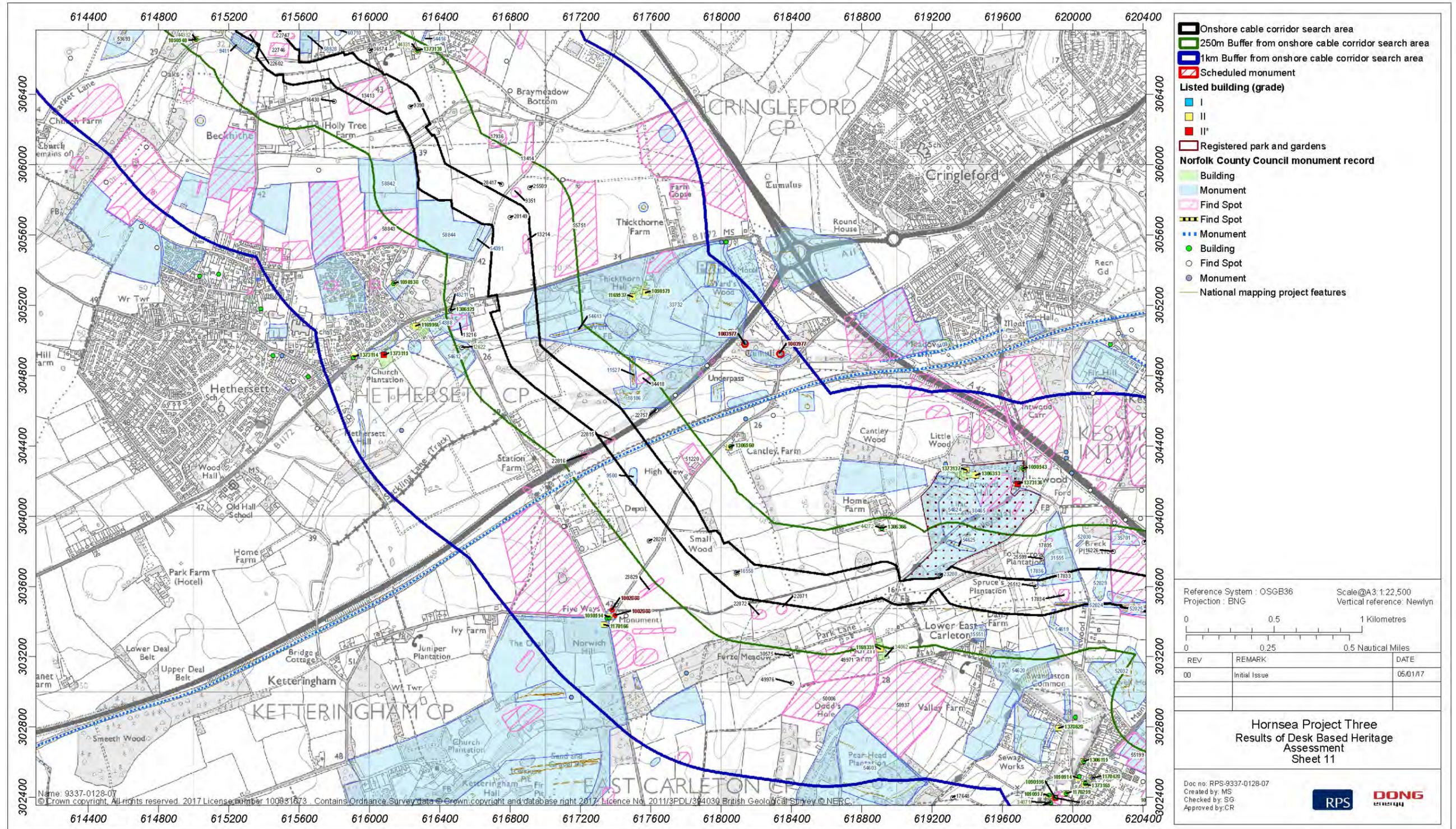


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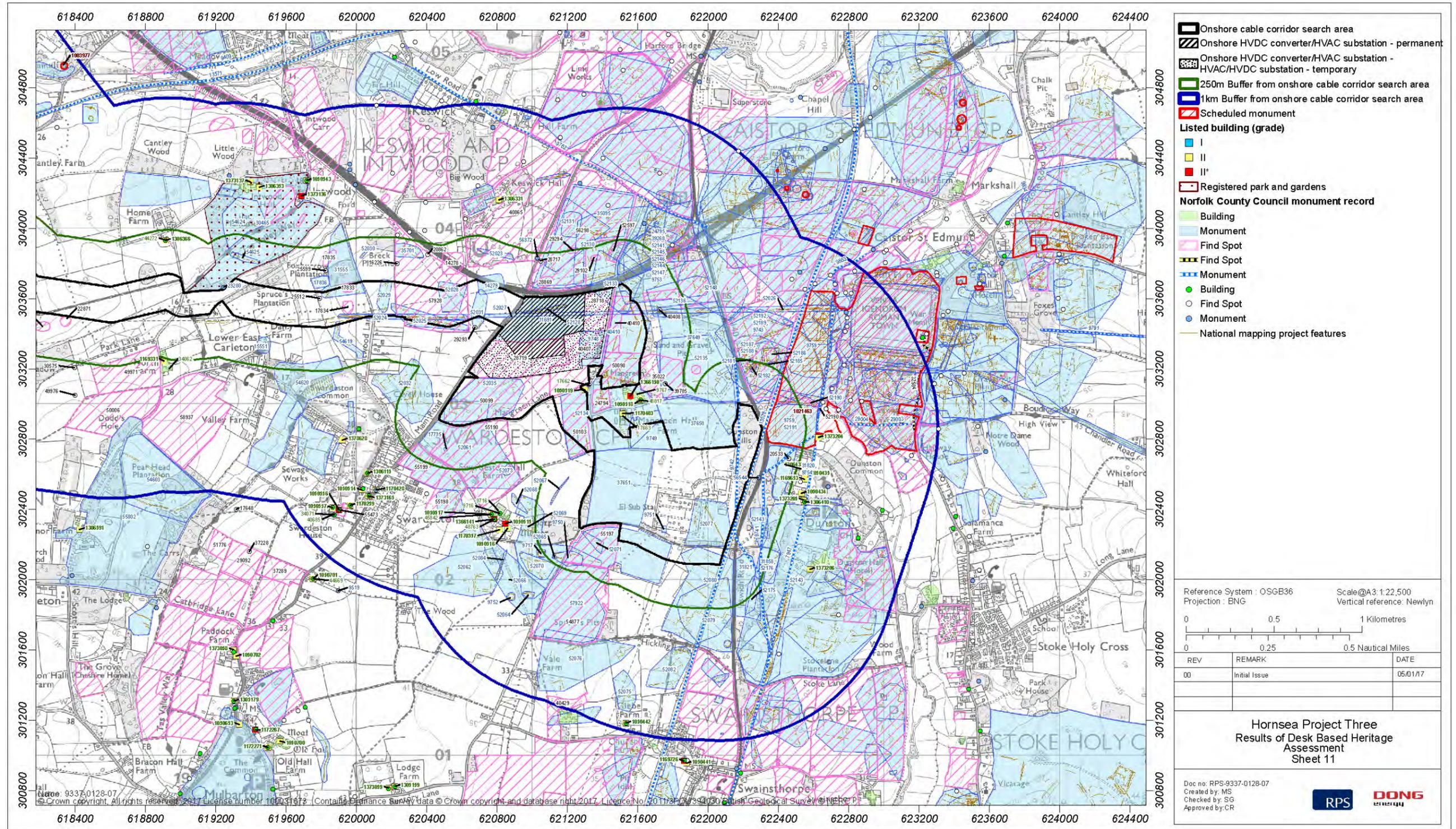


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